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Economic Affairs Committee Newsletter

(Monthly update on India's socio-economic developments)

PHD Research Bureau

PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

EAC Newsletter
March 2016

The global macroeconomic landscape is currently going through a slowdown and turmoil characterized by weak growth of world output. The situation has been aggravated by declining prices of a number of commodities, with reduction in crude oil prices being the most visible of them, turbulent financial markets and volatile exchange rates. Nonetheless, India has registered a robust and steady pace of economic growth in the recent times.

The growth of GDP at 7.3% in Q3 of FY2015-16 is inspiring despite weak global activity which shows that with the recovery in the world economic scenario, there are better growth prospects for the Indian economy in the coming times.

Additionally, the economy's other macroeconomic parameters like inflation, fiscal deficit and current account balance are improving. Wholesale price inflation has been in negative territory for more than a year and the all-important consumer prices inflation has declined to nearly half compared to previous years.

However, India's exports are slowing down owing to weak growth in advanced and emerging economies. As imports have also declined, trade and current account deficits continue to be moderate. Growth in agriculture has been poor due to two successive years of less than-normal monsoon rains. Saving and investment rates are showing hardly any signs of revival. The rupee has depreciated vis-à-vis the US dollar but has appreciated against a number of other major currencies. Still there is ample scope for major macro-economic indicators to revive in the coming times.

According to the Economic Survey 2015-16, the Indian economy stands out as a haven of macroeconomic stability, resilience and optimism and can be expected to register GDP growth that could be in the range of 7% to 7.75 % in the coming year. With focus on reforms in key sectors coupled with stable macroeconomic conditions, the above growth prospect for the economy in the next year appears achievable.

The government also presented the Railway Budget 2016-17 which is a pragmatic budget with well-defined strategies and stresses on modernization, employment generation, freight movement, socio-economic welfare and private participation.

The Union Budget presented recently by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley ji, has touched the ground and its focus on rural India would go a long way to generate demand in the economy and give a push to overall growth and development of the country.

The nine pillars of Union Budget viz. Agriculture, rural sector, health sector, education skills and job creation, infrastructure and investments, financial sector reforms, governance and ease of business, fiscal discipline, and tax reform to reduce compliance burden are inspiring and will not only fuel economic growth but increase India's competitiveness

Going ahead, given the focus of the budget on rural sector and infrastructure development, the economy is expected to get a boost in demand especially rural demand which will scale up economic growth in the coming times.

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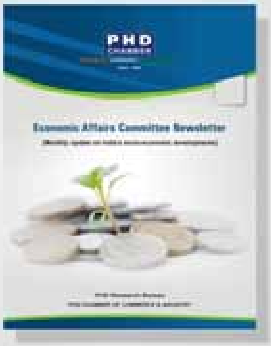
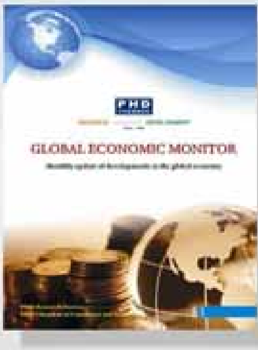


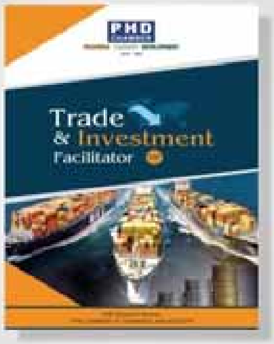
EAC - 1st week of every month

Economic Affairs Committee (EAC) issues a comprehensive newsletter on the economic and social developments in the economy in a particular month. The report provides a concise view of the movements in lead indicators in that month and in the coming times.



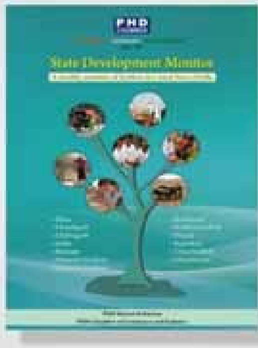
GEM -2nd week of every month

Global Economic Monitor (GEM) aims to disseminate information on latest updates on global macro-economic indicators including growth, inflation, trade, markets, commodities, unemployment, policy developments and publications of international organization



TIFS – 3rd week of every month

Trade and Investment Facilitator (TIF) aims to provide information on recent developments in India's foreign trade, foreign investments, policy developments, bilateral economic relations, trade agreements, WTO among others.



SDM – 4th week of every month

State Development Monitor captures the developments on various fronts such as economic, health, infrastructure, rural economy and tourism in central and northern states of India.

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Warm regards

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1. Indian economy so far

1.1 Growth

January 2016 IIP stands at (-)1.5%- Growth in industry output, as measured in terms of IIP, for the month of January 2016 is estimated at (-)1.5 % as compared with -1.2% during December 2015. The cumulative growth for the period Apr-January 2016 stands at 2.7% as compared to 2.7% in the corresponding period of the previous year. The growth in the three sectors mining, manufacturing and electricity in January 2016 stands at 1.2%, -2.8% and 6.6% respectively as compared to 2.7%, -2.18% and 3.1% in December 2015.

January Core Infra grows at 2.9%- The core infrastructure grows to 2.9% (Y-O-Y) in January 2016 in comparison to 0.9% in December, 2015. The combined Index of Eight Core Industries stands at 180.7 in January 2016 with a growth rate of 2.9% in January 2016 as compared to 2.3% in January 2015. Crude oil and Natural gas registered a growth rate of (-) 4.6% and (-) 15.3% respectively in the month of January 2016.

1.2 Inflation

February 2016 CPI inflation grows at 5.18%- The all India general CPI (Combined) for February 2016 stands at 5.18% as compared to 5.69% in January 2015. The inflation rates for rural and urban areas for February 2016 are 5.97% and 4.3% as compared to 6.48% and 4.81% respectively, for January 2015.

February 2016 WPI inflation stands at (-)0.91%- Driven by the decrease in the prices of onions, wheat, pulses, vegetables, inflation decreased to (-)0.91% (Y-O-Y) for the month of January 2016 as compared to (-)0.90% (Y-O-Y) for the month of January 2016. The Index for Wholesale Prices for the month of January 2016 declined by 1% to 174.0 (provisional) from 175.7 (provisional) for the previous month.

1.3 External sector

CAD narrowed to 1.3% of GDP in Q3 2015-16- India's current account deficit (CAD) stands at US$ 7.1 billion (1.3 per cent of GDP) in Q3 of 2015-16, which is lower than US$ 7.7 billion (1.5 per cent of GDP) in Q3 of 2014-15 and US$ 8.7 billion (1.7 per cent of GDP) in the preceding quarter. The contraction in CAD was primarily on account of a lower trade deficit (US$ 34.0 billion) than in Q3 of last year (US$ 38.6 billion) and US$ 37.4 billion in the preceding quarter.

Merchandise exports decline by (-) 5.7% in February 2016- India's exports for the month of February 2016 stands at around USD 21 billion as compared to USD 22 billion in February 2015 registering a growth of around (-) 5.7%. During February 2016, the imports are registered at USD 27.3 billion as compared to USD 29 billion in February 2015, registering a growth of (-) 5 %. The balance of trade stands at around USD (-)6.5 billion during February 2016 as compared to USD(-)6.7 billion for February 2015.

January, 2016 Services Exports stands at USD 12.5 billion- India's services exports for the month of January 2016 stand at around USD 12.6 billion and services imports stand at USD 6.8 billion in January 2016. The trade balance in services stands at USD 5.7 billion for the month of January 2016.

Net FII investments stands at about (-) USD 2001 million in Feb 2016- The net FII investments in the month of February 2016 stands at (-) USD 2001 million as against (-) USD 8814 million in January 2016. The net FII investments registered a y-o-y growth of around (-) 150% in February 2016 over investments of about USD 3966 million in February 2015. The net FII investments registered a growth of about (-) 262% in January 2016 (Y-O-Y).

FDI during H1, 2015 rises by 13%-The FDI equity inflow for the month of September 2015 is US$2.9bn as against US$2.7bn in September 2014, posting a growth (Y-o-Y) of 8.2%. The growth in FDI equity inflows stands at around 74% in August 2015, (-) 43% in July 2015, 6.6% in June 2015 and 6.8% in May 2015.

1.4 Fiscal scenario

January 2016 fiscal deficit at around 95.8% of actuals to BEs-The gross fiscal deficit of the Central government stands at 85.8% of the actuals to budget estimates at the end of January 2016 as compared to 107% of the actuals to budget estimates in the corresponding period of the previous year. The primary deficit was registered at 191.6% of the actuals to budget estimates at the end of January 2016 as compared to 245.6% of the actuals to budget estimates during corresponding period of the previous year.

Government's total public debt increases by 3% in Q3 of FY2016- The total public debt (excluding liabilities under the 'Public Account') of the Government provisionally increased to Rs. 5,526,310 crore at end-December 2015 from Rs. 5,366,258 crore at end-September 2015. This represented a quarter-on-quarter (QoQ) increase of 3% (provisional) compared with an increase of 1.2% in the previous quarter (Q 2 FY 16).

Indirect Tax Revenue (Provisional) collections during November 2015 increased by 24.3% as compared with collections made in November 2014-In November 2015, indirect tax revenue (provisional) collections increased by 24.3% compared with collections made in November 2014 and cumulatively, in April-November 2015, indirect tax collections increased by 34.3% over the collections made during the same period last year. Overall, in monetary terms, the indirect tax revenue (provisional) collections increased to Rs. 44,475 crore in November 2014 to Rs. 55,297 crore during November 2015.

1.5 Monetary scenario

Gross Bank Credit grows at 9.5% in January 2016- Gross bank credit grows at 9.5% in the month of January 2016 as against 9.2% in the month of December 2015. The gross bank credit growth stands at 9.6% during January 2015. On a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis, non-food bank credit increased by 9.8% in January 2016 as against 9.3% in December 2015. Credit to agriculture and allied activities increased by 13.4% in January 2016 as compared to around 13% in December 2015.

ECBs stand at US$ 3 bn during December 2015- Indian firms have raised about US$ 3 billion through external commercial borrowings (ECBs) in the month of December 2015 as against US$ 3.2 billion in November 2015 by automatic and approval route. The borrowings stood at US$ 3 billion in December 2015 as compared to US$ 0.6 billion in December 2014.

2. Major policy pronouncements

Highlights of Union Budget 2016-17- Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley presented his third Annual Budget 2016-17. With an eye on supporting the small tax-payer and the small investor, the Hon'ble Minister announced a number of schemes and small income tax exemptions. With a total plan outlay of Rs. 706248 crores, this year's budget Fiscal deficit is targeted at 3.5% of GDP. Further 100% FDI through FIPB route in marketing of food products and manufactured in India is an encouraging announcement for the food processing sector. Total proposed outlay on infrastructure in 2016-17 is Rs. 2,21,246 crore which will boost domestic demand and generate employment in the country. It is an optimistic and an inclusive budget majorly covering Rural India, Taxation, Agriculture and farmer's welfare, social sector including healthcare, education skills and job creation, financial sector reforms, among others.

Highlights of Economic Survey 2015-16- The Economic Survey 2015-16 has been released by the Ministry of Finance. Majorly the direction of the Economic Survey is indicating towards a healthy and a robust growth potential for India. The global macroeconomic landscape is currently going through a slowdown and turmoil characterized by weak growth of world output. Nonetheless, India has registered a robust and steady pace of economic growth in 2015-16. Additionally, its other macroeconomic parameters like inflation, fiscal deficit and current account balance are improving. Wholesale price inflation has been in negative territory for more than a year and the all-important consumer prices inflation has declined to nearly half compared to previous years. However, India's exports are slowing down owing to weak growth in advanced and emerging economies. Still there is ample scope for major macro-economic indicators to revive in the coming times. The Indian economy stands out as a haven of macroeconomic stability, resilience and optimism and can be expected to register GDP growth that could be in the range of 7% to 7.75 % in the coming year. With focus on reforms in key sectors coupled with stable macroeconomic conditions, the above growth prospect for the economy in the next year appears achievable.

Highlights of Railway Budget 2016-17- The Railway Budget 2016-17 has focussed on employment and shall generate 23 crore many days by 2018-19 of which 9 crore man-days are envisaged in FY17-18 and 14 crore in FY18-19. The formulation of three pillars of strategy viz. new sources of revenues, new norms and new structures shall be government's focus this year. The government has allocated Rs.8.5 lakh crore to be spent on modernization of railways in the next 5 years. The government has also announced introduction of very modern train systems called train sets, up lifts and escalators at major stations, preparation of 5-year corporate safety plan, modern track structures, paperless working in material management which will provide state of the art infrastructure to the people. These along with digitized mapping of land records of railways, introduction of SMART Coaches and on-board services such as entertainment, local cuisines, Wi-Fi etc will facilitate modernization of the Railways. Three train services have been announced namely Humsafar, Tejas and UDAY for the reserved passengers. Bringing in broad-gauge network in certain North-eastern states will help in improving their connectivity in the country, thus leading to growth of services sectors such as tourism in these states. The Rail Budget focuses on women safety as the budget proposes reserved middle bays in coaches along with all India helpline numbers and CCTV surveillance at 311 stations.

The Union Cabinet approves Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)- The Union Cabinet chaired by our Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the Proposal for Notification of Commitments under the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of World Trade Organization (WTO), ratification and acceptance of the Instrument of Acceptance of Protocol of TFA to the WTO Secretariat and constitution of the National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF). The Trade Facilitation Agreement contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. These objectives are in consonance with India's "Ease of Doing Business" initiative. The Trade Facilitation Agreement shall enter into force for the notified members upon acceptance by two-third WTO Members.

RBI releases working group report on introducing interest rate options- The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Reserve Bank on Financial markets, at its meeting held on April 21, 2015 had constituted a Working Group to comprehensively look into all relevant issues and give recommendations on the framework for introduction of Interest Rate Options in India. The key recommendations of the Group are simple call and put Options, caps, floors, collars and swaptions may be permitted. Complex structures may be introduced subsequently. Both OTC as well as exchange traded options may be introduced. While in the OTC segment only European options may be permitted, both American and European structures may be permitted on Exchanges.

RBI clarifies regulatory relaxations for start-ups- Attention of Authorised Dealer Category - I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign currency accounts by a person resident in India) Regulations, 2000, notified by the Reserve Bank vide Notification No. FEMA. 10 (R) /2015-RB dated January 21, 2016, as amended from time to time. Pursuant to Sixth Bi-Monthly Monetary Policy Statement for 2015-16, Reserve Bank of India vide Press Release dated February 2, 2016, had announced that in case of start-ups, to facilitate ease of doing business, certain permissible transactions under the existing regime shall be clarified. One of the issues relate to the start-ups accepting payment on behalf of overseas subsidiaries. In this connection, it is clarified as under by RBI that a start-up in India with an overseas subsidiary is permitted to open foreign currency account abroad to pool the foreign exchange earnings out of the exports/sales made by the concerned start-up. The overseas subsidiary of the start-up is also permitted to pool its receivables arising from the transactions with the residents in India as well as the transactions with the non-residents abroad into the said foreign currency account opened abroad in the name of the start-up and the balances in the said foreign currency account as due to the Indian start-up should be repatriated to India within a period as applicable to realisation of export proceeds (currently nine months); among others.

Government extended e-Tourist Visa scheme to 37 more countries- The e-Tourist Visa (e-TV) facility will be extended to 37 more countries. The total count of countries under the scheme will become 150. The new 37 countries included in e-Tourist Visa scheme are Albania, Austria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Comoros, Cote d'lvoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Namibia, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Trinidad & Tobago, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Rajya Sabha clears Real Estate Bill- The Rajya Sabha passed the Real Estate Regulator Bill, which will help regulate the sector and bring in clarity for both buyers and developers. The bill establishes the State Real Estate Regulatory Authority for that particular state as the government body to be approached for redressal of grievances against any builder. This will happen once every state ratifies this Act and establishes a state authority on the lines set up in the law. This law vests authority on the real estate regulator to govern both residential and commercial real estate transactions.

RBI releases guidelines on participation of Standalone Primary Dealers in the exchange traded currency futures- The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines permitting standalone Primary Dealers (PDs) to participate in the exchange traded currency futures on approved stock exchanges subject to adherence to certain risk control measures and without diluting their existing obligations in the G-sec market. This is expected to diversify the participation profile in the currency futures market and to further deepen the market.

Government notified interest rates on various Small Savings Schemes for the Q1 2016-17- The interest rates on various Small Savings Schemes (SSS) are recalculated from the year 2012-13 and notified in the month of March every year. This is being done in line with the recommendations of the Shyamala Gopinath Committee to ensure that the interest rates of Small Savings Schemes are market linked. As notified on 16th February, 2016, instead of annual resetting of interest rates for the next financial year, the interest rates from now on will be reset every quarter based on the G-Sec yields of the previous three months. Consequently, the interest rates for various Small Savings Schemes were recalculated with reference to the G-Sec yields of equivalent maturity for the months December 2015 to February 2016. Based on this calculation, the interest rates on various Small Savings Schemes for the 1st quarter of 2016-17 have been notified by the Government of India.

PM launched Setu Bharatam project- The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji launched Setu Bharatam, one of his government's most ambitious projects, to make all national highways free of railway crossings by 2019 by building rail over bridges (ROBs) and rail under bridges (RUBs).

Lok Sabha passes Railway Budget- The Lok Sabha recently passed the Railway Budget for 2016-17 after the Hon'ble Railway Minister, Mr. Suresh Prabhu assured the Lower House that monies would be found to finance the colossal capital plan of ₹1.21 lakh crore. Breaking away from the average capital expenditure of ₹48,100 crore between 2009 and 2014, the Railways Budget has pegged its investments at double the average of previous years — a feat never achieved earlier.

Cabinet approves licence extension for 28 oil & gas fields- The Cabinet has approved extending licences of 28 small- and medium-sized oil and gas fields. Production sharing contracts (PSCs) have been extended till economic life of the asset.

India, Australia ink pact to avoid double social security contribution- India has entered into a social security agreement with Australia under which employees of India deputed to Australia and vice versa will not have to make double social security contribution. With this, Australia has become the 14th country with which India has a social security agreement in force. The others in the list include Korea, Finland, Sweden, Czech Republic, Hungry, Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland.

Interest rate on Public Provident Fund (PPF) cut to 8.1% from 8.7%- The government has slashed interest rates payable on small savings including PPF and Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP) in a bid to align them closer to market rates. As a part of its February 16 decision to revise interest rates on small savings every quarter, the interest rate on Public Provident Fund (PPF) scheme will be cut to 8.1% for the period April 1 to June 30, from 8.7% at present. Similarly, the interest rate on KVP will be cut to 7.8% from 8.7%.

3. Other key developments

Manufacturing PMI holds at 51.1 in Feb- Despite improved manufacturing conditions – new orders accelerated at a five-month high – the Nikkei India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) in February remained constant at January's level of 51.1.

Installed solar power capacity touches 5,000 MW in January- The installed capacity of solar power crossed 5,000 MW in January and expressed confidence that the target of 18,000 MW would be achieved by 2017-end.

Mumbai, Delhi In List of Cities With Super-Rich- According to a report by Knight Frank Wealth, Mumbai and Delhi are currently 21 and 33 on a list of 97 cities in the world ranked for Ultra High Net Worth Individuals and in the next 10 years, they are expected to move to number 14 and 29 respectively.

Foreign investments in India's services sector rise nearly 86%- According to DIPP, FDI inflows into the services sector grew by 85.5% to $4.25 billion (nearly Rs 28,573.81 crore) in April-December period as the government is taking steps to improve ease of doing business and attract foreign investments.

Fitch maintains India's growth forecast at 7.5%- Fitch has maintained its growth forecast for India at 7.5% this fiscal and growth is expected to gradually accelerate to 7.7% in 2016-17 and 7.9% in 2017-18. However, 8% growth will remain elusive in the short term.

Steel consumption drops in February- India's domestic steel consumption in February fell for the first time in the last three months by almost 2% to 6.84 million tonnes. However, steel imports last month fell marginally by 0.1% to 0.91 million tonnes (mt) compared with January 2016, but the decline was much steeper at 7.3% compared with the same month last year.

Gems, jewellery exports dip 14.5%- According to the data by Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, gems and jewellery exports declined 14.5% to $ 25.95 billion during the first 10 months of the current fiscal due to slowdown in global demand. In the April-January period of last fiscal, the exports stood at $30.35 billion.

No signs of sharp turnaround in economy in FY17: Crisil- According to Crisil, there are no signs of the Indian economy sharply rebounding in the next financial year as the fiscal policy remains restrictive. The rating agency states that the economy needs support from an accommodative monetary policy and less restrictive fiscal policy plus structural reforms to have a turnaround.

Car exports from India decline nearly 4% in Apr-Feb period- Passenger car shipments from India declined 3.71% to 4,84,602 units in April-February period of this fiscal due to challenges in top export markets like Algeria, Europe and neighbouring countries.

Pharmaceutical sector posts 12% growth in Feb: Report- According to a Pharmaceutical Report, the domestic pharmaceutical market grew at 12% y-o-y in February, broadly in line with the average of 12.9% since April 2015, primarily due to steady volumes, sustained healthy price hikes and new launches.

Exports from SEZs dip 1.8% in April-Dec 2015- Exports from special economic zones (SEZs) declined 1.9% year-on-year to ₹3.41 lakh crore in April-December 2015. In 2014-15 too, exports from these zones fell 6.1% to ₹4.63 lakh crore.

60,000 new companies registered in Apr-Dec- More than 60,000 new companies were registered in the country in the first nine months of the current fiscal. The 60,489 new companies had authorised capital of ₹11,986 crore. About 64,395 companies were registered in the entire last fiscal, 2014-15.

India to outperform emerging markets in 2016: Morgan Stanley survey-_According to a survey conducted by Morgan Stanley, India is expected to outperform emerging markets in 2016 although there is a considerable weakening of conviction among investors regarding the country compared with that in the second half of last year.

In a nutshell

India is bright spot in the global economic system, projected to grow at a robust pace in the times to come. The macro-economy is stable, founded on the government's commitment to fiscal consolidation and low inflation. For a sustained growth over the next few decades requires timely implementation of the reforms agenda even though continuing sensitivity to shocks can derail growth, given that the world environment is far from conducive to sustained high growth. If the reforms agenda is implemented effectively at the grass root level, we should expect to see the economy progressing rapidly with increased presence in the world economic system in the coming times.

Given the realistic and ground-touching budget announced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, we expect the economy to register high growth of nearly 8% or higher in the coming years.

The lead economic and financial indicators so far…

S. No	Components	December	January	February
1.	IIP Growth	(-)1.3%	(-)1.5%	-
2	Export Growth	(-)14.7%	(-)13.6%	(-)5.7%
3	WPI Inflation Y-O-Y growth	(-)0.73%	(-)0.9%	(-)0.9%
4	CPI inflation (combined)	5.61%	5.69%	5.18%
5	Gold (10 GRMS)	24994^	26575^^	29181^^^
6	Crude Oil (1 BBL)	2431#	2282##	2255###
7	BSE Sensex	26118!	24871!!	23002!!!
8	Exchange rate average (INR/ 1 USD)	66.2*	66.2**	68.4***
9	Repo rate	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%
10	CRR	4%	4%	4%
11	10 year Bond yield	7.7366%	7.9270%	7.6932%
12	Base rate	9.30-9.70%	9.30% - 9.70%	9.30% - 9.70%

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from various sources, ^Data pertains to 31st December 2015, ^^Data pertains to 29th January 2016, ^^^ Data pertains to 29th February 2016, #Data pertains to 31st December 2015, ##Data pertains to 29th January 2016, ### Data pertains to 29th February 2016, !Data pertains to 31st December 2015, !!Data pertains to 29th January 2016,!!!Data pertains to 29th February 2016, *Data pertains to 31st December 2015, ** Data pertains to 29th January 2016, *** Data pertains to 29th February 2016

India: Statistical snapshot

Indicators	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
GDP at FC - Constant prices Rs Bn	45161	49185	52475	54821	91698	9827089*’	2579701*’’
GDP at FC - Constant prices growth YOY (%)	8.6	8.9	6.7	4.5	6.6	7.2*’	7.3*’’
GDP at MP-current prices Rs. Bn	64778	77841	90097	101133	113550	11550240*’	2640568**’’
Agriculture growth	0.8	8.6	5.0	1.4	3.7	0.2*	(-)1.1*’’
Industry growth	10.2	8.3	6.7	0.8	1.2	6.6*	11.1*’’
Services growth	8.0	7.5	4.9	7.0	4.6	10.2*	9.3*’’
Consumption (% YOY)	8.4	8.2	8.9	5.2	4.7	-	-
Private consumption (% YOY)	7.4	8.7	9.3	5.5	6.2	6.3	-
Gross domestic savings as % of GDP	33.7	34.0	31.4	30.1	30.5	30.6”’	-
Gross Fixed Capital Formation as % of GDP	31.7	30.9	31.8	30.4	28.3	30.0**	30.4*’’
Gross fiscal deficit of Centre as a % GDP	6.5	4.8	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.1’’	3.9
Gross fiscal deficit of states as a % GDP	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.3’’	-
Gross fiscal deficit of Centre & states as a % GDP	9.3	6.9	8.1	7.2	6.7	6.6’’	-
Merchandise exports (US$Bn)	178.3	250.8	305.7	300.2	312.35	310.5	20.7^^^
Growth in exports	-2.6	40.6	21.9	-1.8	3.98	(-)1.2	(-)5.7^^^
Imports (US$Bn)	287.6	369.4	489.1	490.3	450.94	447.5	27.3^^^
Growth in imports (YOY)	-3.9	28.5	32.4	0.2	-8.1	-0.59	(-)5^^^
Trade deficit (US$Bn)	109.3	118.6	183.4	190.1	138.6	137	6.5^^^
Net invisibles US$Bn	80.0	79.3	111.6	107.5	115.0	118.1	-
Current account deficit US$Bn	38.4	48.1	78.2	88.2	32.4	10.1	7.1^^
Current account deficit as % of GDP	3.2	2.6	4.2	4.8	1.7	1.3~~	1.3^^
Net capital account US$Bn	53.4	60	67.8	94.2	33.3^^	11.8	6.5^^
Overall balance of payments US$Bn	-13.4	-13.1	12.8	3.8	15.5^^	6.9	-4.1^^
Foreign exchange reserves US$Bn	279.1	304.8	294.9	292.04	304.22	316.2 ~	353.41 ~~~
External debt - Short term US$Bn	52.3	65	78.2	96.7	89.2``	86.4```	84.7&&&
External debt - Long term US$Bn	208.7	240.9	267.5	293.4	351.4``	376.4```	
External debt - US$Bn	260.9	305.9	345.8	392.1	441``	462```	-
Money supply growth	16.9	16.1	13.5	13.6	13.2	11.1&&	12&
Bank credit growth	17.1	21.2	16.8	13.5	14	8.6	-
WPI inflation	3.8	9.6	8.9	7.4	5.7#	2.1	(-)0.91^^^
CPI inflation	12.4	10.4	6.0	10.2	9.8	6.4	5.18^^^
Exchange rate Rs/US$ annual average	47.4	45.6	47.9	54.4	60.68	61.14	66.50@@

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from various sources, *Data pertains to Provisional Estimates of National Income 2014-15 from MOSPI, ’’ Handbook of Statistics of Indian Economy 2014-15 from RBI, ”’ Data pertains to Annual Report of RBI 2013-14, *’ Data pertains to GVA at Basic prices in 2014-15 from Provisional Estimates of National Income of MOSPI, based on the new methodology of the Government, *’’ Data pertains to GVA at Basic Prices at constant prices for Q3 2015-16, **’’ Data pertains to GVA at Basic Prices at constant prices for Q3 2015-16, ”’Data pertains to the new Series Estimates from economic survey 2014-15, ** Data pertains to Provisional estimates of National income, 2014-15, MOSPI, ***Data pertains to Q2 2014-15. ^^Data pertains to India’s Balance of payment Q3 2015-16 from RBI, ^^^Data pertains to February 2016, ``India’s external debt end Dec 2013 from RBI, ``` Data pertains to end Dec 2014 from RBI, , # Data pertains to Mar 2013, ~ Data as on week ending 27th March, 2015 from RBI, ~~ Data pertains to 2014-15 from the Economic Survey, ~~~Data as on week ending 11th March 2016 from RBI, & Projections from RBI for FY2016 from October 2015 RBI Bulletin, && Data pertains to March 2015, &&& External debt at end March 2015, @@ Data pertains to 21st March 2016 from RBI, @@@Data pertains to February 2015, #Data pertains to November 2014.

About the PHD Chamber

PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, a leading Industry Chamber of India, ever since its inception in 1905, has been an active participant in the India Growth Story through its Advocacy Role for the Policy Makers and Regulators of the Country. Regular interactions, Seminars, Conference and Conclaves allow healthy and constructive discussions between the Government, Industry and International Agencies bringing out the Vitals for Growth. As a true representative of the Industry with a large membership base of 48000 direct and indirect members, PHD Chamber has forged ahead leveraging its legacy with the Industry knowledge across sectors (58 Industry verticals being covered through Expert Committees), a deep understanding of the Economy at large and the populace at the micro level.

At a Global level we have been working with the Embassies and High Commissions in India to bring in the International Best Practices and Business Opportunities.

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