



GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA

**STATEMENT OF FISCAL POLICY TO BE
LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE
TELANGANA STATE LEGISLATURE
IN MARCH, 2020**

*(As required under Section 5 of the Fiscal Responsibility and
Budget Management Act, 2005 as Amended in 2016)*

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Form F-1

MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK STATEMENT

(Under Rule 3 of FRBM Rules, 2006)

Economic Performance at a Glance

Trends in Select Macro-economic and Fiscal Indicators

REAL SECTOR

| S N | Item | Absolute Value (Rs.in crores) | | Percentage Change | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | 2018-19 (FRE) ¹ | 2019-20 (AE) ² | 2018-19 (FRE) | 2019-20 (AE) |
| I | GSDP | | | | |
| a) | Constant Prices | 6,12,828 | 6,63,258 | 9.5 | 8.2 |
| b) | Current Prices | 8,61,031 | 9,69,604 | 14.3 | 12.6 |
| | i) Primary | 1,40,208 | 1,62,384 | 13.2 | 15.8 |
| | ii) Secondary | 1,34,842 | 1,42,055 | 10.1 | 5.3 |
| | iii) Tertiary | 4,99,830 | 5,70,058 | 14.9 | 14.1 |

¹ FRE: First Revised Estimate (2011-12 Series)

² AE: Advance Estimates (2011-12 Series)

GOVERNMENT FINANCES
(2018-19 Actuals)

| S N | Item | Absolute Value (Rs.in crore) | Percentage Change |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| I | Opening Balance | 78.10 | -146.71 |
| II | Revenue Receipts | 1,01,420.16 | 14.18 |
| 1 | Share of Central Taxes | 18,560.88 | 13.04 |
| 2 | Tax Revenue | 64,674.07 | 14.43 |
| 3 | Non Tax Revenue | 10,007.42 | 27.88 |
| 4 | Grants-in-aid | 8,177.79 | 1.48 |
| III | Capital Receipts | 55,561.31 | 1.85 |
| 5 | Open Market Loans | 26,741.80 | 8.71 |
| 6 | Floating Debt(Gross) | 21,823.27 | -4.79 |
| 7 | Loans from the GOI | 433.46 | -31.92 |
| 8 | Other Loans | 1,963.43 | 97.34 |
| 9 | Deposits Transactions etc.(Net) | 4,535.54 | -13.82 |
| 10 | Loans and Advances | 65.82 | -52.30 |
| 11 | Other Receipts | -- | -- |
| 12 | Contingency Fund(Net) | -2.01 | -- |
| IV | Total Receipts(II + III) | 1,56,981.47 | 9.49 |
| V | Revenue Expenditure | 97,083.08 | 13.73 |
| 13 | Of which Interest Payments | 13,086.29 | 20.77 |
| VI | Capital Expenditure | 22,640.53 | -5.28 |
| VII | Loans and Advances | 8,706.24 | 40.22 |
| VIII | Capital Disbursements (14 to 18) | 28,720.95 | 3.85 |
| 14 | Floating Debt | 21,823.27 | -4.79 |
| 15 | Public Debt Repayment | 4,558.29 | 64.46 |
| 16 | Loans Form GOI | 833.68 | 102.54 |
| 17 | Other Loans | 1,500.40 | 9.84 |
| 18 | Interstate Settlement | 5.31 | -97.15 |
| IX | Total Expenditure | 1,57,150.80 | 9.79 |
| X | Overall Transactions(IV – IX) | -169.33 | -169.03 |
| XI | Closing Balance(I + X) | -91.23 | -216.80 |
| XII | Revenue Deficit(II – V) | 4,337.08 | 25.37 |
| XIII | Fiscal Deficit (IX-II-10-VIII) | 26,943.87 | 0.91 |
| XIV | Primary Deficit(XIII - 13) | 13,857.58 | -11.61 |

GOVERNMENT FINANCES
(R.E. 2019-20)

| S N | Item | Absolute Value (Rs.in crore) | Percentage Change |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| I | Opening Balance | -91.23 | -216.81 |
| II | Revenue Receipts | 1,10,928.32 | -6.86 |
| 1 | Share of Central Taxes | 15,987.59 | -10.98 |
| 2 | Tax Revenue | 71,327.57 | 6.86 |
| 3 | Non Tax Revenue | 12,275.03 | 93.38 |
| 4 | Grants-in-aid | 11,338.13 | -59.57 |
| III | Capital Receipts | 32,344.86 | -23.91 |
| 5 | Open Market Loans | 31,000.00 | -1.59 |
| 6 | Floating Debt(Gross) | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Loans from the GOI | 200.00 | -75.00 |
| 8 | Other Loans | 500.00 | -37.50 |
| 9 | Deposits Transactions etc.(Net) | 500.00 | -80.01 |
| 10 | Loans and Advances | 44.86 | -99.34 |
| 11 | Other Receipts | -- | -- |
| 12 | Contingency Fund(Net) | -- | -- |
| IV | Total Receipts(II + III) | 1,43,273.18 | -11.34 |
| V | Revenue Expenditure | 1,10,824.77 | -6.89 |
| 13 | Of which Interest Payments | 14,385.02 | 22.99 |
| VI | Capital Expenditure | 13,165.72 | -51.04 |
| VII | Loans and Advances | 8,896.02 | 2.10 |
| VIII | Capital Disbursements (14 to 18) | 9,265.77 | 40.51 |
| 14 | Floating Debt | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Public Debt Repayment | 6,411.69 | 40.70 |
| 16 | Loans Form GOI | 369.99 | -8.22 |
| 17 | Other Loans | 2,384.09 | 55.42 |
| 18 | Interstate Settlement | -- | -- |
| IX | Total Expenditure | 1,42,152.28 | -11.83 |
| X | Overall Transactions(IV – IX) | 1,120.90 | 191.96 |
| XI | Closing Balance(I + X) | 1,029.68 | 122.86 |
| XII | Revenue Deficit(II – V) | 103.55 | 43.43 |
| XIII | Fiscal Deficit (IX-II-10-VIII) | 21,913.32 | -23.71 |
| XIV | Primary Deficit(XIII - 13) | 7,528.30 | -55.78 |

MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK STATEMENT

Under sections 5 and 6 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act 2005, as amended from time to time, the State Government is required to present the Macroeconomic Framework Statement containing an overview of the State economy along with an analysis of growth and the sectoral composition of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and an assessment of State Government finances and future prospects to the State Legislature.

Overview of the Economy:

2. The New State of Telangana has been on a higher growth trajectory since its formation in June, 2014. The average annual GSDP growth rate of the Telangana region at constant prices in the combined State was only 4.2 percent in the two years preceding the formation of the State (2012-13 and 2013-14) as compared with the national average of 5.9 per cent. After the formation of the new State, the growth picked up momentum and there is a perceptible increase in the growth from year to year. The growth at constant prices improved from 5.4 per cent in 2013-14 to 6.8 per cent in 2014-15 and this improvement continued. The growth rates in 2018-19, 2019-20 were 9.5 per cent and 8.2 per cent, respectively. The growth of Telangana bucking the all-India trend and achieving a double-digit growth in 2017-18 and 2018-19, despite the adverse short term to medium term impact of demonetisation and the teething problems following the introduction of GST, is a noteworthy achievement. Despite slow down in the economy growth, the GSDP in Telangana is estimated to grow at 8.2 per cent at constant prices in 2019-20 as compared with the all-India growth of 5.0 per cent.

3. Trends in the growth of GSDP in Telangana at constant prices are present in Table-1.

Table-1: GSDP of Telangana State at Constant Prices (2011-12)

| Year | GSDP (Rs. in crore) | Growth (%) |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2012-13 | 3,70,113 | 3.0% |
| 2013-14 | 3,89,957 | 5.4% |
| 2014-15 | 4,16,332 | 6.8% |
| 2015-16 | 4,64,542 | 11.6% |
| 2016-17 (TRE) | 5,07,946 | 9.3% |
| 2017-18 (SRE) | 5,59,492 | 10.1% |
| 2018-19 (FRE) | 6,12,828 | 9.5% |
| 2019-20 (AE) | 6,63,258 | 8.2% |

4. At current prices, GSDP growth in Telangana as per advance estimates of 2019-20 is 12.6 per cent as compared with the national GDP growth of 7.5 per cent. Trends in the growth of GSDP at current prices in Telangana are presented below (Table-2)

Table-2: GSDP of Telangana State at Current Prices

| Year | GSDP (Rs. in crore) | Growth (%) |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2012-13 | 4,01,594 | 11.7% |
| 2013-14 | 4,51,580 | 12.4% |
| 2014-15 | 5,05,849 | 12.0% |
| 2015-16 | 5,77,902 | 14.2% |
| 2016-17 (TRE) | 6,58,325 | 13.9% |
| 2017-18 (SRE) | 7,53,127 | 14.4% |
| 2018-19 (FRE) | 8,61,031 | 14.3% |
| 2019-20 (AE) | 9,69,604 | 12.6% |

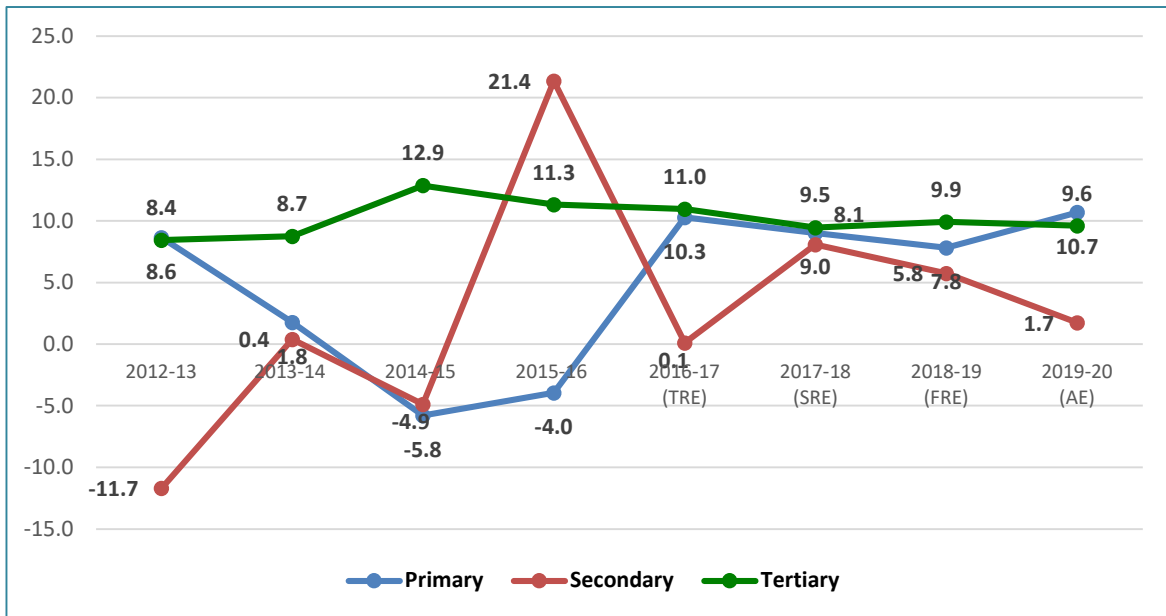
Growth Rates-Sector-wise (At constant prices)

5. The growth of the secondary sector turned around after the formation of the State following the significant improvement in the power situation and a very investor friendly industrial policy unveiled by the Government. The manufacturing sector achieved an impressive growth of 32.1 per cent in 2015-16 at constant prices. Preliminary estimates put the growth of manufacturing sector at 7.3 per cent in 2018-19. The Secondary sector as a whole consisting of manufacturing, electricity, water supply, construction and other utility services achieved an average growth performance of 7.4 per cent in the last six years as compared with the negligible growth of 0.4 per cent in 2013-14.

6. The growth of the agriculture and allied sectors is also picking up momentum because of the augmentation of irrigation facilities, uninterrupted power supply, rejuvenation of tanks, investment support scheme of 'Rythu Bhandu' and a number of other policy initiatives aimed at reviving the rural economy. The growth of agriculture and allied sectors is estimated at 14.3 per cent in 2019-20. With initiatives in animal husbandry and fisheries, the sector is poised for consistent and sustainable growth.

7. The growth in the services sector is also improving significantly since the formation of the State. Preliminary estimates put the growth of the sector at 9.6 per cent in 2019-20 as compared with the growth of 8.7 per cent in 2013-14. Trends in the growth rates of broad sectors, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are presented in Figure-1.

Figure-1: Trends in Sector-wise Growth Rates in Telangana at Constant Prices



Sectoral Composition of Gross Value Added by Economic Activity

8. At current prices, the shares of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in total Gross Value Added (GVA) of the State in 2019-20 are estimated at 18.6 per cent, 16.2 per cent and 65.2 per cent, respectively. While the share of the secondary sector in GVA has declined from 21.4 per cent in 2013-14 to 12.2 per cent in 2019-20, the corresponding share of the tertiary sector improved from 57.4 per cent to 65.2 per cent.

Growth Rates of Telangana and All-India

The growth rates of the Telangana economy have consistently been higher than the All-India growth rates since the formation of the State. The All-India growth at constant prices is estimated to decline from 7.2 per cent in 2017-18 to 5.0 per cent in 2019-20. Growth of the Telangana economy is estimated to decline only marginally from 10.1 per cent to 8.2 per cent in the same period, because of the economic slowdown gripping the country over which the State has no control.

Per capita Income

The per capita income of the State at the current prices grew by 13.3 percent to Rs.2,04,488 in 2018-19 and further by 11.6 per cent to Rs.2,28,216 in 2019-20, which is much higher than the national average of Rs.1,34,432. The per capita income at the all-India level declined from 10.0 per cent in 2018-19 to 6.8 per cent in 2019-20. Trends in the per capita income of Telangana and All-India at current prices are presented below (Table-3).

Table-3: Per capita Income at Current Prices

| Year | Telangana | | All-India | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Per capita (Rs) | Growth (%) | Per capita (Rs) | Growth (%) |
| 2012-13 | 1,01,007 | 10.8 | 70,983 | 11.9 |
| 2013-14 | 1,12,162 | 11.0 | 79,118 | 11.5 |
| 2014-15 | 1,24,104 | 10.6 | 86,647 | 9.5 |
| 2015-16 | 1,40,840 | 13.5 | 94,797 | 9.4 |
| 2016-17 (TRE) | 1,59,395 | 13.2 | 1,04,659 | 10.4 |
| 2017-18 (SRE) | 1,80,494 | 13.2 | 1,14,958 | 9.8 |
| 2018-19 (FRE) | 2,04,488 | 13.3 | 1,26,406 | 10.0 |
| 2019-20 (AE) | 2,28,216 | 11.6 | 1,35,050 | 6.8 |

Form F-2
(See Rule 4 of FRBM Rules, 2006)

MEDIUM TERM FISCAL POLICY STATEMENT

A. Fiscal Indicators - Rolling Targets

(in percentages)

| | | | Previous Year (Y-2) (Actual) 2018-19 | Current Year (Y-1) 2019-20 (Budget Estimate) | Current Year (Y-1) 2019-20 (Revised Estimate) | Ensuing Year (Y) 2020-21 (Budget Estimate) | Targets for next two years | |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | 2020-21 | 2021-22 |
| 1 | Revenue Deficit / Surplus as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts (TRR) | | 4.28 | 1.81 | 0.09 | 3.13 | | |
| 2 | Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP | Target | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| | | Achmt. | 3.11 | 2.54 | 2.26 | 3.00 | | |
| 3 | Total outstanding Liabilities as percentage of GSDP | Target | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| | | Achmt. | 20.25 | 21.51 | 20.55 | 20.74 | | |
| 4 | [Any additional target(s)] | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

FORM - F 3

FISCAL POLICY STRATEGY STATEMENT

(Under Rule 6 of FRBM Rules 2006)

The State's Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement set out below is mandated to be laid before the Legislature under sections 5 and 6 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. The Strategy Statement shall include a policy overview and the outlook for the ensuing year on taxation, expenditure, borrowings, Sinking and the Contingency Fund.

2. As mandated in the above Act, the State Government is required to eliminate revenue deficit. At the same time, fiscal deficit had to be brought down to 3 percent of GSDP. The Fourteenth Finance has allowed additional borrowing facility to States beyond 3.0 of GSDP on fulfilling of certain conditions laid down by it. A State is eligible for an additional borrowing facility of 0.25 per cent of its GSDP in a year, if its debt-GSDP ratio is less than or equal to 25 per cent. A State will be further eligible for an additional borrowing of 0.25 per cent of GSDP in a year if the interest payments are less than or equal to 10 per cent of the revenue receipts in the preceding year. The above two options are available only if there is no revenue deficit in the year in which the borrowing limits are to be fixed and in the immediately preceding year. For Telangana, the Fiscal-Deficit to GSDP ratio indicated by the Commission is 3.5 per cent in each of the five years of its award period of 2015-20. Telangana, despite being a new State with huge commitments in sectors, such as, farm, power, drinking water, irrigation and roads has been maintaining surplus on the revenue account in 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 as per accounts. The Revised Estimates for 2019-20 and the Budget Estimates for 2020-21 also indicate surplus on the revenue account.

3. The fiscal deficit has been budgeted at 3.00 per cent of GSDP in the 2020-21 Budget, despite the State's eligibility for higher borrowings. This is an indication of the commitment of the State to fiscal prudence.

Fiscal Strategy

4. The fiscal policy for the year 2020-21 is intended to promote capital expenditure in irrigation and other infrastructural sectors without compromising expenditure commitment on account of various welfare schemes taken up by the government. This is proposed to be achieved by efficient management of revenue collections and optimum utilisation of available resources, despite the economic slowdown facing the country and the decline in the growth of revenues witnessed in 2019-20 (up to February, 2020).

Tax Revenue

5. Tax revenue is the predominant source of resource to the State. Therefore, the State Government's strategy is to improve tax administration, plug leakages and to expand the tax base to fully exploit the tax potential available under various heads. Efforts will be made to encourage digital transactions and thereby improve tax compliance. Despite the fallout of demonetization, and initial problems associated with the introduction of GST, the own tax revenue of the State registered an impressive growth of 14.4 percent in 2018-19 (provisional). But the current economic slowdown has taken its toll on the growth momentum of own tax revenues. The growth of tax revenue has come down to 9.7 per cent in 2019-20 (up to February, 2020) from a much higher growth in the corresponding period last year. Based on the growth of the State economy, own tax revenue in 2020-21 is budgeted at Rs.85,300 crore for the full year as compared with 2018-19 (RE) of Rs.71,327.57 crore.

Non-Tax Revenue

6. Efforts are being made to improve the non-tax revenue of the State. One of the major sources of non-tax revenues to the State is royalty and seigniorage fees from mines and minerals. The possibilities of rationalising other non-tax revenues of the State will also be explored. The sand mining policy has been rationalized to plug all the loopholes and thereby improve the non-tax revenue collections. These policies have resulted in improving the non-tax revenues of the State. Because of intensive efforts, the State Government has been able to gain ownership rights on

illegally occupied Government lands worth of thousands of crores. It is proposed to sell some of these lands in a phased manner to make up for the decline in the tax revenues in the State.

7. The State's non-tax revenue is estimated at Rs.30,600 crore, which includes Rs.5,600.00 crore revenue from mines and minerals and Rs.14,515.17 crore from sale of land.

Expenditure Strategy:

8. As part of the rationalisation of expenditure, the Government had completed a thorough review of all ongoing schemes and rationalised them to meet the priorities of the new State. Apart from terminating some of the schemes which have outlived their utility, scheme with same objectives have been merged. The scope for further rationalisation is being explored. The Government is proposing to review all ongoing schemes including centrally sponsored schemes and retain only those schemes which are found to be useful to the state.

9. The State Government has reorganised the departments of the Government with a view to achieving better coordination and synergies.

10. Productivity of public expenditure is proposed to be enhanced through better expenditure management, elimination of discretion and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation.

11. The strategy of the Government's expenditure management is to redirect expenditure away from less productive schemes towards investments which will result in lasting benefits to people. The Government is according priority to the completion of ongoing works before taking up any new works.

Debt Management

12. Effective debt management is vital for fiscal health. A pro-active approach to debt management is essential for better budget formulation that is consistent with the medium term fiscal policy. The main objective of debt management in the State is to ensure that the financing of the budget and refinancing of the debt is

done at the lowest possible cost in medium- to long term, all within prudent limits of risk. In pursuance with the subject, the State Government has been raising debts from the market with a tenor of even 40 years, within the borrowing limits set under the FRBM Act. For maintaining the fiscal deficit of the State is proposed at 3.00 per cent of GSDP in BE 2020-21, which is lower than the State's eligibility. To promote economic development and to increase investments in lasting and productive assets, efforts will be made to supplement the resources of the State Government through the additional cushion recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission to fiscally sound and less debt stressed States. The possibilities of raising money through extra-budgetary sources will also be explored to supplement the resources of the State for investments in capital assets. Thus, the strategy is to explore raising borrowing for productive investments within prudent limits.

Guarantees Assessment:

14. The FRBM Act stipulates to limit the amount of annual incremental risk weighted guarantees to 90% of the total revenue receipts (TRR) in the year preceding the current year. The State Government guarantees are within these limits.

FORM D-1

[See Rule 6 of FRBM Rules, 2006]

SELECT FISCAL INDICATORS

| SN | Item | 2017-18 (Actuals) | 2018-19 (RE) |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Gross Fiscal Deficit as Percentage of GSDP | 3.11 | 2.26 |
| 2 | Revenue Deficit/Surplus as Percentage of Gross Fiscal Deficit | 16.10 | 0.47 |
| 3 | Revenue Deficit/Surplus as Percentage of GSDP | 0.50 | 0.01 |
| 4 | Revenue Deficit/Surplus as Percentage of TRR | 4.28 | 0.09 |
| 5 | Total Liabilities -GSDP Ratio (%) | 20.25 | 20.55 |
| 6 | Total Liabilities - Total Revenue Receipts (%) | 172.83 | 179.59 |
| 7 | Total Liabilities –State’s Own Revenue Receipts (%) | 234.70 | 238.29 |
| 8 | State’s Own Revenue Receipts to Revenue Expenditure (%) | 76.93 | 75.44 |
| 9 | Capital Outlay as Percentage of Gross Fiscal Deficit | 84.03 | 60.08 |
| 10 | Interest Payment as Percentage of Revenue Receipts | 12.90 | 12.97 |
| 11 | Salary Expenditure as Percentage of Revenue Receipts | 23.87 | 22.55 |
| 12 | Pension Expenditure as Percentage of Revenue Receipts | 11.32 | 11.30 |
| 13 | Gross Transfers from the Centre as Percentage of Aggregate Disbursements (TRE) | 8.42 | 10.23 |

FORM D-2

[See Rule 6 of FRBM Rules, 2006]

Components of State Government Liabilities

(Rs.in crore)

| Category | Raised during the Fiscal Year | | Repayment/Redemption during the fiscal year | | Outstanding amount (End-March) | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| | 2018-19 (Actuals) | 2019-20 (RE) | 2018-19 (Actuals) | 2019-20 (RE) | 2018-19 (Actuals) | 2019-20 (RE) |
| Market Borrowings | 26,741.80 | 31,000.00 | 4,558.30 | 6,411.69 | 1,33,719.58 | 1,58,307.89 |
| Loans from Centre | 433.46 | 800.00 | 833.68 | 369.99 | 8,230.84 | 8,660.85 |
| Special Securities issued to the NSSF | -- | -- | 814.04 | 827.30 | 8,859.68 | 8,032.38 |
| Borrowings from Financial Institutions/ Banks | 1,963.43 | 1,000.00 | 686.35 | 1,556.78 | 14,354.30 | 13,797.52 |
| WMA/OD from RBI | 21,823.27 | 100.00 | 21,823.27 | 100.00 | -- | -- |
| Provident Funds, Insurance Funds etc. | 2,427.20 | 3,594.39 | 1,582.58 | 3,294.39 | 10,116.66 | 10,416.66 |
| Total | 53,389.17 | 36,494.39 | 30,298.23 | 12,560.15 | 1,75,281.07 | 1,99,215.30 |

FORM D-3

[See Rule 6 of FRBM Rules, 2006]

Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF)

(Rs.in Crores)

| Outstanding balance in CSF as on 2.6.2018 | Additions to CSF during the 2018-19 | Withdrawals from CSF during the 2018-19 | Outstanding balance in CSF at the end of the 2018-19/ beginning of 2019-20 | (Col.4)/ Outstanding Stock of SLR Borrowings (%) | Additions to CSF during the 2019-20 (RE) | Withdrawal- also from CSF during the 2018-19 | Outstanding at the end of 2017-18/ beginning of 2019-20 | (8)/ Stock of SLR Borrowings (%) |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 3112.52 | 967.59 | -- | 5130.11 | -- | -- | -- | 5130.11 | -- |

FORM D-5

[See Rule 6 of FRBM Rules, 2006]

Outstanding Risk - weighted Guarantees

(Rs.in crores)

| Default Probability | Risk weights | Amount outstanding as in the Previous Year and the Current Year | | Risk weighted outstanding Guarantee in the Previous Year and the Current Year | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| Direct Liabilities | 100% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| High Risk | 75% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Medium Risk | 50% | 63,042.43 | 77,753.92 | 31,521.22 | 38,876.96 |
| Low Risk | 25% | 4,437.39 | 3,860.11 | 1,109.35 | 965.03 |
| Very Low Risk | 5% | 9,835.04 | 7,986.76 | 1,109.35 | 399.34 |
| Total Outstanding | | 77,314.86 | 89,600.79 | 33,739.91 | 40,241.32 |

FORM D-6

[See Rule 6 of FRBM Rules, 2006]

Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF)

(Rs.in crores)

| Outstanding invoked guarantees at the end of the 2018-19 | Outstanding Amount in GRF as on 31.3.2019 | Amount of Guarantees (Likely to be Invoked during the 2019-20) | Addition to GRF during the 2019-20 | Withdrawal from the GRF during the 2019-20 | Outstanding Amount in GRF at the end of the 2019-20 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| -- | 941.24 | -- | -- | -- | 941.24 |