

**PART B**  
**CAPITAL RECEIPTS**

**ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS**

The Statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of capital receipts. Further details together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget estimates and the Revised estimates for 1999-2000 and between the latter and Budget estimates for 2000-2001 are given in the notes that follow this statement. The borrowings and other debt included in the statement are net of repayments.

	(in crores of Rupees)		
	Budget 1999-2000	Revised 1999-2000	Budget 2000-2001
1. Market Loans	57461.32	77064.91	81267.90
2. External Assistance (Net)	845.11	905.64	(-) 44.14
3. Recoveries of loans & advances	11087.19	12736.00	13539.00
4. Disinvestment of equity holdings in Public sector enterprises and Departmental Commercial Undertakings	10000.00	2600.00	10000.00
5. Securities against Small Savings	8000.00	8065.00	8000.00
6. State Provident Funds (Net)	6000.00	6750.00	7500.00
7. Special Deposits of Non- Government PF, LIC, etc. (Net)	10459.77	9926.17	9722.18
8. Other Receipts (Net)	(-) 2811.42	2716.98	9714.08
<b>Total Capital Receipts *</b>	<b>101041.97</b>	<b>120764.70</b>	<b>139699.02</b>

*\* Annexure 12 gives a reconciliation of the above estimates with the Receipt estimates shown in the Annual Financial Statement.*

**1. Market Loans:**

In 1992-93 Government of India introduced a scheme of sale of dated Government securities by auction, which is conducted by the Reserve Bank of India at Mumbai. This marked a departure from the practice followed earlier in raising market loans by issuing loans at specific interest rates. Apart from open market borrowing raised through auctions, loans are also raised through other instruments like conversion of Treasury Bills into dated securities, Zero coupon Bonds which do not carry any interest but are sold at a discount, Stock for which payment is made in instalments, Floating rate Bonds, Capital Indexed Bonds, etc.

A total sum of Rs. 86629.85 crore on gross basis was raised through various instruments of market borrowing during the financial year 1999-2000 i.e. upto the end of 11th February, 2000.

**Budget Estimates 2000-2001**

The following loans with outstanding balances indicated against each are due for discharge in 2000-2001:

(in crores of Rupees)	
5.50% Loan, 2000	392.23
13.25% Government Stock, 2000	1584.56
12.14% Government Stock, 2000	3000.00
10.75% Loan, 2000	206.76
6.50% Loan, 2000	420.11
GOI Zero Coupon Bonds, 2000 (Third Series)	5000.00
11.64% Government Stock, 2000	2553.68
GOI Zero Coupon Bonds, 2000 (Second Series)	3000.00
13.25% Government Stock, 2000	1000.00
11.40% Government Stock, 2000	6000.00
13.85% Government Stock, 2000	2000.00
12.70% Government Stock, 2001	820.85
13.85% Government Stock, 2001	1500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,478.19</b>

**Short term borrowings (182/364 day Treasury Bills):—**

These treasury Bills offer short-term investment opportunity to financial institutions (like banks, etc.) and other parties. 364 day treasury bills were introduced in 1992-93 whereas 182 day treasury bills have been reintroduced from the year 1999-2000. These bills were introduced to enable development of a market for Government securities. These bills are not rediscountable with the Reserve Bank of India. These bills are periodically offered for sale on auction basis, by the Reserve Bank of India at Mumbai. 364 day treasury bills are part of market loans.

**2. External Assistance :—**

Budget 1999-2000 assumed a gross receipt of Rs. 9000.70 crore from external assistance (excluding external grants). As against this, the Revised Estimate 1999-2000 is placed at Rs.9615.68 crore. Gross receipts for 2000-2001 are estimated at Rs.9129.23 crore.

Budget 1999-2000 provided for repayments of Rs. 8155.59 crore against which the Revised Estimate is placed at Rs. 8710.04 crore. The repayments in 2000-2001 are estimated at Rs. 9173.37 crore.

The net receipts from external assistance is thus placed at Rs. 905.64 crore in the Revised Estimate 1999-2000. Net receipts in B.E. 2000-2001 are placed at Rs.(-) 44.14 crore.

A summary of estimates of receipts of external assistance and repayment of the principal in 1999-2000 and in 2000-2001 is given below:

	( in crores of Rupees)		
	Budget 1999-2000	Revised 1999-2000	Budget 2000-2001
<b>A. Receipts</b>			
(i) External loans	8329.83	9058.88	8468.03
(ii) Receipts under Revolving fund	670.87	556.80	661.20
<b>Total Receipts :</b>	<b>9000.70</b>	<b>9615.68</b>	<b>9129.23</b>
<b>B. Repayments</b>	<b>(-) 8155.59</b>	<b>(-) 8710.04</b>	<b>(-) 9173.37</b>
<b>Net receipts :</b>	<b>845.11</b>	<b>905.64</b>	<b>-44.14</b>

Further details are given in Annexure 8 to this document.

**3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances**

The estimates of recoveries of loans and advances made by the Central Government to the State Governments, Union Territories (with Legislature) and Non-Government parties are as follows:

	( in crores of Rupees)		
	Budget 1999-2000	Revised 1999-2000	Budget 2000-2001
<i>Recoveries from:</i>			
(i) State Governments	8667.55	9562.61	10517.58
(ii) Union Territories (with Legislature)	43.00	160.38	169.49
(iii) Others	2376.64	3013.01	2851.93
(a) Foreign Governments	25.17	78.25	68.81
(b) Public Sector enterprises, statutory bodies, etc	2351.47	2934.76	2783.12
<b>TOTAL- Recoveries of Loans and Advances</b>	<b>11087.19</b>	<b>12736.00</b>	<b>13539.00</b>

(i) (a) & (b): In pursuance of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission, as accepted by the Government, the Central loans advanced to the State Governments upto 1983-84, and outstanding as at the end of 1984-85, have been consolidated. For purposes of consolidation, the Finance Commission had treated loans advanced up to 1978-79 and those advanced during 1979-84 differently. While no change has been recommended in the terms of pre-1979 loans in the case of some States, these loans have been recommended to be consolidated into either 25 year loans or 30 year loans in the case of others. As regards loans advanced during 1979-84, these have been consolidated in the case of all the States

with periods ranging from 15 years to 30 years. The Ninth Finance Commission in their First Report for 1989-90 and Second Report for 1990-95 and the Tenth Finance Commission have not recommended any change in respect of these consolidated loans.

(c) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission contained in its second Report for the period 1990-95, as accepted by the Government, the State Plan loans advanced to State Governments during 1984-89 and outstanding as at the end of 1989-90 have been consolidated into 15 year loans. The Tenth Finance Commission in their report for 1995-2000 have not recommended any change in respect of these consolidated loans.

(d) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission contained in the Second Report for the period 1990-95, as accepted by the Government, the remaining outstanding balance as on 31.3.1990, after write-off of the excess of central loans received by the Government of Goa and Mizoram for plans upto 1986-87 as Union Territories, have been consolidated into 15 year Loans.

(e) These estimates related to loans sanctioned from 1984-85 other than loans for State Plan Schemes for the period 1984-85 to 1989-90 which were consolidated (vide (c) above). While the original Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates 1999-2000 relate to recoveries in respect of loans advanced for Plan and Non-Plan purposes during 1984-85 to 1997-98, Budget 2000-2001 is based on loans advanced during those years and also loans advanced during 1998-99.

The maturity period of the loans sanctioned for State Plans from 1990-91 onwards will be 20 years, repayment being made in 20 equal annual instalments. However, fifty percent of these loans will enjoy a five year initial grace period, after which the repayments of these loans will be effected in 15 equal annual instalments. The Tenth Finance Commission in their report for 1995-2000 have not recommended any change in respect of these loans.

(f) Small Savings loans are also among those loans not covered by the scheme of consolidation of the Eighth Finance Commission. The recovery of these loans suspended earlier has been resumed from 1985-86. The Ninth and Tenth Finance Commission have not suggested any change in the existing terms and conditions relating to central loans against the small savings collections.

These loans carry moratorium of 5 years towards repayment of principal, and the period of repayment is 25 years including moratorium period. The increase in next year is due to commencement of the repayment instalment of loans advanced in 1992-93.

(g) The Tenth Finance Commission in its Report for 1995-2000 has recommended debt relief as under :-

A. Specific relief for States with high fiscal stress (i.e. 10 special category States and Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh) and States whose debt problems need special attention (Punjab); and

**B. General Relief:**

The Tenth Finance Commission has proposed the following two new debt Relief Schemes applicable to all the States.

- In the first scheme, the admissible debt relief to a State for each of the next five years is linked with the fiscal performance of the State during the preceding three years. The improvement of fiscal performance is to be measured by comparing the ratio of revenue receipts (including devolution and grants from the Centre) to total revenue expenditure in a given year, with the average of the same measure in the three immediately preceding years.
- In the second scheme, the Commission has recommended that the Central Government should additionally write off debt equivalent to the debt retired by the States by utilising the proceeds of disinvestment of State Public Enterprises.

*Details of Specific Relief:*

- The Tenth Finance Commission has recommended specific debt relief to Punjab which works out to Rs.490.63 crore for 1995-2000. This amount represents 1/3rd of the repayment of the principal falling due during 1995-2000 on special loans given to the State of Punjab for combating militancy.
- The Commission has recommended that 5% of all repayments due during the period 1995-2000 in respect of fresh central loans given to 10 Special category States- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura and States of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh during 1989-95 may be written off.
- The relief specified in sub-para (B) above would also be extended to the erstwhile Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Goa in respect of the loans consolidated under the accepted recommendations of the 10th Finance Commission as above.
- R.E. 1999-2000 includes specific relief to States (Rs. 58.11 crore) and special relief to Punjab (Rs. 120.72 crore) and general relief (Rs. 25.86 crore).

(h) The recovery relates to Hirakud Stage-I loans advanced to Government of Orissa which are not covered by the scheme of consolidation.

The Revised Estimates for 1999-2000 take into account the effect of recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission, regarding debt relief to States as accepted by the Government. In addition, it has been decided to waive the repayments obligation of the State Government of Punjab for the balance unpaid instalments for the year 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 in respect of the special term loans extended to Govt. of Punjab from 1984-85 to 1993-94. RE 1999-2000 include waiver of Rs. 759.35 crore.

**(ii) Recoveries from Union Territories (with Legislature):** The recoveries are in respect of loans advanced to the Union Territory of Pondicherry and NCT of Delhi.

**(iii) Repayments by Others:** Loan repayments by parties other than State and Union Territory Governments, viz. foreign Governments, industrial and commercial enterprises and financial institutions in the public sector, municipalities, port trusts, private sector companies and institutions, cooperatives, etc. are estimated at Rs.2813.01 crore in RE 1999-2000. During 2000-2001, repayment estimates are placed at Rs. 2412.79 crore. The broad details are:—

	( in crores of Rupees)		
	Budget 1999-2000	Revised 1999-2000	Budget 2000-2001
(a) Foreign Governments	25.17	78.25	68.81
(b) Public Sector enterprises, statutory bodies, etc.	2351.47	2934.76	2783.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>2376.64</b>	<b>3013.01</b>	<b>2851.93</b>

**4. Disinvestment of equity holdings in public sector enterprises and Departmental Commercial Undertakings.**

The receipts are on account of partial disinvestment of Central Government's holdings in the equity capital of selected public sector enterprises.

**5. (a) Small Savings, Public Provident Fund and Deposit Schemes for Retiring Government Employees/Employees of Public Sector Companies.**

(i) **Small Savings:** Small Savings comprise Post Office Savings Accounts, Post Office Time Deposits, Post Office Recurring Deposits, National Savings Scheme 1992, Post Office Monthly Income Account, National Savings Certificate VIII-Issue, and Kisan Vikas Patra.

(ii) **Public Provident Fund:** Deposits under the Public Provident Fund Scheme framed under the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968 qualify for tax rebate under the Income-tax Act. A subscriber can make deposits upto Rs.60,000 in a year, while the minimum necessary deposit in a year is Rs.100. These deposits carry a tax-free interest @ 12 per cent per annum upto 14.01.2000 and @ 11 per cent per annum on or after 15.01.2000. Under the scheme, accounts can be opened in the name of individual and on behalf of HUF. Nomination facility is available for the accounts opened by individuals or on behalf of HUF. Nomination facility is, however, not available in respect of the accounts opened on behalf of Minors.

(iii) **Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees:** This scheme was introduced with effect from 1st July, 1989. The retired/retiring Central and State Government employees, the retired Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts can invest their retirement benefits under the scheme which is being operated through selected branches of State Bank of India and Nationalised Banks. The investments under this scheme earn interest @ 9% per annum payable half-yearly. The value of deposits is exempt from Wealth Tax and the Interest income is exempt from Income-tax. The investors have the option to withdraw the deposit after 3 years from the date of deposit.

(iv) **Deposit Scheme for Retiring Employees of Public Sector Companies :** The scheme which was introduced with effect from 1st January, 1991 is on the lines of Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees. The scheme is open to investment by retired/retiring employees of public sector banks, LIC, GIC and other public sector companies.

The investments under this scheme earn interest @ 9 % per annum payable half-yearly.

(v) **Share of States/UTs with legislature:** At present 75% of the net collections in Small Savings Schemes and Public Provident Fund in each State are advanced to the State Governments as investment in their Special Securities w.e.f. 1.4.1999. Earlier this share of collections was treated as long term loan to the respective State Governments. Further, with a view to encourage stable long term savings, additional sum is advanced to a State Government if the percentage of net Small Savings collections in the State exceeds the all India percentage in this behalf by more than 5 per cent. Additional sum is advanced to the extent of 2.5 per cent of the net collections in the State for every 5 per cent increase in the State's percentage over the all India percentage.

- (ii) As in the case of the States, 75% of the net collections in Small Savings Schemes and Public Provident Fund in the Union Territories (With Legislature) of Delhi and Pondicherry are advanced to the respective U.T. Governments as investment in their Special Securities w.e.f. 1.4.1999. Earlier from 01.01.1994 this share of collections was treated as long term loan to the respective U.T. Governments.
- (iii) Interest at the rate of 13.5 per cent per annum shall be payable on these Special Securities issued by the respective Governments during the year 1999-2000.
- (iv) The share of State/U.T. (With Legislature) Government in the net collections in Small Savings Schemes and Public Provident Fund in each State/U.T. is being enhanced from 75% to 80% from the releases in the next financial year.
- (v) State/U.T. (With Legislature) Governments are also entitled to long term loans to the extent of 50 per cent of the net collections under the Deposit schemes for Retiring Government Employees/Retiring employees of Public Sector Companies in each State.

(vi) **National Small Savings Fund:** A "National Small Savings Fund" in the Public Account of India is being established with effect from 1.4.1999. A new sub sector is being introduced called "National Small Savings Fund" in the list of Major and Minor Heads of Government Accounts. All Small Savings Collections (including Public Provident Fund) will be credited to this Fund. Similarly, all withdrawals of Small Savings by the Depositors would be made out of the accumulations in this Fund. The balance in the Fund will be invested in Central and State Government Securities. The investment pattern will be as per norms decided from time to time by the Government of India. In 1999-2000 75% of the net collections (gross collections minus withdrawals by Depositors) is being invested in State/U.T. (With legislature) Government Securities. From 2000-2001 80% of the net collections will be invested in State/U.T. (With legislature) Government Securities. The debt servicing of these Government securities will be an income of the Fund while the cost of the interest and cost of management of Small Savings and Public Provident Fund will be an expenditure of the Fund. The Budget and Revised Estimates for the Fund for the year 1999-2000 and Budget Estimates for the year 2000-2001 are tabulated below:-

(in crores of Rupees)

	BE 1999-2000		RE 1999-2000		BE 2000-2001	
	Receipt	Disbursement	Receipt	Disbursement	Receipt	Disbursement
<b>A. National Small Savings Fund</b>	<b>89854.71</b>	<b>89854.71</b>	<b>93265.30</b>	<b>95583.50</b>	<b>104990.30</b>	<b>105433.70</b>
a. Savings Deposits & Certificates	62370.00	34370.00	63330.00	35500.00	69000.00	37320.00
b. Public Provident Fund	7500.00	2500.00	9670.00	2500.00	11000.00	2680.00
c. Investment of NSSF						
of which	...	33000.00	...	35000.00	...	40000.00
Central Govt. Securities	...	8000.00	...	8065.00	...	8000.00
State Govt. Securities	...	25000.00	...	26935.00	...	32000.00
d. Income & Expenditure of NSSF	19984.71	19984.71	20265.30	22583.50	24990.30	25433.70

The investment of net small savings collections in GOI securities will constitute a part of the internal debt of GOI.

6. **State Provident Funds:** The transactions under this head relate to various Provident Funds of Government employees. Credit assumed is net of the deposits into the funds including interest and withdrawals / temporary advances therefrom. Effective from 1.4.1986, the deposits carry interest at 12 per cent per annum. Net accretions to the Funds were assumed at Rs. 6000 crore in Budget 1999-2000 against which the R.E. is placed at Rs. 6750 crore. Budget 2000-2001 assumes a net accretion of Rs. 7500 crore.

7. **Special Deposit Schemes:** Accretions in the special deposits with Government by non-Government provident funds, superannuation and gratuity funds and of surplus funds of Life Insurance Corporation, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, etc. are estimated at Rs. 9237.78 crore in Revised Estimate 1999-2000. Budget Estimate 2000-2001 assumes a net accretion of Rs. 10459.77 crore.

8. **Other Receipts:** These show the net effect of transactions occurring under other funds and accounts, deposits etc., heads. Some of the items included here are:

(i) **Relief Bonds :** 10% Relief Bonds, 1993 was introduced from 15th March, 1993 which replaced the 9% Relief Bonds, 1987. With the general reduction of interest rates the issue of 10% Relief Bonds was suspended and a new series of 9% Relief Bonds, 1993 was introduced with effect from 2.9.1993. However, keeping in view the general rise of interest rates in 1995-96, a new series of 10% Relief Bonds, 1995 was introduced with effect from 4.10.1995. Further in tune with the reduction of interest rates in the case of some Small Saving Instruments, the rate of interest on the Relief Bonds was

also reduced by 1% and a new series of "9% Relief Bonds, 1999" was introduced with effect from 1.1.1999. It is open to investment without limit by individuals and Hindu Undivided Family. Joint holding of the Bonds by individuals is permissible. The bonds carry tax-free interest and have a maturity period of 5 years. Budget Estimates 1999-2000 assumed sale of the bonds, net of repayments at Rs. 2500 crore. Against it, Revised Estimate 1999-2000 was kept at Rs. 2250 crore. Budget Estimate 2000-2001 also assumes a net receipt of Rs. 2250 crore.

**(ii) Railway Reserve Funds:**

	( in crores of Rupees)		
	Budget 1999-2000	Revised 1999-2000	Budget 2000-2001
Railway Pension Fund			
Cr.		3100.00	3894.00
Dr.		3300.00	4094.00
Net		-200.00	-200.00
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund			
Cr		1750.00	1677.00
Dr.		2350.00	2277.00
Net		-600.00	-600.00
Railway Development Fund			
Cr		600.02	519.03
Dr.		600.00	519.00
Net		(+ ) 0.02	(+ ) 0.03
Railway Capital Fund			
Cr.		965.00	391.02
Dr.		1165.00	591.00
Net		-200.00	-199.98
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-999.98</b>	<b>-999.95</b>
			<b>+0.03</b>

(a) *Railway Pension Fund:* is intended to meet the pensionary charges of Railway employees. Suitable amounts are transferred annually to the Fund by debit to revenue and capital expenditure heads. The pensionary charges are initially met as part of revenue head and later recouped from the Fund. Credit to the Fund during the year 1999-2000 is estimated at Rs. 3894.00 crore, including Rs. 15.00 crore by way of interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund, while withdrawals are estimated at Rs.4094.00 crore. During 2000-2001 credit is estimated at Rs. 5313.96 crore, including Rs.7.94 crore on account of interest. As against this the withdrawal is estimated at Rs. 5313.96 crore.

(b) *Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund:* provides for replacement and renewal of assets including the improvement element. Contribution to the Fund inclusive of interest payable by General Revenues and outgo has been estimated at Rs. 1677.00 crore and Rs. 2277.00 crore respectively in 1999-2000. For 2000-2001 Credit is estimated of Rs. 2582.00 crore including Rs. 5.37 crore on account of interest. Withdrawal is estimated at Rs. 2582.00 crores.

(c) *Railway Development Fund:* was set up in 1950 on the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1949, to meet the cost of all works for providing amenities to passengers and other railway users, the cost of labour welfare works and the entire expenditure on unremunerative improvement works costing more than a prescribed limit. Consequent upon closure of Accident Compensation and Passenger Amenities Fund from 1.4.93, Safety and Passengers Amenities works chargeable to ACSPF are also charged to Railway Development Fund. The Fund is financed by appropriation of such portion of the Railway excess, if any, as may be fixed by the Government and voted by Parliament. If the accumulated balance in the Fund, after transfer of the railway excess to it, is not enough to meet the expenditure to be financed from the Fund, interest-bearing loans are taken from the General

Revenues for credit to the Fund. During 1999-2000 the credit to the Railway Development Fund has been estimated at Rs. 519.03 crore, Rs. 519.00 crore out of anticipated excess in 1999-2000 and Rs. 0.03 crore being the interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund. Withdrawals from the Fund during 1999-2000 has been estimated at Rs. 519.00 crore. Credit to the Fund during 2000-2001 is placed at Rs. 831.03 crore, Rs. 831.00 crore out of anticipated excess in 2000-2001 and Rs. 0.03 crore being the interest payable on the balance in the Fund. The withdrawals during 2000-2001 are estimated at Rs. 831.00 crore comprising works chargeable to the Fund.

(d) *Railway Capital Fund*: was created in 1992-93 to enable the Railways to utilise a part of the internally generated resources for building up the infrastructure of the Railways. In case of shortfall of Railway revenues in financing the Capital Fund, interest leaving loan is taken from the General Revenues for credit to the Fund. The credits to the Fund during 1999-2000 has been estimated at Rs. 391.02 crore and the withdrawals during the year are estimated at Rs. 591.00 crore. The credits to the Fund in 2000-2001 are estimated at Rs. 598.72 crore inclusive of Rs. 249.00 crores taken as loan from the General Revenues and Rs. 4.40 crore on account of interest. Against this, withdrawal is estimated at Rs. 598.72 crores.

(iii) **Telecommunications Reserve Funds**

	(In crores of Rupees)		
	Budget 1999-2000	Revised 1999-2000	Budget 2000-2001
<b>Telecom Revenue Reserve Fund</b>			
<i>Credits</i>	115.69	154.58	10.77
<i>Debits</i>	105.00	145.00	...
Net	10.69	9.58	10.77
<b>Capital Reserve Fund</b>			
<i>Credits</i>	8963.76	6463.09	10537.44
<i>Debits</i>	8935.22	6454.41	10537.00
Net	28.54	8.68	0.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.23</b>	<b>18.26</b>	<b>11.21</b>

(a) *Telecom Revenue Reserve Fund*: A part of the surplus in the working results of the Department is transferred to this Fund which is drawn upon for meeting payment of dividend to General Revenues in case the Department is not in a position to pay the same from current revenues. The Fund is also drawn upon to meet the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

The credits to the Fund in 1999-2000 are estimated at Rs. 154.58 crore including Rs. 9.58 crore as interest from General Revenues. During 2000-2001. No appropriations will be made to the Fund and only interest of Rs. 10.77 crore will be credited to the Fund.

Withdrawals from the Fund in 1999-2000 are estimated at Rs. 145.00 crore and are intended for providing grant assistance to C-DOT (Rs. 100.00 crore) and for paying compensation to M/s. ITI on account of the losses incurred by them at their Srinagar Plant, etc. (Rs. 45.00 crore) since C.DOT comes under Department of Telecom Services, its expenses have been included in the DTS's working expenses, and hence no withdrawal has been proposed in 2000-2001. The expenditure of compensation to ITI now falls under DOT which will be net out of the Receipts of DTS. During 2000-2001, however, no compensation is proposed.

(b) *Telecom Capital Reserve Fund*: The Fund is fed by transfer of a substantial part of the current surplus of the Department of Telecom Service for meeting the Plan expenditure of the Department on Capital account.

Credits to the Fund in 1999-2000 are estimated at Rs. 6463.09 crore, including interest of Rs. 218.69 crore from General Revenues. Withdrawals from the Fund in 1999-2000 are estimated



at Rs.6454.41 crore. Credits to the Fund in 2000-2001 are estimated at Rs. 10537.44 crore including interest of Rs.219.22 crore from General Revenues. Withdrawals from the Fund in 2000-2001 estimated at Rs.10537.00 crore are intended to meet the capital outlay of Department.

(iv) **International Financial Institutions**

The estimates relating to (a) special securities issued towards India's subscriptions/contributions to International Financial Institutions and (b) certain transactions involving use of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) with the I.M.F. are :

	( in crores of Rupees)								
	Budget 1999-2000			Revised 1999-2000			Budget 2000-2001		
	Receipts	Discharges	Net	Receipts	Discharges	Net	Receipts	Discharges	Net
1. International Monetary Fund	1455.51	1030.00	425.51	1691.12	1114.90	576.22	980.51	111.40	869.11
2. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	140.01	16.00	124.01	140.01	35.00	105.01	0.01	35.00	-34.99
3. International Development Association	...	0.01	-0.01	3.88	0.01	3.87	...	0.01	-0.01
4. International Fund for Agricultural Development	12.60	23.22	-10.62	13.00	5.30	7.70	0.01	6.00	-5.99
5. Asian Development Bank	17.50	3.70	13.80	15.60	3.70	11.90	19.00	5.20	13.80
6. African Development Fund and African Development Bank	0.74	7.86	-7.12	8.73	8.70	0.03	8.73	...	8.73
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1626.36</b>	<b>1080.79</b>	<b>545.57</b>	<b>1872.34</b>	<b>1167.61</b>	<b>704.73</b>	<b>1008.26</b>	<b>157.61</b>	<b>850.65</b>
<b>S.D.Rs</b>	<b>2666.96</b>	<b>2661.85</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>2973.79</b>	<b>2992.76</b>	<b>-18.97</b>	<b>1232.51</b>	<b>1227.95</b>	<b>4.56</b>

*International Monetary Fund (IMF):* Under the 'Maintenance of Value' provision of the Fund's Article of Agreement, the value of the currencies of members held in the General Resources Account is required to be maintained in terms of the Special Drawing Rights and an adjustment in the Fund's holdings of a member's currency pursuant to this provision is made on the occasion of the use of that currency in an operation or transaction between the Fund and another member and at such other times as the Fund may decide or the member may request. As a result of revaluation of Fund's holdings of Indian currency as on April 30, 1999 (on the basis of the representative rate of Rs. 1 = SDR 0.0172833 effective April 30, 1999) an amount of Rs. 1691.12 crore has been paid by India to the Fund with a corresponding credit to Securities Account by crediting non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities in favour of the IMF. Hence, as against provision of Rs. 1455.51 crore in BE 1999-2000, the RE 1999-2000 for subscription to the IMF is Rs. 1691.12 crore. For the year 2000-2001 a provision of Rs. 980.51 crore has been projected as BE.

On account of repurchase transactions during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 necessitated by drawing down of the rupee balances in IMF Account No. 1, the rupee securities are required to be encashed to replenish IMF Account No. 1 with RBI. A provision of Rs. 1030.00 crore was kept in BE 1999-2000 which was revised in RE 1999-2000 as Rs. 114.90 crore. In BE 2000-2001 a provision of Rs. 11.40 crore has been made for encashment of the securities.

*Special Drawing Rights (SDRs):* India is a participant in the Special Drawing Rights allocation of the IMF. Since 1981 the net cumulative allocations of SDR to India remained at SDR 681.2 million as there was no fresh allocation of SDRs. The SDRs are used in transactions such as payment of charges and discharge of repurchase obligations including payment of additional subscription.

The Fund pays interest to each holder on its holdings of Special Drawing Rights and levies charges at the same rate on each

participant's net cumulative allocation. It also levies assessment charges in regard to administration of the SDR account, for all participants on their net cumulative allocations. The net interest or net charges are settled by crediting or by debiting individual holdings account at the beginning of February, May, August and November of each year.

During 1999-2000, India had to repurchase an amount of Rs.113.72 crore by using SDRs on account of the drawing of SDR 3559.9 million made upto 30.6.1993 under the Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility and Stand by Arrangements. Budget for 2000-2001 assumes use of SDRs for an amount Rs.111.37 crore for this purpose.

Purchase and repurchase transactions are debited/credited to the head "Special Drawing Rights" in the Public Account. Payments made to the IMF in the form of SDRs are debited to the relevant expenditure heads per contra-credit to this head. Similarly, receipts realised in the form of SDRs are credited to the relevant receipt heads by contra-debit to this head. The total credits to the head Special Drawing Rights amounted to Rs.2973.79 crore in the Revised Estimate 1999-2000 which would be contra credited to SDR A/c. The total debits to the head Special Drawing Rights amounted to Rs.2992.76 crore in the Revised Estimates 1999-2000 which would be contra-credited to the SDR Account. During 2000-2001, a debit of Rs. 1227.95 crore would be contra-credited.

*International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)*: A provision of Rs. 140.01 crore each was made in both BE and RE 1999-2000 on account of Maintenance of Value Payments (MOV) to IBRD in the form of non-negotiable and non-interest bearing rupee securities. A provision of Rs. 140.01 crore has been kept in BE 2000-2001 for this purpose.

Budget Estimate 1999-2000 included a provision of Rs. 16 crore towards encashment of securities by IBRD. Rs. 35 crore each has been kept in RE 1999-2000 and BE 2000-2001 respecting for the purpose.

*International Development Association (IDA)*: A nil provision was made in BE 1999-2000 for IDA-12 subscription as India was required to make this payment on call. A provision of Rs. 3.88 crore has been made in RE 1999-2000. For BE 2000-2001, no provision has been made.

For encashment of securities in respect of IDA, a token provision of Rs. 1 lakh was kept in BE 1999-2000. The same token provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been kept under RE 1999-2000 and BE 2000-2001.

*International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)*: India is one of the original members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, a specialised agency of the United Nations. Since inception India has contributed \$ 26 million towards the resources of IFAD till 1992-93. India made a pledge for US \$9 million for 4th Replenishment taking our total contribution to US \$ 35 million. Out of this pledged amount, the contribution of US \$ 6 million has already been made upto March, 1999 and remaining amount US \$ 3 million shall be made by February, 2000, in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest leaving rupees securities. India is almost the largest donor cumulatively for IFAD amongst the developing countries in Category III so far. Encashment of securities by IFAD in RE 1999-2000 is estimated at Rs. 5.30 crore. B.E. 2000-2001 assumes encashment of securities at Rs. 6 crore.

*Asian Development Bank (ADB)*: The Asian Development Bank keeps Rupee securities with the Reserve Bank of India which can be encashed by it to meet its rupee expenditure in India from time to time. A provision of Rs. 3.70 crore for such encashment has been made in the RE 1999-2000. BE 2000-2001 assumes a provision of Rs. 5.20 crore.

*African Development Fund (AFDF) and African Development Bank (AFDB):* have been set up with the main objective of furthering the economic and social development of the region by providing financial assistance on soft terms. India has joined both the Fund and the Bank in order to develop closer economic co-operation with the African countries.

As a member of AFDF and AFDB India has to pay its share of commitments to the capital replenishments of these organisations. As on date, India has contributed a total amount of Rs. 98.51 crore to the resources of the African Development Fund under its various replenishments. Negotiations for VIIIth Replenishment of African Development Fund have concluded. The contribution will be of Rs. 23.98 crore in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities to the African Dev. Fund as our share towards ADF-VIII Replenishment. The payment will be made in three equal instalments payable on or before 31st March, 2000, 30th June 2000 and 30th April, 2001 respectively. The first instalment of Rs. 7.99 crore will be paid in 1999-2000 and 2nd instalment of Rs. 7.99 crore will be paid in 2000-2001. On the basis of the present encashment schedule of ADF, we have to pay Rs. 8.70 crore in 1999-2000 and nil amount in 2000-2001.

Till date India has made a total subscription of Rs. 5.40 crore to the Capital Stock of the African Development Bank under its various General Capital Increases. There is a proposal for increasing the Capital Stock of the Bank through GCI-V. Negotiations on GCI-V. Out of these, 112 shares are paid up and remaining 1748 shares are callable. Paid-up portion will amount to UA 11.20 lakhs (Rs. 5.92 crore) which will be paid in 8 equal Annual instalments (from 2000 to 2007 years). First instalment of Rs. 0.74 crore (approximately) will be paid in 1999-2000 and 2nd instalment of Rs. 0.74 crore will be paid in 2000-2001.

**Technical Cooperation Agreement between GOI & Bank Group:** India has signed a Technical Cooperation Agreement with African Development Bank & Fund on 27.7.98. Under this Agreement India has to pay Rs. 150 million in three annual instalments. This amount will be used in financing the services of consultants for project related studies and training of Bank staff in India. 95% of Goods and Services procured under this Agreement would have its origin in India. IInd instalment of Rs. 5 crore will be paid in 2000-2001.

**(v) Other Items:**

The estimates include, besides accretions under the Family Pension cum Life Assurance Fund for industrial and coal mine workers, Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund and Central Government Employees Group Insurance Funds, etc.