

ECONOMIC & BUSINESS MOMENTUM (EBM) INDEX

November 2021

PHD RESEARCH BUREAU PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY



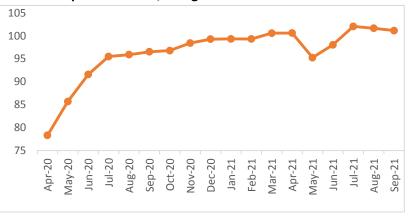
The PHDCCI Economic and Business Momentum (EBM) Index

On a monthly basis, PHDCCI Economic and Business Momentum (EBM) Index has shown steady recovery from the lows of 78.3 for April 2020 to 85.7 for May 2020, 91.6 for June 2020, 95.5 for July 2020, 95.9 for August 2020, 96.5 for September 2020, 96.8 for October 2020, 98.4 for November 2020, 99.3 for December 2020, 99.3 for January 2021, 99.3 for February 2021, 100.6 for March 2021, 100.6 for April 2021, 95.3 for May 2021, 98.0 for June 2021, 102.1 for July 2021, 101.7 for August 2021 and 101.1 for September 2021.

PHDCCI EBM Index is a composite index of 25 lead economic and business indicators with base year at 2018-19=100. The composite index combines several indicators into one single concise statistics. Weights were assigned to the 25 high frequency indicators using standard deviation. The EBM Index considers the demand and supply parameters to present a broad perspective of the economy.

The EBM index during September 2020 stood at 96.5 as compared to 97.4 for September 2019, whereas the EBM index during September 2021 stood at 101.1. Strong recovery has been observed in Export merchandise, FDI inflows, SENSEX (Daily Average) and Services Exports in September 2021 from the lows of September 2020.

Chart-1: Weighted Average of 25 economic indicators from April 2020 to September 2021; Using base 2018-19=100



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index

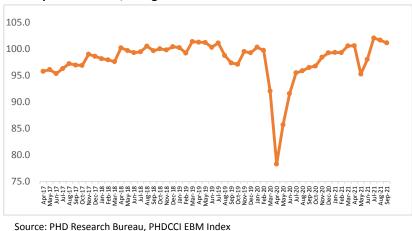
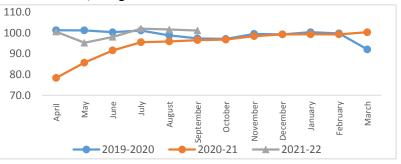


Chart-2: Weighted Average of 25 economic indicators from April 2017 to September 2021; Using base 2018-19=100

Chart-3: Weighted Average of 25 economic indicators: 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22; Using base 2018-19=100



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index



The average EBM index for the FY 2020-21 stands at 94.7 as compared to 99.0 of corresponding FY 2019-20. On the back of the series of stimulus announcements by the Government in last many guarters under the AatmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 along with the calibrated measures undertaken by the RBI and a demand boosting Union continuous Budget 2021-22, improvement have been witnessed in the EBM for the period of FY 2021. As of September 2021, the average EBM for FY2022 stands at 99.8.

The PHDCCI EBM Index recorded improvement significant from the average of 85.2 in Q1 FY 2020-21 to 96.0 in Q2 FY 2020-21 to 98.2 in Q3 FY 2020-21 to 99.7 in Q4 FY 2020-21. The average of Q1 FY 2021-22 stood at 98.0, which shows a significant recovery as compared to 85.2 for Q1 FY 2020-21. The average of Q2 FY 2021-22 stood at 101.6 as compared to 98 in Q2 FY 2021-22.

The proactive reforms undertaken by the Government in last many quarters have pulled the economy from the low growth of (-)24.4% in Q1 FY2020-21 (-)7.4% in Q2 FY2020-21 to 0.5% in Q3 FY2020-21, 1.6% in Q4 FY2020-21 and 20.1% in Q1 FY2021-22. The correlation between quarterly trend of EBM index and GDP growth rate is very high at 0.8. On the basis of recent movement of PHDCCI EBM index, PHD Chamber projects GDP growth at 8-10% for Q2 FY 2021-22 and at 10.25% for the full FY 2021-22.

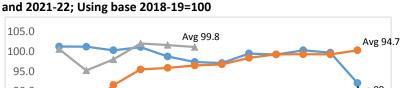
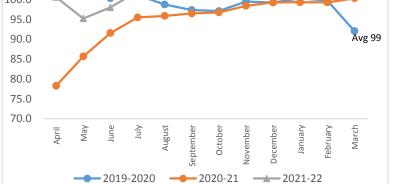
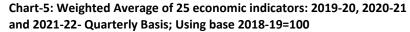
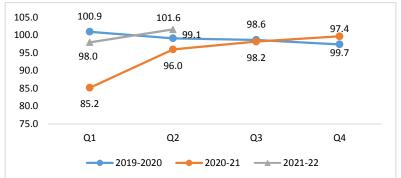


Chart-4: Weighted Average of 25 economic indicators: 2019-20, 2020-21



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index





Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index

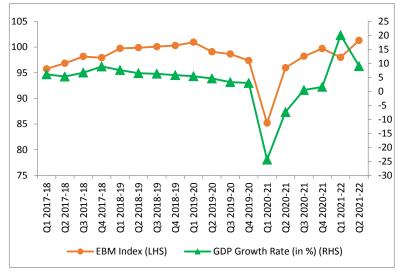


Chart-6: Movement of GDP growth and EBM Index: Quarterly Trend

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index, Q2 FY 2021-22 GDP figures is estimated by PHD Chamber



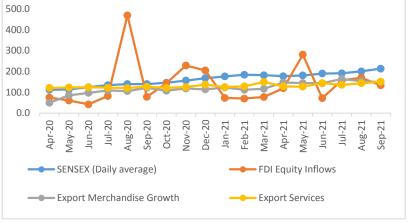
Out of the 25 lead economic and business indicators, 19 have shown a remarkable improvement in September 2021 as compared to September 2020. Strong recovery has been observed in the merchandise and services export in September 2021 from the lows of September 2020. In the financial and market segment, FDI equity inflows and SENSEX (Daily Average) have shown a remarkable recovery in September 2021 as compared to September 2020.

Economic parameters which have not shown improvement in September 2021 as compared to September 2020, include credit to services sector, IIP Consumer durable goods and External Commercial Borrowings. In this regard, Immediate policy attention by the Government is required.

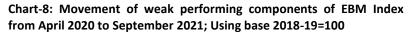
Conclusions and recommendations

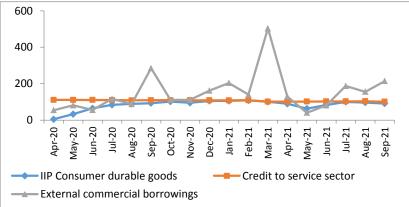
- Q2 FY 2021-22 GDP growth is projected at 8-10% and a double digit GDP growth trajectory at 10.25% in the full FY 2021-22 on the back of supportive Government policies, uptrend in the key economic and business indicators and resultant confidence strong business and positive consumer sentiments.
- At this juncture, there is a need to

Chart-7: Movement of best performing components of EBM Index from April 2020 to September 2021; Using base 2018-19=100



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index





Source : PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index

address the high commodity prices and shortages of raw material to support the consumption and private investments in the country.

- The drivers of household consumption need to be further strengthened to enhance the aggregate demand as it will have an accelerated effect on expansion of capital investments.
- More and more direct benefit transfers needs to be enhanced for the urban and rural poor under the various welfare schemes.
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PHDCCI EBM Index Base: 2018-19=100

Sr No	Economic Indicators	Sep-20	Sep-21	Diff
1	IIP Consumer durable goods	93	91	-2
2	IIP Consumer non-durable goods	121	120	-1
3	IIP Capital Goods	89	90	1
4	IIP Intermediate Goods	109	114	5
5	Coal	113	122	9
6	Crude Oil	85	84	-1
7	Natural Gas	89	113	24
8	Petroleum Refinery Products	94	99	6
9	Fertilisers	100	100	0
10	Steel	108	112	3
11	Cement	106	117	11
12	Electricity	114	115	0
13	Consumption of Petroleum products	95	98	3
14	Export Merchandise Growth	121	149	27
15	Export Services	126	151	25
16	India Freight Traffic	108	114	6
17	Credit to Agriculture	106	110	4
18	Credit to Industry	100	103	2
19	Credit to service sector	109	101	-8
20	Personal Loans	109	112	3
21	GST Collection	95	117	22
22	SENSEX (Daily average)	139	213	74
23	FDI Equity Inflows	78	133	55
24	External commercial borrowings	285	214	-71
25	Unemployment	97.4	97.2	-0.2
	Composite Weighted Index	97	101	5

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index (Note: For calculation purpose, the FDI figure for July, August, September 2021 is average of last 3 months; figures and difference are rounded off)



Snapshot of the Economic & Business Momentum (EBM) Index

(Base 2018-19=100)

	(Base 2010-15-100)																		
S No	Economic Indicators	Apr- 20	May- 20	Jun- 20	Jul- 20	Aug- 20	Sep- 20	Oct- 20	Nov- 20	Dec- 20	Jan- 21	Feb- 21	Mar- 21	Apr- 21	May- 21	Jun- 21	Jul- 21	Aug- 21	Sep- 21
1	IIP Consumer durable goods	5	33	65	84	89	93	102	95	105	106	108	101	90	63	83	100	96	91
2	IIP Consumer non- durable goods	64	104	129	121	114	121	122	123	123	106	108	118	125	105	123	119	120	120
3	IIP Capital Goods	8	36	60	73	79	89	97	86	97	94	104	80	86	64	76	95	95	90
4	IIP Intermediate Goods	39	67	87	101	102	109	114	117	121	119	114	116	121	104	106	115	113	114
5	Coal	97	95	90	102	112	113	106	104	110	112	116	124	106	101	97	122	135	122
6	Crude Oil	86	85	85	86	84	85	84	86	84	84	83	85	84	79	84	83	82	84
7	Natural Gas	86	86	89	90	92	89	88	87	89	94	91	98	107	103	108	107	110	113
8	Petroleum Refinery Products	81	86	92	93	89	94	91	109	102	107	102	104	107	99	95	100	97	99
9	Fertilisers	101	109	104	110	104	100	108	106	108	110	107	88	105	98	106	111	101	100
10	Steel	22	67	91	116	108	108	115	128	117	112	116	116	125	104	114	127	113	112
11	Cement	17	90	101	105	94	106	111	123	125	131	143	131	119	97	109	127	128	117
12	Electricity	88	103	108	117	113	114	112	107	114	118	118	122	122	111	117	129	132	115
13	Consumption of Petroleum products	61	90	100	96	89	95	110	110	115	111	106	116	105	93	101	104	98	98
14	Export Merchandise	50	85	97	109	105	121	107	118	114	123	112	116	147	144	143	163	153	149
15	Export Services	121	123	124	122	120	126	121	125	137	125	128	149	128	127	144	135	143	151
16	India Freight Traffic	98	97	101	104	106	108	103	105	110	107	107	106	107	108	107	107	109	114
17	Credit to Agriculture	104	104	102	105	105	106	107	109	109	110	110	112	111	110	111	112	111	110
18	Credit to Industry	102	102	102	101	101	100	98	99	99	99	100	100	100	101	100	101	102	103
19	Credit to service sector	111	111	111	110	109	109	110	109	109	108	109	101	101	102	103	103	104	101
20	Personal Loans	112	111	111	111	116	109	109	110	110	109	110	110	113	112	112	111	112	112
21	GST Collections	32	62	91	87	86	95	105	105	115	120	113	124	141	103	93	116	112	117
22	SENSEX	112	113	124	134	139	139	145	156	168	176	184	182	177	181	190	191	200	213
23	FDI Equity Inflows	74	60	42	268	469	78	143	229	205	73	69	77	73	281	72	157	170	133
24	External commercial borrowings	54	81	56	117	88	285	111	112	162	204	140	504	129	40	81	187	155	214
25	Unemployment	84	84	94	97	96	97	97	98	95	98	97	98	96	93	95	97	96	97
	Composite Index Weighted	72	86	92	96	96	97	97	98	99	99		101			98	102	102	101

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index (Note: Table shows the monthly relative growth movement calculated with the Base of 2018-19=100. Index calculated on the basis of YoY% growth using standard deviation baring certain indicators such as Consumption of Petroleum products, Export Services, India Freight Traffic, GST Collection, FDI, and ECB for which we have used actual numbers. Index numbers are a useful way of expressing time series economic data for comparing information. An index number is a figure reflecting price or quantity compared with a base value. The base value always has an index number of 100. The index number is then expressed as 100 times the ratio to the base value. Index numbers have no units.)



Project Team

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PHD Research Bureau; the research arm of the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry was constituted in 2010 with the objective to review the economic situation and policy developments at sub-national, national and international levels and comment on them in order to update the members from time to time, to present suitable memoranda to the government as and when required, to prepare State Profiles and to conduct thematic research studies on various socio-economic and business developments.

The Research Bureau has been instrumental in forecasting various lead economic indicators national and sub-national. Many of its research reports have been widely covered by media and leading newspapers. The Research Bureau has undertaken various policy studies for Government of India and State Governments.

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State Profiles	 India's Economic Developments 	 Global Economic Monitor (GEM) 						
 Impact Assessments 	 States' Economic Developments 	 Trade & Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) Newsletter 						
 Thematic Research Reports 	 International Developments 	 State Development Monitor (SDM) 						
 Releases on Economic Developments 	 Financial Markets 							
	 Foreign exchange market 							
	 Developments in International Trade 							



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A: Thematic research reports

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- 2. Economic Analysis of State (October 2011)
- 3. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy, Vision 2021 (December 2011)
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- 5. Emerging Trends in Exchange Rate Volatility (Apr 2012)
- The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2010-11 (May 2012)
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- 11. Budget 2013-14: Moving on reforms (March 2013)
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- 24. Make in India: Bolstering Manufacturing Sector (October 2014)
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- 27. Role of MSMEs in Make in India with reference to Ease of Doing Business in Ghaziabad (Nov 2014)
- 28. Exploring Prospects for Make in India and Made in India: A Study (January 2015)
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- 42. BREXIT impact on Indian Economy (July 2016)
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- 98. Relief Measures provided by Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce & others (April 2020)
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B: State profiles

- 113. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
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- 139. Progressive Haryana: Economic Profile (February 2019)
- 140. Progressive Haryana: The Agricultural Hub of India (February 2019)
- 141. Progressive Haryana Steady Growth Strides into the Future (June 2020)



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At the National level, the PHD Chamber is well represented in 16 States with its own offices and MOUs with eleven Partner Chambers in different States.

At the Global level we have been working with the Concerned Ministries, Embassies and High Commissions to bring in the International Best Practices and Business Opportunity.

PHD Chamber has special focus on the following thrust areas:

Health

ICT

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- Infrastructure
- International Trade

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