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THE CRISIL YEARBOOK ON THE INDIAN DEBT MARKET 2013

A Standard & Poor's Company

THE

CRISIL YEARBOOK

ON THE

INDIAN DEBT MARKET

2013

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PREFACE

Mukesh Agarwal
President, CRISIL Research

CRISIL is very happy to present this one-of-its-kind yearbook on India's debt market.

Today, we have individual providers of data for various segments, but never all of it in one place. So we leaned on CRISIL's research and analytics prowess, collated and processed the numbers to bring out this comprehensive report.

Inside, you will find both, streams of insights and skews in sharp relief.

The yearbook also comes at the apposite hour, just as India's corporate bond market edges towards inflection point. For roaring proof, look at the trend in the last two fiscals: issuances rose 31% and then 39%, totalling a massive Rs 600,000 crore in the period.

The surge has since been embellished with innovations such as a 50-year bond by Mahindra & Mahindra, a Basel III-compliant issue by the United Bank of India, an infrastructure debt fund by India Infradebt, and, of course, Larsen & Toubro's inflation-indexed debentures.

To me, the developments mark the stirrings of a slumbering leviathan.

There have been gamechangers on the structural side, too, such as the advent of the base rate system, bank-loan ratings and relaxation in investment regulations for pension funds and insurers. They add to the tailwinds of declining credit spreads and greater participation by institutional investors.

In terms of size, India's corporate bond market is just 14% of GDP compared with 40-70% in developed countries. Which means,to paraphrase the revered Robert Frost, we have miles to go.

It is my belief that this yearbook will be useful to the evolutionary process, and to all stakeholders such as issuers, investors, intermediaries, regulators, researchers, government and the media.

I am sure you will enjoy the walk through.

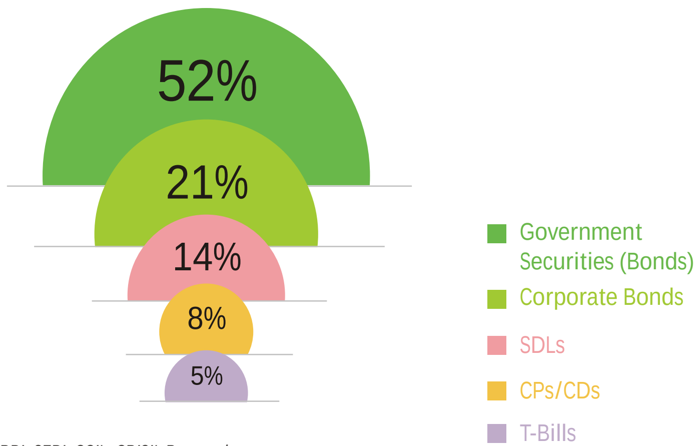
BRACING FOR A SEA-CHANGE IN CORPORATE BONDS

The Indian economy has grown nearly 7% on average in the last 10 years, while its equity market has tripled. The country's banking system and equity market have developed well along the way, but one significant flank of the financial infrastructure – the corporate bond market – has only started to stir. In the developed world, this market has for long been a reliable source of funding, complementing banking systems. In terms of size, corporate bonds outstanding tot up to 21% of India's debt market, compared with 52% for government securities *(Chart 1)*.

But things are changing. Corporate bond issuances have grown 7 times in the last decade, with the last two years being nothing short of fabulous. In fiscal 2012, private placements jumped 31% to Rs 251,000 crore and vaulted another 39% in fiscal 2013 to Rs 351,000 crore.

Chart 1: India's debt-market composition as on March 31, 2013

Total outstanding value: Rs 62,00,000 crore (or 66% of GDP)



Source: RBI, SEBI, CCIL, CRISIL Research

Does this mean bond issuances are gaining significance as a funding source for corporates? Data from the top 500 (CNX 500) listed companies, except those from banking, financial services and insurance (BFSI), show the proportion of bonds and debentures to total debt has grown from 22% to 25% between fiscals 2011 and 2013. That compares with 16% in fiscal 2009.

What were the reasons for the surge? Simplification of issuance processes, enabling regulatory environment, changes in investment norms by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority, and growing awareness among corporates on the need to diversify their funding base beyond banks.

New products such as bank-loan ratings, which led to more than 25,000 companies getting rated, have meant credit quality and performance data are now available on tap to facilitate issuances. That's drawing in companies, which have so far used only the banking channel.

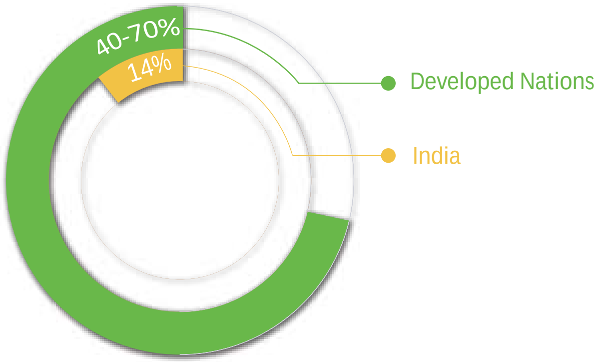
Consequently, number of issuances have grown 60% and 38% in fiscals 2012 and 2013, respectively, against an average 13% between fiscals 2005 and 2011.The average amount raised per issuer has nearly quadrupled from Rs 346 crore to Rs 1,318 crore in the last 10 years. The number of issuers, on the other hand, leapt 47% from 182 to 267 in the last two years.

Demand for corporate bonds also increased on the back of a healthy growth in assets under management of mutual funds and insurers. The broader participation this engendered has had another virtuous rub-off: competitive pricing. To top it all, falling credit spreads have augmented the attractiveness of corporate bonds as an alternative to bank credit.

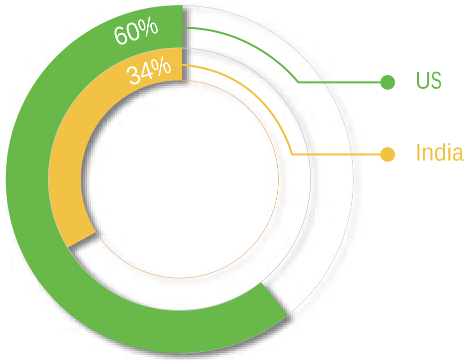
But a comparison of India's corporate bond market with those in other countries is instructive on how much more needs to be done. In terms of size, India's is just 14% of GDP compared with a range of 40-70% for developed countries *(Chart 2).*

Chart 2: Developed nations show far greater debt penetration

Corporate bond market, by issuances outstanding



G-Secs market, by issuances outstanding



Source: FICCI, CRISIL Research

Source: US Treasury, IMF, CRISIL Research

Private placements vs public placements

India's corporate bond market is still dominated by private placements, which constitute nearly 95% of issuances. This is largely because of the ease, efficiency and significantly lower cost involved compared with public issuances. Yet, after a gap of several years, public issuances resurfaced in fiscal 2009 and grew like gangbusters – as much as 11 times in the next 4 years – primarily due to tax incentives on infrastructure bonds. But despite the swell, they account for just 5% of overall issuances.

Short- and medium-term securities rule the roost

India's first 50-year bond may have been floated in July this year, but it's the short- to medium-term securities (with a maturity of 5 years or less) that rule the roost. In fiscals 2012 and 2013, with Street consensus veering towards a downward trend in interest rates, longer-tenure issuances spiked.

BFSI dominates primary issuances

The BFSI sector has dominated the primary market for corporate bonds in the last 10 years, accounting for around 75% of annual issuances on average. Within this, issuances from financial services (essentially NBFCs and housing finance companies) have grown 2.5 times from Rs 44,384 crore to Rs 105,662 crore between fiscal 2011 and 2013.

Issuances by housing finance companies have grown 1.94 times from Rs 30,000 crore to Rs 58,000 crore between fiscals 2011 and 2013. Corporate bonds as a proportion of debt in the balance sheet of India's top 6 housing finance companies rose from 47% in fiscal 2011 to 61% in fiscal 2013.

Issuances by NBFCs grew 3.55 times from Rs 13,000 crore to Rs 46,000 crore. Their borrowings through bonds, which stood at 18% of bank credit in fiscal 2011, rocketed to 160% in the last fiscal.

Industry issuances, on the other hand, grew 6 times in the last 10 years, but accounted for only 22% of total issuances in fiscal 2013.

Corporate bonds by Indian Railway Finance Corporation, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Power Finance Corporation, Rural Electrification Corporation and Exim Bank formed a chunk of the monies raised.

Credit quality composition

The market continues to be stacked in favour of higher credit quality issuers. AA- and above issuances increased from 66% in fiscal 2004 to 90% in the last fiscal. Within this, the share of AA category has risen from 32% to 66%. In terms of amount issued, the proportion of AA- and above rose from 71% to 92% in the same period. However, in terms of amount raised, AAA overwhelms, racking up almost 70% of the overall mop-up.

Expanding investor base

The last few years have seen rising investor interest and broadening of the investor base in corporate bonds. Investments by mutual funds in corporate bonds have increased 52% from Rs 109,000 crore in March 2009 to Rs 166,000 crore in August 2013, constituting 22% of their investment portfolio.

Investments by foreign institutional investors (FIIs) surged manifold from Rs 1,895 crore in fiscal 2009 to Rs 28,334 crore in the last fiscal. That number had hit a high of Rs 49,988 crore in fiscal 2012 before falling on account of a decline in interest rates and a weak economy. There is also growing interest from high networth individuals in structured papers and high-yield securities through Credit Opportunities Funds and Alternate Investment Funds.

Enabling regulatory environment

Recent regulatory changes have played an important role in the development of India's corporate bond market. The Employees Provident Fund Organisation, India's largest investor with a corpus of about Rs 546,000 crore, has changed norms enabling it to invest in the debt of 15 private sector companies – up from 7 earlier. New guidelines also allow investments in longer-tenure bonds (up to 25 years) of AAA-rated public sector companies.

Insurers, on the other hand, have been permitted to invest in papers rated A or lower (up to 5% and 8% for life and general insurance companies, respectively). Further, a higher proportion of their debt investments (25% for life insurers and 35% for general insurers) can be made in non-AAA or non-A1+ papers. These measures, CRISIL estimates, will free up an additional Rs 100,000 crore that insurers can deploy in non-AAA rated corporate bonds.

As present, close to 70% of issuances are AAA rated, while the supply of non-AAA paper is not abundant. But with insurers now ready to invest, issuers from those lower categories will be encouraged. Such bonds are expected to offer additional spreads of 30-100 basis points, depending upon rating.

Additionally, the limit on foreign investments in corporate bonds was hiked from $40 billion in August 2011 to $51 billion in June 2013, but this is yet to be utilised significantly. Past data suggest foreign institutional investors (FIIs) have limited appetite for long-term paper, while short-term or fungible ones have been picked up more.

There have been other enabling moves too, to lure foreign money. Recently, withholding taxes for FIIs in debt have been reduced from 20% to 5% for instruments with a 3-year maturity.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) then facilitated the creation of a dedicated debt segment in stock exchanges and permitted FIIs to offer AA and above rated corporate bonds as collateral in the cash and futures & options segments this year. The government and the Reserve Bank of India have also encouraged new concepts such as infrastructure debt funds and inflation-indexed bonds this year.

Subdued secondary market

The daily average turnover in corporate bonds has risen nearly 5-fold to Rs 3,000 crore per day in fiscal 2013 over fiscal 2009. Despite this, trading activity is low compared with developed markets such as the US (around Rs 100,000 crore per day) or even India's equity market, which clocked a turnover of Rs 13,000 crore per day in the cash segment and Rs 126,000 crore per day in derivatives last fiscal.

Globally, too, corporate bond markets suffer from liquidity issues, as reflected in the ratio of traded volume to bonds outstanding. A CRISIL study shows the ratio ranges between 0.1% to India's 0.23%, with China an outlier at 1.7%.Of course, the amount outstanding in India is comparatively much smaller.

Recent innovations

Indeed, there have been a few innovations underscoring the growing maturity of India's corporate bond market, such as:

i. In May this year, Larsen & Toubro unveiled the first inflation-indexed debenture by an Indian firm (rated CRISIL AAA);
ii. In June, the state-owned United Bank of India issued India's first Basel III-compliant bond (rated CRISIL AA+);
iii. In July, Mahindra & Mahindra issued a 50-year bond (rated CRISIL AA+); and,
iv. Rs 500 crore debenture by India Infradebt, the country's first infrastructure debt fund (rated CRISIL AAA).

Soon, mutual funds, which hold Rs 166,000 crore of corporate bonds, will start using individual, security-level valuations by independent agencies to value their corporate bond portfolio – a clear sign of the growing importance of the instrument in their portfolio. This, according to CRISIL, is a development that would engender greater transparency.

The way forward

Around the world, corporate bond markets have had a chequered history. For example, the US bond market limped along for 4 decades before taking off in the early 1980s. Similarly, dithering European corporate bond markets saw a tremendous surge in the 2000s after the single currency was introduced. CRISIL feels for the stirring leviathan called the Indian corporate bond market to fully awaken, a host of short-term and long-term steps are necessary, such as:

1. On the supply side

- Create enablers to broaden issuer base and offset the financial sector skew
- Increase supply of benchmark papers through consolidation and reissuance
- Encourage ultra-long maturity issuances

2. On the demand side

- Develop index-based corporate bond products (exchange traded funds or ETFs)
- Take steps to revive the securitisation market to augment liquidity for originators
- Encourage far greater FII participation
- Facilitate uniform stamp duty structure across India
- Iron out differential provisioning norms for loans and investment in bonds, which currently favour loans

3. On market infrastructure

- Set up a robust, real-time credit event reporting system
- Develop deep market-making infrastructure to ensure liquidity
- Set up integrated platforms to host real time information on corporate bonds
- Develop standard and independent valuation practices
- Strengthen the legal system and bankruptcy resolution processes

CORPORATE BONDS

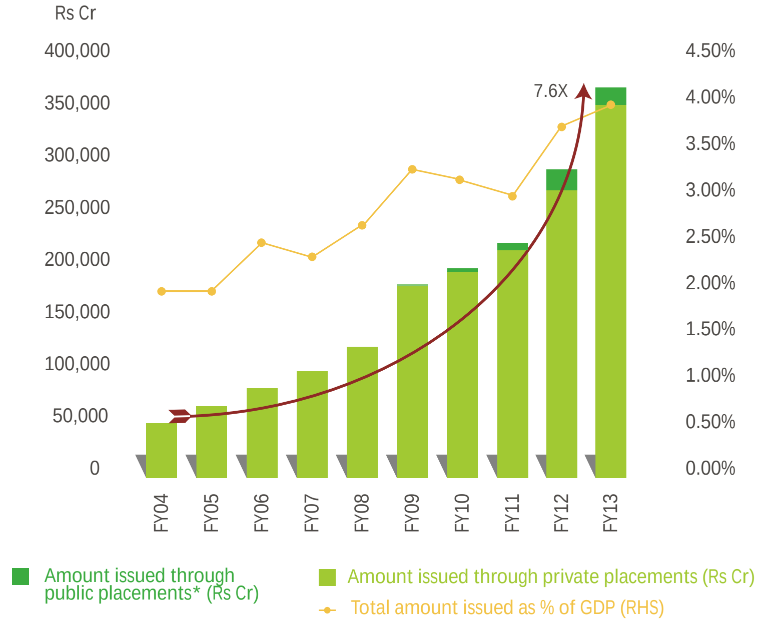
It has been a decade of development for India's corporate bond market, punctuated as it was by an array of policy measures and positive response to them by participants. The upshot was that issuances rocketed 7 times to reach Rs 351,000 crore in the 10 years. The last 2 fiscals, specifically, were exceptional, with each seeing year-on-year growth of more than 30%.The number of issuers, too, rose from 182 to 267 in the period.

Policy measures in recent years have covered both market infrastructure and investor segments. A dedicated debt segment has been set up on stock exchanges and reporting of trades in corporate bonds have been made mandatory to facilitate the secondary market. FIIs have been permitted to offer AA and above-rated corporate bonds as collateral in the cash and futures & options segments of the bourses. Limits on foreign investment in corporate bonds have been raised repeatedly, while greater fungibility within sub-limits and lower withholding taxes have helped increase penetration.

Here are the structural trends of India's corporate bond market in the last decade:

- The BFSI sector is the most prolific in terms of issuances, while banks have reduced their presence
- The proportion of private sector issuances has seen a significant rise
- The proportion of AA category issuances has risen compared with AAA, but in terms of monies raised, AAA leads

Chart 3: Issuances grow over 7-fold in a decade, private placements continue to dominate



**Data for public placements of corporate bonds available from FY09 onwards*

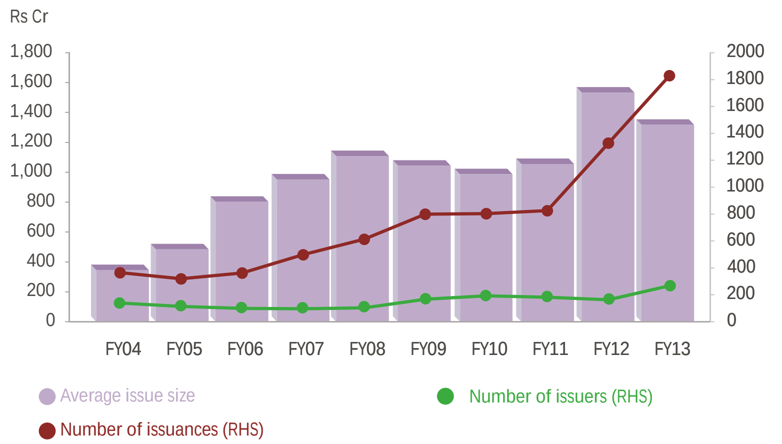
Source: RBI, SEBI, Prime Database

1. Primary market

i. There has been a healthy surge in issuances:

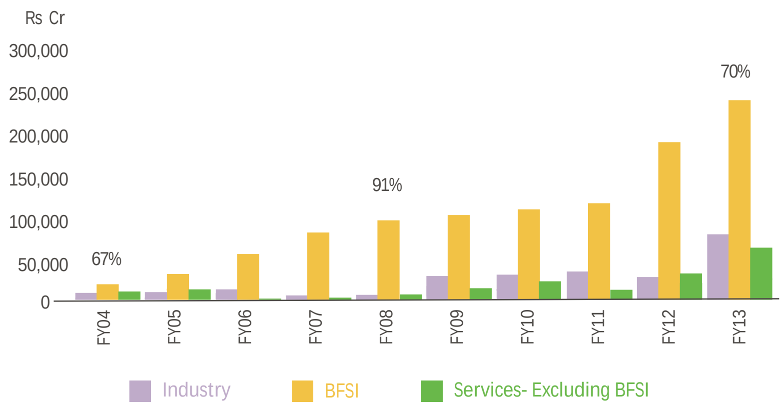
- The primary market for corporate bonds has grown 7.6 times in the last 10 years *(Chart 3)*. Public issuances, which made a comeback in fiscal 2009, grew sharply in fiscal 2012 due to tax incentives for infrastructure bonds.
- But despite significant overall growth, public issuances were just 5% on average in the last 5 years. CRISIL Research has, therefore, only considered privately placed issuances for further analysis.
- The rapid growth seen in the last 3 years is the result of both supply- and demand-side factors. On the supply side, the introduction of the base rate system by the Reserve Bank of India on July 1, 2010, made bank loans more expensive for corporate clients, making them tap the bond market route. On the other hand, demand for bonds grew on the back of a healthy growth in assets under management of mutual funds and insurers. This greater institutional participation has led to more competitive pricing of corporate bonds.
- Issuances through private placements have grown 700% in the last 10 years. The market has particularly picked up in fiscal 2013, with a 60% year-on-year increase in the number of issuers and more than 35% year-on-year increase in both the number of deals and the amount raised.
- As many as 267 issuers accessed the debt market in fiscal 2013, a 1.9 times increase from fiscal 2004, which saw 140 issuers *(Chart 4)*.
- The average amount per issuer has grown nearly 4 times from Rs 346 crore to Rs 1,318 crore in the last 10 years.

Chart 4: Number of issuances, issuers and average ticket size – all have witnessed growth



Source: Prime Database

Chart 5: The services sector continues to float more

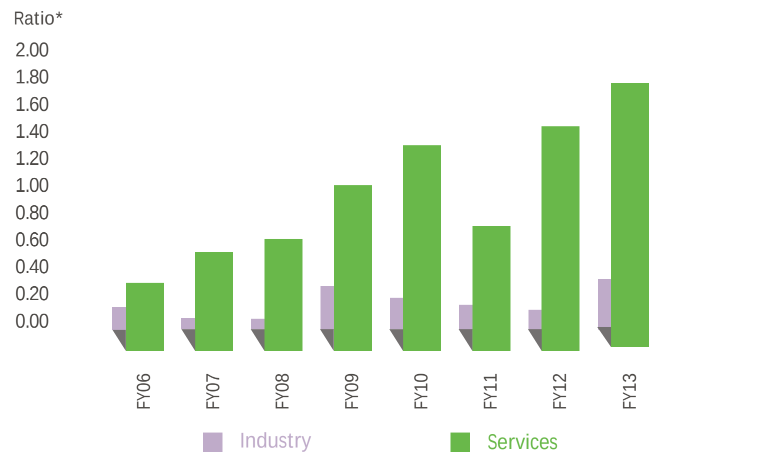


Source: Prime Database, CRISIL Research

ii. BFSI dominates primary corporate bond issuances:

- The BFSI sector has dominated primary issuances for the last 10 years, accounting for about 75% of annual average issuances in the last 10 years *(Chart 5).*
- Within BFSI, issuances by the financial services sector (led by NBFC and Housing Finance companies) have grown 2.5 times from Rs 44,384 crore in fiscal 2011 to Rs 105,662 crore in fiscal 2013.
- The ratio of corporate bond issuances by the services sector (dominated by financial institutions, NBFCs and housing finance companies) to incremental bank credit deployment (calculated as the difference in outstanding gross bank credit deployment at the beginning and the end of a fiscal) to the services sector has also been consistently higher than the corresponding ratio for the industry sector *(Chart 6).* In other words, bank credit continues to be the preferred mode of raising capital by industry players.
- While industry grew 6 times in the last 10 years, it accounted for only 22% of total corporate bond issuances in fiscal 2013.
- Issuances by the agriculture and allied activities sector began in fiscal 2012 but have been negligible (Rs 400 crore or 0.1% of total issuances in fiscal 2013) and hence not considered for this analysis.

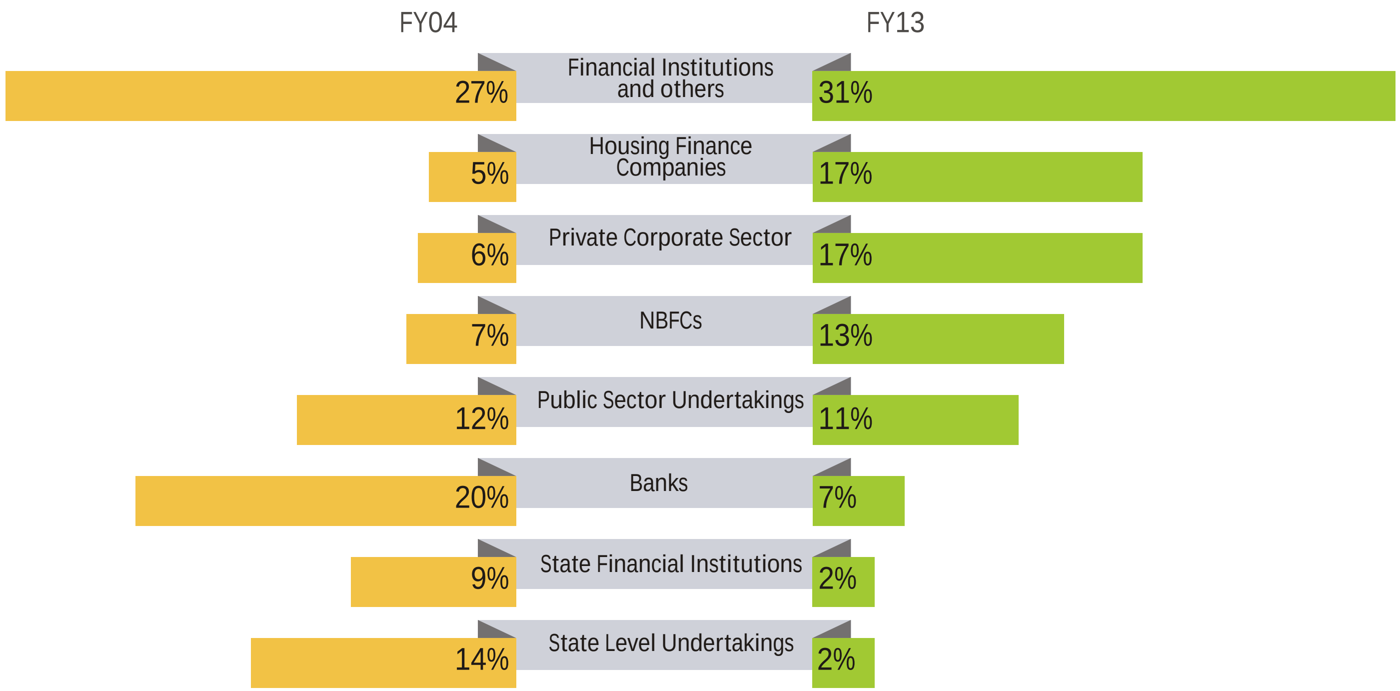
Chart 6: Industry prefers banking channels for capital needs



*Ratio of bond issuances to incremental gross bank credit deployment during the year
Excludes bond issuances by Banks
Source: RBI, Prime Database, CRISIL Research

- Within BFSI, issuers dominating comprise housing finance companies, non-banking finance companies, banks, financial institutions and some state financial institutions *(Chart 7).*
- Issuances by housing finance companies have grown 23 times from Rs 2,400 crore in fiscal 2004 to Rs 58,000 crore in fiscal 2013, while issuances by NBFCs have grown 14 times from Rs 3,300 crore to Rs 46,000 crore.
- Financial institutions such as Indian Railway Finance Corporation, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Power Finance Corporation, Rural Electrification Corporation and Exim Bank continue to do the major mop-up; their proportion of the overall monies raised has risen from 27% in fiscal 2004 to 31% in fiscal 2013.
- The private corporate sector has increased its share of total issuances in the last 10 years from 6% to 17%, housing finance companies from 5% to 17% and NBFCs from 7% to 13%.
- Sectors issuing less are banks (20% to 7%), state-level undertakings (14% to 2%), public sector undertakings (12% to 11%) and state financial institutions (9% to 2%).

Chart 7: Issuances by banks drop, while those by housing finance companies and private corporates rise

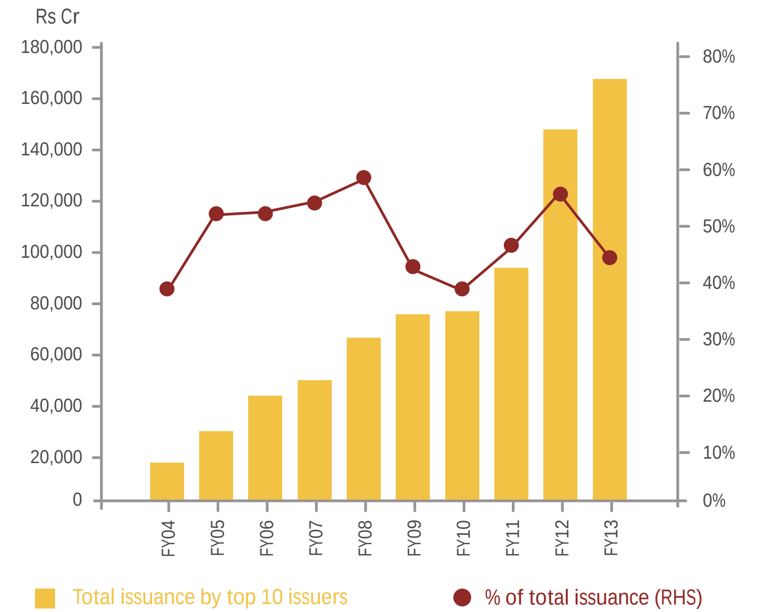


Source: Prime Database, CRISIL Research

iii. Issuer concentration – the top ones are mopping up more:

- Issuances by the top 10 as a percentage of total monies raised have on average been close to 50% each year. The proportion peaked in fiscal 2008 at 60% *(Chart 8).*

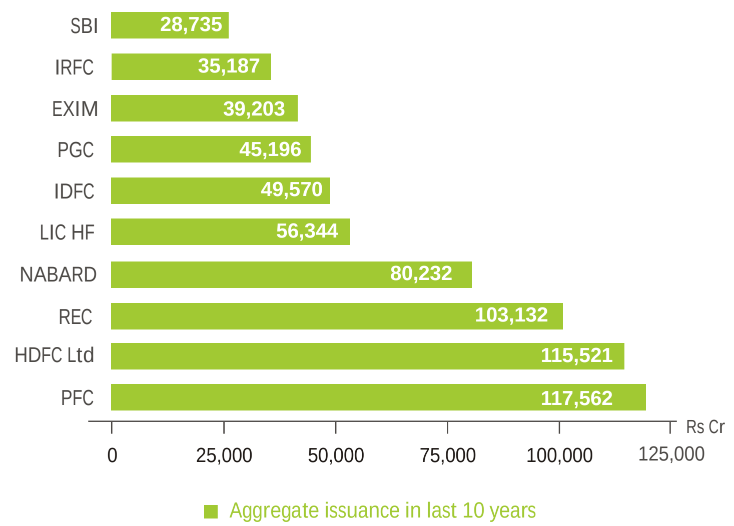
Chart 8: The top 10 loom large



Source: Prime Database

- Financial institutions have a huge footprint in the corporate bond market. Power Finance Corp was the biggest issuer in the last 10 years raising over Rs 117,000 crore cumulatively, followed by Housing Development Finance Corp, which raised Rs 115,000 crore and Rural Electrification Corp, which raised Rs 103,000 crore *(Chart 9).*

Chart 9: Financial institutions on top

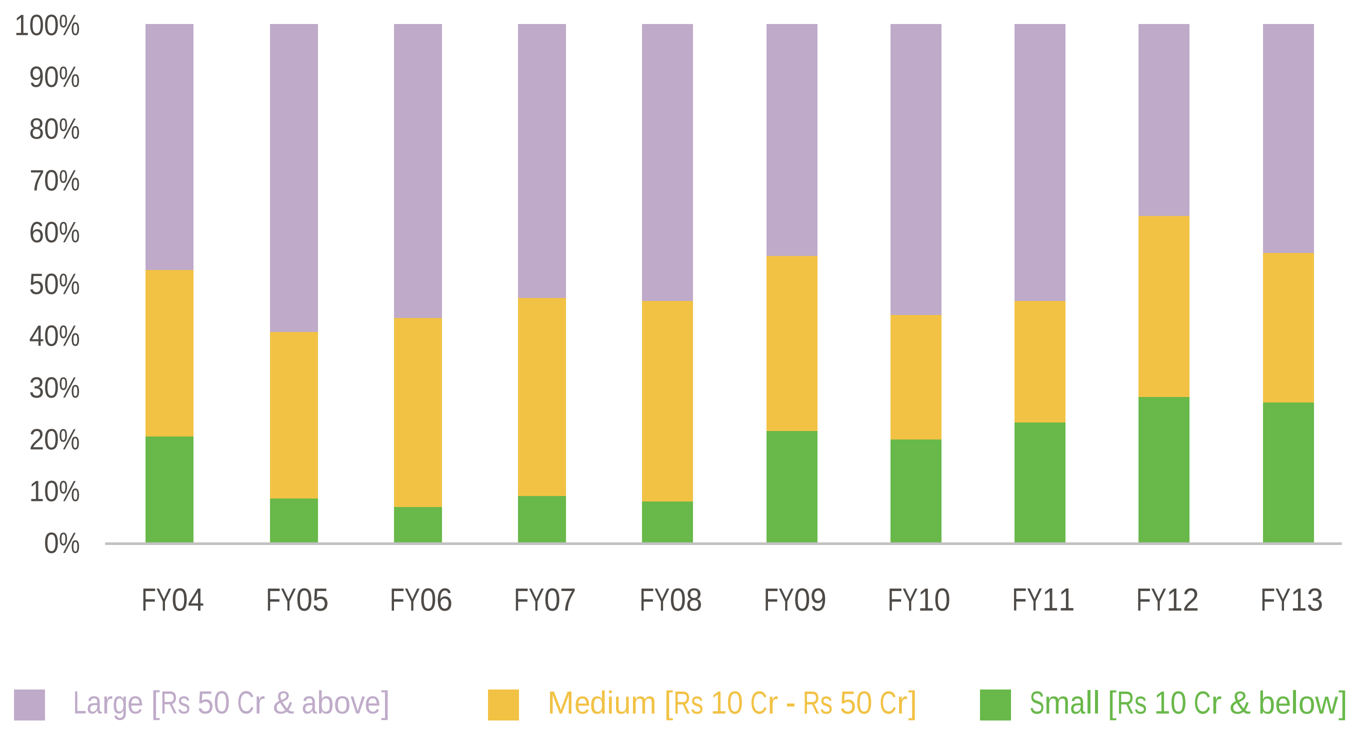


Source: Prime Database

iv. Average ticket size of large issuances grows, while it shrinks for smaller issuances:

- Small issues (Rs 10 crore and below) as a proportion of total issuances have increased from an average of 11% during fiscals 2004-2008 to 24% for 2009-2013 *(Chart 10).*The growth in smaller ticket sizes is also attributable to growing issuances of market-linked notes (MLNs), which have low ticket size and are offered as customised products to investors.
- The average amount raised through large issuances (of Rs 50 crore or more) increased from Rs 312 crore in fiscal 2004 to Rs 483 crore in fiscal 2013.

Chart 10: Share of large and small ticket sizes in total issuances are at even stevens



Source: Prime Database, CRISIL Research

v. Dominance of AA category and above issuances:

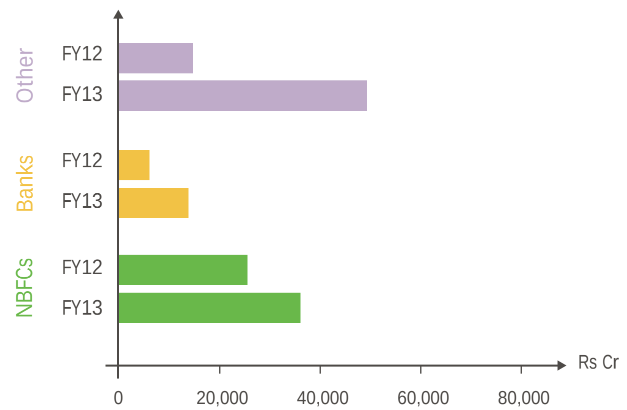
- India's corporate bond market sees a concentration of AA- and above issuers *(Chart 11).*
- AA- and above issuances rose from 66% in fiscal 2004 to 90% in fiscal 2013. AA category issuances, on the other hand, have almost tripled from 21% to 59%.

Chart 11: Share of AA issuances grows in number, but stays flat in terms of money raised

Source: Prime Database, CRISIL Research

- Monies raised by AA- and above issuers increased from 71% of total in fiscal 2004 to 92% in the last fiscal. Interestingly, AAA issues have mopped up more – from 52% to 64% of the overall raisings – despite lesser number of issuances.
- Issuances of AA category more than doubled from Rs 47,000 crore in fiscal 2012 to Rs 97,000 crore in fiscal 2013. *(Chart 12).*

Chart 12: All-round growth for AA category issuances

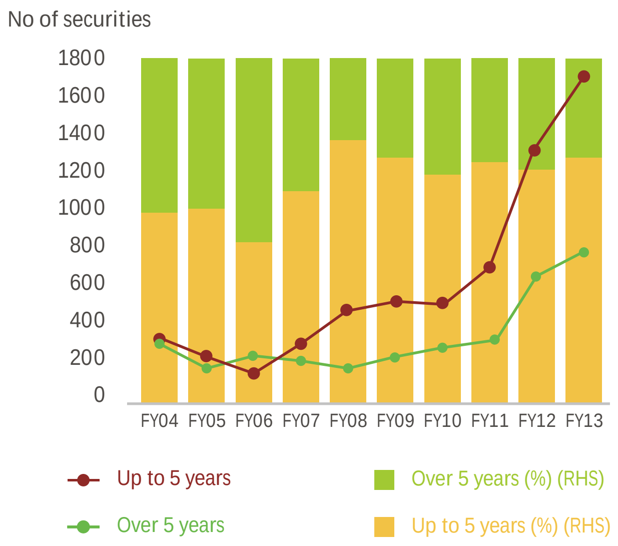


Source: Prime Database, CRISIL Research

vi. Maturity-wise, short- and medium-term issuances grow:

- Even though India has seen its first 50-year bond placed in July, the market is dominated by short- to medium-term securities (5 years and below), which have risen from around 50% of total in fiscal 2004 to 70% in fiscal 2013 *(Chart 13).*
- In terms of number of securities issued, the mix of short-to-medium and long-term securities has been nearly constant (70:30) since fiscal 2008.

Chart 13: Short to medium-term issuances rise sharply

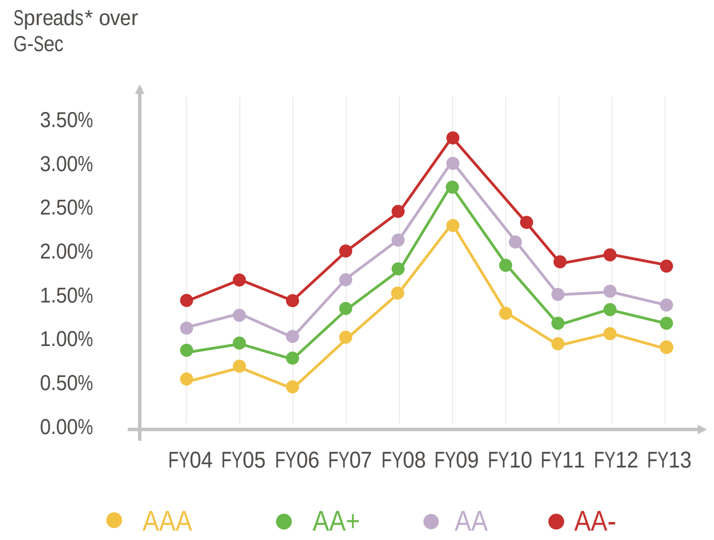


Source: Prime Database

vii. Spreads halve across the board after the financial crisis of 2008:

- While interest rates and G-Sec yields have risen over the last 3 years, spreads over risk-free rates fell from fiscals 2009 to 2013. Spreads for AA- and above categories nearly halved in fiscal 2013 from fiscal 2009 highs and are now close to the lows of fiscal 2006 *(Chart 14).*

Chart 14: Inching towards decadal lows



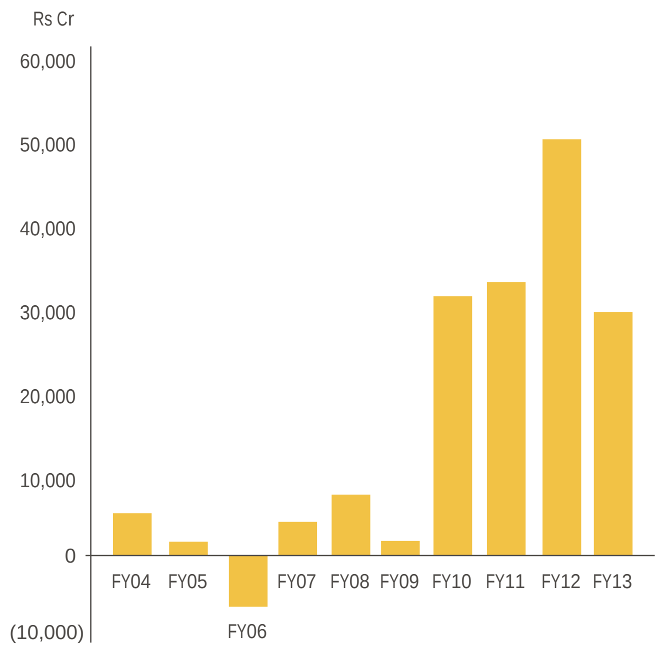
**Average spread for the year*

Source: CRISIL Research

viii. FII investments in debt gain momentum:

- India's debt markets have seen strong FII inflows since fiscal 2010, with investment limits increasing on 3 occasions since August 2011 *(Chart 15).*
- However, the limits were utilised only to the extent of 38% and 43% in August 2011 and March 2013, respectively.

Chart 15: Net FIIs flows have surged from fiscal 2010



Source: SEBI

2. Secondary market

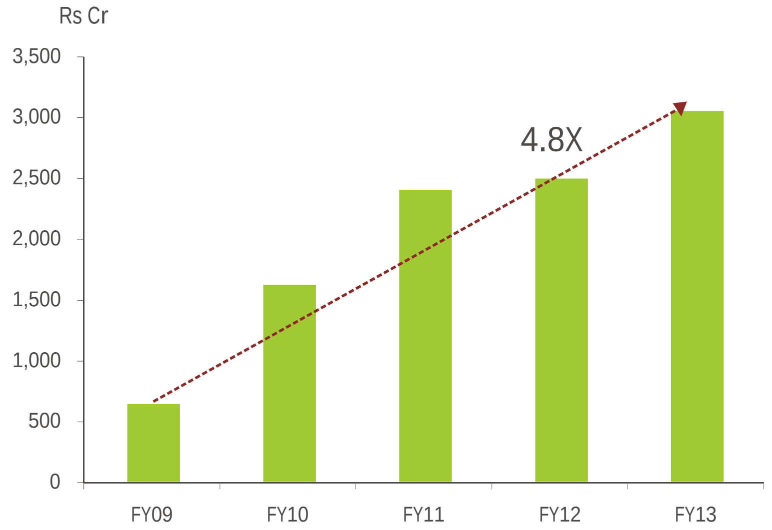
i. Trades showing growing trends:

- Average daily trading has grown 4.8 times in the last 5 years *(Chart 16)*

ii. With easing yields, trading in long-term maturities increase:

- In fiscals 2011 and 2012, when yields were rising, bonds of up to 3 years' residual maturity were traded more than the longer-dated ones *(Chart 17).*
- In fiscal 2013, when yields fell, that scene reversed with papers with over 3 years' residual maturity growing 62%.
- But it's a narrow market with the top 10 traded issuers, all AAA rated, accounting for over 60% of volumes.
- Trading in bonds below AA category is less than 5%.

Chart 16: Big change in the last five fiscals



Average daily trading

Source: FIMMDA, CRISIL Research

Chart 17: Longer maturities trade more as yields ease

Total annual trading
**Average G-sec yield for the year*
Note: Maturity refers to residual maturity of the instruments
Source: RBI, FIMMDA, CRISIL Research

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS

Commercial Papers (CPs) and Certificates of Deposits (CDs) are becoming important sources of working capital and short-term funding for corporates and banks, respectively. While CD issuances have plateaued in the last 2 fiscals, CPs have flourished. But trading in both have been largely flat, and skewed towards instruments with 91 days' maturity.

1. Primary markets

i. Certificates of Deposit:

- CD issuances have steadily grown since fiscal 2004 – excepting in 2008 and 2013. In the last 5 fiscals alone, issuances have grown more than 6 times to Rs 865,000 crore *(Table 1).*

Table 1: After impressive growth for 9 years, CD issuances have flattened out

Certificates Of Deposit		
Fiscal year	Amount (Rs Crore)	Interest rate range
2004	4,697	3.57-7.40
2005	12,825	1.09-7.00
2006	71,684	4.10-8.94
2007	114,886	4.35-11.90
2008	41,426	5.50-11.50
2009	134,712	5.25-21.00
2010	428,438	3.09-11.50
2011	851,834	4.15-10.72
2012	944,996	7.30-11.90
2013	865,156	7.85-12.00

Source: RBI

ii. Commercial Papers:

- CP issuances registered a nearly 50% year-on-year growth in fiscals 2012 and 2013 *(Table 2).*

Table 2: Issuances just took off from fiscal 2011

Commercial Papers		
Fiscal year	Amount (Rs Crore)	Interest rate range
2004	22,385	4.60-9.88
2005	7,696	4.47-7.69
2006	31,686	5.25-9.25
2007	NA	6.25-13.35
2008	NA	2.25-16.00
2009	NA	5.25-17.75
2010	NA	2.83-12.50
2011	225,453	3.85-18.00
2012	521,175	6.39-15.25
2013	765,355	7.37-15.25

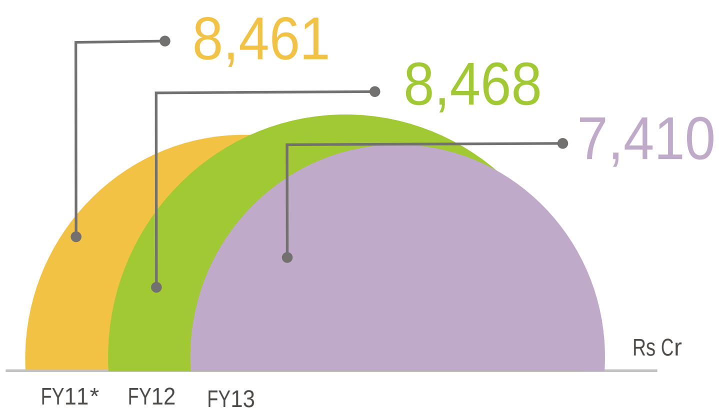
NA: Not available
Source: RBI

2. Secondary markets

i. Certificates of Deposit:

- During the last 3 fiscals, average daily trading volumes have been around Rs 8,000 crore *(Chart 18).*

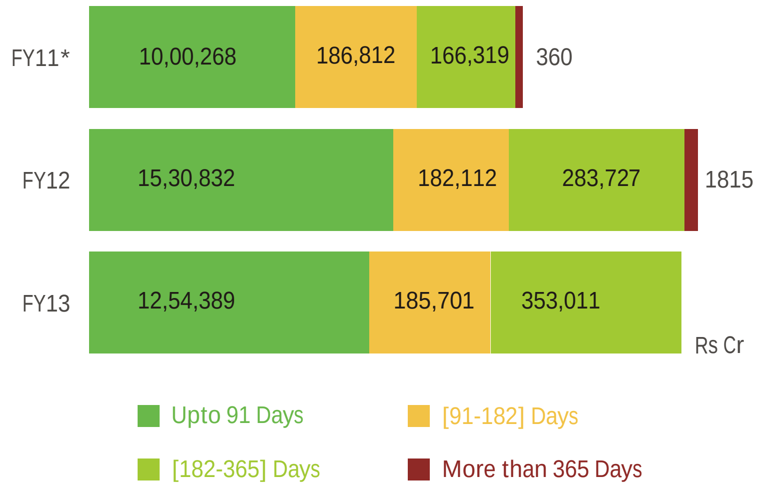
Chart 18: Trades in CDs remain flat



Average daily trading
**From August 2010*
Source: FIMMDA

- Securities of up to 91 days residual maturity have been the most traded with close to 70% average share in total CD trades *(Chart 19).*
- Securities of 91 to 182 days residual maturity were the least liquid with an average trading share of 11% in fiscals 2011 to 2013. Trading in securities of 182 to 365 days' residual maturity has grown each year, notching up an average share of 15% in fiscal 2011 to fiscal 2013.

Chart 19: CDs of up to 91 days' maturity dominate traded volumes

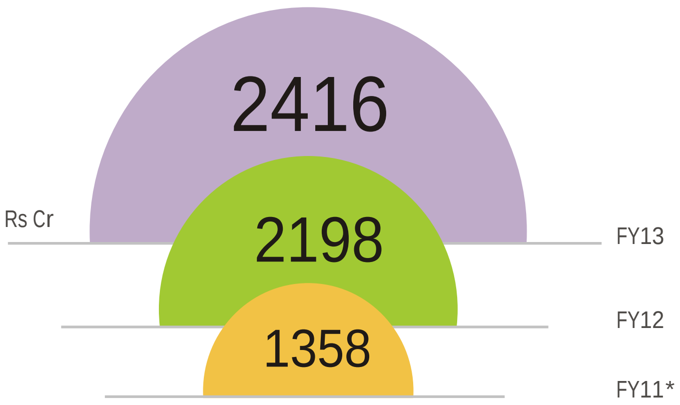


Total annual trading
**From August 2010*
Note – Maturity refers to residual maturity of the instruments
Source:FIMMDA

ii. Commercial Papers:

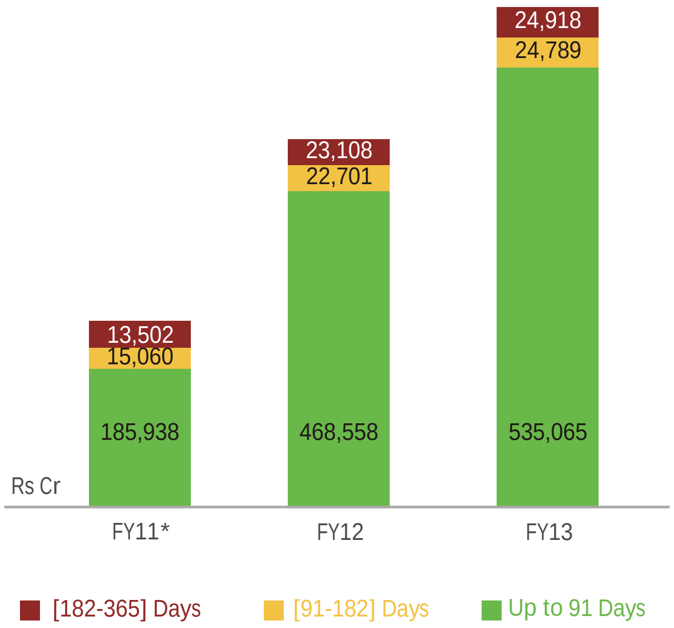
- Commercial paper trades have grown nearly 1.8 times in the last 3 fiscals to Rs 2,416 crore per day *(Chart 20).*
- However, trading activity is largely concentrated in securities up to 91 days' residual maturity with an average share of 90% in total trading during fiscals 2011-2013 *(Chart 21).*

Chart 20: Traded volume in CPs remains on the lower side



Average daily trading
**From August 2010*
Source: FIMMDA

Chart 21: Shortest papers trade the most



Total annual trading
**From August 2010*
Note: Maturity refers to residual maturity of the instruments
Source: FIMMDA

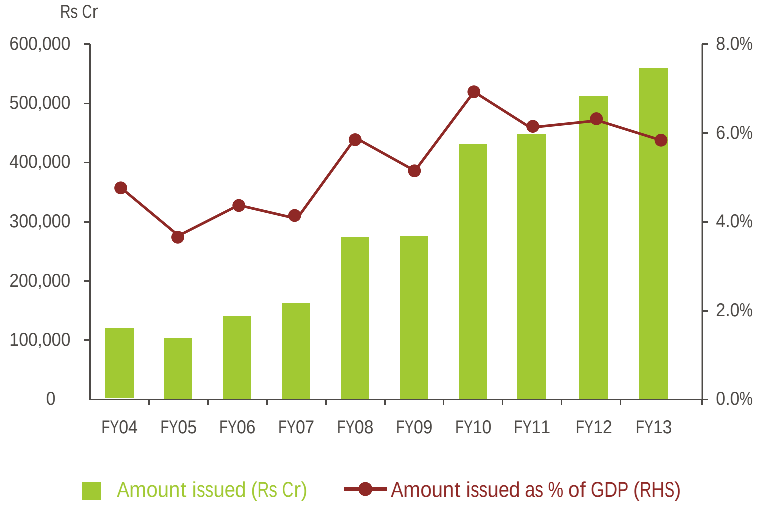
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Until the 1990s, administered interest rates and high statutory liquidity ratio requirements drove India's G-Sec market. In an effort to control the government's borrowing costs, the coupon rates that were offered were low. Moreover, there was no liquid, transparent secondary market.

The scene, however, is very different today with interest rates on G-Secs market-determined and the government's borrowing programme carried out at market cost.

Here are some of the major trends observed over the past decade in this gilt-edged market:

Chart 22: While the amount of G-Sec issuances have risen, their share of GDP has dropped in the last couple of years



Source: RBI, CRISIL Research

1. Primary market

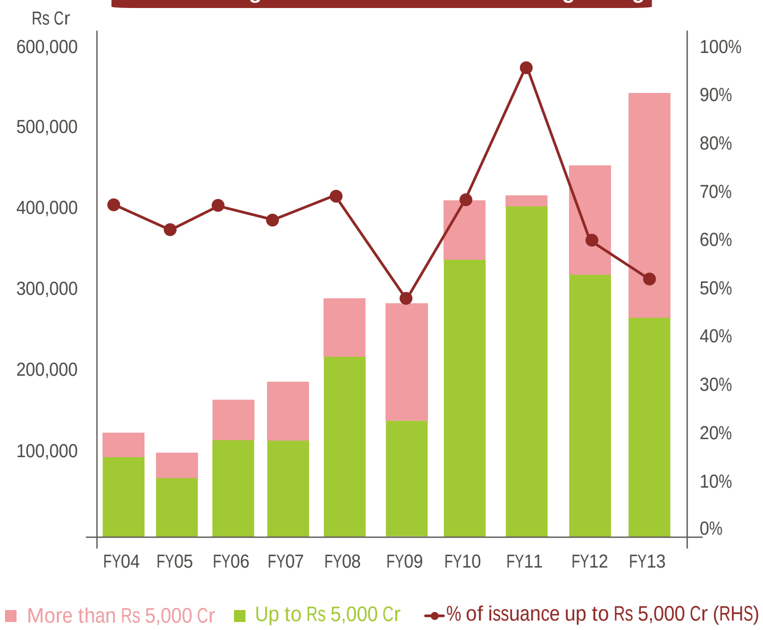
i. G-Sec borrowings on the ascend:

- Government borrowings through G-Secs have risen every year of the last decade barring fiscal 2005. The ratio of G-Sec issuances to GDP rose from 4.8% in fiscal 2004 to 7% in fiscal 2010, and then declined to 5.9% in fiscal 2013 *(Chart 22).*
- Annual amount issued has risen 4.6 times from Rs120,000 crore in fiscal 2004 to Rs 560,000 crore in fiscal 2013.
- The average issue size has been close to Rs 4,200 crore, with the lowest being Rs 3,797 crore in fiscal 2004 and the highest Rs 4,610 crore in fiscal 2009.

ii. Large issuances and longer maturities in the spotlight:

- Issues of more than Rs 5,000 crore have seen a sharp rise in the last 2 years to 47% of total issuances *(Chart 23).*

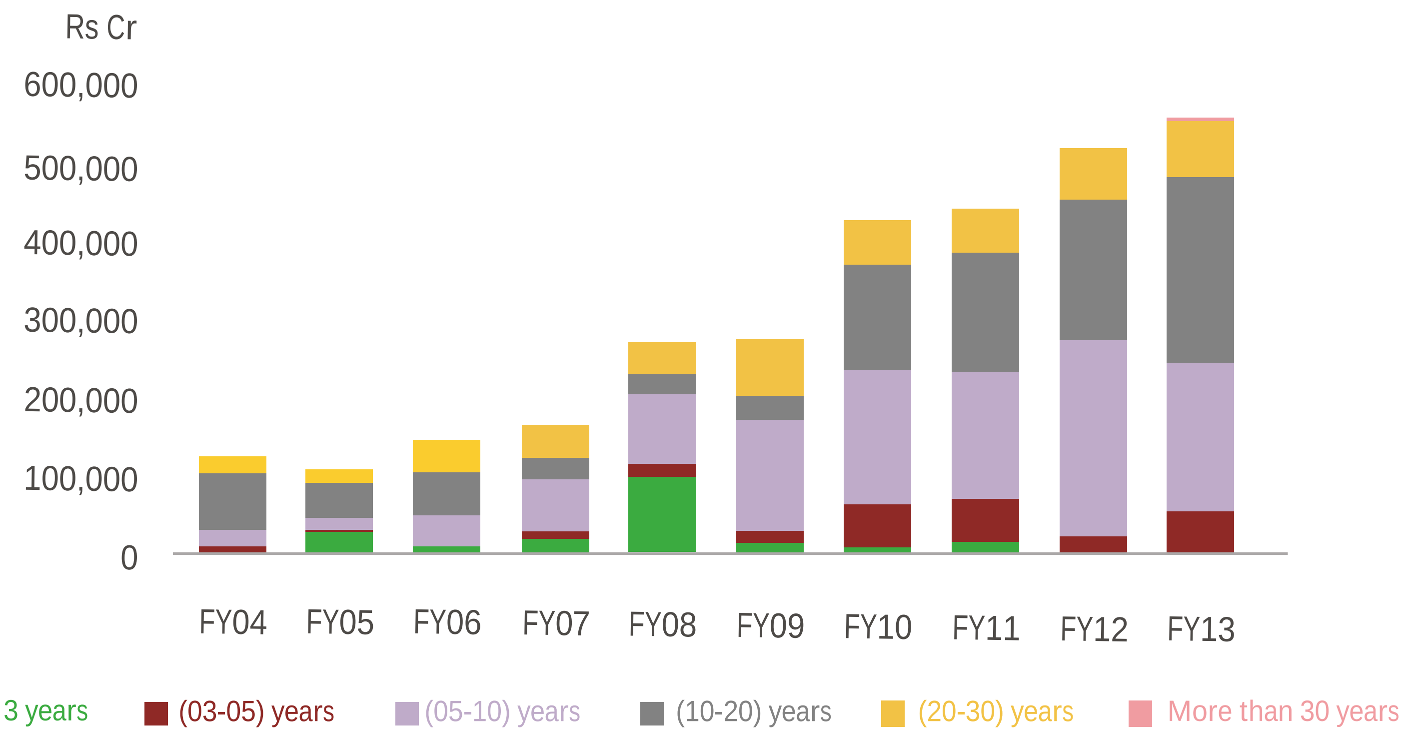
Chart 23: Mega-ticket issuances have been growing



Source: RBI, CRISIL Research

- Securities of 5-10 years maturity accounted for 35% of annual issuance in the last decade, while those with 10-20 years racked up 32% and those with 20-30 years18% *(Chart 24).*
- Fiscal 2013 saw the first issuance of a security with a maturity of 30 years.

Chart 24: Longer duration papers claim major share



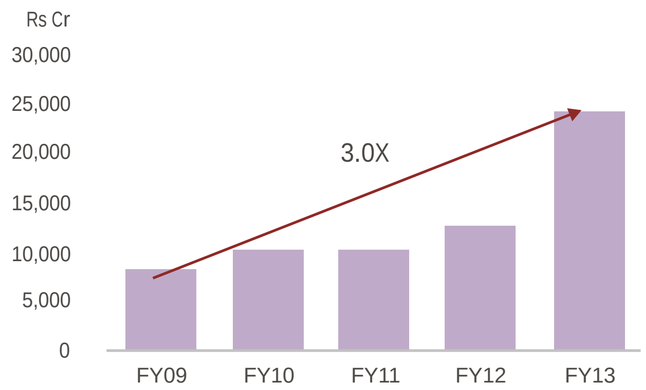
Source: RBI, CRISIL Research

2. Secondary market

i. Steady increase in trading volumes:

- Average daily trading increased nearly 300% from around Rs 8,000 crore in fiscal 2009 to around Rs 24,000 crore in fiscal 2013 *(Chart 25)*

Chart 25: Trades saw a big surge in the last fiscal

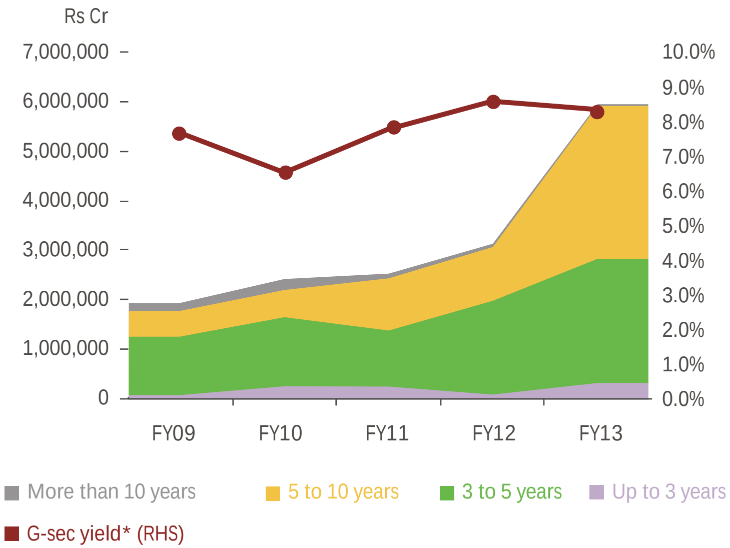


Average daily trading
Source: CCIL

ii. How the market choice swings:

- Trades in securities maturing up to 5 years dominated in fiscals 2010-2012, when yields were rising, while those over 5 years dominated fiscal 2013, when yields were falling *(Chart 26).*

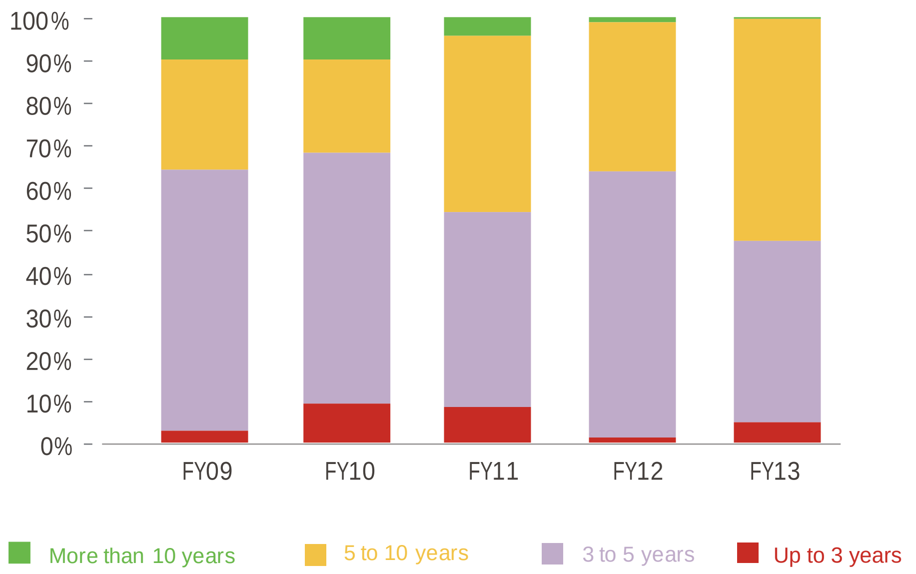
Chart 26: Trading in longer tenure paper sees a sharp rise



Total annual trading
**Average G-sec yield for the year*
Note: Maturity refers to residual maturity of the instruments
Source: RBI, CCIL

- 54% of the volume was generated by trading in securities with 3-5 years residual maturity (average for fiscal 2009-2013) and 35% from those with 5-10 years residual maturity *(Chart 27).*

Chart 27: Short maturities account for a majority of trades

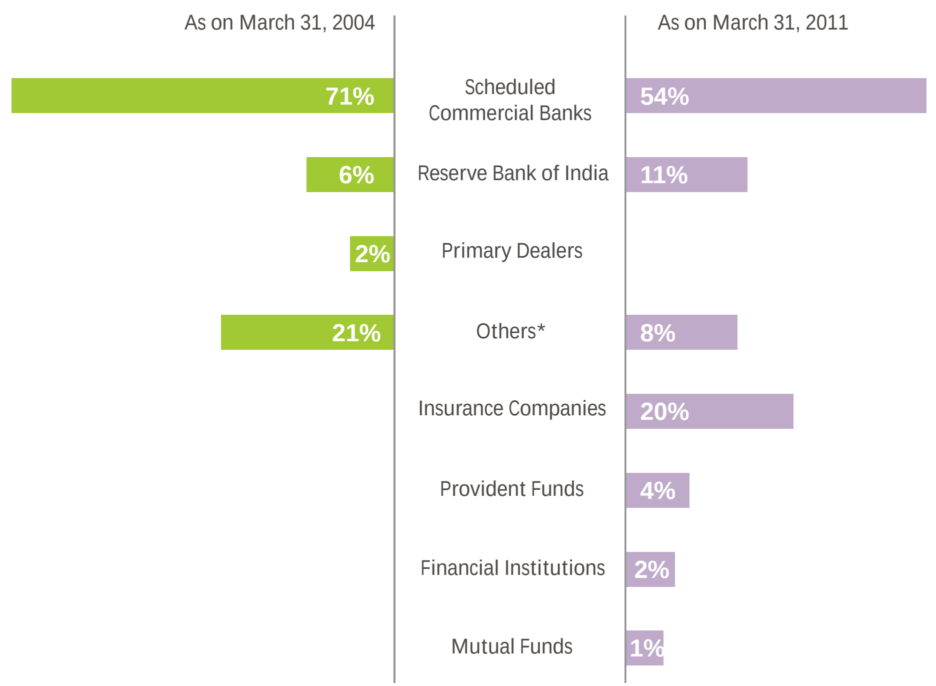


Note: Maturity refers to residual maturity of the instruments
Source: CCIL

iii. Banks, which have been key investors, are seeing a decline in holdings:

- Scheduled commercial banks own less of G-Secs. They held 71% in fiscal 2004 and 54% in fiscal 2011 *(Chart 28).*

Chart 28: Altering stakes



Note: Latest data available are for fiscal 2011
**Detailed break-up for fiscal 2004 not available.*
Source: RBI

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STATE DEVELOPMENT LOANS

There has been a quantum jump in borrowings by states in the past 7 years. An analysis reveals that in all of the high-growth years since fiscal 2004, the top 5 issuer-states have accounted for the bulk of the incremental amount raised.

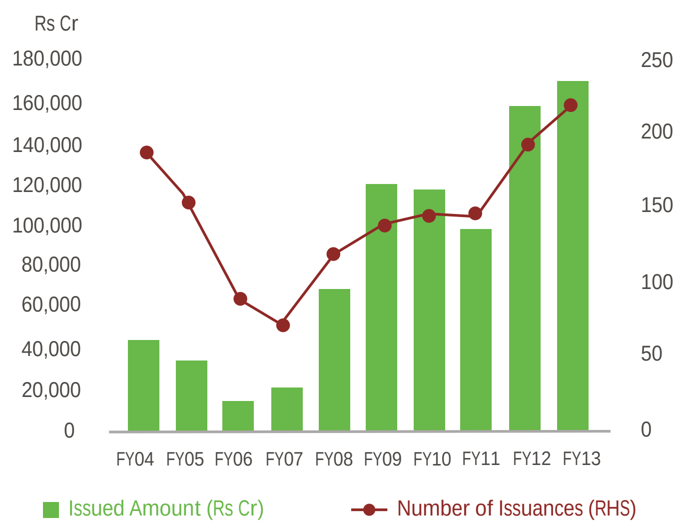
The major trends observed in the market for state development loans (SDL) over the past 10 years are:

1. Primary market

i. Exponential growth in issuances:

- Borrowings of states through SDLs declined from Rs 44,000 crore in fiscal 2004 (or 1.8% of GDP) to Rs15,000 crore in fiscal 2006 (0.5% of GDP), but have since expanded over 11 times to Rs 171,000 crore in fiscal 2013 (1.8% of GDP) *(Chart 29).*

Chart 29: Sharp rise in state loan issuances



Source: RBI (fiscals 2010-2013), CRISIL Research (fiscals 2004 to 2009)

- SDL issuances witnessed high year-on-year growth in fiscals 2008 (229%), 2009 (73%) and 2012 (61%). In all 3 years, the top 5 issuer states (based on incremental amount issued) accounted for around 65% of total incremental amount issued.

ii. Dominance of select states:

- West Bengal, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have made aggregate issuances of over Rs 80,000 crore each in the last 10 years. These states have also made issuances in each of the last 10 years *(Table 3).*
- Average annual borrowings through SDLs have been highest by Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh (Rs 9,477 crore, Rs 9,463 crore and Rs 8,526 crore per year, respectively) in the last 10 years. On the other hand, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Mizoram had the least (Rs 303 crore, Rs 377 crore and Rs 403 crore per year, respectively).
- 18 states have issued SDLs in each of the last 10 years.
- The share of top 10 issuers increased from 40% in fiscal 2004 to 77% in fiscal 2013.

Table 3: West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra most prolific borrowers

Classification of states based on amount and frequency of issuance					
		Number of years in which issuances were made in the last 10 years			
		<5	5 to 8	9	10
Aggregate amount issued in last 10 years	Up to Rs 5,000 crore	Chhattisgarh Orissa	Puducherry	Tripura Sikkim Arunachal Pradesh	Meghalaya Manipur Mizoram
	Above Rs 5,000 crore and up to Rs 25,000 crore			Assam	Jammu & Kashmir Jharkhand Himachal Pradesh Uttarakhand Nagaland Goa
	Above Rs 25,000 crore and up to Rs 50,000 crore		Haryana	Karnataka Bihar	Madhya Pradesh Kerala Rajasthan Punjab
	Above Rs 50,000 crore and up to Rs 80,000 crore			Gujarat	Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh
	Above Rs 80,000 crore				Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra West Bengal

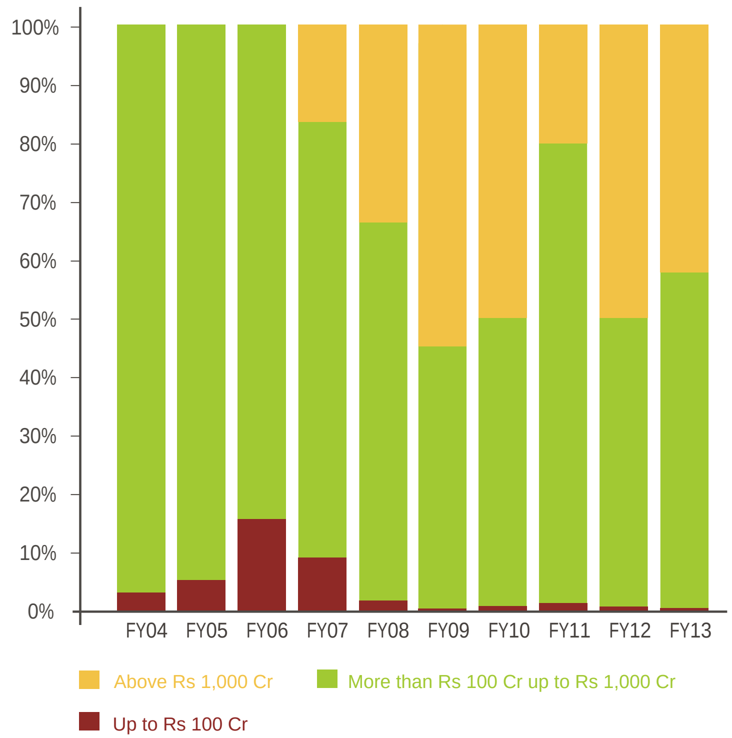
Source: RBI, CRISIL Research

iii. Growing trend for larger issuances:

- Issuances above Rs1,000 crore have increased to 42% in fiscal 2013. There were no issuances in this range prior to fiscal 2007.*(Chart 30).*

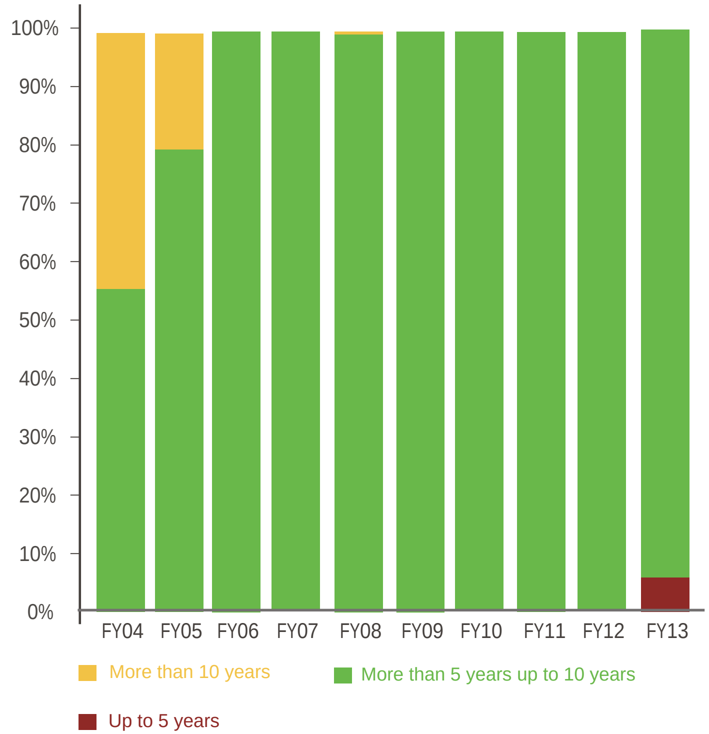
- From 56% in fiscal 2004 and 79% in fiscal 2005, nearly 100% of SDL issuances up to fiscal 2012 have been in the maturity range of 5 to 10 years. In fiscal 2013, however, this proportion declined to 94% as securities of up to 5 years maturity were issued for the first time *(Chart 31).*

Chart 30: Rs 100-1,000 crore is the most preferred issue size



Source: RBI (fiscals 2010-2013), CRISIL Research (fiscals 2004 to 2009)

Chart 31: 5 and 10-year maturities dominate issuances



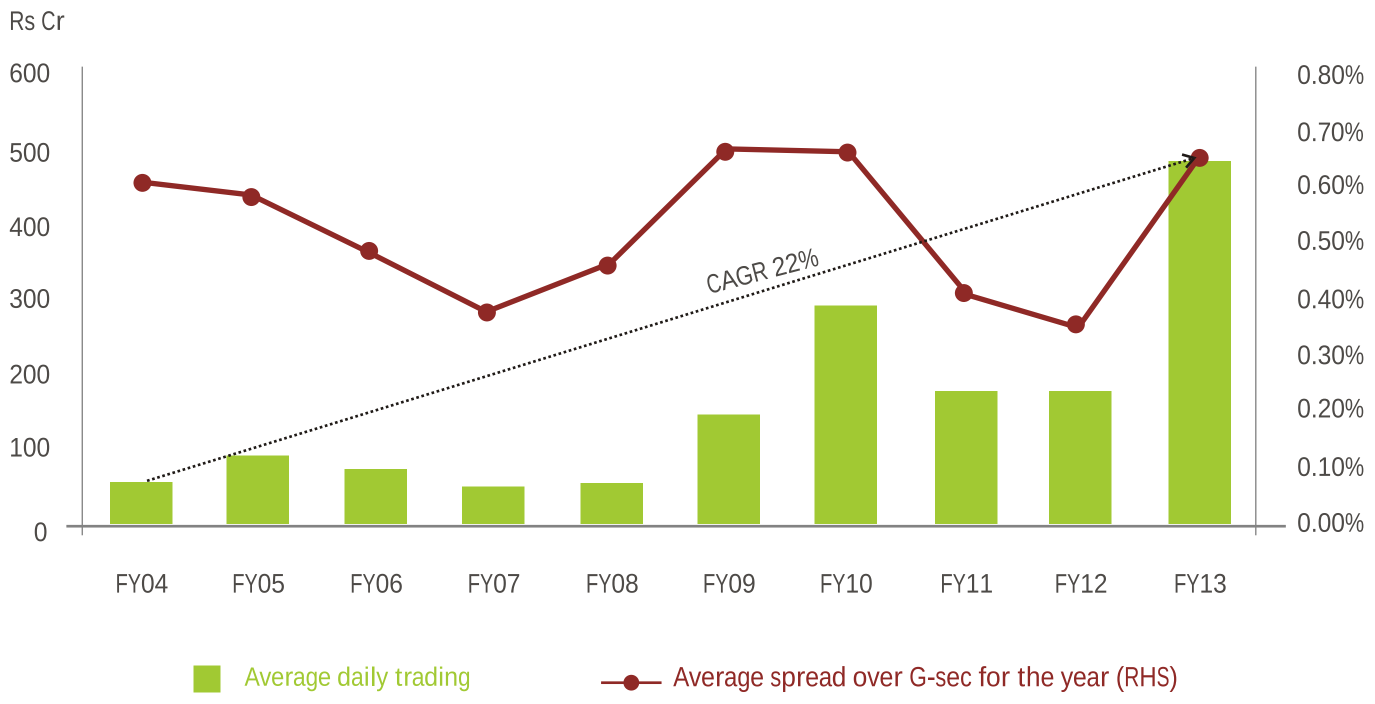
Source: RBI (fiscals 2010-2013), CRISIL Research (fiscals 2004 to 2009)

2. Secondary market

i. Staggered growth in trading volumes:

- Average daily trading remained nearly flat at around Rs 55 crore from fiscal 2004 to 2008, but increased 8.8 times thereafter to reach Rs 487 crore in fiscal 2013 *(Chart 32)*.

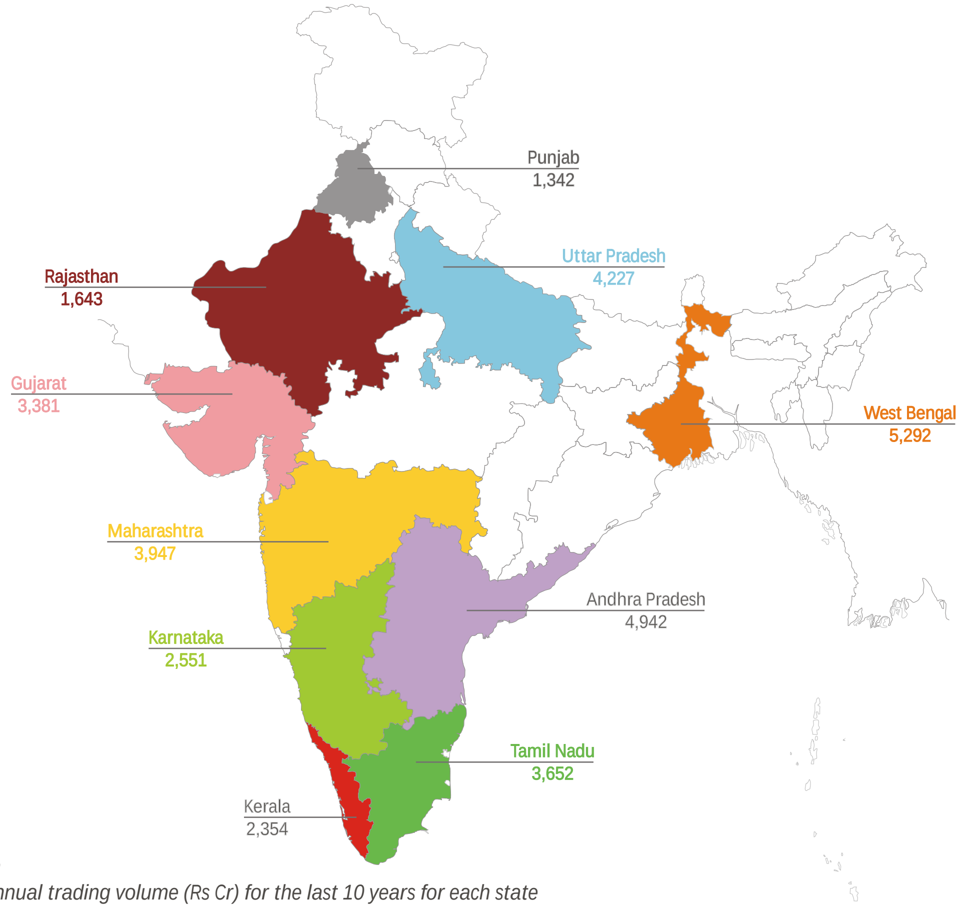
Chart 32: Fiscal 2013 saw a sharp growth in trading volumes



Source: CCIL (fiscals 2009-2013), CRISIL Research (fiscals 2004 to 2008)

- SDLs issued by West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh saw the highest average traded volumes in the last 10 years at Rs 5,292 crore, Rs 4,942 crore and Rs 4,227 crore, respectively *(Chart 33)*. The three states are the most prolific issuers.

Chart 33: Bengal, Andhra, UP bonds are much-sought after



Source: CCIL, CRISIL Research

Numbers indicate average annual trading volume (Rs Cr) for the last 10 years for each state

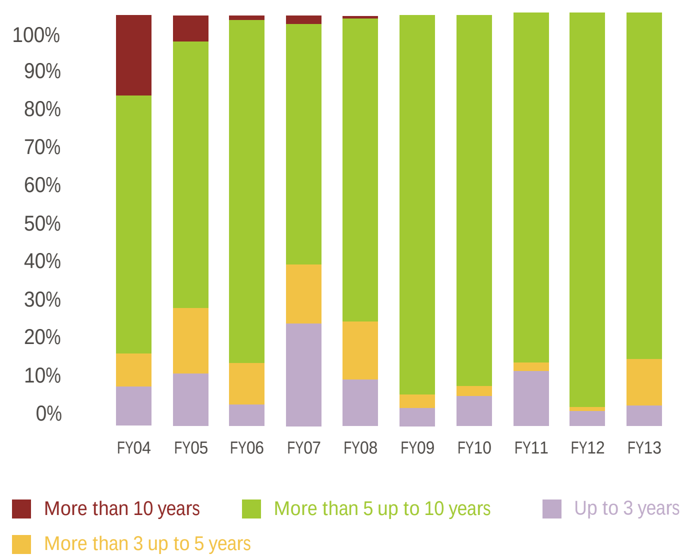
ii. 5- and 10-year maturities dominate trading:

- Trades in securities of 5-10 years' residual maturity increased from 66% in fiscal 2004 to 77% in fiscal 2008 and have been over 90% from fiscal 2009 to fiscal 2013 *(Chart 34).*
- Trades in securities with a residual maturity of over 10 years have been negligible (around 1%), which could be because there were no issuances in that category since fiscal 2009.

iii. Marginal changes in holding structure:

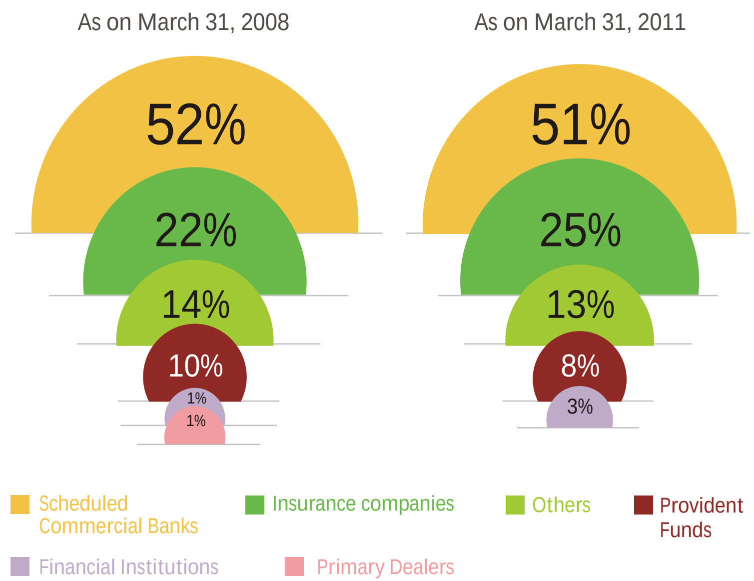
- Share of insurance companies has increased from 22% in 2008 to 25% in 2011, while that of provident funds has declined from 10% to 8%.*(Chart 35)*
- Mutual funds held negligible investments in SDLs from 2008 to 2011.

Chart 34: Limited appetite for bonds with less than 5 years maturity



Note Maturity refers to residual maturity of the instruments
Source: CCIL (fiscals 2009-2013), CRISIL Research (fiscals 2004 to 2008)

Chart 35: Little change in holding levels



Note: Latest data available is for fiscal 2011.
Source: RBI

TREASURY BILLS

Treasury bills (T-Bills) issuances have shown sharp growth during last decade. Issuances of 91-day bills have risen 10 times in the last decade, while 182- and 365-day bill issuances have grown 5 times. The size of issuances have also been increasing in the last few years.

Detailed trends in each of the instruments are given below.

1. Primary market

i. T-Bills emerge as a material segment for government financing:

- Borrowings through 91-day T-Bills increased 10 times from Rs 34,500 crore in fiscal 2004 to Rs 350,000 crore in the last fiscal *(Table 4)*, but longer-maturity T-Bills haven't grown at the same pace. Borrowings through 182-day paper surged over 4.7 times from Rs 27,500 crore in fiscal 2006 to Rs 130,000 crore in fiscal 2013, while borrowings through 364-day issues grew 4.8 times from Rs 27,000 crore in fiscal 2004 to Rs 130,000 crore in fiscal 2013.
- 91-day T-Bills are issued on a weekly basis, whereas 182-day and 364-day T-Bills are issued on a fortnightly basis.

ii. Large-ticket issuances grow sharply

a) 91-day T-Bills:

- On an average, 62% of issuances in the last 10 years were in the Rs 1,000-5,000 crore range *(Chart 36)*. Fiscal 2004 was an outlier where the proportion was far lower at 15%.On the other hand, 18% of issuances were in the Rs100-1,000 crore range. Here, too, fiscal 2004 stood out, when the proportion was 85%.
- Issue sizes of more than Rs 5,000 crore gathered pace since fiscal 2009. There were 7 issuances aggregating Rs 51,500 crore – or 25% of the total issuances – that year. The number rose to 31 issuances aggregating Rs 245,000 crore – or 70% of the total – in the last fiscal.

Table 4: Quantum leap in 3-month issuances

	91-dayT-Bills	182-dayT-Bills	364-day T-Bills
Fiscal year	Amount (Rs Crore)	Amount (Rs Crore)	Amount (Rs Crore)
2004	34,500	N A	27,000
2005	98,000	N A	49,000
2006	80,000	27,500	42,000
2007	98,000	37,000	50,000
2008	124,500	43,000	55,000
2009	209,000	40,000	50,000
2010	296,500	42,500	41,000
2011	219,000	43,000	42,000
2012	333,000	90,000	90,000
2013	350,000	130,000	130,000

NA: Not available
Source: RBI

Chart 36: Issuances over Rs 5,000 crore on the rise

Source: RBI

b) 182-day T-Bills:

- On an average, 83% of total issuances in the last 8 years were in the range of Rs 1,000-5,000 crore. The remaining were in the range of Rs 100-1,000 crore. There have been no issuances in the range of Rs 100-1,000 crore in fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2013.On an average, 93% of the money mopped up in the last 8 years was through issues of Rs 1,000-5,000 crore range*(Chart 37).*

Chart 37: Most of the mobilisation is in the Rs 1,000-5,000 crore range

Source: RBI

c) 364-day T-Bills:

- On an average, 66% of total issuances in the last 10 years were in the range of Rs1,000-5,000 crore. The remaining were in the range of Rs100-1,000 crore. There have been no issuances in the Rs100-1,000 crore range in fiscal 2012 and the last fiscal *(Chart 38)*.On average, 76% of the money gathered has been through issuances in the range of Rs1,000-5,000 crore.

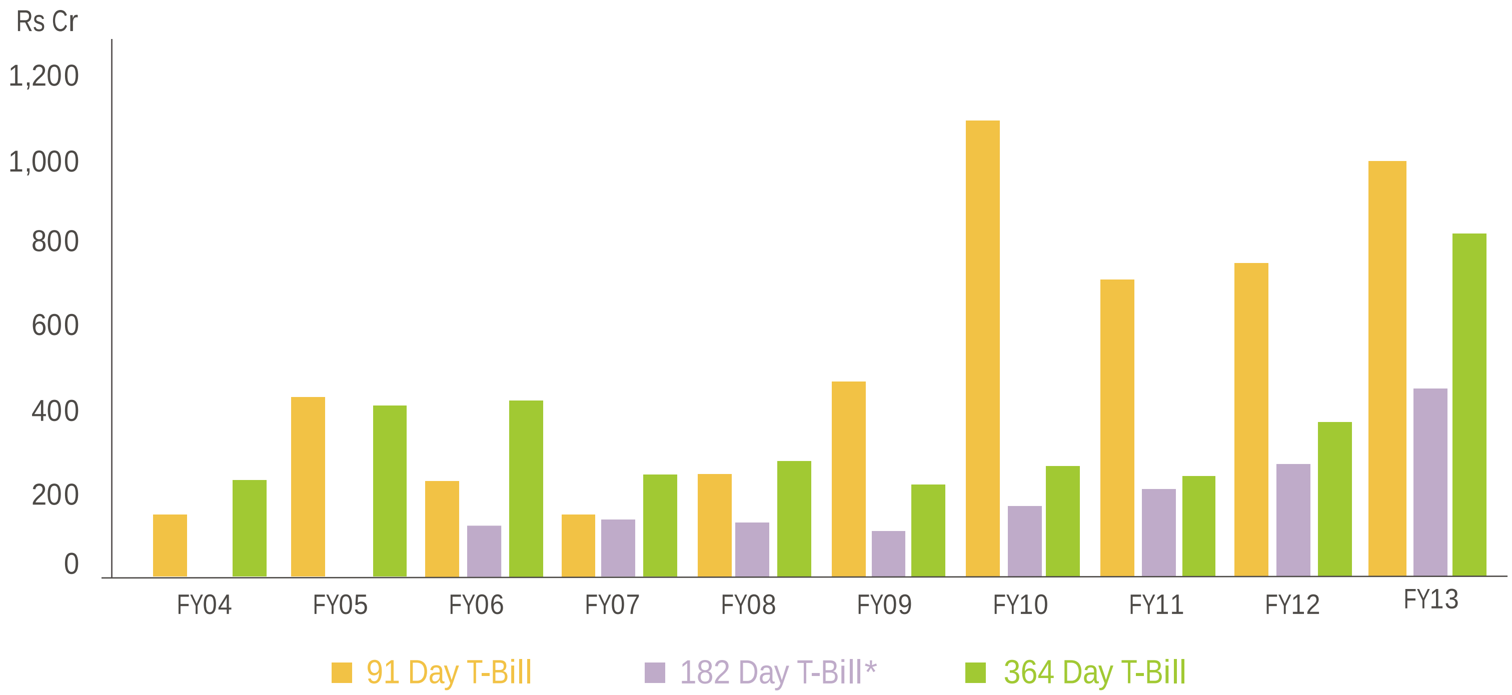
Chart 38: No small-ticket issues in the last two years

Source: RBI

2. Secondary markets

- The secondary market has seen increased interest in shorter duration papers, which ties with primary issuance data. Average daily trading in T-Bills increased 5.7 times from Rs 408 crore in fiscal 2004 to Rs 2,310 crore in the last fiscal, while average daily trading in 91-day T-Bills rose 6 times from Rs 171 crore in fiscal 2004 to Rs 1,023 crore in the last fiscal.
- Longer maturities put up a more muted show. Average daily trading in 182-day T-Bills increased 4.5 times from Rs 104 crore in fiscal 2006 to Rs 470 crore in the last fiscal, while average daily trading for 364-day T-Bills rose 3.4 times from Rs 237 crore in fiscal 2004 to Rs 817 crore in the last fiscal. *(Chart 39).*

Chart 39: Traction has been the least in 182-day T-Bills



Average daily trading

**Data for 182-dayT-Bills are not available for fiscal 2004 and fiscal 2005*

Note –Trades are based on original maturity of the instrument

Source: CCIL (fiscals 2009-2013), CRISIL Research (fiscals 2004-2008)

EXTERNAL COMMERCIAL BORROWINGS/FOREIGN CURRENCY CONVERTIBLE BONDS

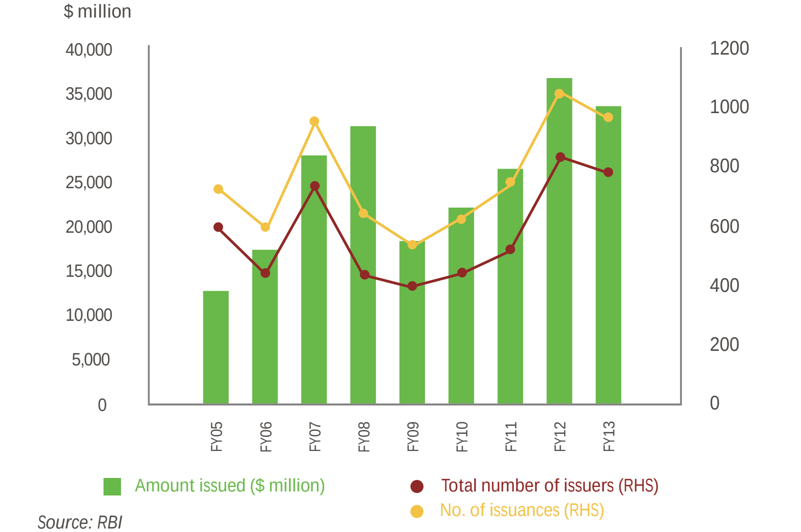
Cheaper funding available abroad has led to more companies tapping overseas route. Along with foreign direct investment, ECBs/FCCBs have today become a vital component of the country's total capital inflows. However, recent volatility in foreign exchange rates has impacted issuers negatively and would have a bearing on them in future.

Below are key statistics relating to ECB/FCCBs since fiscal 2005:

1. Material source of corporate financing:

- The amount raised by the ECB/FCCB route has grown at a CAGR of 13% from fiscal 2005 to fiscal 2013.The number of borrowers has remained nearly flat over this period*(Chart 40).*

Chart 40: Moving in a flattish terrain

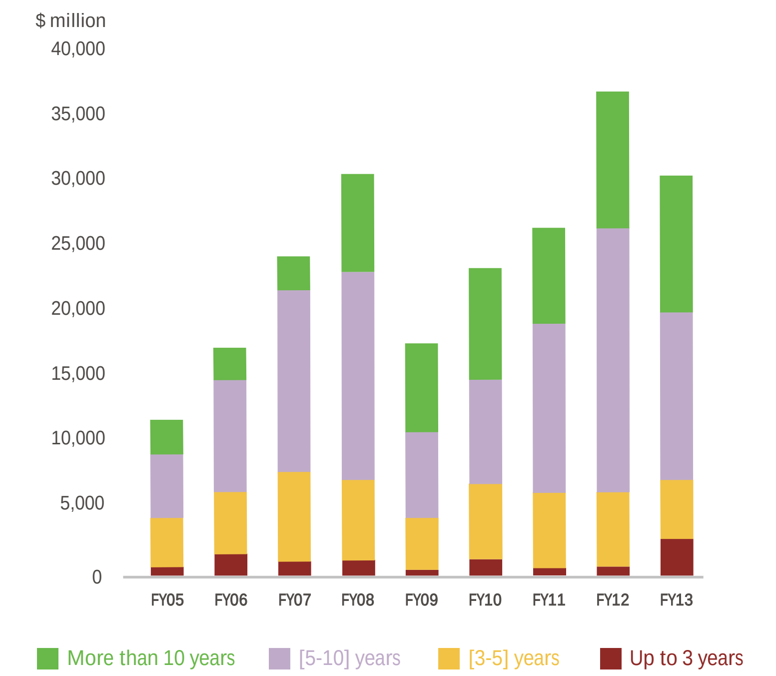


Source: RBI

2. 5- to 10-year maturities comprise majority of issuances:

- On an average, 49% of the issuances in the last 9 years have been in the maturity range of 5 to 10 years, while those over 10 years and 3 to 5 years have been 25% and 21%, respectively*(Chart 41).*

Chart 41: Nearly half of the issuances are in the 5-10 years bracket



Source: RBI

3. Issuance-size trends:

- Issuances in this market have typically been small-ticket. On average, 63% of the issuances in the last nine years had ticket sizes of up to $10 million *(Table 5).*
- 82% of money raised in the last 9 years has been through issuances of over $50 million*(Table 6).*

Table 5: Issuances of $10 million or less dominate

Number of issuances									
Issue size	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Up to $10 million	582	394	607	334	320	380	441	610	569
$10-50 million	94	108	211	186	169	143	186	328	230
> $50 million	54	98	103	105	64	77	99	136	119
Grand Total	**730**	**600**	**921**	**625**	**553**	**600**	**726**	**1074**	**918**

Source: RBI

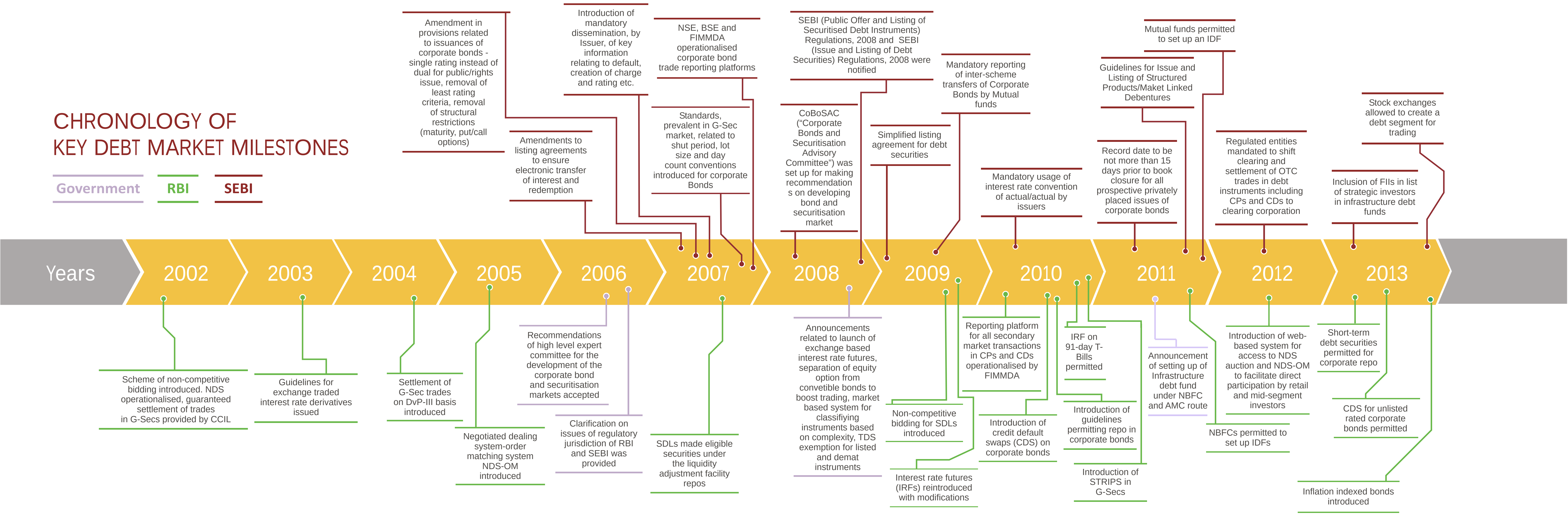
Table 6: But most of the money gathered was through bigger-sized issues

Total issuances ($ million)									
Issue size	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Up to $10 million	1,060	769	1,306	916	887	913	1,152	1,691	1,443
$10-50 million	1,885	1,774	3,364	3,547	3,154	2,652	2,982	5,903	4,131
>$50 million	9,308	14,629	20,683	26,494	14,322	18,106	21,642	28,372	26,484
Grand Total	**12,253**	**17,172**	**25,353**	**30,957**	**18,363**	**21,671**	**25,776**	**35,966**	**32,058**

Source: RBI

CHRONOLOGY OF KEY DEBT MARKET MILESTONES

CHRONOLOGY OF KEY DEBT MARKET MILESTONES



APPENDICES

Corporate Bonds

1. Outstanding amount for various fixed income securities

Type of Security	Outstanding as on March 2013 (Rs Crore)
Corporate Bonds	1,290,147
Government Securities	3,244,536
SDLs	889,069
T-Bills	299,764
CDs	389,610
CPs	109,260
Total Debt	**6,222,386**

Source: RBI, SEBI, CCIL

2. Primary issuances

Private placements							Mobilised amount through public placements Rs crore	Ratio of amount mobilised through public issuance to private placement	Total amount mobilised as % of GDP
Fiscal year	Number of issuers	Number of deals	Number of instruments	Mobilised amount Rs crore	Growth in amount mobilised	Amount mobilised as % of GDP			
2004	140	364	556	48,428		1.9%	N A	N A	N A
2005	114	319	386	55,184	14%	1.9%	N A	N A	N A
2006	99	362	432	79,446	44%	2.4%	N A	N A	N A
2007	97	498	568	92,355	16%	2.3%	N A	N A	N A
2008	104	613	681	115,266	25%	2.5%	N A	N A	N A
2009	167	799	874	174,327	51%	3.3%	1,500	1%	3.3%
2010	192	803	879	189,478	9%	3.1%	2,500	1%	3.2%
2011	182	825	956	192,127	1%	2.7%	9,451	5%	2.8%
2012	164	1327	1939	251,437	31%	3.1%	35,611	14%	3.5%
2013	267	1828	2443	351,848	40%	3.7%	16,982	5%	3.9%

Source: SEBI, RBI, Prime Database

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3. *Sector-wise break-up of number and amount of issuances*

Summary of sector-wise issuances (number of issues)											
Sector		**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Agriculture & Allied Activities										1	1
Industry		84	57	41	23	29	95	109	119	72	157
Top 5	*Power Generation & Supply*	30	21	14	14	7	21	25	24	23	28
	Steel/Sponge Iron/Pig Iron	2		3	1	1	5	12	8	7	9
	Roads & Highways	4	1	1	2	1	1	6	8	2	12
	Cement & Construction Materials	5	7	2	2	2	4	4	7	2	3
	Shipping (including repairing and breaking)	5	2	2			5	10	4	3	6
Services		280	262	321	475	584	704	694	706	1254	1670
Of which	*Financial Services*	139	106	123	286	395	522	446	491	1019	1328
	Banking/Term Lending	120	136	181	175	169	146	199	175	199	247
Grand Total		**364**	**319**	**362**	**498**	**613**	**799**	**803**	**825**	**1327**	**1828**

Source: Prime Database, CRISIL Research

Summary of sector-wise issuances (Rs Crore)											
Sector		**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Agriculture & Allied Activities										250	400
Industry		14,233	16,951	18,356	7,724	7,946	41,614	44,789	47,421	43,425	78,993
Top 5	*Power Generation & Supply*	8,303	8,725	7,660	6,748	3,468	12,671	16,474	19,025	23,615	21,408
	Oil Exploration/ Drilling/ Refining	1,100		2,225			4,100	6,340	4,750	1,415	13,760
	Steel/Sponge Iron/Pig Iron	84		450	50	350	3,645	5,704	6,455	2,460	4,965
	Roads & Highways	407	127	1,116	585	381	1,552	3,370	3,897	2,862	6,525
	Food & Food Processing		4,024	4,581				239	149	344	5,000
Services		34,195	38,233	61,090	84,632	107,320	132,713	144,688	144,706	207,762	272,455
Of which	*Financial Services*	4,731	5,062	5,859	21,463	36,269	31,335	39,271	44,384	64,682	105,662
	Banking/Term Lending	27,662	30,485	54,118	61,519	68,204	91,916	93,778	92,029	129,161	139,084
Grand Total		**48,428**	**55,184**	**79,446**	**92,355**	**115,266**	**174,327**	**189,478**	**192,127**	**251,437**	**351,848**

Source: Prime Database, CRISIL Research

Detailed sector-wise break-up of primary issuances (Rs Crore)										
Sector	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
State Financial Institutions	4,208	2,381	719	1,192	1,309	254	1,337	1,425	1,575	5,394
Public Sector Undertakings	5,881	6,441	10,719	6,178	3,526	11,814	22,355	12,850	27,176	39,851
State-Level Undertakings	6,564	3,519	889	752	1,348	4,738	2,085	1,981	4,184	8,584
Banks	9,571	9,301	27,554	36,046	25,902	38,596	38,679	19,481	14,974	24,495
NBFCs	3,337	4,690	5,486	12,050	15,072	17,951	17,643	12,877	26,697	45,777
Housing Finance Companies	2,430	5,972	6,925	9,370	21,105	12,719	16,805	29,801	36,367	57,850
Financial Institutions and others	13,338	17,535	25,060	25,755	41,051	53,720	53,942	72,112	113,520	109,425
Private – Non-financial Sector	3,099	5,346	2,093	1,013	5,953	34,533	36,767	41,599	26,946	60,473
Grand Total	**48,428**	**55,184**	**79,446**	**92,355**	**115,266**	**174,327**	**189,613**	**192,127**	**251,437**	**351,848**

Source: Prime Database, CRISIL Research

4. Size-wise break-up of number and amount of issuances

Number of issues										
Issue size	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Rs 10 crore & below	75	27	25	45	48	172	158	192	375	496
Rs 10 - 25 crore	68	43	69	97	131	140	95	102	297	290
Rs 25 - 50 crore	49	60	63	92	107	129	98	93	166	235
Rs 50 -100 crore	39	31	22	32	57	38	54	45	58	134
Rs 100 crore & above	133	158	183	232	270	320	398	393	431	673
Grand Total	**364**	**319**	**362**	**498**	**613**	**799**	**803**	**825**	**1327**	**1828**

Source: Prime Database

Amount (Rs Crore)										
Issue size	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Rs 10 crore & below	636	212	202	374	429	1,162	904	1,197	2,408	2,109
Rs 10 crore -25 crore	1,394	913	1,449	2,079	2,845	2,722	1,904	2,171	5,415	5,613
Rs 25 crore - 50 crore	2,134	2,546	2,692	3,978	4,618	5,629	4,366	4,268	6,572	9,729
Rs 50 crore -100 crore	2,766	2,263	1,622	2,229	4,074	2,650	3,918	3,330	4,183	9,292
Rs 100 crore & above	41,497	49,250	73,481	83,696	103,301	162,164	178,386	181,161	232,859	325,105
Grand Total	**48,428**	**55,184**	**79,446**	**92,355**	**115,266**	**174,327**	**189,478**	**192,127**	**251,437**	**351,848**

Source: Prime Database

5. Private sector vs non-private sector

	Amount (Rs Crore)									
Issuer category	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Non-Private Sector	41,962	44,993	71,616	77,815	93,577	119,693	134,300	132,088	193,303	238,111
Private Sector	6,466	10,191	7,829	14,541	21,689	54,634	55,178	60,039	58,134	113,737
Grand Total	**48,428**	**55,184**	**79,446**	**92,355**	**115,266**	**174,327**	**189,478**	**192,127**	**251,437**	**351,848**
Share of private sector	*13%*	*18%*	*10%*	*16%*	*19%*	*31%*	*29%*	*31%*	*23%*	*32%*

Source: Prime Database

6. Rating-wise break-up of number and amount of issuances

	Number of issues									
Rating	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
AAA	164	165	169	284	335	371	297	318	375	566
AA+	23	41	84	97	100	176	279	226	574	536
AA	36	33	38	52	88	136	84	87	151	222
AA-	18	13	7	7	14	29	54	80	131	320
A+	14	5	3	3	13	16	38	53	23	31
A	21	15	7	10	14	10	19	16	21	67
A-	4	7	4	1		3	6	5	12	20
BBB+	2	5	1	2	3	9	5	2	4	5
BBB	6	3				3		5	1	8
BBB-							1	3	3	6
BB+								1		3
BB			1				2		2	2
BB-								1		7
B+										2
B										2
C									1	4
A1+	34	9	17	11	12	38				
A1	6	1	4	1		1				
Not Rated	36	22	27	30	34	7	18	28	29	28
Grand Total	**364**	**319**	**362**	**498**	**613**	**799**	**803**	**825**	**1327**	**1829***

**Note: The rating-wise issuances are 1,829, whereas total issuances are 1,828 during the year*

Source: Prime Database

Amount (Rs Crore)										
Rating	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
AAA	25,241	34,684	55,241	69,753	89,273	122,856	131,208	132,075	189,447	226,311
AA+	6,406	5,968	13,682	10,438	9,152	21,349	19,758	18,775	28,054	54,742
AA	1,864	5,279	3,990	6,440	5,372	16,393	14,285	10,851	12,587	25,351
AA-	851	556	841	680	1,606	3,235	5,023	13,856	6,237	16,946
A+	1,855	605	435	132	1,112	3,171	8,911	8,178	2,167	3,735
A	6,325	3,275	425	2,279	2,858	1,131	4,498	5,844	6,175	12,015
A-	1,155	1,200	448	48		200	2,168	890	3,414	2,536
BBB+	535	725	2	74	770	1,485	705	150	918	208
BBB	632	327				987		507	32	884
BBB-							83	445	323	518
BB+								250		192
BB			200				275		495	95
BB-								84		2935
B+										198
B										155
C									53	477
A1+	1,088	770	1,115	821	389	1,368				
A1	75	160	90	390		25				
Not Rated	2,403	1,635	2,983	1,301	4,734	2,127	2,564	222	1,535	4,977
Grand Total	**48,428**	**55,184**	**79,452***	**92,355**	**115,266**	**174,327**	**189,478**	**192,127**	**251,437**	**352,272#**

** Rating-wise issuances tot up to Rs 79,452 crore, whereas total issuances are Rs 79,446 crore during the year*
 # Rating-wise issuances tot up to Rs 352,272 crore, whereas total issuances are Rs 351,848 crore during the year
Source: Prime Database

7. Maturity-wise number of issuances

Number of issues										
Maturity buckets	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Up to 3 years	196	140	110	229	344	317	335	466	1096	1203
3-5 years	87	61	60	55	106	190	160	195	228	505
5-10 years	187	132	182	132	107	151	172	178	386	577
> 10 years	50	23	31	61	50	59	76	117	229	158
N A	36	30	49	91	74	157	136			
Total	**556**	**386**	**432**	**568**	**681**	**874**	**879**	**956**	**1939**	**2443**

N A: Not available
Source: Prime Database

8. Interest rates and sovereign yields for the last 10 years

Fiscal year	Interest rate*	Sovereign yield^	Difference
2004	4.70%	5.18%	0.48%
2005	5.13%	5.86%	0.73%
2006	6.17%	6.68%	0.51%
2007	7.14%	7.55%	0.41%
2008	7.75%	7.86%	0.11%
2009	7.43%	7.65%	0.22%
2010	4.77%	6.49%	1.72%
2011	5.89%	7.74%	1.85%
2012	7.99%	8.58%	0.59%
2013	7.97%	8.34%	0.37%

**Weighted average repo rate*
^ Average for the year for 10 Year benchmark G-sec
Source: RBI, CRISIL Research

9. Rating-wise spreads

	Rating-wise spreads^			
Fiscal year	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-
2004	0.55%	0.83%	1.15%	1.49%
2005	0.66%	0.92%	1.21%	1.59%
2006	0.45%	0.67%	0.95%	1.34%
2007	1.09%	1.33%	1.57%	1.95%
2008	1.56%	1.87%	2.10%	2.45%
2009	2.34%	2.69%	2.92%	3.27%
2010	1.38%	1.81%	2.09%	2.41%
2011	0.88%	1.07%	1.40%	1.68%
2012	0.95%	1.13%	1.46%	1.75%
2013	0.80%	1.03%	1.37%	1.67%

^ Average spread over 10 Year benchmark G-sec
Source: CRISIL Research

10. Top 10 issuers in the last 10 years

	Amount (Rs Crore)									
Issuer*	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
Power Finance Corp Ltd	550	1,594	5,671	4,652	7,359	12,809	12,289	13,756	28,605	30,277
Housing Development Finance Corp Ltd	1,650	5,050	5,515	6,750	16,566	5,250	6,800	13,865	20,895	33,180
Rural Electrification Corp Ltd	1,639	5,160	4,894	1,473	6,474	11,367	14,254	13,227	22,862	21,782
National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development	2,147	4,346	3,150	9,859	12,503	4,879		8,020	17,914	17,414
LIC Housing Finance Ltd	750	850	1,100	1,695	2,650	4,485	7,365	11,373	10,420	15,656
Infrastructure Development Finance Co Ltd	1,100	1,150	1,850	2,232	5,302	3,136	8,172	11,457	10,458	4,713
Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd	879	750	2,000	4,725	2,770	3,698	5,478	6,368	9,698	8,830
Export-Import Bank of India	1,150	905	2,860	2,602	3,445	2,592	2,050	5,557	7,425	10,617
State Bank of India			3,283	9,428	6,024	8,000	2,000			
Indian Railway Finance Corp Ltd	1,920	240	1,300	1,620	5,225	5,971	5,591	5,990	5,116	2,214

**Based on aggregate issuances in last 10 years*
Source: Prime Database

11. Average daily trading

Fiscal year	Amount (Rs Crore)
2009	630
2010	1,613
2011	2,437
2012	2,476
2013	3,047

Source: FIMMDA

12. Maturity-wise annual trading

Residual maturity	FY09		FY10		FY11		FY12		FY13	
	Rs Crore	% of Total	Rs Crore	% of Total	Rs Crore	% of Total	Rs Crore	% of Total	Rs Crore	% of Total
Up to 3 years	41,892	28.55%	224,614	58.52%	402,614	66.90%	344,841	58.52%	339,693	46.07%
3-5 years	29,467	20.08%	53,962	14.06%	55,504	9.22%	74,523	12.65%	147,973	20.07%
5-10 years	59,726	40.70%	77,778	20.27%	85,629	14.23%	117,147	19.88%	182,262	24.72%
>10 years	15,634	10.65%	27,246	7.10%	58,097	9.65%	52,711	8.95%	67,450	9.15%
N A	25	0.02%	200	0.05%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Grand Total	**146,744**	**100.00%**	**383,801**	**100.00%**	**601,844**	**100.00%**	**589,222**	**100.00%**	**737,378**	**100.00%**

N A: Not available
Source: FIMMDA

Certificates of Deposit (CDs)

1. *Average daily trading*

Financial year	Amount (Rs Crore)
2011*	8,461
2012	8,468
2013	7,410

**From Aug 2010*
Source: FIMMDA

2. *Maturity-wise annual trading*

Amount (Rs Crore)			
Residual maturity	**FY11***	**FY12**	**FY13**
Up to 91 Days	1,000,268	1,530,832	1,254,389
91-182 Days	186,812	182,112	185,701
182-365 Days	166,319	283,727	353,011
> 365 Days	360	1,815	
Total	**1,353,759**	**1,998,485**	**1,793,101**

**From Aug 2010*
Source: FIMMDA

Commercial Papers (CPs)

1. *Average daily trading*

Fiscal year	Amount (Rs Crore)
2011*	1,358
2012	2,198
2013	2,416

**From Aug 2010*
Source: FIMMDA

2. *Maturity-wise annual trading*

Amount (Rs Crore)			
Residual maturity	**FY11***	**FY12**	**FY13**
Up to 91 Days	185,938	468,558	535,065
91-182 Days	15,060	22,701	24,789
182-365 Days	13,502	23,108	24,918
> 365 Days			
Total	**214,500**	**514,368**	**584,771**

**From Aug 2010*
Source: FIMMDA

Government Securities (G-Secs)

1. Primary issuances

Fiscal year	Amount (Rs Crore)	Amount issued as a percentage of GDP
2004	121,500	4.8%
2005	105,350	3.7%
2006	143,000	4.4%
2007	162,000	4.1%
2008	270,000	5.9%
2009	272,000	5.1%
2010	424,000	7.0%
2011	439,000	6.1%
2012	517,000	6.3%
2013	558,000	5.9%

Source: RBI, CRISIL Research

2. Size-wise amount issued

	Amount (Rs Crore)									
Issue size	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
Up to Rs 5,000 crore	85,000	63,350	97,000	102,000	198,000	129,000	290,000	421,000	340,000	298,000
More than Rs 5,000 crore	36,500	42,000	46,000	60,000	72,000	143,000	134,000	18,000	177,000	260,000
Total	121,500	105,350	143,000	162,000	270,000	272,000	424,000	439,000	517,000	558,000
% of issuances up to Rs 5,000 crore	70%	60%	68%	63%	73%	47%	68%	96%	66%	53%

Source: RBI, CRISIL Research

3. Maturity-wise amount issued

	Amount (Rs Crore)									
Maturity buckets	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Up to 3 years		25,000	6,000	16,000	96,000	11,000	5,000	11,000		
3-5 years	6,500	3,000		10,000	18,000	15,000	58,000	57,000	18,000	50,000
5-10 years	22,000	15,000	40,000	69,000	89,000	143,000	169,000	162,000	252,000	189,000
10-20 years	72,000	44,000	55,000	24,000	25,000	32,000	136,000	154,000	177,000	241,000
20-30 years	21,000	18,350	42,000	43,000	42,000	71,000	56,000	55,000	70,000	75,000
> 30 years										3,000
Total	**121,500**	**105,350**	**143,000**	**162,000**	**270,000**	**272,000**	**424,000**	**439,000**	**517,000**	**558,000**

Source: RBI, CRISIL Research

	Maturity-wise issuance as a % of total									
Maturity buckets	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Up to 3 years	0.00%	23.73%	4.20%	9.88%	35.56%	4.04%	1.18%	2.51%	0.00%	0.00%
3-5 years	5.35%	2.85%	0.00%	6.17%	6.67%	5.51%	13.68%	12.98%	3.48%	8.96%
5-10 years	18.11%	14.24%	27.97%	42.59%	32.96%	52.57%	39.86%	36.90%	48.74%	33.87%
10-20 years	59.26%	41.77%	38.46%	14.81%	9.26%	11.76%	32.08%	35.08%	34.24%	43.19%
20-30 years	17.28%	17.42%	29.37%	26.54%	15.56%	26.10%	13.21%	12.53%	13.54%	13.44%
> 30 years	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.54%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: RBI, CRISIL Research

4. Average daily trading

Fiscal year	Amount (Rs Crore)
2009	8,254
2010	10,353
2011	10,238
2012	12,973
2013	24,462

Source: CCIL

5. Maturity-wise annual trading

	Amount (Rs Crore)				
Residual maturity	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Up to 3 years	51,424	218,251	210,690	39,235	284,693
3-5 years	1,179,318	1,423,186	1,158,779	1,937,553	2,522,769
5-10 years	503,175	529,168	1,035,778	1,087,067	3,080,326
> 10 years	189,193	241,551	113,212	36,798	31,955
Total	1,923,110	2,412,156	2,518,459	3,100,652	5,919,743

Source: CCIL

State Development Loans (SDLs)

1. *Primary issuances*

Fiscal year	Amount (Rs Crore)	Amount issued as a percentage of GDP
2004	44,542	1.8%
2005	34,487	1.2%
2006	14,995	0.5%
2007	21,064	0.5%
2008	69,238	1.5%
2009	120,070	2.3%
2010	117,333	1.9%
2011	99,129	1.4%
2012	159,610	1.9%
2013	171,147	1.8%

Source: RBI (fiscals 2010-2013), CRISIL Research (fiscals 2004-2009)

2. *State-wise break-up of amount issued*

	Amount (Rs Crore)									
State	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
Andhra Pradesh	1,863	1,634	1,202	2,726	6,650	10,934	12,383	12,000	15,875	20,000
Arunachal Pradesh	1,600	445	386	108	185	26	79		33	170
Assam	1,363	2,028	684	857	1,005	3,101	1,747	800		300
Bihar	1,600	1,634	262		1,196	3,700	3,207	2,600	4,281	7,100
Chhattisgarh	1,103	643					700			1,500
Goa	1,363	445	78	100	400	500	600	300	670	850
Gujarat	1,613	940	116		6,775	7,659	9,000	11,293	16,500	14,800
Haryana	1,363	1,240	458			2,795	4,000	4,450	6,528	9,330
Himachal Pradesh	1,363	1,634	348	512	1,673	1,812	1,420	645	1,440	2,360
Jammu & Kashmir	1,363	1,634	367	691	2,226	1,757	1,327	500	1,500	3,600
Jharkhand	1,363	1,240	225	401	1,192	1,294	1,070	2,408	3,175	2,150
Karnataka	1,600	1,240	28		750	7,417	5,750	2,000	7,500	9,300
Kerala	2,050	1,568	1,413	2,168	4,297	5,516	5,456	5,500	8,880	11,583
Madhya Pradesh	1,820	1,212	872	1,420	1,600	7,145	5,048	3,700	4,000	4,500
Maharashtra	2,300	1,851	1,012	1,738	8,520	17,762	14,650	10,127	20,500	16,313

	Amount (Rs Crore)									
State	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Manipur	1,600	965	265	99	247	303	503	258	150	275
Meghalaya	1,600	965	342	202	196	259	274	190	310	385
Mizoram	1,600	662	429	129	147	156	155	267	300	186
Nagaland	1,600	1,160	424	293	369	1,367	317	355	580	655
Orissa	1,600	1,334	28							
Punjab	1,549	1,184	1,199	981	4,121	5,061	3,885	4,928	8,267	9,700
Rajasthan	1,600	1,240	528	1,724	4,775	6,406	7,500	6,180	4,617	8,500
Sikkim	1,363	839	445	115	250	293	328		40	94
Tamil Nadu	1,850	1,516	1,568	1,814	4,450	8,298	10,599	8,050	13,490	15,300
Tripura	1,600	1,139	181	35		156	350	285	500	645
Union Territory of Puducherry					337	350	500	600	533	302
Uttar Pradesh	1,600	1,634	891	3,248	5,300	12,594	13,503	11,200	16,118	9,500
Uttarakhand	1,321	445	504	369	971	1,011	300	992	1,400	1,750
West Bengal	1,935	2,014	741	1,336	11,607	12,397	12,681	9,502	22,423	20,000
Total	**44,542**	**34,487**	**14,995**	**21,064**	**69,238**	**120,070**	**117,333**	**99,129**	**159,610**	**171,147**

Source: RBI (fiscals 2010-2013), CRISIL Research (fiscals 2004 to 2009)

3. *Size-wise break-up of number and amount of issuances*

	Number of issues									
Issue size	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Up to Rs 100 crore	27	47	49	22	19	12	16	19	21	24
> Rs 100 crore up to Rs 1,000 crore	165	109	40	48	86	98	96	115	126	152
> Rs 1,000 crore				2	16	30	37	13	49	46
Grand Total	**192**	**156**	**89**	**72**	**121**	**140**	**149**	**147**	**196**	**222**

Source: RBI (fiscal 2010-2013), CRISIL Research (fiscal 2004 to 2009)

Amount (Rs Crore)										
Issue size	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Up to Rs 100 crore	1,112	1,504	2,222	1,129	1,073	737	1,227	1,415	1,533	1,490
> Rs 100 crore up to Rs 1,000 crore	43,431	32,984	12,773	16,687	42,783	56,394	58,361	78,186	78,805	99,399
> Rs 1,000 crore				3,248	25,381	62,939	57,744	19,529	79,272	70,258
Grand Total	**44,542**	**34,487**	**14,995**	**21,064**	**69,238**	**120,070**	**117,333**	**99,129**	**159,610**	**171,147**

Source: RBI (fiscals 2010-2013), CRISIL Research (fiscals 2004-2009)

4. *Top 10 issuer states based on aggregate amount issued in the last 10 years*

Amount (Rs Crore)												
Rank	**State**	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**	**Total**
1	Maharashtra	2,300	1,851	1,012	1,738	8,520	17,762	14,650	10,127	20,500	16,313	94,772
2	West Bengal	1,935	2,014	741	1,336	11,607	12,397	12,681	9,502	22,423	20,000	94,636
3	Andhra Pradesh	1,863	1,634	1,202	2,726	6,650	10,934	12,383	12,000	15,875	20,000	85,266
4	Uttar Pradesh	1,600	1,634	891	3,248	5,300	12,594	13,503	11,200	16,118	9,500	75,588
5	Gujarat	1,613	940	116		6,775	7,659	9,000	11,293	16,500	14,800	68,695
6	Tamil Nadu	1,850	1,516	1,568	1,814	4,450	8,298	10,599	8,050	13,490	15,300	66,936
7	Kerala	2,050	1,568	1,413	2,168	4,297	5,516	5,456	5,500	8,880	11,583	48,430
8	Rajasthan	1,600	1,240	528	1,724	4,775	6,406	7,500	6,180	4,617	8,500	43,070
9	Punjab	1,549	1,184	1,199	981	4,121	5,061	3,885	4,928	8,267	9,700	40,876
10	Karnataka	1,600	1,240	28		750	7,417	5,750	2,000	7,500	9,300	35,585

Source: RBI, CRISIL Research

5. *Aggregate amount issued by top 10 issuers* as a percentage of GSDP*

Amount (Rs Crore)									
	FY04	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**
Total amount issued by top 10 issuers* (Rs crore)	17,959	14,822	8,698	15,735	57,244	94,044	95,407	80,779	134,170
Total GSDP of top 10 issuer states (Rs crore)	1,719,682	2,042,662	2,352,312	2,756,939	3,205,080	3,654,692	4,210,797	5,056,910	5,837,308
Issued amount as % of GSDP	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	1.8%	2.6%	2.3%	1.6%	2.3%

**Based on aggregate amount issued in last 10 years*
Source: MOSPI, RBI, CRISIL Research

6. State-wise amount issued by top 10 issuers as a percentage of GSDP*

State	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12
Maharashtra	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	1.2%	2.4%	1.7%	0.9%	1.6%
West Bengal	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.5%	3.9%	3.6%	3.2%	2.0%	4.1%
Andhra Pradesh	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	1.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.1%	2.4%
Uttar Pradesh	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	1.4%	2.8%	2.6%	1.9%	2.4%
Gujarat	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.7%
Tamil Nadu	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	2.1%	2.2%	1.4%	2.1%
Kerala	2.1%	1.3%	1.0%	1.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.4%	2.0%	2.8%
Rajasthan	1.4%	1.0%	0.4%	1.0%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	1.8%	1.1%
Punjab	1.7%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	2.7%	2.9%	2.0%	2.2%	3.2%
Karnataka	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.4%	1.7%	0.5%	1.6%

**Based on aggregate amount issued in last 10 years*
Source: MOSPI, RBI, CRISIL Research

7. Maturity-wise amount issued

	Amount (Rs Crore)									
Maturity bucket	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Up to 5 years										10,600
> 5 years up to 10 years	24,895	27,361	14,995	21,064	68,888	120,070	117,333	99,129	159,610	160,547
> 10 years	19,648	7,127			350					
Total	44,542	34,487	14,995	21,064	69,238	120,070	117,333	99,129	159,610	171,147

Source: RBI (FY10-FY13), CRISIL Research (FY04 to FY09)

8. Average daily trading

Fiscal year	Amount (Rs Crore)
2004	57
2005	94
2006	76
2007	52
2008	55
2009	147
2010	294
2011	179
2012	185
2013	487

Source: CCIL (fiscals 2009-2013), CRISIL Research (fiscals 2004-2008)

9. Top 10 most actively traded SDLs*

State	Amount (Rs Crore)
West Bengal	5,292
Andhra Pradesh	4,942
Uttar Pradesh	4,227
Maharashtra	3,947
Tamil Nadu	3,652
Gujarat	3,381
Karnataka	2,551
Kerala	2,354
Rajasthan	1,643
Punjab	1,342

**Based on average annual traded volume for the last 10 years*
Source: CCIL (fiscals 2009-2013), CRISIL Research (fiscals 2004 to 2008)

10. Maturity-wise annual trading

	Amount (Rs Crore)									
Residual maturity	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
Up to 3 years	612	2,659	450	2,879	1,392	658	2,850	3,253	656	2,345
> 3 years up to 5 years	1,611	4,346	2,028	1,805	1,712	198	302	579	321	9,192
> 5 years up to 10 years	11,043	18,913	17,930	7,692	10,493	33,246	65,398	36,629	43,237	106,429
> 10 years	3,397	1,568	89	135	28					
Grand Total	**16,664**	**27,486**	**20,498**	**12,511**	**13,626**	**34,103**	**68,549**	**40,462**	**44,214**	**117,966**

Source: CCIL (FY09-FY13), CRISIL Research (FY04 to FY08)

Treasury Bills (T-Bills)

1. *Size-wise break-up of number and amount of issuances (91-day T-bills)*

Number of issues										
Issue Size	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Rs 100-1,000 crore	45	4	20	4	11	7	1			
Rs 1,000-5,000 crore	8	48	30	48	43	38	32	40	16	21
> Rs 5,000 crore						7	20	12	36	31
Total	**53**	**52**	**50**	**52**	**54**	**52**	**53**	**52**	**52**	**52**

Source: RBI

Amount (Rs Crore)										
Issue Size	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Rs 100-1,000 crore	22,500	2,000	10,000	2,000	5,500	3,500	500			
Rs 1,000-5,000 crore	12,000	96,000	70,000	96,000	119,000	154,000	146,000	135,000	65,000	105,000
> Rs 5,000 crore						51,500	150,000	84,000	268,000	245,000
Total	**34,500**	**98,000**	**80,000**	**98,000**	**124,500**	**209,000**	**296,500**	**219,000**	**333,000**	**350,000**

Source: RBI

2. *Size-wise break-up of number and amount of issuances (182-day T-bills)*

Number of issues								
Issue Size	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Rs 100-1,000 crore	10	2	5	7	7	4		
Rs 1,000-5,000 crore	15	24	21	19	20	22	26	26
Total	**25**	**26**	**26**	**26**	**27**	**26**	**26**	**26**

Source: RBI

Amount (Rs Crore)								
Issue Size	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Rs 100-1,000 crore	5,000	1,000	2,500	4,000	5,500	4,000		
Rs 1,000-5,000 crore	22,500	36,000	40,500	36,000	37,000	39,000	90,000	130,000
Total	**27,500**	**37,000**	**43,000**	**40,000**	**42,500**	**43,000**	**90,000**	**130,000**

Source: RBI

3. *Size-wise break-up of number and amount of issuances (364-day T-bills)*

Number of issues										
Issue Size	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Rs 100-1,000 crore	27	3	10	2	6	10	17	14		
Rs 1,000-5,000 crore		23	16	24	20	16	9	12	26	26
Total	**27**	**26**	**26**	**26**	**26**	**26**	**26**	**26**	**26**	**26**

Source: RBI

Amount (Rs Crore)										
Issue Size	**FY04**	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Rs 100-1,000 crore	27,000	3,000	10,000	2,000	6,000	10,000	17,000	14,000		
Rs 1,000-5,000 crore		46,000	32,000	48,000	49,000	40,000	24,000	28,000	90,000	130,000
Total	**27,000**	**49,000**	**42,000**	**50,000**	**55,000**	**50,000**	**41,000**	**42,000**	**90,000**	**130,000**

Source: RBI

4. *Average daily trading*

Amount (Rs Crore)										
	FY04	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
91-day T-Bills	171	421	220	152	226	463	1,141	699	762	1,023
182-day T-Bills	N A	N A	104	133	121	102	179	209	240	470
364-day T-Bills	237	398	410	253	279	220	274	247	385	817
Total	**408**	**820**	**733**	**539**	**625**	**785**	**1,594**	**1,155**	**1,387**	**2,310**

N A: Not available
Source: CCIL (fiscal 2009-fiscal 2013), CRISIL Research (fiscal 2004-fiscal 2008)

External Commercial Borrowings/Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds

1. *Issuances*

Fiscal year	Number of issuers	Number of Issues	Amount ($ million)
2005	604	730	12,253
2006	459	600	17,172
2007	722	921	25,353
2008	486	625	30,958
2009	440	553	18,363
2010	463	600	21,669
2011	571	726	25,776
2012	837	1,074	35,967
2013	692	918	32,058

Source: RBI

2. *Maturity-wise break-up of amount issued*

	Amount ($ million)								
Maturity buckets	**FY05**	**FY06**	**FY07**	**FY08**	**FY09**	**FY10**	**FY11**	**FY12**	**FY13**
Up to 3 years	555	1,683	1,017	1,061	495	1,129	563	521	2,457
3-5 years	3,484	4,913	6,886	5,490	1,273	6,470	5,500	5,614	5,253
5-10 years	5,381	8,382	13,744	14,928	9,603	9,767	13,875	20,044	13,333
> 10 years	2,832	2,194	3,706	9,479	6,991	4,303	5,837	9,787	11,015
N A	1								
Total	**12,253**	**17,172**	**25,353**	**30,958**	**18,363**	**21,669**	**25,776**	**35,967**	**32,058**

N A: Not available
Source: RBI

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full form
BFSI	Banking, financial services and insurance
BSE	Bombay Stock Exchange
CCIL	Clearing Corporation of India Ltd
CD	Certificate of deposit
CP	Commercial paper
ECB	External commercial borrowing
EPFO	Employees' Provident Fund Organisation
FCCB	Foreign currency convertible bond
FII	Foreign institutional investor
FIMMDA	Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
G-Secs	Government securities
HDFC	Housing Development Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRFC	Indian Railway Finance Corporation
LIC HF	LIC Housing Finance
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NBFC	Non-banking finance company
NDS	Negotiated dealing system
NSE	National Stock Exchange
PFC	Power Finance Corporation
PGC	Power Grid Corporation
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
REC	Rural Electrification Corporation
SBI	State Bank of India
SDL	State development loan
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
T-Bill	Treasury bill

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