

Macro-Economic Framework Statement
Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement
Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement

‘έciέ +έέέiέBέέ °δ{έ@Jέέ έ‘έ‘έhέ

+έiέBά‘έ‘oiέέ Bέέ έ‘έcέ‘έάέBέέxέ

‘έKέ 2002-03 άέ ‘έJέ ‘έ =i{έxxέ έMέ‘έ‘έ] ‘έ 2003-04 άέ άέVέ‘έiέέ ‘έ =έέ@xέ Bέέ ‘έέN έέέoiέέά‘έ +έiέBά‘έ‘oiέέ cάά Bέέ ‘έKέ άέ ABέέ ‘oiέέ +έέ@ =SSέ ‘έ‘r Bέέ @έc {έ@ +έέBέέ@ Jέ‘‘έ c< c* έxέ‘έ‘έ άέ iέVέέ, ‘έof +έέtέέέMέBέέ έxέ{έέNxέ +έέ@ =SSέ iέiέέ +έέ‘oiέέ iέά έέέάέiέέ Bέέ ‘έέ‘έVέN ‘έέάέέxά έέpέ‘{έέέiέ xέ ‘έέ‘r άέ cέ xέcέ ‘έέάBέέ ‘έ‘έVέiέ Bάέ{έέ@Bέέ έέ‘έxέ+έέ άέ έέ έέN Bέέ* cάάέέBέέ, @έVέ‘έ Bέέ +έέVέBέέ Jέέ{Jέ ‘έ <‘έ ‘έέ‘r xέ @έVέBέέKέέά έέVέ‘έiέέ άέ ‘έέMέNέxέ έNάέ c άάέBέέxέ ‘έBέέά έέέMέ ‘έfέxέ Bέέ έάέA έ‘έ‘έKέBέέ@ iέέoiέ +έέ‘έéiέ ‘έέ‘r Bέέ Bέέé@hέ έVέ‘έ‘έ Sέέά έάJέέ PέéJέ ‘έfέ c, ‘έ έBέ‘έέ έέ +έέ‘έ‘έ‘έBέéiέέ xέ cέxέ Bέέ Bέέé@hέ A‘έέ άέVέ‘έiέέ Bέέ {έxέ έά έάέάέ c*

2. ‘έKέ 2003-04 άέ BέέέKέ uέ@ έ‘έ‘oiέέ@ Bέέ <‘έ xέA Sέ@hέ Bέέ Jέé@έέBέέ Mέéiέ JέNέxέ Bέέ Mέ<* ‘έ‘é@+έéiέ Bέέ JέNέ‘éiέ Bέéoiέ Jéiέéiέ céiέé c* ‘έKέ 2004-05 άέ BέέέKέ FέJέBέé Bέé BέU άέN Mέéiέ Bέέ ‘έέN 2005-06 άέ ‘έé@‘έ Jέhέάάέ άέ UJ]-{έ] ‘έKέ Bέé ‘oiέéiέ ‘έ áέMέέMέ ‘έéάέéxά ‘έKέ ‘έ BέééKέ ‘έé‘r άέ ‘έéάέéxά ‘έVέé@ +έé‘έ c* BέééKέ άέ iέé‘έ +έé‘oiέé Bέé έ‘έ{έéiέ =tέéMέ +έé@ ‘έ‘έ+έέ άέ έxέoiέ@ έ‘έ‘oiέé@ c+έé c* ‘έ‘oiέ‘έ άέ 2002-03 άέ n‘έ‘έ ‘έέVέxέé Bέé Jέé@έ ‘έ, 7.0 Jέéiέ‘éiέ ‘έé <‘έ‘έ +έέVέBέé Bέé ‘έééKέBέé ‘έé‘r Bέé ‘έéiέ, =tέéMέ +έé@ ‘έ‘έ+έé xέ +έiέBά‘έ‘oiέέ Bέé ‘έάé‘έ έ‘έBέé‘έ Bέé +έéMέ ‘έfέxέ ‘έéά nέ <Vέxέé Bέé ‘έ{έ άέ Bέéé‘έ έBέéάé c* ‘έKέ 2004 άέ ‘έ‘é@ ‘έέVέé@ ‘έSέBέéBέé Bέé 11 Jέéiέ‘éiέ {έ@ ‘έé{έ‘é +έé@ <‘έBέé ‘έéN 2005 άέ <‘έBέé 36 Jέéiέ‘éiέ {έ@ +έéxέ έxέ‘έ‘éBέé Bέé έέ‘έxέ+έé Bέé +έxέBέéάέ @cέ c* +έé‘έééMέBέé FέJέBέé άέ ‘έ‘éBéiέ ‘έé‘r +έé@ BέééKέ FέJέBέé άέ Jé@hέ ‘έfέxέ Bέé ‘έ‘έBέé{έhέ έxέhέ‘έ ‘έ ‘έBέé Jé@hέ άέ iέVέé ‘έ ‘έé‘r c<*

3. ‘έKέ 2003 Bέé =Kέ@έVέ ‘έ +έiέ@έK]‘ά iέά έάά‘έ άέ iέé‘έ ‘έféiέ@ iéiέέ áéā‘έ +έé‘oiέé ‘έciέ +έééiέBέé ‘oiέé‘éiέ Bέé έάA ABέé ‘έ‘έ Sέxέiέé iéé* BέéSSέ {έJέéā‘éά Bέé έέéoiέé‘έ ‘έé‘éBέé] Bέé +έé‘éiέ έ‘έ‘έ Bέéάéiέ, +έJéāé-xέ‘έ‘é, 2004 άέ 37.3 +έάé‘έBέéé bέāé@ Jέéiέ ‘é@āé ‘έ ‘έfBέé@ +έJéāé-xέ‘έ‘é, 2005 άέ 53.9 +έáé‘έBέéé bέāé@ Jέéiέ ‘é@āé {έ@ +έéxέ ‘έ 44.5 Jέéiέ‘éiέ ‘έf Mέ< Vέé 13 {έé‘έ‘é, 2005 Bέé 58.10 +έáé‘έBέéé bέāé@ Jέéiέ ‘é@āé iéé* έ‘έé@ έέ +έééiέBέé JέMέiέ Bέé ‘έiέāéxέ Sέ@hέ άέ ‘έ‘é‘é‘é‘éBέé έ‘é‘é‘é@ Bέé Pέ@āé áéā‘έ άέ έéxέé έBέé‘έ +έxέSéiέ ‘έféiέ@ Bέé ‘έxέA @Jέé Mάé c* έέéoiέ άέ áépέ‘{έééiέ, έVέ‘έ iέéBέé áéā‘έ ‘έSέBέéBέéé (bāā‘é{έ+έé<) άέ έpéxN-n@-έpéxN ‘έféiέ@ ‘έ áééJέé Vέéiέ c, 2 +έJéāé, 2005 Bέé 5.7 Jέéiέ‘éiέ ‘έ Bέéá cέBέé@ 27 +έMέ‘é, 2005 Bέé 3.3 Jέéiέ‘éiέ cέ Mέ< iéé* <‘έBέé ‘έéN ‘έféiέ@ céiέ @cxέ Bέé ‘έé‘έVέN Bέéáéiέ ‘έéáééxά ‘é‘é@ {έ@ ‘έxέé @cέ +έé@ 11 {έé‘έ‘é, 2006 Bέé bāā‘é{έ+έé< áépέ‘{έééiέ 4.0 Jέéiέ‘éiέ iéé Vέé 12 {έé‘έ‘é, 2005 Bέé 5.1 Jέéiέ‘éiέ Bέé iéāéxέ άέ c* áééSé, 2005 Bέé +éiέ άέ 12.2 Jέéiέ‘éiέ {έ@ ‘éiέáé áépé (Aá3) Bέé ‘έé‘r έέéoiέé‘έ έVέ‘έ ‘έBέé uέ@ <‘έBέé 2004-05 Bέé ‘έééKέBέé έ‘έ‘é@hέ άέ JέNέ‘éiέ 14.0 Jέéiέ‘éiέ +έé@ áééSé, 2004 Bέé +éiέ άέ nJέé Mέ< 16.7 Jέéiέ‘éiέ Bέé ‘έé‘r Nέxέé ‘έ Bέéá iéé*

4. {έé‘έ‘é, 2006 άέ ={έāéVέ +έtέiέxέ ‘έSéxέ Bέé +έxέ‘éé@, Bέéá Jéé‘ééxέ =i{έéNxέ Bέé 2004-05 άέ 204.6 έāéā‘é‘éxέ J]xέ ‘έ 2.3 Jέéiέ‘éiέ ‘έfBέé@ 2005-06 άέ 209.3 έāéā‘é‘éxέ J]xέ cέxέ Bέé +έxέāééxέ c* =i{έéNxέ άέ έMέ‘έ‘έ] ‘έ έ‘έ‘éKέBέé@, ‘έJέé Jέééé‘éiέ 2004-05 άέ áéé] +έxέéVέé Bέé {έNέ‘é@ άέ έMέ‘έ‘έ] Bέé ‘έéN ‘έ 2003-04 Bέé é@BέééB {έNέ‘é@ Bέé ‘é‘é iéBέé xέcέ {έcSéé Vέé ‘έBέé c* 2003-04 Bέé n‘é@é έiέāé‘é‘é ‘έ +έé‘ééMέBέé =i{έéNxέ άέ nJέé Mέ< iέVέé ‘é@Bέé@ c* +έé‘ééMέBέé =i{έéNxέ ‘έSέBέéBέéé (+έé<+έé<{έé) Bέé +έxέ‘éé@, +έJéāé-έN‘éāé@, 2005 Bέé +έ‘έVέ Bέé Nέ@éxέ, ‘έé‘r n@ 2004 Bέé <‘έé +έ‘έVέ άέ 8.6 Jέéiέ‘éiέ Bέé ‘έé‘r Bέé iéāéxέ άέ 7.8 Jέéiέ‘éiέ iéé*

5. {έVέé Jééiέ άέ Mέ@-Jé@hέ ‘έVέBέé Jέéé‘éé Bέé ‘έSé‘έ Bέé ‘έé‘έVέN, 2004-05 Bέé ‘έéN άέ Sέéáé Jééiέ Pέé] Bέé =έé@xέ Bέé ‘έéiέ cέ Jé@hέ Jé‘é‘é Bέé áéci‘έ ‘έf Mάéé Jéiέiέ céiέé c* ‘έNέ‘éBέé ‘έcέ‘éiέé +έé@ ‘έé‘é‘é ‘έéé‘éVέBέé =Vέé@ (<‘éé‘éé) Nέxέé, Vέé 2002-03 +έé@ 2003-04 Bέé Nέ@éxέ έxέ‘έáé ‘έé‘é‘é‘é‘é ié,

MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK STATEMENT

OVERVIEW OF THE ECONOMY

The Indian economy, after a strong rebound in 2003-04 from the drought-induced decline in 2002-03, appears to have settled on a steady and high growth path in recent years. A pick-up in investment, strong industrial performance, and modest inflation in spite of the high and volatile oil prices have helped not only growth but also the associated business sentiments. While growth itself, through buoyant revenues, has contributed to the fiscal consolidation process, the logic for such consolidation has been reinforced by the absence of any need for augmenting aggregate demand, particularly with rapid import growth leading to a widening of the current account deficit.

2. The initial momentum to this new phase of expansion was provided by agriculture in 2003-04. After a somewhat subdued performance in 2004-05, in 2005-06, with a change in the rainfall pattern from erratic to a near-normal distribution, there is a moderate recovery in agricultural growth. In contrast to the sharp fluctuations in agriculture, industry and services have continued to expand steadily. Indeed, since the beginning of the Tenth Plan in 2002-03, with annual growth of 7.0 per cent or more, industry and services have acted as the twin engines propelling overall growth of the economy. Stock market index returns of 11 per cent in 2004 followed by 36 per cent in 2005 provide a good measure of investor sentiments. Robust growth of the industrial sector and Government's conscious decision to increase credit to the agriculture sector led to rapid increases in bank credit.

3. Sharp increases in international oil prices from late 2003, combined with considerable volatility, posed considerable challenge to macroeconomic stability. Average headline world price of Indian basket of crude petroleum increased by 44.5 per cent, from US\$37.3 per barrel in April-November 2004 to US\$53.9 per barrel in April-November 2005, and was US\$58.10 per barrel on February 13, 2005. Nevertheless, the virtuous expansion in the current phase of economic upturn has been maintained without an undue escalation of domestic prices. In India, inflation, measured by a point-to-point increase in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) declined from 5.7 per cent on April 2, 2005, to a low of 3.3 per cent on August 27, 2005. Despite increasing thereafter, prices have remained at comfortable levels with the WPI-inflation at 4.0 per cent on February 11, 2006 vis-a-vis 5.1 per cent on February 12, 2005. Growth in broad money (M3) at 12.2 per cent at end-March 2005 was lower than both the 14.0 per cent projected by the RBI in its Annual Policy Statement for 2004-05 and 16.7 per cent observed at end-March 2004.

4. As per the latest information available in February 2006, total foodgrains production is projected to increase by 2.3 per cent from 204.6 MT in 2004-05 to 209.3 MT in 2005-06. Since the decline in output, particularly that of coarse cereals, in drought-affected 2004-05, the recovery to the record output of 2003-04 remains incomplete. The pick up in industrial output observed since the second quarter of 2003-04 has continued. As per the index of industrial production (IIP), during the period April-December 2005, growth was 7.8 per cent compared to a growth of 8.6 per cent in the corresponding period of 2004.

5. Notwithstanding the dominance of non-debt creating flows in the capital account, the importance of debt flows appears to have increased with the emergence of a current account deficit since 2004-05. Both external assistance and external commercial

[illegible]

°ÉBÉEãÉ PÉ®ãÉ =i{ÉÉn àÉ ´ÉÉr

6. +ÉÍÉΒΑΪΈΨΙΙΈ ΔΈ ΨΙΙΈΘ ΔΈΑΨΈΈ ΞΘ 8.0 Ι΢΢΢΢΢΢ ΨΈ +ΈΈΈΈΈΈ ΨΈΒΕΑ΢ ΠΈΘΑ΢ =Ι΢΢Έ (ΨΈΒΈ΢΢) ΒΈΈ ΈΈ r
 ΈΘΒΈΈΈb nΨΈ <΢΢΢΢΢΢ ΢Έ ΒΈ΢΢Α΢ ΢΢΢ ΈΚΈ ΔΈ ΢΢΢΢Α΢ ΒΈΈ ΜΈ< c +ΈΈ <Ψ ΢΢΢ ΔΈ ΨΈ nΈ ΈΚΈ ΢΢΢Α΢ ΙΈΨΈ ΈΚΈ
 ΔΈ @c c* ΒΈΨ΢΢΢ ΨΈ΢΢Α΢΢΢ ΨΈΜΈ~Ψ (ΨΈΑΨΈ+ΈΈ) uΈΈ 7 ΢΢΢΢΢΢, 2006 ΒΈΈ ΨΈΈ ΢΢΢΢΢΢ +ΈΈ΢ ΨΈ΢΢΢
 +ΈΈ΢΢΢΢΢ ΒΈ +ΈΈ΢΢΢΢ 2005-06 ΔΈ 8.1 Ι΢΢΢΢΢΢ ΞΘ ΨΙΙΈΘ (1999-2000) ΔΈΑΨΈ ΞΘ =΢΢ΈΨΈ Δ΢΢΢΢΢ ΞΘ
 ΨΈΒΕΑ΢ ΠΈΘΑ΢ =Ι΢΢Έ ΒΈΈ ΈΈ r 2004-05 ΔΈ nΨΈ 7.5 Ι΢΢΢΢΢΢ ΨΈ 0.6 Ι΢΢΢΢΢΢ Έ΢Ψn +ΈΈΈΈΈ ΙΈ΢΢ ΨΈΑΨΈ+ΈΈ
 ΨΈ ΨΙΙΈΘ ΔΈΑΨΈ ΞΘ ΢΢΢΢΢΢ +ΈΈ΢ ΨΈΑ΢΢΢΢΢ ΒΈ ΢΢΢΢΢΢΢΢ ΒΈ ΈΑ΢ +ΈΈΈΘ ΈΚΈ 1993-94 ΨΈ ΢΢΢΢΢΢΢ 1999-
 2000 ΒΈΘ Έn΢΢ c*

7. 1999-2000 BEE ʔolÉo áēāāē {Éo = {énénxē áēēmēiē {Éo +éētēēmēbēē ʔēbēāē PÉoāē = i{énénxē BEEÉ 2002-03 āē 7.0 jēiēi{ēiē ʔē +émēāē nē ʔKÉē āē 7.6 jēiēi{ēiē +Éo 8.6 jēiēi{ēiē iēBEE BEEÉ iēVÉē BEE ʔēn SÉāē ʔKÉ āē ʔÉr BEE +ÉxāēÉÉxēiē ʔKÉ ʔē 9.0 jēiēi{ēiē iēBEE ʔfxē āē +éētēēmēBEE {Éxāo i iÉÉxē ʔ{ÉK} oÉK} MEESEo cēiÉÉ c* SÉāē ʔKÉ āē, +éētēēmēBEE ʔÉr BEEÉ É{Éxāēhē +Éo Éxāēhē FÉjEBEE āē ~ʔo ÉxÉK{énénxē ʔē ʔfxēÉÉ ÉāāāÉ c* ʔēÉÉ FÉjÉ BEEÉ ʔÉr BāÉÉ{EBEE +ÉVÉÉo {Éo VÉÉoÉ ʔc* ʔÉÉ+ÉÉ BEE iÉxÉ = {É-FÉjEBEE āē BāÉ{ÉÉo, cÉ} āē, {ÉoʔÉxÉ +ÉÉo nʔÉSÉÉo ʔÉÉ+ÉÉ} xÉ āēmēiÉÉo iÉÉʔo ʔKÉ nē +ÉBEE BEEÉ nʔÉ {Éo ʔÉr BEEo +Éo iÉÉ BEEÉāē ʔJÉÉ c*

ÉnÉtÉBÉE FéiÉBÉE

8. ΕΞΕΘΙΕ ΒΕΕ {η^α ΕΧ^αΕΙΕΕ ΔΕ (+ΕΑΘ^ΘΒΕΕΕ ΒΕΑΘ^Θ ΒΕΕ °ΩΓΕ ΔΕ +ΕΕΘ °ΕΕΑΕΕ-ΗΕΑΒΕΕ +ΕΕΝΕΘ^Θ {ΕΘ}) 2002-03 ΒΕΕ ΔΕΕΝ °Ε 20 ΙΕΕΙΕΗΙΕΙ °Ε +ΕΕΝΒΕΕ ΒΕΕΕ 'ΕΕΚΕΒΕΕ 'ΕΕ r nΘ NVE CΕΙΕΕ °ΘC C* 2004-05 ΔΕ <ΧΕ ΕΧ^αΕΙΕΕ ΔΕ 26.2 ΙΕΕΙΕΗΙΕΙ ΒΕΕΕ 'ΕΕ r c< VΕΕ ΕΓΕΥΑΕ ΙΕΧΕ ΗΗΙΒΕΕΕ ΔΕ °Ε'ΕΕΝΒΕΕ 'ΕΕΚΕΒΕΕ 'ΕΕ r nΘ c +ΕΕΘ °Εc 80 ΕΟΕΑΕ^αΕΧΕ +ΕΑΘ^ΘΒΕΕΕ ΒΕΑΘ^Θ ΒΕΕΕ ΕΕΘ^Θ ΒΕΘ ΜΕ< C* 18.9 ΙΕΕΙΕΗΙΕΙ ΒΕΕΕ ΕΧΕΧΕ 'ΕΕ r nΘ ΒΕΕ ΔΕ'ΕVΕΝ, +ΕΓΕΑΕ-VΕΧΕ'ΕΘΕ, 2005-06 ΒΕΕ ΝΕΘΧΕ ΕΧ^αΕΙΕΕ {ΕCΑΕ CΕ 74.9 ΕΟΕΑΕ^αΕΧΕ ΒΕΑΘ^Θ ΒΕΕ °ΙΕΘ ΙΕΒΕΕ {ΕCΣΕ ΣΕΒΕΕΕ c ΙΕΙΕΕ CΑΕ 2005-06 ΒΕΕ ΕΑΕΑ ΕΧΕΝΕΕΘΙΕ 92 ΕΟΕΑΕ^αΕΧΕ +ΕΑΘ^ΘΒΕΕΕ ΒΕΑΘ^Θ ΒΕΕ ΔΕF^αΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΙΕΓΙΕ ΒΕΘΧΕ 'ΕΕΑΕ C* 2004-05 ΔΕ {η^α ΕΧ^αΕΙΕΕ ΔΕ (+ΕΑΘ^ΘΒΕΕΕ ΒΕΑΘ^Θ ΒΕΕ °ΩΓΕ ΔΕ +ΕΕΘ °ΕΕΑΕΕ ΗΕΑΒΕΕ +ΕΕΝΕΘ^Θ {ΕΘ}) 39.7 ΙΕΕΙΕΗΙΕΙ ΙΕΒΕΕ ΒΕΕΕ 'ΕΕ r c< ΙΕΕ VΕΕ F< ΗΗΙΒΕΕΕ ΒΕΕΕ °Ε'ΕΣΣΕ 'ΕΕ r ΙΕΕ* ΣΕΕΑΕ 'ΕΚΕ ΔΕ ΕΝΘΕ'ΕΓΕ ΒΕΕ °ΩΖΕΕΧΕ ΔΕ <ΧΕ +ΕΑΕΙΕΕ ΔΕ +ΕΓΕΑΕ-VΕΧΕ'ΕΘΕ, 2005-06 ΒΕΕ ΝΕΘΧΕ 26.7 ΙΕΕΙΕΗΙΕΙ ΙΕΒΕΕ ΒΕΕΕ 'ΕΕ r c<* +ΕΑΕΙΕΕ ΔΕ 'ΕΕ r, +ΕΧ^αΕ ΔΕΙΕΕ ΒΕΕ °ΕΕΙΕ-°ΕΕΙΕ 'ΕΕΗ'ΕΒΕΕ ΒΕΕΣΣΕ ΙΕΑΕ ΒΕΕ ΔΕΑ^αΕ ΔΕ ΙΕΕΜΕ 'ΕΕ r VΕΘΕ =ΙΙΕΕΘΙΕ c, ΕVΕ^ΘΒΕΕ ΕΕΘ^ΘΕΕΑΘ^Θ-°ΩΓΕ +ΕΓΕΑΕ-VΕΧΕ'ΕΘΕ, 2005-06 ΔΕ {ΕΓΕΑΕ^αΕΑΕ, ΙΕΑΕ +ΕΕΘ °ΧΕCΒΕΕΕ {ΕΕ+ΕΕΑΔΕ} ΒΕΕ +ΕΑΕΙΕΕ ΔΕ 46.9 ΙΕΕΙΕΗΙΕΙ ΙΕΒΕΕ ΒΕΕΕ 'ΕΕ r c<*

[illegible]

10. 'ÉKÉ 2004-05 BEE NÉOÉXÉ 'OÉÁÉÉX'É +ÉIÉ ÀÉ +ÉÁÉ@BÉÉÉ BÉÁÉ@ BÉÉÉ IÉÁÉXÉ ÀÉ 'OÉÁÁ ÀÉ ÀÉÁ'ÉÉr (2.2 JÉÉIÉŋIÉIÉ) C< IÉÉ VÉ'ÉBÉÉ 'É@É BÉÉÉ IÉÁÉXÉ ÀÉ (-4.5 JÉÉIÉŋIÉIÉ), (ÉÉb BÉÉÉ IÉÁÉXÉ ÀÉ (-6.3 JÉÉIÉŋIÉIÉ) +ÉÉ@ VÉÉ(ÉÉÉÉÉ 'ÉXÉ BÉÉÉ IÉÁÉXÉ ÀÉ (-2.6 JÉÉIÉŋIÉIÉ) BÉÉÉ ÀÉÁ'ÉÉ'É'É C+ÉÉ IÉÉ* IÉIÉÉÉÉ, 2005-06 BÉÉ (ÉCÁÉ N'É ÀÉCÉXÉ BÉÉ NÉOÉXÉ Á'É'ÉÉ +ÉÉ'ÉIÉXÉ 'OÉÉÉ IÁÉJÉ ÁÉPÉ+ÉÉ BÉÉÉ IÉÁÉXÉ ÀÉ 'Éof C+ÉÉ C* 'ÉC ÀÉÁ'ÉÉr VÉÉ(ÉÉÉÉ 'ÉXÉ BÉÉÉ IÉÁÉXÉ ÀÉ 'OÉ'É'É 'Éof (6.4 JÉÉIÉŋIÉIÉ) <'ÉBÉÉ 'ÉÉÉ (ÉÉb (4.5 JÉÉIÉŋIÉIÉ), 'É@É (4.3 JÉÉIÉŋIÉIÉ) +ÉÉ@ +ÉÁÉ@BÉÉÉ BÉÁÉ@ (2.1 JÉÉIÉŋIÉIÉ) IÉÉ* +ÉIÁÉ-É'ÉIÁÉ@, 2005-06 BÉÉ NÉOÉXÉ SÉÉÁÉ JÉÉIÉ PÉÉ]É 'ÉfBÉ@ ÁÁMÉÉMÉ 13.0 É'ÉÁÉ'ÉXÉ +ÉÁÉ@BÉÉÉ BÉÁÉ@ CÉ M'ÉÉÉ VÉÉ (É@ 2004-05 ÀÉ CÁ PÉÉ] (5.4 É'ÉÁÉ'ÉXÉ +ÉÁÉ@BÉÉÉ BÉÁÉ@) BÉÉ NÉMÉXÉ

borrowings, which were net outflows during 2002-03 and 2003-04, became net inflows of US\$1.9 billion and US\$5.0 billion, respectively, during 2004-05. These flows continued to be positive in the first half of the current year.

GDP GROWTH

6. Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices in excess of 8.0 per cent has been achieved by the economy in only five years of recorded history, and two out of these five are in the last three years. According to the national income data released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on February 7, 2006, the advance estimate (AE) for growth of GDP at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices in 2005-06 at 8.1 per cent was up 0.6 percentage points over the 7.5 per cent growth recorded in 2004-05. The CSO has changed the base year for calculation of national income aggregates at constant prices from 1993-94 to 1999-2000.

7. After an acceleration of growth of industrial GDP at factor cost at constant 1999-2000 prices from 7.0 per cent in 2002-03 to 7.6 per cent and 8.6 per cent in the next two years, the industrial resurgence is manifest in the projected step up in its growth to 9.0 per cent in the current year. In the current year, industrial growth is driven by robust performances from manufacturing and construction sectors. Services sector growth continued to be broad-based. Among the three sub-sectors of services, 'trade, hotels, transport and communication services' continue to lead by growing at double-digit rates for the third successive year.

EXTERNAL SECTOR

8. India's merchandise exports (in US dollar terms and customs basis) have been recording annual growth rates of more than 20 per cent since 2002-03. In 2004-05, such exports grew by 26.2 per cent - the highest annual growth rate in the last three decades - to cross US\$80 billion. Despite recording a somewhat lower rate of growth of 18.9 per cent, exports during April-January 2005-06 have already reached \$74.9 billion and are well on their way to achieve the US\$92 billion target set for 2005-06. In 2004-05, merchandise imports (in US dollar terms and customs basis) had grown by 39.7 per cent - the highest growth in two and a half decades. On a decelerating mode in the current year, such imports grew by 26.7 per cent during April-January 2005-06. The increase in imports has been driven, inter alia, by the sharp rise in global crude prices with petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) imports increasing by 46.9 per cent in April-January 2005-06.

9. In a marked departure from the trend observed in recent years, the pace of accretion to foreign exchange reserves has slowed sharply during the current year so far. Following accretion of US\$28.5 billion during 2004-05, in the current year until February 10, 2006, there was a reduction of US\$1.1 billion from the end-March 2005 level of US\$141.5 billion of foreign exchange reserves. Three key factors were instrumental behind this turnaround: an outgo of US\$7.1 billion on redemption of India Millennium Deposits; valuation losses from a weakened dollar vis-à-vis other major currencies; and a widening deficit in the current account of the balance of payments (BOP).

10. During 2004-05, the Rupee had appreciated against the US dollar (2.2 per cent) in nominal terms, while depreciating against the Euro (-4.5 per cent), Pound (-6.3 per cent), and the Japanese Yen (-2.6 per cent). However, in the first ten months of 2005-06, on average, the Rupee has strengthened against all major currencies. The appreciation was the strongest vis-à-vis the Japanese Yen (6.4 per cent) followed by Pound (4.5 per cent), the Euro (4.3 per cent), and the US dollar (2.1 per cent). During April-September 2005-06, the current account deficit enlarged to around US\$13.0 billion, which was more than twice the deficit (US\$5.4 billion) in the whole of 2004-05. While net invisibles

11. 'ÉKÉ 2004-05 àÉ °of +ÉÉtÉÉÉMBÉE {ÉxáilÉÉxÉ BÉE °ÉlÉ =tÉÉMÉ (àÉvÉàÉ A'É 'ÉciÉ) àÉ 17.4 JÉÉiÉJÉiÉ BÉÉ BÉÉÉÉÉÉ =SSÉ jÉhÉ 'ÉÉ r c<, VÉE ÉBÉE É'ÉMÉiÉ 'ÉKÉ àÉ É'ÉÉÉÉ 5.1 JÉÉiÉJÉiÉ lÉÉ* 'ÉKÉ 2005-06 BÉE nÉÓÉxÉ, +ÉBÉiÉÓÉ +ÉiÉ, 2005 BÉÉÉ É'ÓlÉiÉ BÉE +ÉxÉ°ÉÓÉ, =tÉÉMÉ (àÉvÉàÉ A'É 'ÉciÉ) BÉÉÉ jÉhÉ BÉÉÉ 'ÉKÉxÉ'ÉKÉ +ÉÉÉ'ÉÉ r (+ÉBÉiÉÓÉ +ÉiÉ 2004 BÉÉÉ iÉàÉxÉÉ àÉ) àÉ 45.7 JÉÉiÉJÉiÉ BÉÉÉ +ÉÉÓ 'ÉÉ r c<* 2004-05 àÉ +ÉxÉ°ÉSÉiÉ 'ÉÉhÉÉvÉBÉE ÓÉBÉÉÉ uÉÓÉ JÉÉtÉ-ÉÉxÉxÉ jÉhÉ 2003-04 BÉE 1,25,088 BÉÉÓÉ% àÉ{ÉA BÉÉÉ 'ÉÉ r ÓÉ BÉÉÉÉÉÉ +ÉÉvÉBÉE ÉfBÉÉÓ 2,21,802 BÉÉÓÉ% àÉ{ÉA cÉ MÉáÉ* 2005-06 BÉÉÉ <ÓÉ +É'ÉÉvÉ BÉE nÉÓÉxÉ (20 VÉxÉ'ÉÓÉ, 2006 BÉÉÉ °ÉàÉÉ{iÉ) JÉÉtÉ-ÉÉxÉxÉ jÉhÉ àÉ 2,66,857 BÉÉÓÉ% àÉ{ÉA BÉÉÉ +ÉÉÓ 'ÉÉ r c<, VÉE ÉBÉE JÉ'É'ÉiÉÉ 'ÉKÉ BÉÉÉ iÉnxÉ'ÓÉÉ +É'ÉÉvÉ BÉE 1,68,188 BÉÉÓÉ% àÉ{ÉA ÓÉ 25.2 JÉÉiÉJÉiÉ +ÉÉvÉBÉE c* 2004-05 àÉ ÉxÉ'ÉàÉ PÉÓàÉ jÉhÉ É'É'ÓiÉÉÓ BÉÉÉ +ÉÉvÉBÉÉÉJÉ ÉÉÉMÉ 'ÉÉhÉÉvÉBÉE FÉjÉ BÉÉÉ ÓÉBÉE jÉhÉ àÉ +ÉÉÉ'ÉÉ r (22.8 JÉÉiÉJÉiÉ) ÓÉ lÉÉ, VÉÓÉBÉE ÓÉÓBÉÉÓ BÉÉÉ ÉxÉ'ÉàÉ ÓÉBÉE jÉhÉ àÉ àÉÉjÉ 0.4 JÉÉiÉJÉiÉ BÉÉÉ 'ÉÉ r c<* 'ÉÉhÉÉvÉBÉE FÉjÉ BÉE jÉhÉ BÉÉÉ àÉÉjÉÉ àÉ iÉÉjÉ 'ÉÉ r BÉE °ÉÉlÉ-°ÉÉlÉ ÓÉBÉE BÉÉÉ JÉÉÓÉÉKÉ MÉhÉ'ÉKÉÉ àÉ àÉci'ÉÉhÉ ÓÉvÉÉÓ nVÉ ÉBÉáÉÉ MÉáÉ* ÓÉof +ÉÉtÉÉÉMBÉE ÉxÉKÉÉnxÉ iÉlÉÉ +ÉxÉ°ÉSÉiÉ 'ÉÉhÉÉvÉBÉE ÓÉBÉÉÉ BÉÉÉ =xÉBÉE ÓÉBÉÉáÉÉ BÉÉÉ 'ÉÓáÉÉ BÉE ÉáÉA ={ÉáÉÓvÉ ÓÉÉÉÉBÉE É'ÉBÉá{ÉÉ ÓÉ +ÉxÉvÉBÉE JÉÉÓÉáÉÉKÉáÉÉ BÉE ÓiÉÓ àÉ àÉci'ÉÉhÉ ÉMÉÓÉ'É] c< c*

13. ΔΕΛΤΑ< ΟΥΔΕΙΟΔΕΙ ΧΕ 6 (ΣΕΘ'ΕΘΕ, 2006 ΒΕΕΕ 10,000 ΒΕΕΕ +ΕΒΕΕ {ΕΕΘ ΒΕΕΘ Εαΐαεε* 2005 αε, <ΕΒΕ'Ε]Ε ΒΕΕ ΕαΕΑ ΔΕΕΧαΕΕΝΗ ΔΕΕΝΕΕΘ ΟΕ 30,325 ΒΕΕΘΕ%> ΑΥ[ΕΑ ΒΕΕ ΟΘΕΕΒΕΧΕ VΕ]ΕΑ ΜΕΑ*]ΕΕΘΕΑΕΒΕΕ ΟΕΕ ΕΝΕΥΕΒΕΕ]ΕΙΟΕ'ΕΕ (+ΕΕ<[ΕΕ+ΕΕ) ΒΕΕΕ 'ΕΕΕΚΕΒΕΕ ΟΕJΑΕΕ, ΕΝΕΟΕΑΕ 2002 ΟΕ ΕΧΘΕΙΘΘ ΔΕΦΕΙΕΘΕ CΕ @CΕ c, 2004 +ΕΕΘ 2005 ΒΕΕ ΔΕΕΣΕ 26 ΟΕ ΔΕf ΒΕΕΘ 55 CΕ ΜΕ<* ΒΕΕαχbΘ 'ΕΚΕ 2005 ΒΕΕ +ΕΙΕ ΙΕΒΕΕ, ΕΧΕ]Ε]Ε ΒΕΕΕ ΔΕΕΝΕΕΘ {ΕΝΕΕΒΕΕΘΗΕ VΕΕ 13.5 ΑΕΕJΕ ΒΕΕΘΕ%> ΑΥ[ΕΑ ΙΕΙΕΕ ΕΧΕ]Ε]Ε VΕΕΧαΕΘ ΒΕΕΕ 2.2 ΑΕΕJΕ ΒΕΕΘΕ%> ΑΥ[ΕΑ ΙΕΕ, αε 15.7 ΑΕΕJΕ ΒΕΕΘΕ%> ΑΥ[ΕΑ ΙΕΒΕΕ ΒΕΕΕ 'ΕΕr c< VΕΕ BΑΕΕ]ΕΒΕΕ ΕΕΘΕΙΕΑΕ <ΕΒΕ'Ε]Ε ΔΕΕΝΕΕΘ ΒΕΕ ΑΜΕΜΕΜΕ ΝΕ-ΕΙΕC< ΒΕΕ ΕΕΜΕ ΒΕΕ ΘΕΘΕΘΘ (2540 ΒΕΕΕΧαΕΕ

continued to rise, it was not enough to neutralize the rapidly expanding trade deficit, which at US\$31.6 billion during April-September 2005-06 was only around US\$5.0 billion less than that recorded in twelve months of 2004-05.

MONEY, BANKING AND CAPITAL MARKETS

11. Strong industrial recovery was accompanied by much higher credit growth of 17.4 per cent to industry (medium and large) in 2004-05 compared to only 5.1 per cent in the previous year. During 2005-06, at end-October 2005, the year-on-year growth (over end-October 2004) of credit to industry (medium and large) accelerated further by 45.7 per cent. Non-food credit by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) expanded by Rs. 2,21,802 crore in 2004-05, substantially up from the increase of Rs. 1,25,088 crore in 2003-04. During the period (ending on January 20, 2006) of 2005-06, non-food credit expanded further by Rs.2,66,857 crore, up 25.2 per cent from Rs. 1,68,188 crore in the corresponding period of the previous year. Much of the net domestic credit expansion in 2004-05 was from growth in bank credit to the commercial sector (22.8 per cent) while net bank credit to government increased by only 0.4 per cent. Asset quality of banks registered significant improvements simultaneously with the rapid increase in the quantum of credit to the commercial sector. The robust industrial performance and wider options available to SCBs for recovery of their dues showed up in a significant reduction in the level of non-performing assets.

12. In terms of annual average growth, the historic trend of M3 growing at a marginally higher rate than GDP at current prices appears to have continued in the recent past. Growth in all the three components of M3 - currency with the public, demand deposits and time deposits with banks - was lower at end-March 2005 (13.0 per cent, 9.8 per cent and 12.4 per cent, respectively) than at end-March 2004 (16.0 per cent, 30.1 per cent and 14.7 per cent, respectively). The deceleration in money supply growth observed in 2004-05 appears to have been reversed in the current year. In the current financial year up to January 20, 2006, the three main components of M3 - currency with the public, demand deposits and time deposits with banks - grew by 13.5 per cent, 17.7 per cent and 12.5 per cent, respectively, which were significantly higher than the growth observed during the same period of the previous year. The velocity of money came down from 1.48 in 2003-04 to 1.47 in 2004-05, and is likely to have gone down further. Growth in reserve money (M0) decelerated from 18.3 per cent during 2003-04 to 12.1 per cent during 2004-05 reflecting a deceleration in the growth of the main source of M0, namely net foreign exchange assets of the RBI, from 35.2 per cent at end-March 2004 to 26.5 per cent at end-March 2005. During the current financial year, a considerable slow down in reserve inflows through the external balance of payments has been observed and consequently the outstanding balances under Market Stabilisation Scheme, which reflect the RBI's efforts to sterilise excessive and disorderly reserve inflows, after rising from Rs. 64,211 crore at end-March 2005 to Rs. 78,908 crore in September 2005, fell to Rs. 34,852 crore on February 3, 2006. Money markets during 2005-06 have been largely marked by comfortable liquidity conditions, with average daily call money rates generally anchored to the reverse repo rate till October 2005. The average weighted call money rate was 5.01 per cent during April-October 2005. During the current financial year so far reverse repo rate has been revised upward by 25 basis points on three occasions in April 2005, October 2005 and further in January 2006.

13. The BSE Sensex crossed the 10,000 mark on February 6, 2006. In 2005, Rs. 30,325 crore of resources were raised on the primary market for equity. The number of initial public offerings per year, on the rise since 2002, increased from 26 to 55 between 2004 and 2005. At the end of calendar 2005, the market capitalisation of Nifty at Rs.13.5 lakh crore and the Nifty Junior at Rs.2.2 lakh crore, added up to Rs.15.7 lakh crore or roughly two-thirds of the broad Indian equity market (2,540 companies with Rs.24.7 lakh

ΕΝΕΧΕΒΕΕ ΔΕΕΝΕΟ ΔΕΑΡΕ 24.7 ΔΕΕΕΕ ΒΕΕΕΕ½ ΔΗΕΑ) C* <ΟΕΒΕΕ +ΕΙΕ C ΕΒΕΕ =(ΕΑΕΟΝΕ ΟΕΣΕΒΕΕ ΕΧΕΕΝΕΑΕ ΔΕ +ΕΟΕ
ΕΕΕΟΙΕΕΑΕ <ΕΒΕΕ]Ε ΔΕΕΕΕΟ ΒΕΕΕ ΝΕ-ΕΙΕC< ΕCΟΟΕΕ ΗΕΕΕΔΕΑΕ C*

ΒΕΕΧΡΕΕ ΟΕΟΒΕΕΕΕ Ε'ΕΚΕ

14. ΕΚΕ 2003-04 ΟΕ ΗΕΕΕΕΕ ΟΕΝΕΒΕΕΕΚΕΕΑΕ =ΚΕΟΝΕΕΑΕΙΕ +ΕΕΟ ΔΕΝΕ] ΗΕΝΕΧΕ (Α[ΕΕ+ΕΕΟΕΕΑΑΕ) +ΕΕΝΕΧΕΑΕ ΟΕ
ΟΕΒΕΕΑΕ ΠΕΟΑΕ =ΙΕΕΝ ΒΕΕ ΟΕΑΕΧΕ[ΕΕΙΕ ΒΕΕ ΙΕΕΟ [ΕΟ ΟΕΝΕΒΕΕΕΚΕΕΑΕ ΠΕΕ]Ε ΕΚΕ 2002-03 ΔΕ 5.9 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ ΟΕ ΕΜΕΟΒΕΕΟ
ΕΚΕ 2004-05 (+ΕΧΕΕΙΕΑΕ) ΔΕ ΟΕΒΕΕΑΕ ΠΕΟΑΕ =ΙΕΕΝ ΒΕΕΕ 4.1 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ CΕ ΜΕΑΕΕ* <ΟΕΒΕΕ ΟΕΙΕ CΕ, ΟΕΝΕΟ'Ε ΠΕΕ]
ΔΕ ΕΕΕ +ΕΕΧΕ[ΕΕΕΙΕΒΕΕ ΟΥΕ ΔΕ ΕΜΕΟΕ'Ε] ΝΗΕΕ ΜΕ< +ΕΕΟ ΒΕΕ ΕΚΕ 2002-03 ΔΕ 4.4 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ ΟΕ ΠΕ]ΒΕΕΟ ΕΚΕ 2004-
05 (+ΕΧΕΕΙΕΑΕ) 2.5 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ CΕ ΜΕΑΕΕ ΕΝΕΟΒΕΕ ΒΕΕΕΟΗΕ ΠΕΕ] ΒΕΕ Ο'ΕΟΥΕ ΔΕ Ο'Ο[ΕΚ] ΟΕΝΕΟ ΕΝΗΕΕ< ΕΝΑΕΕ ΙΕΙΕΕ
ΕΝΕΟΕ ΟΕΝΕΒΕΕΕΚΕΕΑΕ ΠΕΕ] ΒΕΕΕ ΙΕΑΧΕΕ ΔΕ ΟΕΝΕΟ'Ε ΠΕΕ] ΒΕΕ +ΕΧΕ[ΕΕΙΕ ΥΕΟΕ ΕΝΗΕΕΑΕΕ ΜΕΑΕΕ C* ΕΚΕ 2005-06
(ΟΕ.Ε.) ΔΕ ΟΕΝΕΟ'Ε ΙΕΙΕΕ ΟΕΝΕΒΕΕΕΚΕΕΑΕ ΠΕΕ]Ε ΟΕΒΕΕΑΕ ΠΕΟΑΕ =ΙΕΕΝ ΒΕΕ +ΕΧΕ[ΕΕΙΕ ΒΕΕ ΟΥΕ ΔΕ ΜΕΑΕΗΕΑ 2.6 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ
ΙΕΙΕΕ 4.1 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ C* ΑΟΕ ΟΕΒΕΕΙΕ C ΕΒΕΕ ΣΕΕΑΕ ΕΚΕ ΔΕ ΒΕΕΧΡ ΒΕΕ ΟΕΝΕΒΕΕΕΚΕΕΑΕ ΟΕΑΕΒΕΕΧΕ ΔΕ C< ΔΕΝ ΗΕΜΕΙΕ ΒΕΕΕ
ΟΕΝΑΕ ΟΕΟΒΕΕΕΟΕ ΥΕΟΕ <ΟΕ ΟΕΟΝΕ ΔΕ ΙΕΕΜΕ ΗΕΜΕΙΕ ΒΕΕΟ [ΕΟΕ ΒΕΕΟ ΕΑΕΑΕΕ ΒΕΕΑΜΕΕ +ΕΕΟ ΕΝΕΟΒΕΕΕ [ΕΕΑΕΟ'ΕΟΥΕ +ΕΕΑΕ
ΟΕΟΒΕΕΕΟ +ΕΙΕΕΙΕ ΕΝΕΟΑΕ ΒΕΕΧΡ ΙΕΙΕΕ ΟΕΝΑΕ ΟΕΑΕΒΕΙΕ ΟΥΕ ΔΕ ΗΕΕΕΔΕΑΕ C, ΒΕΕΕ Ε'ΕΚΕΑΕ ΕΟΙΕΙΕ ΔΕ ΟΕΑΕΟΕ ΟΥΕ ΔΕ ΟΕΝΕΟ
CΕΜΕΕ* ΟΕΒΕΕΑΕ ΠΕΟΑΕ =ΙΕΕΝ ΒΕΕ ΟΥΕ ΔΕ ΒΕΕΧΡ ΟΕΟΒΕΕΕΟ ΒΕΕΕ ΟΕΒΕΕΑΕΕ ΝΑΕΙΕΑ (ΕΝΕΟΑΕ [ΕΟΔ[ΕΟΕΜΕΙΕ Ε'ΕΕΧΕΑΕΑΕ ΝΟ
[ΕΟ Ε'ΕΝΗΕΕ ΗΕΗΕ ΗΕΕΕΔΕΑΕ C) ΕΚΕ 1990-91 ΔΕ 55.3 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ ΟΕ ΕΜΕΟΒΕΕΟ ΕΚΕ 1996-97 ΔΕ 49.4 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ
CΕ ΜΕ< ΒΕΕ ΔΕΝΑΕ'ΕΙΕ ΕΚΕ ΔΕ ΠΕ]ΙΕ ΟΕΝΕΒΕΕΕΚΕΕΑΕ ΠΕΕ] ΒΕΕΕ ΗΕΝΕΗΕΙΕ ΒΕΕΟΙΕΕ C* <ΟΕ ΗΕΕΕΙΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΠΕΕΝ ΔΕ Ε'Ε[ΕΟΕΙΕ
ΕΝΗΕΕ ΔΕ ΕΝΑΕ ΕΝΑΕΕ ΜΕΑΕΕ ΙΕΙΕΕ ΟΕΒΕΕΑΕ ΠΕΟΑΕ =ΙΕΕΝ ΒΕΕ +ΕΧΕ[ΕΕΙΕ ΒΕΕ ΟΥΕ ΔΕ ΟΕΒΕΕΑΕΕ ΝΑΕΙΕΑ ΕΚΕ 2004-05
(+ΕΧΕΕΙΕΑΕ) ΔΕ 63.9 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ ΙΕΒΕΕ [ΕCΣΕ ΜΕ< +ΕΕΟ ΕΚΕ 2005-06 (ΟΕ.Ε.) ΔΕ <ΧΕΒΕΕ ΟΕΕΑΕΕΧΙΕ ΟΥΕ ΟΕ 62.2
ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ ΕΜΕΟΧΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΟΕΕΕΕ'ΕΧΕΕ C*

15. ΔΕCΕΔΕΗΕΕ ΕΧΕΑΕ]ΕΒΕΕ ΥΕΟΕ +Ε[ΕΑΕ-ΕΝΟΕΑΟΕ, 2005 ΒΕΕΕ +Ε'ΕΕΝ ΒΕΕ ΕΑΕΑ ΗΕΒΕΕΕΗΕΙΕ +ΕΕΒΕΕΥΔΕ ΒΕΕ +ΕΧΕΟΕΕΟ ΟΕΒΕΕΑΕ
ΒΕΕΟ ΟΕΝΕΟ'Ε ΒΕΕΕ ΟΕΕΗΕ 2,30,839 ΒΕΕΕΕ½ ΔΗΕΑ ΙΕΙΕΕ ΒΕΕΑΕ ΒΑΕΑΕ ΟΕΕΗΕ 3,32,499 ΒΕΕΕΕ½ ΔΗΕΑ ΔΕΙΕΕ< ΜΕ< C*
+Ε[ΕΑΕ-ΕΝΟΕΑΟΕ, 2005 ΒΕΕΕ +Ε'ΕΕΝ ΒΕΕ ΝΕΟΧΕ ΟΕΑΕΕΗΕΑΒΕΕ ΙΕΙΕΕ Ο'ΕΕ-ΒΕΕΟ ΔΕ Ε'ΕΟΙΕΕ'ΕΒΕΕ ΕΕ r ΝΟ ΔΕΝΕ] ΔΕ +ΕΧΕΑΕΕΕΧΕΙΕ
ΝΟΕ ΟΕ +ΕΕΕΒΕΕ ΙΕΕ* =ΙΕΕΝ ΗΕΑΒΕΕ, ΒΕΕΕΧΕΕ +ΕΕΑΕ ΒΕΕΟ ΙΕΙΕΕ ΕΑΕΕΒΕΙΕΒΕΕ +ΕΕΑΕ ΒΕΕΟ ΔΕ ΕΕ r ΝΟ ΒΕΕΑΕ CΕΒΕΕΟ ΑΕ ΜΕΑΕΗΕΑ
9 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ, 22 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ ΙΕΙΕΕ 15 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ ΟCΕ* ΔΕCΙΕΟ ΒΑΕΑΕ ΗΕΝΕΧΕ ΒΕΕ ΗΕΕΕ ΟΕΒΕΕΙΕ ΒΕΕ ΟΥΕ ΔΕ, ΕΝΟΕΑΟΕ, 2005
ΙΕΒΕΕ ΔΕΝΕ] ΔΕ ΕΧΕΕΕΕΟΙΕ +ΕΕΑΕΝΕΧΕΕ ΒΑΕΑΕ ΒΕΕΕ 66 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ ΕCΟΟΕΕ ΗΕΣΕ ΕΒΕΕΑΕΕ ΒΕΕ ΣΕΒΕΕΕ C ΒΕΕ 16.5 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ ΒΕΕΕ
ΕΕ r ΒΕΕΕ ΝΗΕΕΙΕΕ C* +ΕΕΑΕΝΕΧΕΕ-ΕΕΕΧΕ ΒΑΕΑΕ ΔΕ ΕΝΟΕΑΟΕ, 2005 ΙΕΒΕΕ ΒΕΕ'ΕΑΕ 6.7 ΗΕΕΙΗΕΙΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΕΕ r C* CΕΑΕΕΕΕΕ,
ΟΕΝΕΟ'Ε ΗΕΕ[ΙΕΑΕ ΒΕΕ +ΕΙΕΜΕΙΕ ΔΕΝΕ] +ΕΧΕΑΕΕΧΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΗΕΕ[ΙΕ ΧΕ ΒΕΕΟ [ΕΕΧΕ ΒΕΕ ΒΕΕΥ ΒΕΕΕΗΕΑΕ ΕΕΕ ΔΕΧΕ CΑ C ΑΕΕΕΒΕΕΧΕ ΒΕΕΕ½
Ε'ΕΚΕΑΕ +ΕΧΕΗΕΕΟΧΕ ΥΕΟΕ ΒΑΕΑΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΒΕΕΑΕ ΒΕΕΟΒΕΕ ΟΕΝΕΒΕΕΕΚΕΕΑΕ ΙΕΙΕΕ ΟΕΝΕΟ'Ε ΠΕΕ]Ε ΒΕΕΕ [ΕΟΕ ΕΒΕΕΑΕΕ ΒΕΕ ΟΕΒΕΕΙΕΕ C*

ΗΕΕΟΟΗΕ

16. ΕΧΕ'ΕΗΕ ΔΕ ΙΕΝΕΕ ΙΕΙΕΕ Ε'ΕΒΕΕΕΟΕ ΔΕ ΙΕΝΕΕ ΒΕΕ =ΙΟΕC'ΕΝΕΒΕΕ ΟΕΒΕΕΙΕ ΟΕΟf CΑ C ΙΕΙΕΕ ΔΕΝΑΕΕ'ΕΕΝ ΔΕ =VVE'ΕΑΕ
ΟΕΕΕΕ'ΕΧΕΕ+ΕΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΟΕΒΕΕΙΕ ΝΙΕ C* Ε'ΕΒΕΕΕΟΕ Α'Ε ΔΕΣΙΕΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΑΒΕΕ +ΕSUE ΣΕΜΕΕ, ΒΕΕ ΕΒΕΕ [ΕCΑΕ ΟΕ CΕ ΣΕΑΕ ΟCΕ ΗΕΙΕΙΕ
CΕΙΕΕ C, ΒΕΕ +ΕΕΜΕΑΑΕ ΒΕΕΥ +ΕΕΟ ΕΚΕΕ ΙΕΒΕΕ ΒΕΕΟΕ ΟCΧΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΟΕΕΕΕ'ΕΧΕΕ C* VΕΟΕ CΕ ΕΕΕΟΙΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΕΧΕ'ΕΗΕ ΝΟ ΙΕΙΕΕ
[Ε'ΕΕ ΑΕΗΕΑΕΕ ΝΗΕΕ ΒΕΕΕ =ΧΕΒΕΕ]ΒΕΕ-+ΕΕ[ΕΕ ΣΕΟΗΕ ΒΕΕ ΝΕΟΧΕ ΒΕΕ ΕΧΕ'ΕΗΕ ΝΟ ΒΕΕ ΔΕΕΣΕ ΕCΙΕ +ΕΙΕΟΕΑΕ [ΕΕ] ΕΝΑΕΕ ΒΕΕΙΕΕ
C, ΕΟΕ CΕ ΕΕΕΟΙΕΕΑΕ +ΕΙΕΒΑΕ'ΕΟΙΕΕ ΥΕΟΕ [Ε'Ε ΑΕΗΕΑΕΕ< ΝΗΕΕ ΔΕ =ΟΕ ΟΕΑΕΑΕ ΗΕΕ[ΙΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΜΕΑΕΕ ΝΟΕ ΒΕΕ ΟΕΑΕΧΕ ΕΕ r
ΝΟ ΗΕΕ[ΙΕ ΒΕΕΟΧΕΕ ΣΕΕΕCΑ* ΑΕΤΕΕ[Ε ΙΕΝΕΕ ΟΕ ΔΕf ΟC +ΕΕΑΕΙΕΕ ΙΕΙΕΕ ΕΝΕΑΕΕΧΕ ΣΕΕΑΕ ΗΕΕΙΕΕ ΠΕΕ] ΒΕΕ ΔΕΟ ΔΕ ΕΣΕΙΕΕ
ΒΕΕΥ +ΕΧΕΕΣΕΙΕ ΗΕΙΕΙΕ CΕΙΕΕ C; ΙΕΙΕΕ[Ε, +ΕΧΕΙΕΕ =VVE'ΕΑΕ [ΕΕΟΟΗΕ ΒΕΕ ΕΑΕΑ ΟΕΕΕΕ'ΕΙΕ ΗΕΙΕΟ ΔΕΠΕ Ο[ΕΕΕΙΕ;
ΔΕΕΕΝΕ ΝΟ; ΙΕΙΕΕ ΟΕΝΕΒΕΕΕΚΕΕΑΕ +ΕΕΕΟΙΕΕΙΕ ΟΕ [ΕΝΕ CΕ ΟΕΒΕΕΙΕ C* <ΟΕ ΔΕΝΕ] ΔΕ ΗΕΟΙΕΕΕ'ΕΙΕ ΧΕΕΕΙΕΜΕΙΕ ΗΕΑΕΟΕΕ ΔΕ
ΕΒΕΕΑΕΕ ΜΕΑΕΕ =ΔΕ] [ΕΟ <ΧΕ ΒΕΕΕΗΕΑΕΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΒΕΕΑΕ ΒΕΕΟΜΕΕ +ΕΕΟ ΔΕΝΑΕΕ'ΕΕΝ ΔΕ ΕCΙΕ +ΕΕΕΙΕΒΕΕ ΟΙΕΕΕΑΕΙΕ ΒΕΕ ΟΕΙΕ ΙΕΕΜΕ
Ε'ΕΒΕΕΕΟΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΟΕΕΕΕ'ΕΧΕΕ+ΕΕ ΒΕΕΕ +ΕΕΜΕ ΔΕ ΒΕΕΑΜΕΕ*

crore of market value). This implies that the available index funds now cover two-thirds of the Indian equity market.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

14. With the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act in place since 2003-04, the fiscal deficit as a proportion of GDP declined from 5.9 per cent in 2002-03 to 4.1 per cent of GDP in 2004-05 (Prov). This was also accompanied by a commensurate decline in the revenue deficit from 4.4 per cent in 2002-03 to 2.5 per cent in 2004-05 (Prov), leading to a marked improvement in the quality of deficit, which is indicated by the proportion of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit. The revenue and fiscal deficit in 2005-06 (RE), as proportions of GDP, are 2.6 per cent and 4.1 per cent, respectively. Indications are that the slower progress in fiscal consolidation at the Centre in the current year may be made up by faster progress on this front by the State Governments and result in an overall improvement in the financial health of the General Government, that is the Centre and the States combined. As a proportion of GDP, outstanding liabilities of the Central Government (including external debt at historical exchange rate) declined from 55.3 per cent in 1990-91 to reach 49.4 per cent in 1996-97, reflecting the lower fiscal deficit in the intervening years. This trend got reversed subsequently and outstanding liabilities as a proportion of GDP rose to 63.9% per cent in 2004-05 (Prov) and are likely to decline marginally to 62.2% per cent in 2005-06(RE).

15. As per the data on Central Government finances published by the Controller General of Accounts, for the period April-December 2005, gross tax revenue was placed at Rs.2,30,839 crore and total expenditure at Rs.3,32,499 crore. The actual growth rates recorded in the period April-December 2005 in customs and service tax were above the rates assumed in the budget. The growth in excise, corporate income tax and personal income tax were lower at 9 per cent, 22 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively. In a welcome sign of improved expenditure management, 66 per cent of plan expenditure budgeted were spent by December 2005, indicating a growth of 16.5 per cent. Non-plan expenditure grew by only 6.7 per cent up to December, 2005. While some down-side risks of not achieving BE under revenue receipts remain, with scope for some expenditure compression through tight financial discipline, the fiscal and revenue deficits budgeted can be met.

PROSPECTS

16. The encouraging signs of a pick up in investment and acceleration in growth indicate brighter prospects for the medium term. A virtuous cycle of growth and savings, that appears to be already underway, is likely to continue for some years to come. As the large gap between investment rate in India and that in East Asian countries during their take-off stage gets bridged, Indian economy should start posting growth rates close to the rates observed then in the East Asian countries. While the worry about rapidly growing imports and the burgeoning current account deficit appears to be somewhat misplaced, the possible risks to an otherwise rosy outlook arise from: inflation; interest rate; and fiscal stance. The slew of policy initiatives proposed in this Budget will minimize these risks, furthering the prospects of accelerating growth with macroeconomic stability in the medium term.

Έτσι +ΕΕΕΙΕΒΕΕ °Α(ΕΘ)ΕΕ Έ'Έ'ΕΘή
(+ΕΕΕΙΕΒΕΕ ΒΕΕΕ°Ε ΕΧΕΚ(ΕΕ)ΧΕ & ΑΒΕΕ ΟΕΚ] ΔΕ)

ΠΕ.°Ε.	ΔΕΝ	ΕΧΕΘ(Ε)Ε ΔΕΔ°Ε		ΙΕΕΙΕΗΕΙΕ (ΕΕ°'ΕΙΕΧΕ	
		+ΕΙΕΔΕ-ΕΝ°Ε°ΕΘ		+ΕΙΕΔΕ-ΕΝ°Ε°ΕΘ	
		2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06
ΈΕ°ΙΕΕ'ΕΒΕΕ ΕΕΙΕ					
1.	ΒΕΕΕ°ΒΕΕ ΔΕΕΜΕΙΕ (ΕΘ °ΕΒΕΔΕ ΠΕ°ΔΕ =Ι(ΕΕΝ (CΥΕΕΘ ΒΕΕΘΕ½ ΔΥ(ΕΑ)* (ΒΕΕ) ΈΙΕΔΕΧΕ ΔΕΔ°ΕΕ (ΕΘ (JΕ) 1999-2000 ΒΕΕ ΔΕΔ°ΕΕ (ΕΘ	2843.9 ι'Ε.	3200.6 +Ε.	11.8 ι'Ε.+Ε.	12.5 +Ε.
2.	+ΕΕΤΕΕΕΜΒΕΕ =Ι(ΕΕ)ΧΕ ΒΕΕ °ΕΣΕΒΕΕΒΕΕ (1)	199.8	215.4	8.6	7.8
3.	ΙΕΕΒΕΕ ΔΕΔ°Ε °ΕΣΕΒΕΕΒΕΕ (+ΕΕΥΕΘ 1993-94=100)(2)	188.3	196.4	5.1	4.3
4.	=(ΕΕΕΒΕΙΕΕ ΔΕΔ°Ε °ΕΣΕΒΕΕΒΕΕ (1982=100)(3)	521	550	3.8	5.6
5.	ΔΕΠΕ (ΕΕΙΕ (ΑΔΕ3) (CΥΕΕΘ ΒΕΕΘΕ½ ΔΥ(ΕΑ)	2146.0	2529.3	13.2	17.9
		(2142.5) \$		(13.0) \$	
6.	ΈΙΕΔΕΧΕ ΔΕΔ°ΕΕ (ΕΘ +ΕΕ°ΕΙΕ** (ΒΕΕ) ΒΕΕΘΕ½ ΔΥ(ΕΑ ΔΕ (JΕ) ΕΔΕΔΕ°ΕΧΕ +ΕΔΕΘΕΒΕΕ ΒΕΔΘ ΔΕ	342791	425667	33.8	24.2
7.	ΈΙΕΔΕΧΕ ΔΕΔ°ΕΕ (ΕΘ ΕΧΕ°ΕΙΕ** (ΒΕΕ) ΒΕΕΘΕ½ ΔΥ(ΕΑ ΔΕ (JΕ) ΕΔΕΔΕ°ΕΧΕ +ΕΔΕΘΕΒΕΕ ΒΕΔΘ ΔΕ	255115	293829	24.4	15.2
8.	Β°ΕΕ(ΕΘ ΠΕΕ]Ε (ΕΔΕΔΕ°ΕΧΕ +ΕΔΕΘΕΒΕΕ ΒΕΔΘ ΔΕ)**	56285	66431	26.7	18.1
9.	Ε'ΕΝΗΕΕ ΔΕΠΕ (ΕΕ°°ΕΔ(ΕΕΚ°ΕΕ (ΒΕΕ) ΒΕΕΘΕ½ ΔΥ(ΕΑ ΔΕ (JΕ) ΕΔΕΔΕ°ΕΧΕ +ΕΔΕΘΕΒΕΕ ΒΕΔΘ ΔΕ	-19343	-29807	75.0	54.2
10.	ΣΕΕΔΕ ΔΕJΕΕ °ΕΙΕΔΕΧΕ (ΕΔΕΔΕ°ΕΧΕ +ΕΔΕΘΕΒΕΕ ΒΕΔΘ ΔΕ)	545466	590497	22.5	8.3
		125164	13018	28.2	4.7
		-485 @	-12956 @	...	...
°ΕΘΒΕΕ°Ε Ε'ΕΚΕ ##		(ΒΕΕΘΕ½ ΔΥ(ΕΑ)			
1.	ΘΕΥΕ°'Ε ΙΕΕΕ(ΙΕ°ΕΕ	188493	216746	10.5	15.0
2.	ΒΕΕΘ ΘΕΥΕ°'Ε (ΕΧΕ'ΕΔΕ)	141246	168715	18.9	19.4
3.	ΒΕΕΘ-ΕΕΧΧΕ ΘΕΥΕ°'Ε	47247	48031	-8.7	1.7
4.	{ΕΥΕΕΜΕΙΕ ΙΕΕΕ(ΙΕ°ΕΕ (5+6+7)	138298	115753	-5.1	-16.3
5.	JΕΘΗΕ ΒΕΕΕ 'Ε°ΕΔΕΕ	45153	7408	-12.8	-83.6
6.	+ΕΧ°Ε ΙΕΕΕ(ΙΕ°ΕΕ	2906	11	88.7	-99.6
7.	=ΥΕΕΘ +ΕΕΘ +ΕΧ°Ε ΝΧΕΝΕΕ°ΕΕ	90239	108334	-2.4	20.1
8.	ΒΕΕΔΕ ΙΕΕΕ(ΙΕ°ΕΕ (1+4)	326791	332499	3.3	1.7
9.	+ΕΕ°ΕΕΥΕΧΕΕ-ΕΕΧΧΕ Β°Ε°Ε	245567	237904	2.5	-3.1
10.	ΘΕΥΕ°'Ε ΔΕJΕΕ ΕΥΕ°ΕΔΕ °Ε	198208	221552	1.9	11.8
11.	Β°ΕΕΥΕ ΕΕΝΕΙΕΧΕ	79885	80972	1.7	1.4
12.	{ΕΥΕΕ JΕΕΙΕΕ	47359	16352	5.0	-65.5
13.	+ΕΕ°ΕΕΥΕΧΕΕ Β°Ε°Ε	81224	94595	5.9	16.5
14.	ΘΕΥΕ°'Ε JΕΕΙΕΕ	53254	74875	8.6	40.6
15.	{ΕΥΕΕΜΕΙΕ JΕΕΙΕΕ	27970	19720	1.2	-29.5
16.	ΒΕΕΔΕ Β°Ε°Ε (9+13)	326791	332499	3.3	1.7
17.	ΘΕΥΕ°'Ε Β°Ε°Ε (10+14)	251462	296427	3.3	17.9
18.	{ΕΥΕΕ Β°Ε°Ε (12+15)	75329	36072	3.5	-52.1
19.	ΘΕΥΕ°'Ε ΠΕΕ]Ε (17-1)	62969	79681	-13.7	26.5
20.	ΘΕΥΕΒΕΕΚΕΕ°Ε ΠΕΕ]Ε {16-(1+5+6)}	90239	108334	-2.4	20.1
21.	JΕΕΘΔΕΒΕΕ ΠΕΕ]Ε (20-11)	10354	27362	-25.2	164.3

+Ε.+Ε. - +ΕΕ°ΕΔΕ +ΕΧΕΔΕΧΕ ι'Ε.+Ε.- ι'ΕΕ°ΙΕ +ΕΧΕΔΕΧΕ *{ΕΗΕ 'ΕΚΕ °Ε °Ε°ΕΥΕΙΕ C*

1. +ΕΕΥΕΘ 1993-94=100

2. ΕΝ°Ε°Θ ΒΕΕ +ΕΙΕ ΔΕ (Ε'ΕΝ ΝΘ Ε'ΕΝ)

3. ΕΝ°Ε°Θ ΒΕΕ +ΕΙΕ ΔΕ (Ε'ΕΝ ΝΘ Ε'ΕΝ)

ΔΕCΔΕJΕΕ ΕΧΕ°ΕJΕΒΕΕ, Β°Ε°Ε Ε'ΕΕΕΜΕ, Ε'ΕΚΕ ΔΕJΕΔΕ°Ε ΥΕΘΕ ΑΕΙΕΕ°ΕΕΣΙΕ +ΕΕΒΕΕ½

\$ +ΕΕΒΕΕ½ 23 ΕΝ°Ε°Θ, 2005 °Ε °Ε°ΕΥΕΙΕ C* ΔΕΠΕ ΒΕΕΚ-ΒΕΕΕ ΔΕ ΕΝΑ ΜΕΑ +ΕΕΒΕΕ½ ΔΕ 11 +ΕΒΕΙΕ°Ε, 2004 °Ε ΜΕΘ-ΒΕΕΒΕΕΜΕ ΒΕΕ{ΕΧΕΕ
ΒΕΕ ΒΕΕΒΕΕΜΕ ΒΕΕ{ΕΧΕΕ ΒΕΕ {ΕΕ°'ΕΙΕΧΕ ΒΕΕΕ ΙΕΕΕΕ'Ε ΗΕΕΔΕΔΕ ΧΕCΕ C*

** °ΕΕΔΕΕΗΕΔΒΕΕ +ΕΕΥΕΘ (ΕΘ

@ +Ε'ΕΕΥΕ +ΕΙΕΔΕ-Ε°ΕΙΕ°ΕΘ °Ε °Ε°ΕΥΕΙΕ C*

**MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK STATEMENT
(ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AT A GLANCE)**

Sl. No	Item	Absolute value		Percentage change	
		April - December		April-December	
		2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06
Real Sector					
1	GDP at factor cost(Rs.thousand crore)*				
	a) at current prices	2843.9 Q	3200.6 A	11.8 Q	12.5 A
	b) at 1999-2000 prices	2393.7 Q	2586.6 A	7.5 Q	8.1 A
2	Index of industrial production (1)	199.8	215.4	8.6	7.8
3	Wholesale price index (Base 1993-94=100)(2)	188.3	196.4	5.1	4.3
4	Consumer price index (1982=100)(3)	521	550	3.8	5.6
5	Money Supply (M3)(Rs. thousand crore)	2146.0	2529.3	13.2	17.9
		(2142.5) \$		(13.0) \$	
6	Imports at current prices **				
	a) In Rs. crore	342791	425667	33.8	24.2
	b) In US \$ million	75627	96238	36.3	27.3
7	Exports at current prices**				
	a) In Rs. crore	255115	293829	24.4	15.2
	b) In US \$ million	56285	66431	26.7	18.1
8	Trade Deficit(in US\$ million)**	-19343	-29807	75.0	54.2
9	Foreign currency assets				
	a) In Rs. crore	545466	590497	22.5	8.3
	b) In US \$ million	125164	13018	28.2	4.7
10	Current Account Balance (In US\$million)	-485 @	-12956 @		
Government Finances ##		(Rs. crore)			
1	Revenue receipts	188493	216746	10.5	15.0
2	Tax revenue (Net)	141246	168715	18.9	19.4
3	Non-tax revenue	47247	48031	-8.7	1.7
4	Capital receipts (5+6+7)	138298	115753	-5.1	-16.3
5	Recovery of loans	45153	7408	-12.8	-83.6
6	Other receipts	2906	11	88.7	-99.6
7	Borrowings and other liabilities	90239	108334	-2.4	20.1
8	Total receipts (1+4)	326791	332499	3.3	1.7
9	Non-Plan expenditure	245567	237904	2.5	-3.1
10	Revenue Account	198208	221552	1.9	11.8
	Of which:				
11	Interest payments	79885	80972	1.7	1.4
12	Capital Account	47359	16352	5.0	-65.5
13	Plan expenditure	81224	94595	5.9	16.5
14	Revenue Account	53254	74875	8.6	40.6
15	Capital Account	27970	19720	1.2	-29.5
16	Total expenditure (9+13)	326791	332499	3.3	1.7
17	Revenue expenditure (10+14)	251462	296427	3.3	17.9
18	Capital expenditure (12+15)	75329	36072	3.5	-52.1
19	Revenue deficit (17-1)	62969	79681	-13.7	26.5
20	Fiscal deficit {16-(1+5+6)}	90239	108334	-2.4	20.1
21	Primary deficit (20-11)	10354	27362	-25.2	164.3

A-Advance estimates

Q-Quick estimates

* Relates to full year.

(1) Base:1993-94=100

(2) End of December (Point to point)

(3) End of December(Point to point)

Figures as reported by Controller General of Accounts, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

\$ Data relates to December 23, 2005. Figures in parenthesis exclude the impact of conversion of a non-banking entity into a banking entity from Oct.11, 2004.

** On Customs basis.

@ Period relates to April-September.

website: <http://indiabudget.nic.in>