

ECONOMIC & BUSINESS MOMENTUM (EBM) INDEX

February 2022

PHD RESEARCH BUREAU PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY



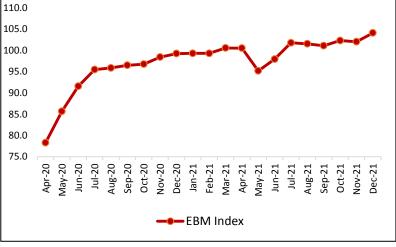
The PHDCCI Economic and Business Momentum (EBM) Index

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, 101.1 for September 2021, 102.3 for October 2021, 102.0 for November 2021 and 104.1 for December 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 Q3 2020-21 stood at 98.2 as compared to 98.6 for Q3 2019-20, whereas the EBM index during Q3 2021-22 stood at 102.8. Strong recovery has been observed in Export merchandise, SENSEX (Daily Average) and Services Exports in Q3 2021-22 as compared to Q3 2020-21.

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



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index

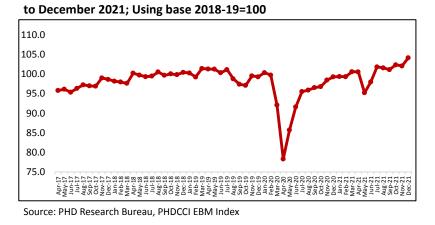
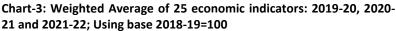
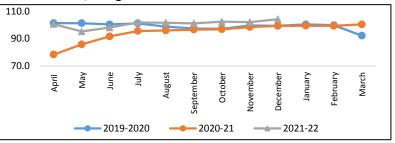


Chart-2: Weighted Average of 25 economic indicators from April 2017





Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index



The average EBM index for the FY 2020-21 stands at 94.8 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 quarters along with the calibrated measures undertaken by the RBI and a demand boosting Union Budget 2022-23, continuous improvement have been witnessed in the EBM index of FY2022. As of December 2021, the average EBM for FY2022 stands at 100.7.

PHDCCI EBM Index recorded The significant improvement 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, Q2 FY 2021-22 stood at 101.5 and Q3 FY 2021-22 stood at 102.8, which shows that continuous improvement have been witnessed in FY2022 on the back of various measures undertaken by the Government.

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, 20.1% in Q1 FY2021-22 and 8.4% in Q2 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 6.1-6.5% for Q3 FY 2021-22 and at 9.3-9.7% for the full FY 2021-22.

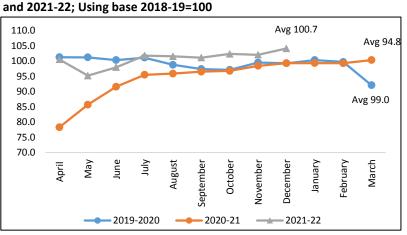
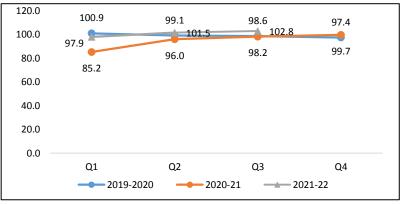


Chart-4: Weighted Average of 25 economic indicators: 2019-20, 2020-21

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index

Chart-5: Weighted Average of 25 economic indicators: 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22- Quarterly Basis; Using base 2018-19=100



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index

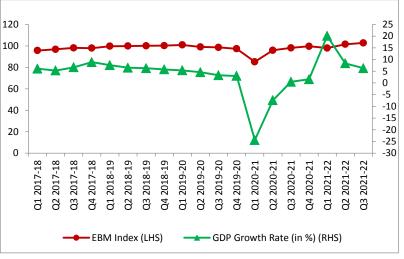


Chart-6: Movement of GDP growth and EBM Index: Quarterly Trend

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index. Note: Q3 FY 2022 is estimates by PHD Chamber



Out of the 25 lead economic and business indicators, 18 have shown a remarkable improvement in Q3 FY2021-22 as compared to Q3 FY2020-21. Strong recovery has been observed in the merchandise and services export in Q3 FY2021-22 as compared to Q3 FY2020-21. In the financial and market segment, SENSEX (Daily Average) have shown a remarkable recovery in Q3 FY2021-22 as compared to Q3 FY2020-21.

Economic parameters which have not

shown improvement in Q3 FY2021-22 as

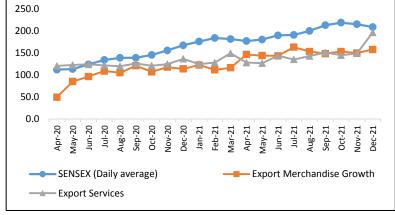
compared to Q3 FY2020-21, include

credit to services sector, IIP Consumer

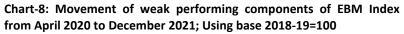
durable goods and FDI Equity Inflows. In

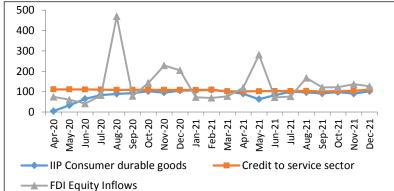
this regard, immediate policy attention

by the Government is required for



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index





Source : PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index

Conclusions and recommendations

improving these sectors.

- Q3 FY 2021-22 GDP growth is projected at 6.1-6.5% and overall GDP growth trajectory at 9.3-9.7% in the full FY 2021-22 on the back of supportive Government policies, meagre impact of Coronavirus and improvement in the key economic and business indicators.
 - The pace of economic activity is expected to remain strong on the back of various structural reforms undertaken by the Government during the last 22 months.
- The recent budget announced by the Government for the FY 2022-23 looks into the future while keeping a close eye on the ground. The Budget is a step forward towards the vision of creating an Atmanirbhar Bharat and reflects a consistency in government's approach in making India a Modern, Developed and Inclusive nation.
- At this juncture, 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.
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Chart-7: Movement of best performing components of EBM Index from April 2020 to December 2021; Using base 2018-19=100



PHDCCI EBM Index Base: 2018-19=100

Sr No	Economic Indicators	Q3 FY2020- 21	Q3 FY2021- 22	Diff.			
1	IIP Consumer durable goods	100.8	96.9	-3.9			
2	IIP Consumer non-durable goods	122.5	122.9	0.3			
3	IIP Capital Goods	93.2	90.7	-2.5			
4	IIP Intermediate Goods	117.2	119.7	2.5			
5	Coal	106.9	116.8	10.0			
6	Crude Oil	84.8	83.0	-1.8			
7	Natural Gas	88.0	108.2	20.2			
8	Petroleum Refinery Products	100.3	108.2	7.9			
9	Fertilisers	107.4	109.5	2.2			
10	Steel	120.1	121.8	1.7			
11	Cement	121.0	130.6	9.6			
12	Electricity	111.2	113.9	2.7			
13	Consumption of Petroleum products	111.5	109.2	-2.4			
14	Export Merchandise Growth	113.0	153.8	40.8			
15	Export Services	127.6	163.6	36.0			
16	India Freight Traffic	105.7	112.6	6.9			
17	Credit to Agriculture	108.4	111.7	3.3			
18	Credit to Industry	98.8	105.2	6.4			
19	Credit to service sector	109.0	105.8	-3.3			
20	Personal Loans	109.6	112.5	2.9			
21	GST Collection	108.4	130.5	22.0			
22	SENSEX (Daily average)	156.4	214.6	58.2			
23	FDI Equity Inflows	192.1	128.2	-63.9			
24	External commercial borrowings	128.2	154.4	26.2			
25	Unemployment	96.6	96.6	0.0			
	Composite Weighted Index	98.2	102.8	4.6			

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EBM Index (Note: For calculation purpose, the FDI figure for October, November, December 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 2018-19=100)											-									
S	Economic	Apr-	May-	Jun-	Jul-	Aug-	Sep-	Oct-	Nov-	Dec-	Jan-	Feb-	Mar-	Apr-	May-	Jun-		Aug-	Sep-	Oct-	Nov-	Dec-
No	Indicators	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
1	IIP Consumer durable goods	5	33	65	84	89	93	102	95	105	106	108	101	90	63	83	100	96	91	98	90	102
2	IIP Consumer non- durable goods	64	104	129	121	114	121	122	123	123	106	108	118	125	105	123	119	120	120	123	124	122
3	IIP Capital Goods	8	36	60	73	79	89	97	86	97	94	104	80	86	64	76	95	95	90	96	84	92
4	IIP Intermediate Goods	39	67	87	101	102	109	114	117	121	119	114	116	121	104	106	115	113	114	118	119	121
5	Coal	97	95	90	102	112	113	106	104	110	112	116	124	106	101	97	122	135	122	122	113	116
6	Crude Oil	86	85	85	86	84	85	84	86	84	84	83	85	84	79	84	83	82	84	82	85	82
7	Natural Gas	86	86	89	90	92	89	88	87	89	94	91	98	107	103	108	107	110	113	110	108	106
8	Petroleum Refinery Products	81	86	92	93	89	94	91	109	102	107	102	104	107	99	95	100	97	99	104	113	108
9	Fertilisers	101	109	104	110	104	100	108	106	108	110	107	88	105	98	106	111	101	100	108	109	111
10	Steel	22	67	91	116	108	108	115	128	117	112	116	116	125	104	114	127	113	112	120	129	116
11	Cement	17	90	101	105	94	106	111	123	125	131	143	131	119	97	109	127	128	117	128	119	145
12	Electricity	88	103	108	117	113	114	112	107	114	118	118	122	122	111	117	129	132	115	115	109	117
13	Consumption of Petroleum products	61	90	100	96	89	95	110	110	115	111	106	116	105	93	101	104	98	98	110	105	113
14	Export Merchandise	50	85	97	109	105	121	107	118	114	123	112	116	147	144	143	163	153	149	153	150	158
15	Export Services	121	123	124	122	120	126	121	125	137	125	128	149	128	127	144	135	143	151	145	149	197
16	India Freight Traffic	98	97	101	104	106	108	103	105	110	107	107	106	107	108	107	107	109	114	114	113	111
17	Credit to Agriculture	104	104	102	105	105	106	107	109	109	110	110	112	111	110	111	112	111	110	110	110	115
18	Credit to Industry	102	102	102	101	101	100	98	99	99	99	100	100	100	101	100	101	102	103	104	104	108
19	Credit to service sector	111	111	111	110	109	109	110	109	109	108	109	101	101	102	103	103	104	101	103	104	111
20	Personal Loans	112	111	111	111	116	109	109	110	110	109	110	110	113	112	112	111	112	112	112	112	114
21	GST Collections	32	62	91	87	86	95	105	105	115	120	113	124	141	103	93	116	112	117	130	132	130
22	SENSEX	112	113	124	134	139	139	145	156	168	176	184	182	177	181	190	191	200	213	219	215	209
23	FDI Equity Inflows	74	60	42	268	469	78	143	229	205	73	69	77	73	281	72	157	170	133	122	137	126
24	External commercial borrowings	54	81	56	117	88	285	111	112	162	204	140	504	129	40	81	187	155	214	72	130	261
25	Unemployment	84	84	94	97	96	97	97	98	95	98	97	98	96	93	95	97	96	97	96	97	96
	Composite Index Weighted Source: PHD Research	72	86	92	96	96	97	97	98	99	99				95			102			102	104

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.)



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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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PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) has been working as a catalyst for the promotion of Indian industry, trade and entrepreneurship for the past 116 years. It is a forward looking, proactive and dynamic PAN-India apex organization. As a partner in progress with industry and government, PHDCCI works at the grass roots level with strong national and international linkages for propelling progress, harmony and integrated development of the Indian economy.

PHDCCI, acting as the "Voice of Industry & Trade" with a large membership base of 1,50,000 direct and indirect members consisting of large, medium and small industries, has forged ahead leveraging its legacy with the industry knowledge across multiple sectors to take Indian Economy to the next level. At the global level, we have been working with the Embassies and High Commissions in India and overseas to bring in the International Best Practices and Business Opportunities.





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