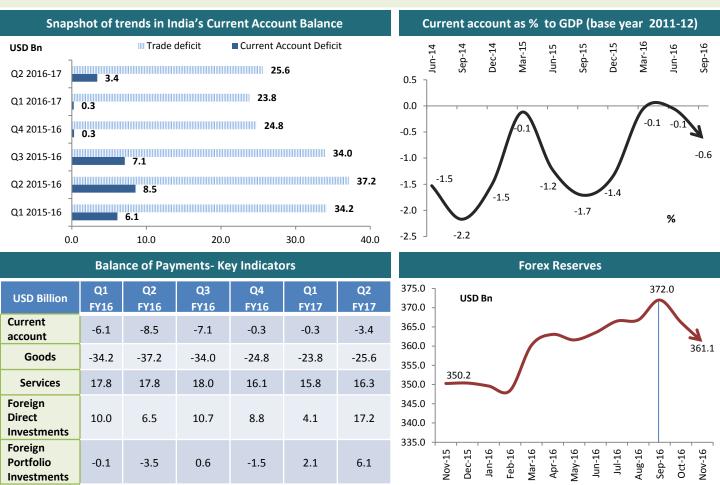
Economy Fact Sheet – Balance of Payments December 2016



CAD stood at 0.6 percent of GDP in Q2 FY17

- India's Current Account Deficit (CAD) narrowed to USD 3.4 billion in Q2 2016-17 as compared to USD 8.5 billion in Q2 2015-16. As a percent of GDP, CAD stood at 0.6 percent in Q2 2016-17 as against 1.7 percent noticed in Q2 2015-16.
- Net foreign direct investment gathered pace and stood at USD 17.2 billion in Q2 of 2016-17. This was significantly higher than USD 6.5 billion reported in Q2 of 2015-16. Portfolio investments also noted an improvement during the quarter. Inflows were reported at USD 6.1 billion at the end of Q2 2016-17 as compared to an outflow equivalent to USD 3.5 billion noted in the corresponding quarter of previous fiscal year.
- At the end of the second quarter of 2016-17, foreign exchange reserves stood at an all time high of USD 372.0 billion. Reserves increased by USD 8.5 billion in Q2 of 2016-17 (on a BoP basis) as compared with a decline of USD 0.9 billion in Q2 of 2015-16. However, as of November 2016, foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 361.1 billion.



Trade deficit declined to USD 25.6 billion in Q2 2016-17 as compared to USD 37.2 billion reported in the corresponding period previous year, which has led to a decline in current account deficit. However, fall in the earnings from software, financial services and charges for intellectual property rights caused moderation in net services receipt. Private transfer receipts also declined by 10.7 percent in Q2 2016-17 vis-à-vis the corresponding period the previous year. Workers remittances, which form the major part of private transfers, fell to USD 9.1 billion in Q2 2016-17 vis-à-vis USD 10.3 billion in Q2 last year.

While oil prices are expected to rise in the near future, owing to cut in production by OPEC countries, current account deficit is expected to remain at manageable levels due to expected pick up in exports, going forward. Additionally, higher FDI inflows and there adequate forex reserves provide the cushion against any contingency.



Source: RBI, Economic Outlook CMIE

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