Economic Survey 2022-23 Highlights

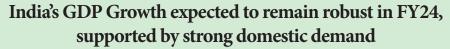
The Economic Survey 2022-23 is now accompanied by a 'Highlights' document that features the salient aspects of each of the twelve chapters in the Survey, assembled chapter-wise. The highlights are stated through charts, infographics, tables, and minimum use of text, which limits the size of the document to 30-35 pages. The 'Highlights' document thus presents the Survey in a nutshell to enable its easier understanding. I am hopeful that readers will be able to relate to the 'Highlights' document and be motivated to locate relevant content in the Survey for deeper study.

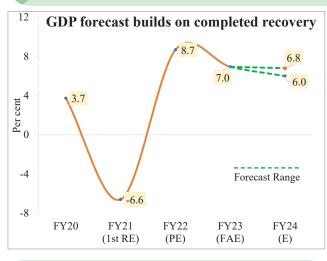
V. Anantha Nageswaran Chief Economic Adviser Ministry of Finance Government of India

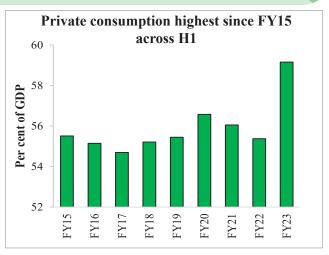
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State of the Economy 2022-23: Recovery Complete







CPI Inflation back within RBI's target range

Per cent

Nar-22

Apr-22

Apr-22

Aug-22

Aug-22

Nov-22

Sep-22

Sep-22

Oct-22

Oct-22

Dec-22

Oct-22

Oct-22

Nov-22

Oct-22

Oct-22

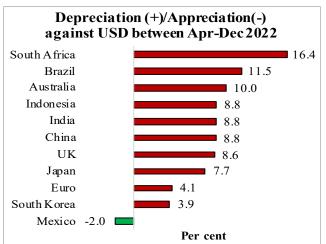
Oct-22

Oct-22

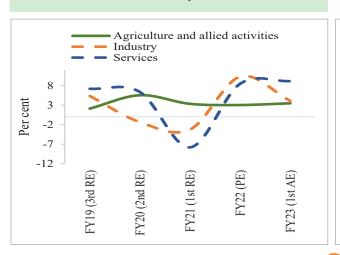
Oct-22

Oct-22

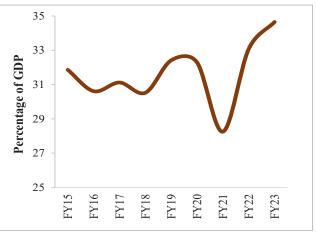
Indian Rupee performed well compared to other EMEs



Broad - based recovery across sectors

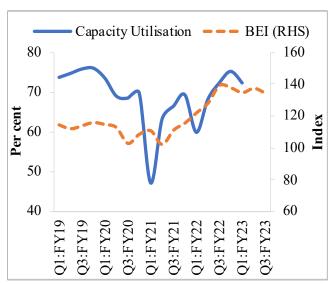


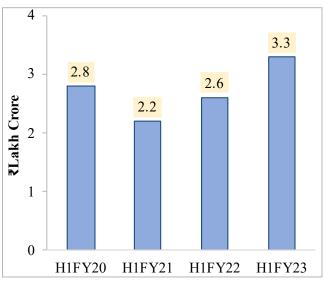
Gross Fixed Capital Formation highest since FY15 across H1



Enhanced capacity utilisation

Pick-up in private capex

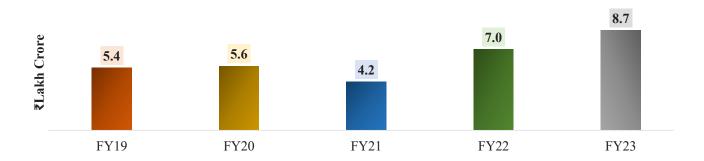




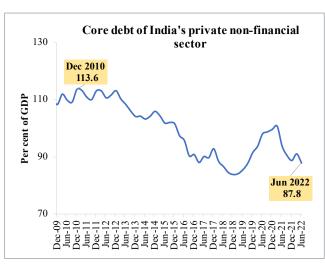
BEI: Business expectation index

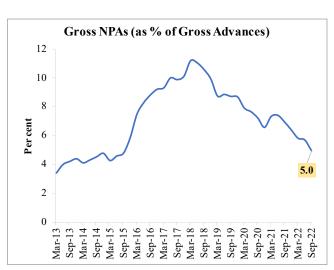
Source: Axis Bank Research, Capital Line

Direct Tax collections for the period April-November remains buoyant



India paid its growth dues in the previous decade



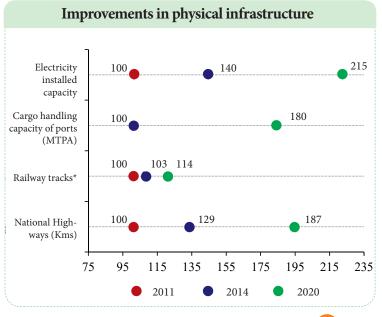


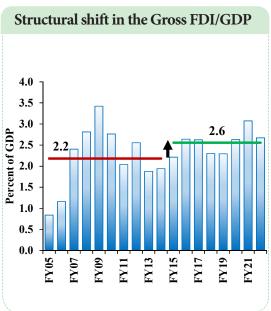
Source : BIS

Medium-Term Outlook: With Optimism and Hope

2014-2022 - Reforms for New India - Sabka Saath Sabka Vikaas

Enhancing productive potential of economy and its people **Efficient resource allocation** Agricultural Creating public productivity goods Ease of doing business + Ease of Living Trust-based Private sector participation governance HARATMAL GST Gati**5**hakti





A parallel between the periods: 1998-2002 and 2014-2022

1998-2002

2014-2022

Shocks to the economy

- Nuclear device testing 1998; sanctions followed
- Banking and Corporate Sector deleveraging and repairing balance-sheets
- Two successive droughts
- Technology bust; US recession and 09/11
- Period of Banking, Non-Banking and Non-Financial Corporate Sector Balance-sheet stress
- Unprecedented pandemic shock followed by inflation global commodity price shock followed by tightening of financial conditions

Structural reforms in the economy

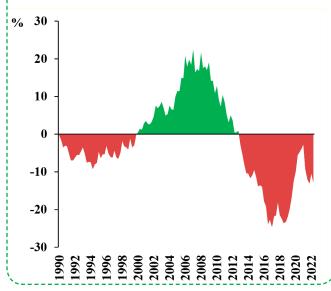
- Interest rate deregulation
- Privatisation
- Asset Recovery for banks
- Infrastructure (Golden quadrilateral)
- FRBM Act

- Unique Identity
- Financial Inclusion
- GST leading to formalisation
- Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code
- Privatisation
- Tax rates rationalisation and tax administration reforms
- Decriminalisation of offences
- Vaccines roll-out
- Expenditure Management Reforms
- AatmaNirbhar
- Public Digital Infrastructure

Growth returns

- One off shocks overshadowed the growth returns
- Once shocks faded away, structural reforms paid growth dividends from 2003 onwards
- Balance sheets strengthened in the financial sector; the corporate sector deleveraged by about 30 percentage points (debt/GDP ratio)
- Emphasis on macro-economic stability while dealing with global shocks

Credit to GDP Gap remained negative for most of the 2010s: Balance sheets are now repaired



Growth magnets for the coming decade



Healthy and re-capitalised banking and corporate sector



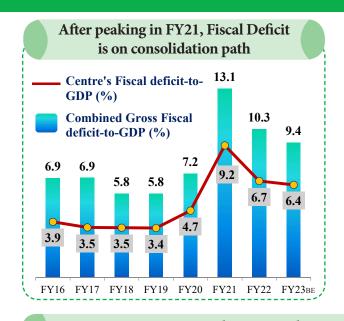
Digital technology based economic reforms leading to efficiency gains through financial inclusion, formalisation.



As the one-off shocks dissipate, India is prepared to grow at its potential in the medium term

Source: BIS

Fiscal Developments- Revenue Relish



Union Government on track to achieve the Fiscal deficit target for FY23



Conservative budget assumptions provide a buffer in uncertain times



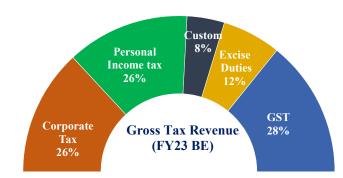
Buoyant revenues & prudent expenditure ensure fiscal sustainability



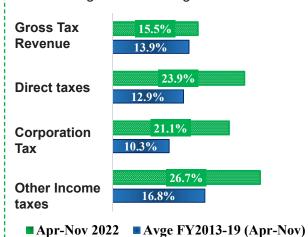
Govt. debt sustainability ensured with a positive growth-interest differential.

Sustained revenue buoyancy over the last two years

- Direct taxes constitute half of the Gross Tax Revenue.
- They are the key drivers of revenue growth.



YoY growth rates for Apr-Nov 22 higher than longer-term averages

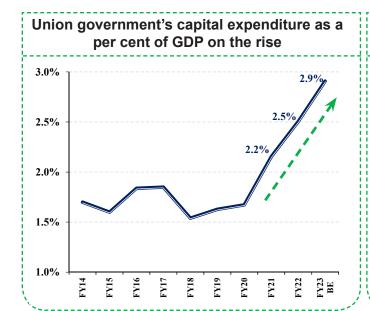


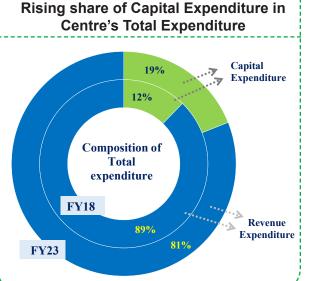
₹1.49

Increasing average monthly gross GST collections



Pragmatic expenditure: re-prioritisation





Capex in select sectors (Apr-Nov 22)



Road transport and highways (₹1.5 lakh crore)



Railways (₹1.2 lakh crore)



Defence Services (₹0.7 lakh crore)

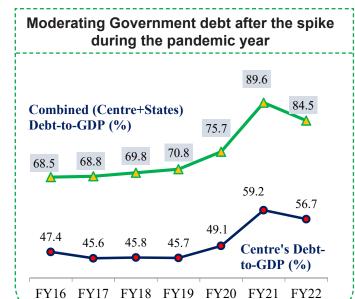


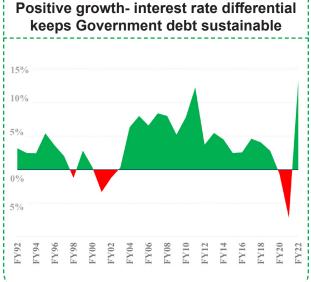
Telecommunications (₹0.3 lakh crore)

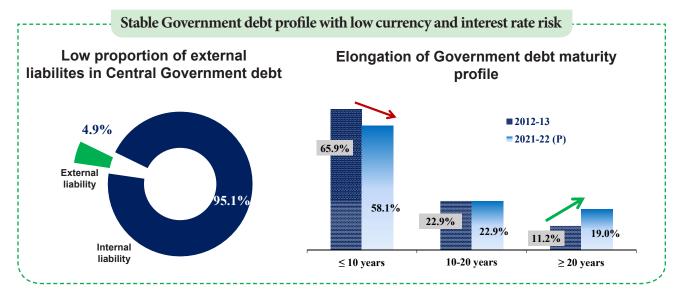
Cooperative Fiscal Federalism

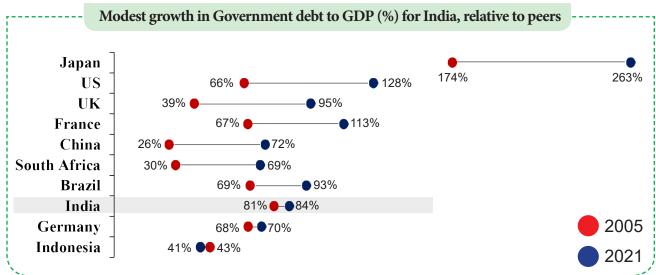
- Centre's back to back loans to states for supporting the GST compensation during pandemic times; will be repaid through future cess collections
- Compensation payments and tax devolution instalments frontloaded to give States early access to funds
- ◆ Enhanced borrowing limits for the States to 5 % of GSDP (FY21), 4 % (FY22) & 3.5% (FY23); additional 0.5% of GSDP linked to power sector reforms.
- Incentivised States to undertake reforms through conditional component in borrowing.
- ◆ Centre's support towards States' capital expenditure through ₹1.05 lakh crore as interest free loans.

Government debt sustainability is not a concern



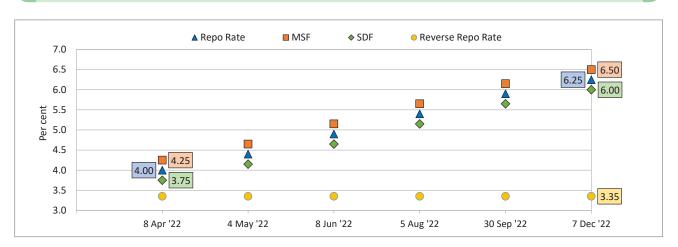






Monetary Management & Financial Intermediation: A Good Year

RBI raised the policy rates by a cumulative 225 basis points (bps)



Monetary policy transmission from the repo rate hikes is underway

WALR Fresh Rupee Loan (Weighted Average Lending Rate)

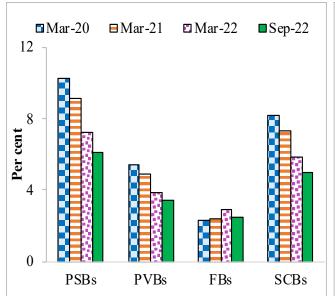


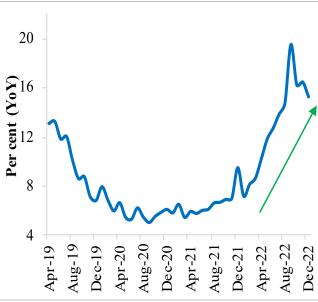
Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) ratio at a seven-year low of 5 per cent





Non-food credit growth in double-digit since April-22

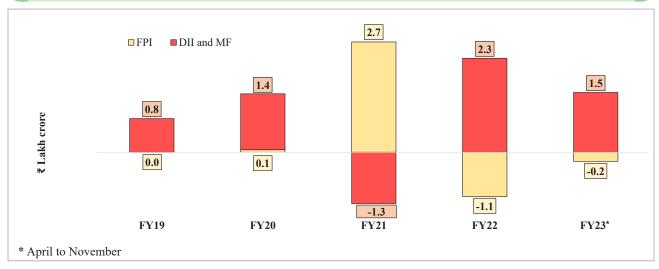




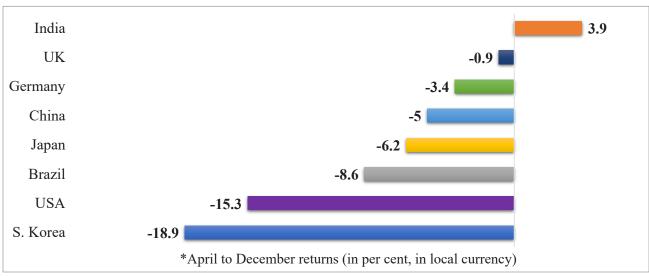
Yield on the 10-year government bond stable in 2022



DII acted as a countervailing force to FPI outflows in recent years



Stock Market Performance: India outperformed its peers in FY23*



Source: Bloomberg

Prices and inflation: Successful Tight-rope Walking

Inflation has come off its peak

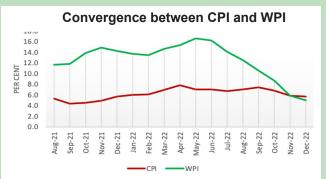
- Sharp moderation in Wholesale Price basket led by multi-pronged approach of the government coupled with the softening of global commodity prices while the decline in food inflation was led by vegetables, fruits, and edible oil.
- The wedge between CPI and WPI widened in Nov 21 and May 22 due to a fading away of base effects and Russia-Ukraine conflict led commodity price hikes respectively. Subsequently a convergence was observed due to:



Decline in prices of commodities that had more weightage in WPI (eg. iron, aluminium and cotton)

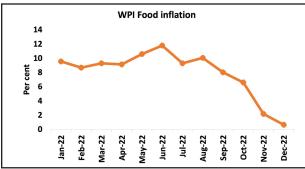


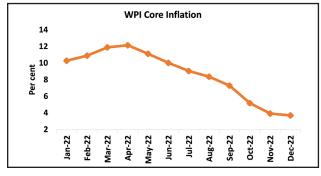
Persistence of services inflation on CPI basket (as can be observed in the CPI core inflation).



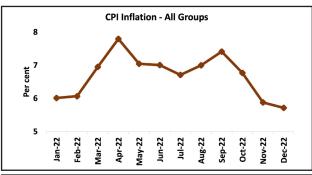
Key segments: WPI Inflation

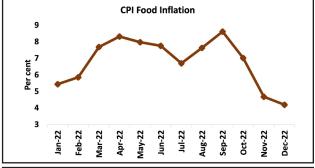




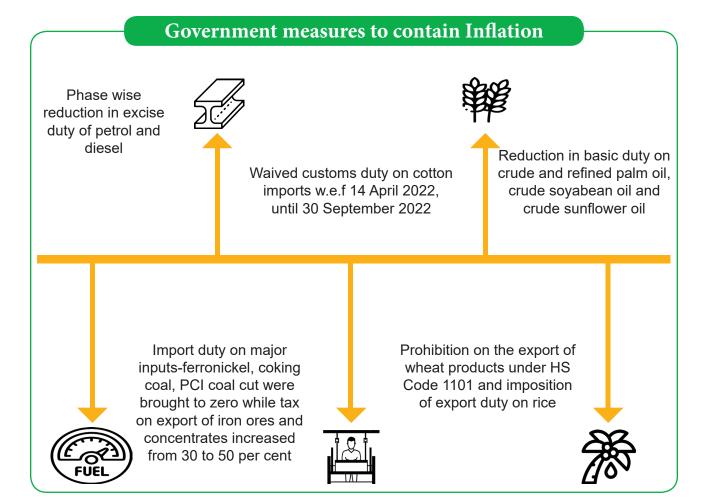


Key segments: CPI Inflation



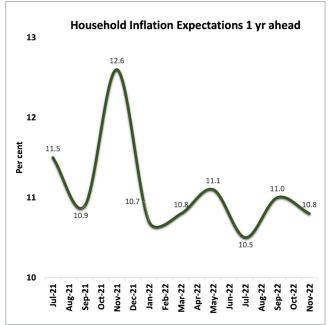






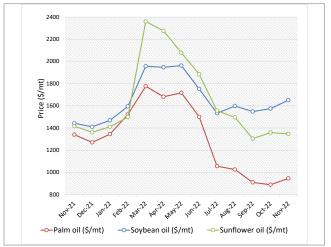
Subsiding Inflation Expectations





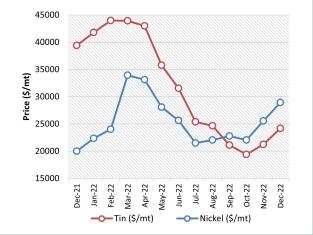
Source: IIM-A & RBI

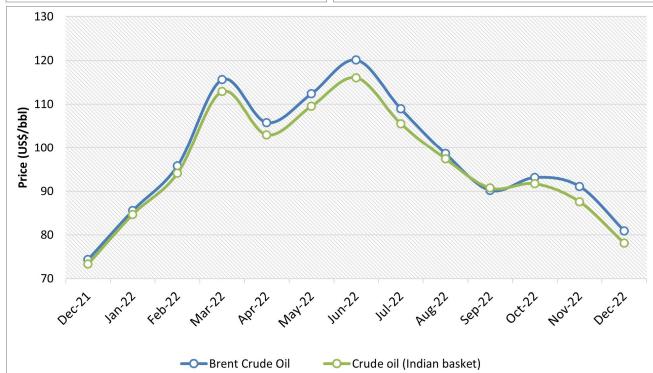
Moderation in Global Commodities



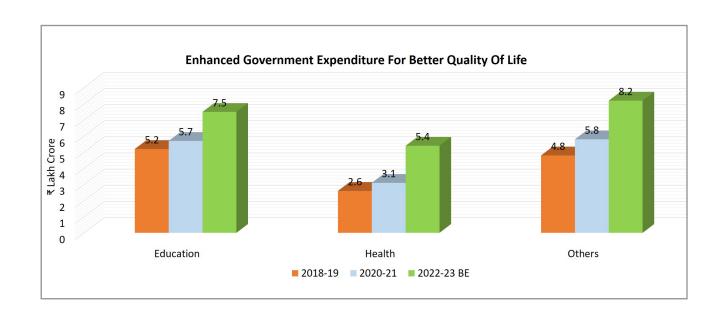








Social Infrastructure and Employment: Big Tent



Quality Health For All



- e-Sanjeevani OPD
- Social Awareness and Actions to Neutralise Pneumonia Successfully

2021

- Covid-19 Vaccination Programme
- XV-Finance Commission Health Sector Grants to Local Bodies
- Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission

2018

- Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres
- Ayushman Bharat PM Jan Aarogya Yojana

2017

National Health Policy

• POSHAN Abhiyaan Anemia Mukt Bharat Strategy



2022

- Pradhan Mantri TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan to end TB by 2025
- National Tele Mental Health Programme (Tele MANAS)

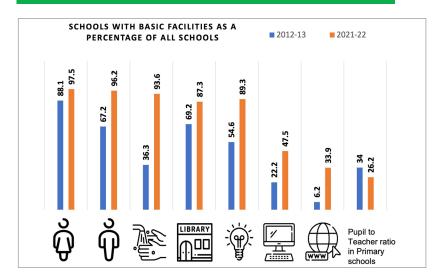




Multidimensional initiatives have been undertaken by the Government for the provision of quality health facilities to all its citizens making it one of the largest healthcare networks in the world.



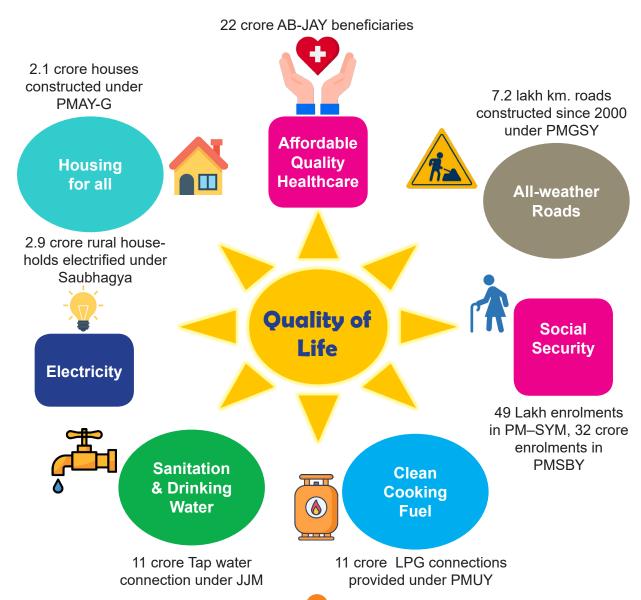
Improving Basic Facilities in Schools



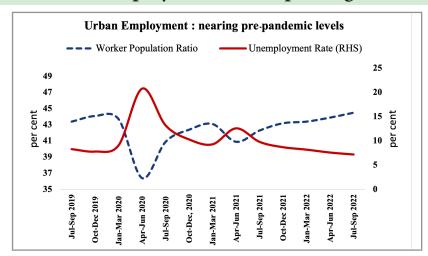
Initiatives under Education

- Over 14,500 PM SHRI Schools to be built between FY23 to FY27.
- National Education Policy to revolutionise education
- Rise in number of IITs from 16 to 23, IIMs from 13 to 20, medical colleges from 387 to 648, IIITs from 9 to 25

Creating a big tent to improve quality of life



More avenues for employment and improving formalisation



Formalisation improved as economic activities picked up



EPFO based net payroll for all industries is on the rise: 105.4 lakh in FY23 (till Nov) against 78.6 lakh in FY20

SHG-Bank Linkage Programme empowering women



Number of women SHGs increased from 88.3 lakh in FY20 to more than 1 crore in FY22



Savings from All-Women SHGs up from ₹23,320.6 crore in FY20 to ₹42,104.8 crore in FY22

Delivering digital services at the doorstep

134 crore unique IDs generated, DBT in nearly 900 central and state schemes. 1550 crore transactions via Aadhaar-enabled Payment Tele-services Services portal Powering efficient 5 lakh Common Service Centres **Welfare Tech** for delivery of public services to every in Digital India facilities citizen Agile & evidence-based policy making through: Dashboards & · Co-WIN, UMANG app, Apps e-Shram portal, A holders spirational Districts & Blocks, Jal Jeevan Mission

Services on tap

- 9.3 crore e-Sanjeevani teleconsulations
- 517 crore learning sessions in DIKSHA

implementation:

- Geo-tagging of 5.2 crore MGNREGS assets & 7.7 lakh rural
- Drone survey of 2.1 lakh villages under **SVAMITVA**
- 46 crore Jan-Dhan accounts with 56% female account
- 8.7 crore women mobilized into SHGs under DAY-NRLM

Climate Change and Environment: Preparing to Face the Future

Expanding area under mangroves (sq km) 4,992 4,740 4,639 2009 2015 2021

Updates to existing NDC



Reduce emissions intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030 from 2005 levels



About 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030



A mass movement for 'LIFE' – 'Lifestyle for Environment



Sovereign Green Bond Framework (SGrBs) issued in November 2022.



RBI auctioned two tranches of ₹4,000 crore Sovereign Green Bonds (SGrB).

Salient Features of the National Green Hydrogen Mission



Likely Outcomes by 2030

- Green hydrogen production capacity of at least 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonne) per annum.
- ➤ Cumulative reduction in fossil fuel imports over ₹1 lakh crore and creation of over 6 lakh jobs.
- Renewable energy capacity addition of about 125 GW and abatement of nearly 50 MMT of annual GHG emissions.



Interventions

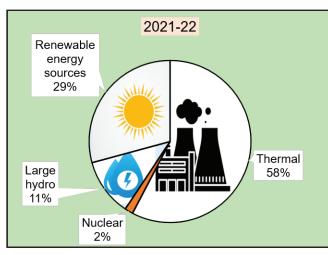
- Financial incentive targeting domestic manufacturing of electrolysers and production of Green Hydrogen.
- Regions capable of supporting large scale production and/or utilisation of Hydrogen to be developed as Green Hydrogen Hubs.

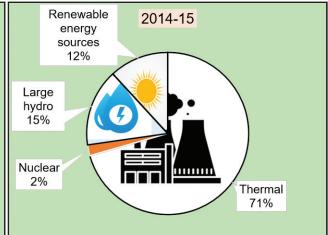


Policy Framework

- Development of an enabling policy framework to support establishment of Green Hydrogen ecosystem.
- Robust Standards and Regulations framework.
- Public-private partnership framework for R&D.
- Skill development programme

Rising share of non-fossil fuel sources in installed electricity capacity







 Solar power capacity of 61.6 GW installed (October 2022).



- 721 km of metro rail network has been made operational in 18 cities
- 62.8 lakh individual household toilets and 6.2 lakh community and public toilets constructed (August 2022).



- Inter-University Consortium
- 8 Major R & D Programmes initiated.



 PAT Cycle–VII notified for energy saving target of 6.6 Million Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (MTOE) (October 2021).

National Action Plan on Climate Change

Progress on 8 missions to address climate change concerns & promote sustainable development



• "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain 2022" (launched in March 2022.)



 Created and strengthened 12 Centres of Excellence for climate change (June 2021).



 ₹626.9 crore for afforestation targets over an area of 2.1 lakh ha.



Key targets covering 0.15 lakh ha under organic farming and 10 lakh ha under micro- irrigation.

Net Zero Pledges



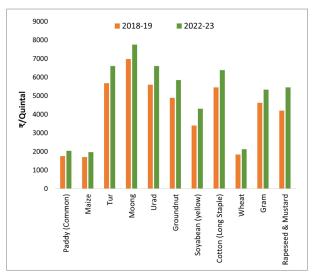
Agriculture and Food Management: From Food Security to Nutritional Security

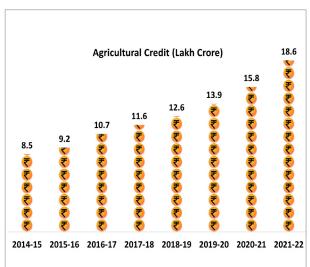
Crowding in of Private investment in agriculture



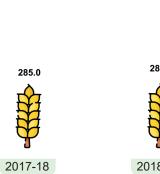
Since 2018, MSP for all mandated crops are fixed at 1.5 times of all India weighted average cost of production.

Continued growth in Institutional **Credit to the Agricultural Sector**





Sustained increase in Foodgrains Production in India (million tonnes)











Important Initiatives in Agriculture



PM-KISAN

Supplementing Financial Needs, 11.3 Cr Farmers covered since inception



PM-Fasal Bima Yojana

Largest Crop Insurance Scheme in the world with farmers receiving compensation of ₹ 1.2 lakh crores since inception



National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Scheme

Online, Competitive, Transparent Bidding System with 1.74 crore farmers and 2.39 lakh traders



Agriculture Infrastructure Fund

Post-Harvest Support and Community Farms via sanction of ₹13,681 crores



Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture

Leverage Geographic Specialisations



Organic Farming

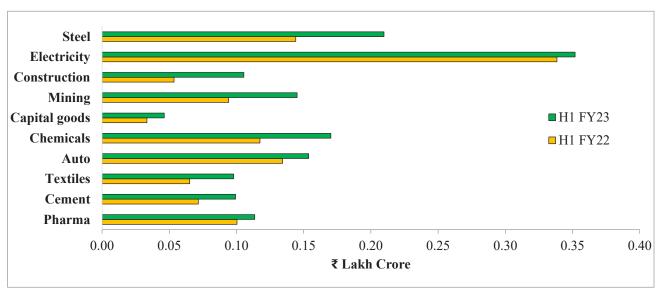
Organic Farming being promoted through Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

International Year of the Millets: Our traditional Staple and a healthier alternative



Industry: Steady Recovery

Rising Private Investment in Manufacturing Sector

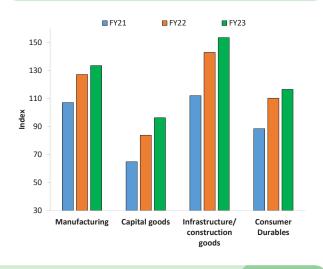


Source: Axis Bank Research, Capital Line

PMI Manufacturing in expansionary zone

Sep-20 Mar-21 Jun-21 Jun-22 Sep-22 Jun-22 Sep-22 Sep-22

IIP growing at a healthy pace (Apr-Nov)



Credit growth in Industry driven by MSMEs

Credit to MSMEs



Average credit growth to MSMEs around 30% since Jan-22

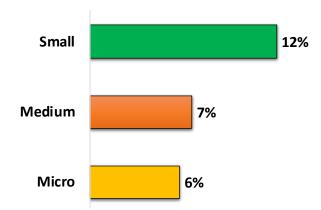
Credit to Large Industry



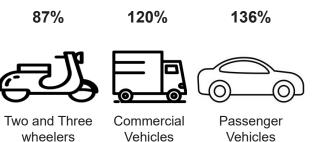
Double-digit growth since Oct-22

SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

Growth in GST paid by MSMEs in FY22 over FY20



Automobile sales post smart recovery in FY23* (until Dec 2022)



US\$699 million

FDI Flows into Pharma Industry

US\$180 Million

Electronics Exports up by ~3x

US\$4.4 Billion

FY19



FY19

US\$11.6 Billion

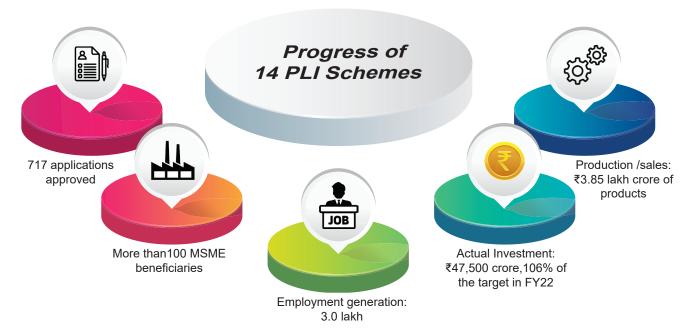
FY22



FY22

^{*} Recovery from pre-pandemic sales level of FY20.

ENHANCING MANUFACTURING CAPACITY



Enhancing Ease of Doing Business

- The 2020 assessment of the Business Reform Action Plan (fifth edition) shows that 7,496 reforms were implemented across States and UTs.
- More than 39,000* compliances reduced
- More than 3,500* provisions decriminalised

*As on 17th January 2023

24 Sub-Sectors under Make in India 2.0



Furniture



Air-Conditioners



Leather & Footwear



Ready-to-Eat



Fisheries



Agri Produce



Auto Component



Aluminium



Electronics



Agro chemicals



Steel



Textile



EV Components & Integrated Circuits



Ethanol



Ceramics



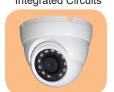
Set-Top Boxes



Robotics



Televisions



Close Circuit Cameras



Toys



Drones



Medical Devices



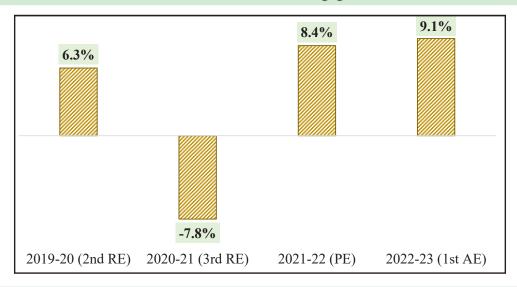
Sporting Goods



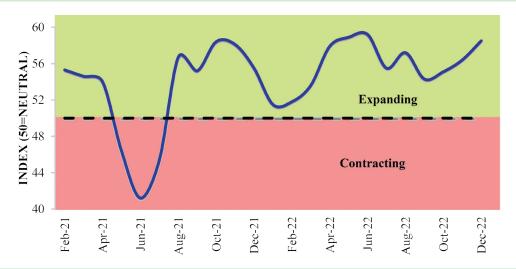
Gym Equipments

Services: Source of Strength

Services sector witnessed strong growth in FY23

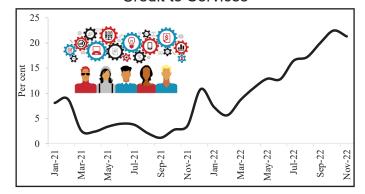


PMI Services witnessed strongest expansion since July 22



Broad based growth in credit to services sector

Credit to Services



Credit growth to services above 16% since July-22

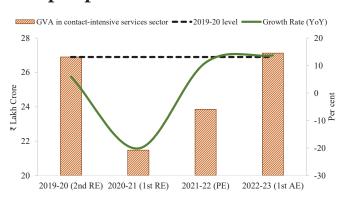
Credit to Trade sector



Double-digit growth (above 13%) since April-22

SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

Contact-Intensive Services to reclaim Sustained growth in housing sales pre-pandemic level in FY23



reclaiming pre-pandemic level



Source: PropTiger

2021

Improvement in Hotel **Occupancy Rate**



Source: Anarock

Digital platforms transforming India's financial services

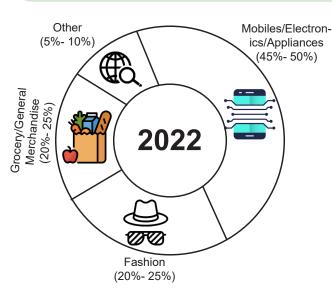
75 Digital Banking Units announced



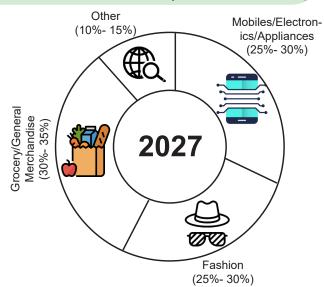


2022

Fashion, grocery, and general merchandise to capture nearly two-thirds of the Indian e-commerce market by 2027



Source: How India shops online 2022, Bain and Company

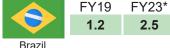


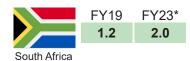
External Sector: Watchful and Hopeful

India's growing and diversifying Merchandise trade

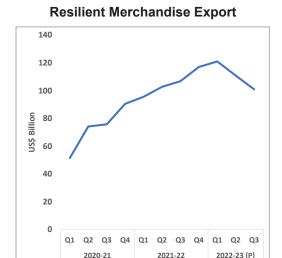
Merchandise exports were US\$ 332.8 bn for April-December 2022 against US\$ 305.0 billion during the period April-December 2021

Diversified markets Increase in Export share EY19 EY29









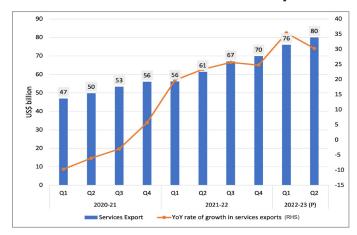
Increasing market size

13 Free Trade Agreements, 6 Preferential Trade Agreements in force

Recent FTA's

- India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership
 Agreement (CEPA) entered into force on 1 May 2022
- ➤ The India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (Ind-Aus ECTA), entered into force on 29 December 2022

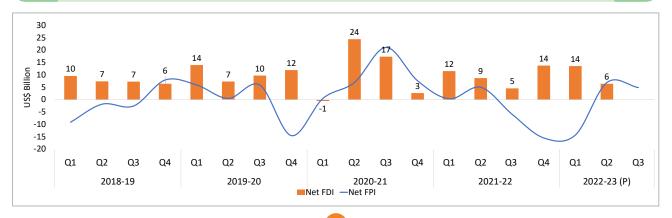
Robust services exports cushioning trade balance



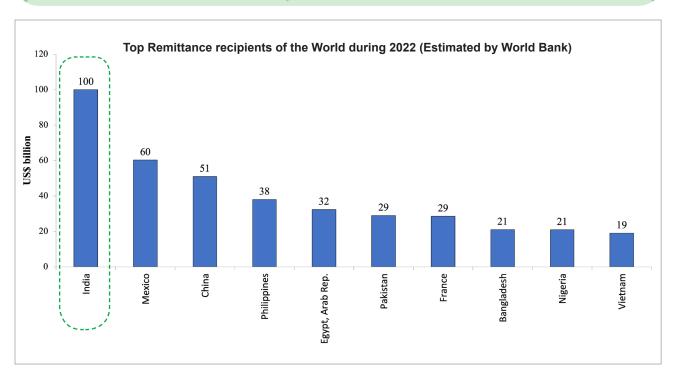
India's Position in Global Services

- 7th Largest Service Exporter
 - 4% of World Exports
- 27.9 per cent growth in Exports (April-Sept) from FY22 to FY23
- Pre Covid maximum contribution to Net service exports came from software services. However, non-software services categories contributed more after Covid

Robust FDI and Returning FPI



Remittances are the second largest major source of external financing after service export



India well placed among major economies

- Forex Reserves sufficient at US\$ 563 bn for 9.3 months of imports (As of December 2022)
- Adequacy of India's Forex Reserves (as a percentage of Annual Imports):

 A Cross-country perspective
- Türkiye

 Mexico

 Argentina

 Chile

 58

 91

 Chile

 57

 73

 75

 Thailand

 84

 95

 Colombia

 Brazil

 Peru

 China

 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200
- India is in a better position in terms of relatively low levels of total debt as a percentage of Gross National Income and short-term debt as a percentage of total debt.
 - The current stock of external debt is well shielded by the comfortable level of foreign exchange reserves.



Physical and Digital Infrastructure: Lifting Potential Growth

Government's Vision for Infrastructure Development

Public Private Partnerships

- ➤ From 2014-15 to 2022-23, under the VGF Scheme, 56 projects with Total Project Cost of ₹57,870.1 crore were granted In-Principal Approval
- 'India Infrastructure Project Development Fund Scheme' (IIPDF) was notified for providing funding support to project-sponsoring authorities
- ➤ IIPDF restructured as Central Sector Scheme with ₹150 crore outlay from FY 23-25

National Infrastructure Pipeline

- ➤ 89,151 projects costing ₹141.4 lakh crore under different stages of implementation
- 1009 projects worth
 ₹ 5.5 lakh crore
 completed
- Linkage of the NIP and Project Monitoring Group(PMG) portal would fast-track approvals/ clearances for projects

National Monetisation Pipeline

- ➤ The cumulative investment potential is estimated at ₹ 9.0 lakh crore.
- ➤ Against the monetisation target of ₹0.8 lakh crore in FY22,₹ 0.9 lakh crore have been achieved
- ➤ NMP's 2nd year i.e., FY23 target envisaged is ₹1.6 lakh crore (27 per cent of overall NMP Target)

GatiShakti

- ➤ The PM GatiShakti National Master Plan creates comprehensive database for integrated planning and synchronised implementation across Ministries/ Departments.
- ➢ It aims to improve multimodal connectivity and logistics efficiency while addressing the critical gaps for the seamless movement of people and goods

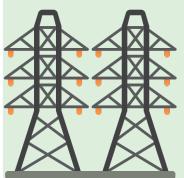
Electricity Sector and Renewables

Solar Parks



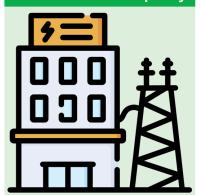
As on 30 September 2022, the government has sanctioned the entire target capacity of 40 GW for the development of 59 Solar Parks in 16 states

Electricity Generated



Total electricity generated during the year FY22 was 17.2 lakh GWh compared to 15.9 lakh GWh during the FY21

Installed Power Capacity



The total capacity (industries having demand of 1 Mega Watt (MW) and above) increased from 460.7 GW on 31 March 2021 to 482.2 GW on 31 March 2022

Making Indian Logistics Globally Competitive

NATIONAL LOGSITICS POLICY

The vision of the NLP is to develop a technologically enabled, integrated, cost-efficient, resilient, sustainable and trusted logistics ecosystem in the country for accelerated and inclusive growth.

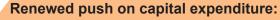
Targets for NLP:

- > Reducing the cost of logistics in India to be comparable to global benchmarks by 2030
- > To be among the top 25 countries on Logistics Performance Index ranking by 2030
- > Creating a data-driven decision support mechanism for an efficient logistics ecosystem
- > Implementation will be through the Comprehensive Logistics Action Plan (CLAP)
- ➤ Integrated Digital Logistics Systems, standardisation of physical assets & benchmarking service quality standards, State Engagement, EXIM (Export-Import) Logistics, Service Improvement framework, and Facilitation of Development of Logistics Parks.



Rapid increase in National Highways (NHs) /Roads Construction:

10457 km NHs/roads constructed in FY22 compared to 6061 km in FY16



Budget expenditure increased from ₹ 1.4 lakh crore in FY20 to ₹2.4 lakh crore in FY23

Kisan Rail services: 2,359 rails till Oct,22, transported approximately 7.91 lakh tonnes of perishables



Air passenger and cargo traffic exceeded 90 per cent of pre-covid levels:

More than one crore air passengers have availed the benefit of the UDAN scheme since its inception in 2016



Capacity of major ports nearly doubled in 8 years:

Digitisation of Port Community System (PCS 1x), Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) solution has been implemented at all major ports.



Legislative Amendments for hassle free movement of Vessels:

Inland Vessels Act 2021 replaced 100-year-old Act to promote inland water transport as a potential mode for large-scale movement of cargo



The Story of India's Digital Public Infrastructure



Telephone and Radio - For Digital Empowerment



Favourable Demographics

Total telephone subscriber base in India stands at 117.8 crore (as of Sept,22), with 44.3 per cent of subscribers in rural India.



More than 98 per cent of the total telephone subscribers are connected wirelessly



The overall tele-density in India stood at 84.8 per cent in March 22



200 per cent increase in rural internet subscriptions between 2015 and 2021



Prasar Bharati (India's autonomous public service broadcaster) - broadcasts in 23 languages, 179 dialects from 479 stations. Reaches 92 per cent of the area and 99.1 per cent of the total population

Digital Public Goods

