

INDIA

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE
POOREST 20% OF
PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE
IN INDIA?

490m

WHAT RESOURCES
ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$439.6bn

International

US\$185bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE
GOVERNMENT SPEND
PER PERSON?

PPP\$1,393

See Notes

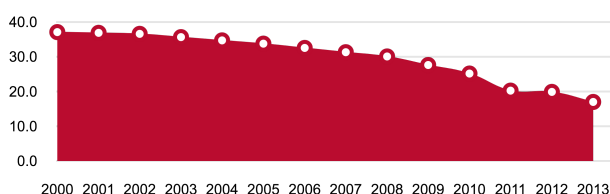
HOW DEEP IS
POVERTY?

3%

Depth of poverty

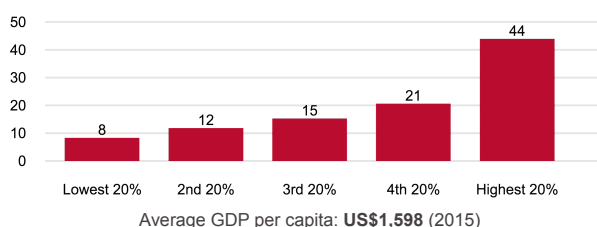
Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The distribution of income

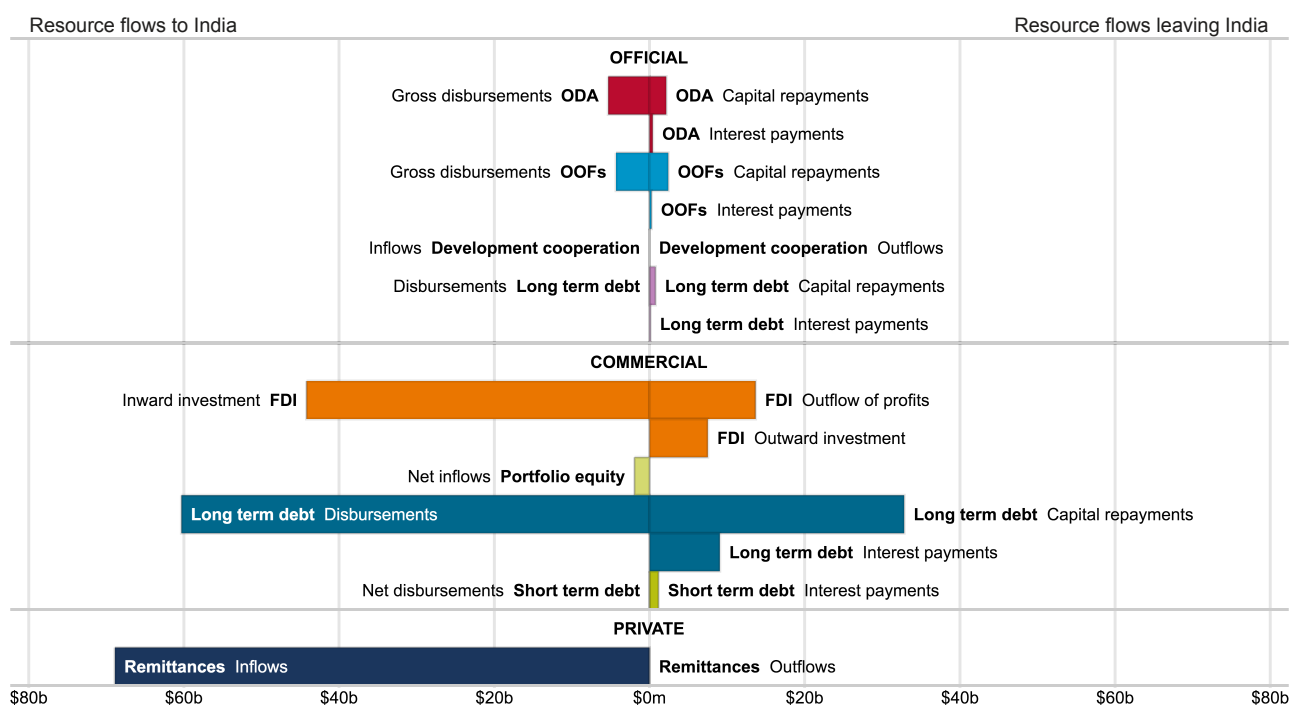
2011, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from India

Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$329bn	Revenue 100% of total US\$329bn	Tax Revenue 84% of total US\$277bn
		Other Revenue 16% of total US\$51bn

Financing

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$128bn	Net Domestic Finance 99% of total US\$126bn	Debt Securities 75% of total US\$96bn
		Other Accounts Payable 17% of total US\$22bn

Expenditure

2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$455bn	Capital Expenditure 14% of total US\$63bn
	Recurrent Expenditure 86% of total US\$392bn

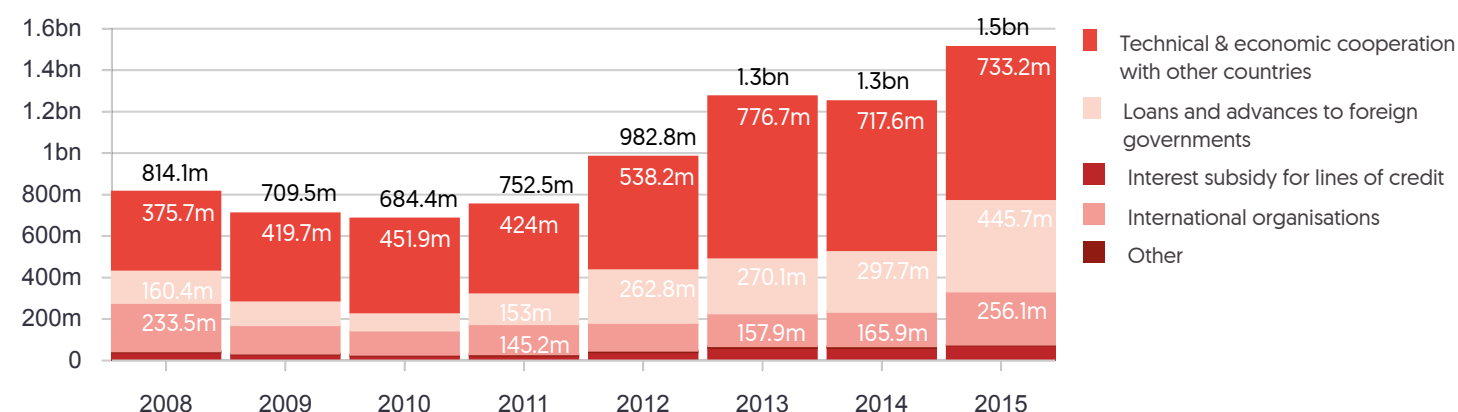
Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2013 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

India as a provider of development cooperation

We estimate development cooperation from India stood at US\$1.5 billion in 2015, levels had broadly increased over the last 6 years. Technical and economic cooperation is the largest component of development cooperation from India. The majority of country allocable technical and economic cooperation and loans and advances which India provides goes to neighbouring countries. India increased volumes of expenditure through international organisations in 2015 with levels reaching US\$256 million, this rise was driven in-part by a contribution to the New Development Bank. India considers government-supported concessional lines of credit as part of its development cooperation. They support Indian exports and productive investments in developing countries. The data in this profile captures interest subsidies for lines of credit, however does not show lines of credit expenditure.

Trends in development cooperation, 2008-2015

constant 2015 prices, US\$ billions



Technical and economic cooperation and loans and advances by recipient country, 2015

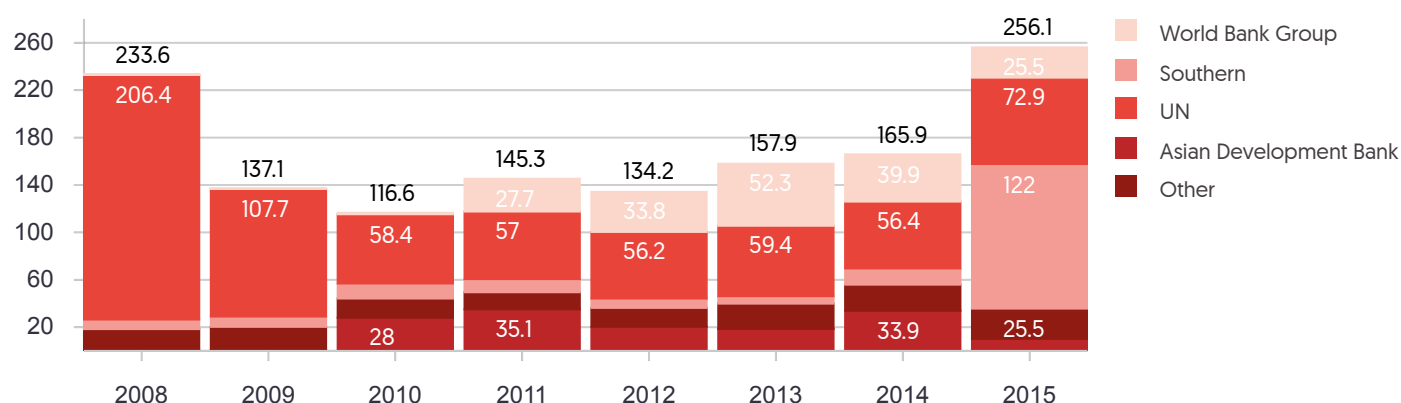
Constant 2015 prices, US\$ millions

Recipient country or region	Development Cooperation
Bhutan	773
Afghanistan	126.9
Sri Lanka	64.7
Nepal	46.6
African Countries	37.4
Bangladesh	25.2

Recipient country or region	Development Cooperation
Myanmar	17.2
Other Developing Countries	13.7
Maldives	7.2
Eurasian Countries	2.6
Latin American Countries	2.2
Mongolia	0.9

Contributions to international organisations, 2011-2015

Constant 2015 prices, US\$ millions.

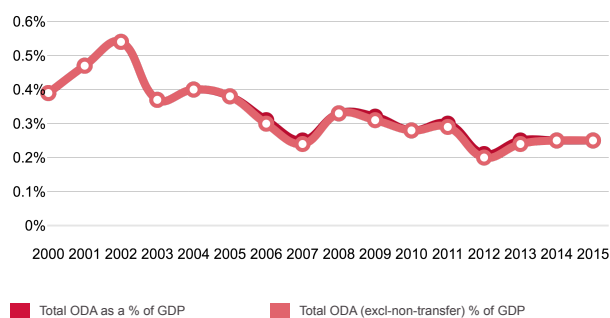


Note: data is sourced and compiled from the Union Budget of India. Data is converted from fiscal year to calendar year and exchanged from Indian Rupee to US\$ using IMF exchange rates and deflated to constant 2015 prices using IMF deflators.

India as a recipient of Official Development Assistance

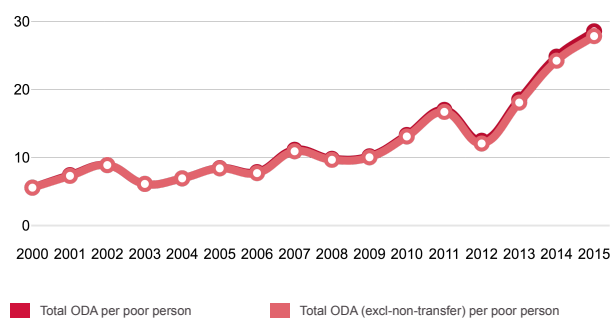
ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



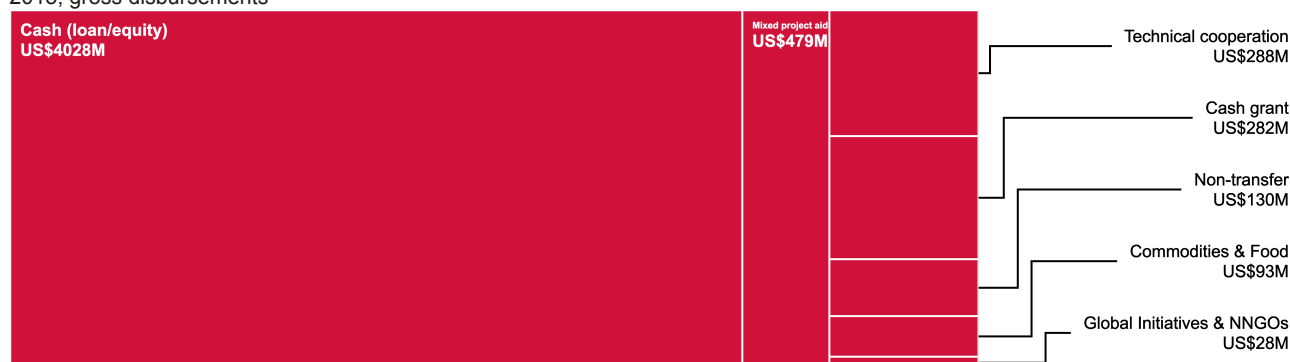
ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

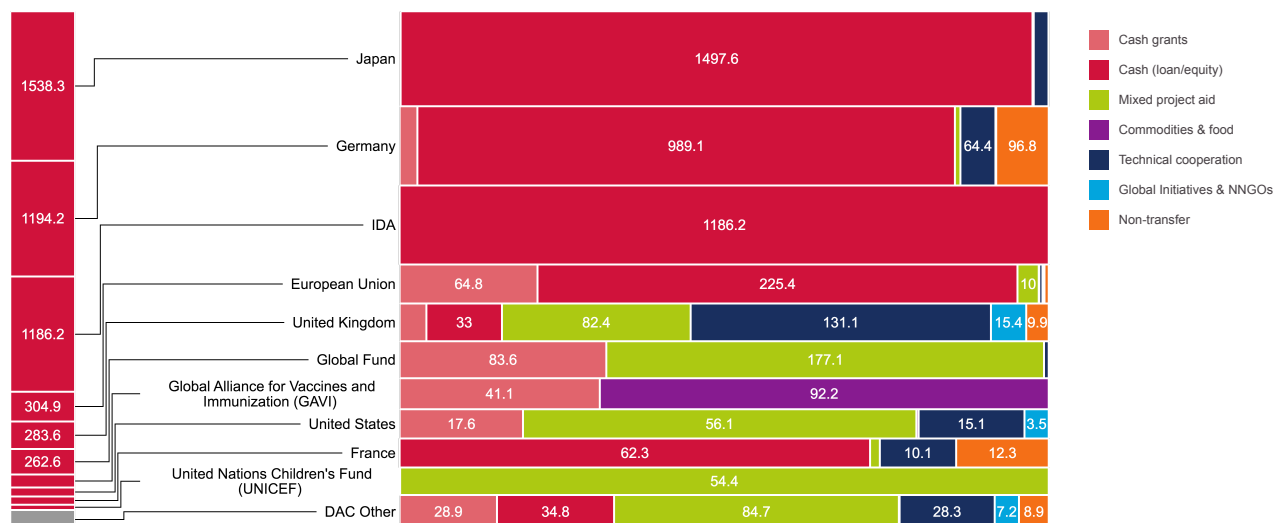


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



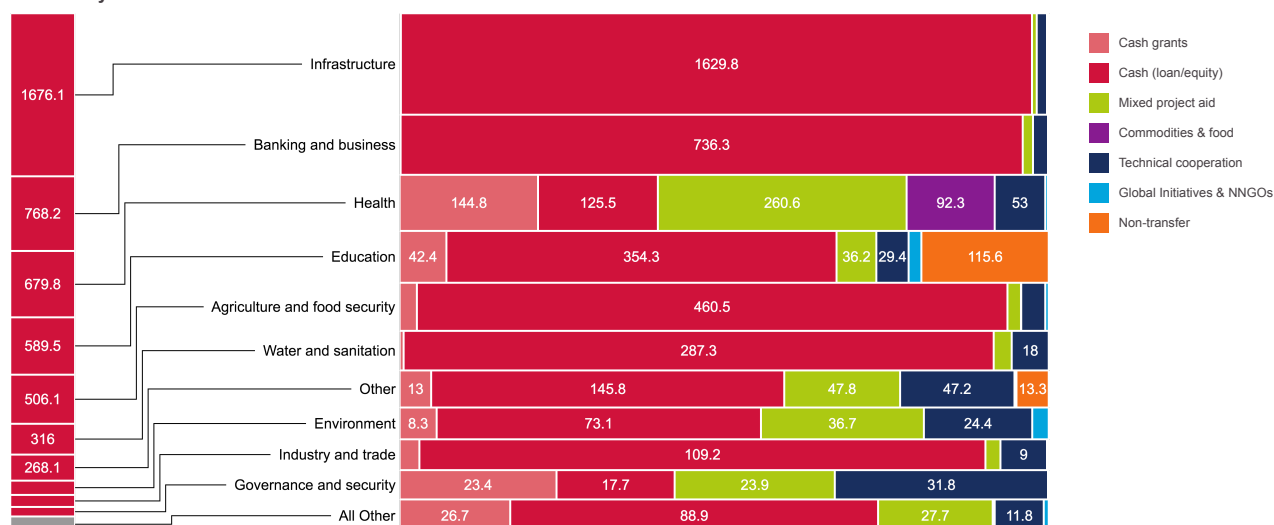
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

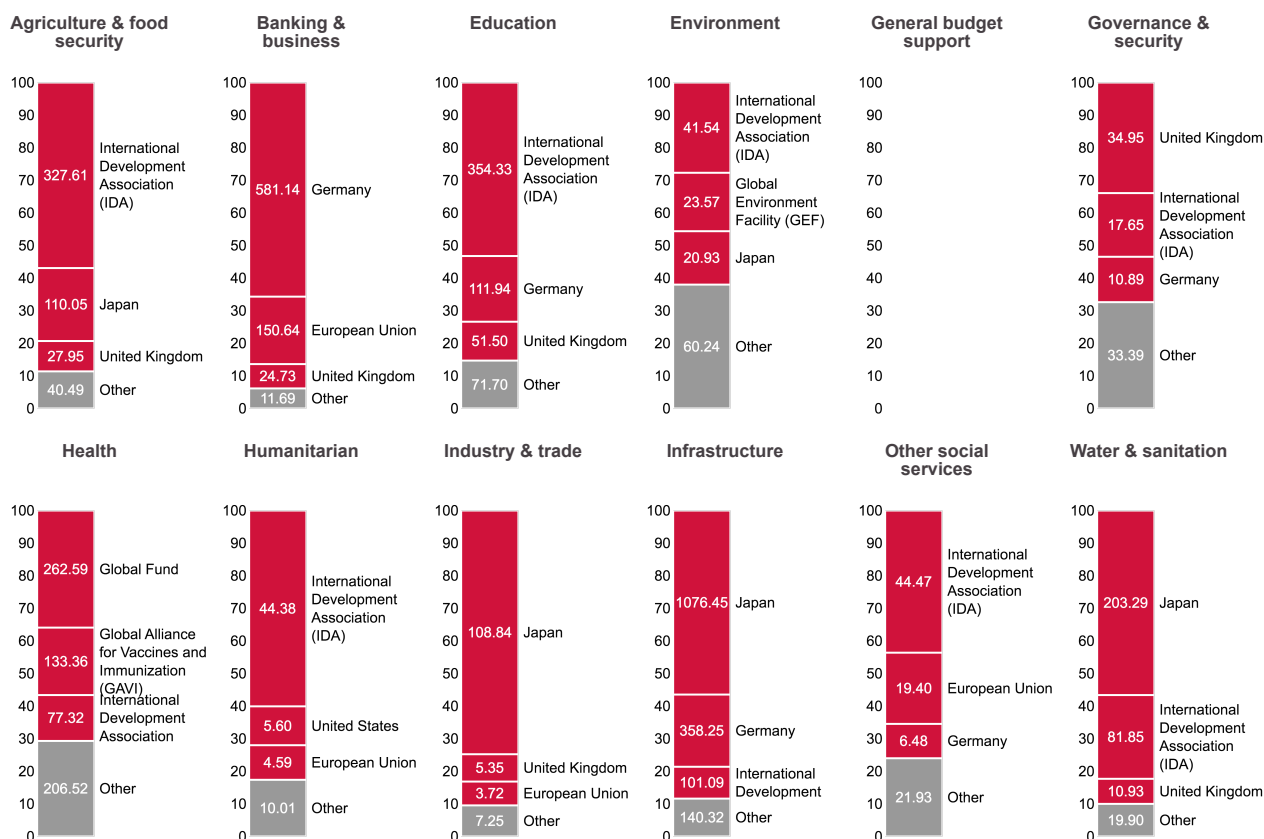
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.