



PHDCCI Economy GPS Index

**A measure of business momentum, demand scenario
and investor sentiment**

October 2022

PHD RESEARCH BUREAU

PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PHD House 4/2 Siri Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi -110016



PHDCCI Economy GPS Index

PHD Chamber's Viewpoint



Shri Saket Dalmia
President
PHDCCI

The PHDCCI Economy GPS index is a composite index of 3 lead economic & business indicators with base year at 2018-19=100 that can be used to measure the broad economic & business activity during a given period. The plethora of reform measures undertaken by the Government during the last many quarters to support economy, trade and industry amidst the testing times of COVID-19 crisis and geopolitical distress is highly laudable. Going ahead, it is suggested to continue focusing on refuelling of consumption & demand, further encouragement to private investments, front loading of infrastructure investments, strengthening MSMEs, effective reforms in social infrastructure, among others to provide a further momentum to this recovery process and strengthen the foundations of a long-term revival of the Indian economy.



Shri Sanjeev Agrawal
Senior Vice President
PHDCCI

String of bold economic reforms has been announced by the Government during the last many quarters, to support recovery of the Indian economy from the daunting impact of pandemic COVID-19 and geopolitical developments. These measures resulted in the improvement of key economic and business indicators. At this juncture, the credit disbursement should be the top most priority by the banking sector. Furthermore, efforts should be made to further enhance the ease of doing business at ground level, reduce the costs of doing business and create a level playing field for trade and industry.



Shri Hemant Jain
Vice President
PHDCCI

The pandemic COVID-19 and several other global headwinds have brought unprecedented challenges and emerged as the dampeners to global economic outlook. The proactive and facilitative measures undertaken by the Government to support trade & industry during these extremely difficult times are highly appreciable. Going ahead, demand creation will have multiplier effects on enhanced production possibilities, expansion of employment in factories, expansion of capital investments and overall virtuous circle of growth and development of the economy. Strengthening the MSMEs sector must also be on priority; value chains of MSMEs should be enhanced making them more structurally competent.

PHDCCI Economy GPS Index



Shri Saurabh Sanyal
Secretary General
PHDCCI

Undoubtedly, the plethora of reform measures announced by the Government to boost economy, trade and industry to contain the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic-induced supply-demand imbalances and global geopolitical uncertainties, have instilled the expectations of a higher growth trajectory in FY 2022-23. Going forward, it is imperative to boost demand growth; accelerate infrastructure spending; support MSMEs; boost exports; invest in social infrastructure; ensure overall speedy economic revival; among others to become AatmaNirbhar Bharat and promote higher socio-economic growth and development of the Indian economy in the coming times.



Dr S P Sharma
Chief Economist |
Deputy Secretary
General
PHDCCI

Recent months economic activity has gained momentum once again on the back of festive demand and diminishing uncertainties regarding the global economy. The PHDCCI Economy GPS Index for October 2022 has increased to 145.7 as compared to 145.0 in September 2022, 141.0 in August, 136.1 in July. Economic activity is continuous on rise since June 2022 and at the highest level of the current financial Year 2022-2023. Going ahead continued hand holding by the government would go along way to strengthen the economic growth trajectory of the country.



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Executive Summary

Economic activity has rejuvenated further in October 2022 in comparison to September 2022 due to the robust festive season despite the ongoing uncertainty due to geo-political developments. The PHDCCI Economy GPS Index¹ for October 2022 has increased to 145.7 as compared to 145.0 in September 2022. Changes in value of GST collections help determine how business momentum is growing in the country, changes in the value of SENSEX over a period of time reflects the broad outlook of the policy stimulus and mood of the Indian Economy and changes in the value of Passenger vehicle sales is an indicator of economic activity and demand conditions in the country. The gross GST revenue collected in the month of October 2022 is ₹ 1,51,718 crore, which is second highest till date. The revenues for the month of October 2022 are 16.6% higher than the GST revenues in the same month last year, continuing to display very high buoyancy.

As a result of FII outflows due to a stronger dollar, interest rate hike fears, the Russia-Ukraine war, the Euro Zone slowdown, Chinese property market crisis, and slowdown concerns in the Indian economy, the SENSEX (Daily average) was at 58632.4 in the month of October 2022. However, with the robust demand in this festive month, which also marked the beginning of Q3 and the second half of the financial year 2022-23, the consumer sentiment and demand scenario has shown remarkable ups as a result of the easing of semiconductor shortage, narrowing supply-demand gap, and the enthusiasm of COVID-free festive season after two years. Sales of passenger vehicles, with compact cars and utility vehicles, stood at 336298 in October 2022, marking a y-o-y growth of 29% as compared to October 2021.

Going forward, recent economic data is indicating a strong growth trajectory of Indian Economy. Lead economic indicators including, exports growth, core infra and gross bank credit- are growing at higher level. Therefore, at this juncture, as inflation is expected to deaccelerate in the coming months, the economic growth is expected to be around 7% for the current financial year of 2022-23. In September 2022, revised GDP current estimates by RBI of India's Q2 FY23 growth is seen at 6.3%, Q3 FY23 at 4.6% and Q4 FY23 at 4.6%, which are higher than its previous estimates of August 2022. This is on the back of improved consumer, business and investor sentiments, rejuvenated demand for contact intensive services, and record level of GST collections, despite the geo-political scenario.

Sequentially, the PHDCCI Economy GPS Index for October 2022 has increased to 145.7 as compared to 145.0 in September 2022. The PHDCCI Economy GPS Index at 145.7 for October 2022 is higher by 18.7 points from the Economy GPS Index for October 2021 at 127.0. At this juncture of rising concerns over soaring inflation, global headwinds and a plunge in Indian rupee to its record lows, a wide-ranging policy response is required to boost economic growth, bolster macroeconomic framework, reduce financial vulnerabilities, provide support to vulnerable population groups, and attenuate the long-term impacts of the global shocks of recent years.

¹ PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) is a multidimensional index of 3 lead economic and business indicators of GST Collection (Rs. Crore), Passenger vehicle sales (units) and SENSEX (Daily average) to help gauge the direction in which the economy is moving.

PHDCCI Economy GPS Index

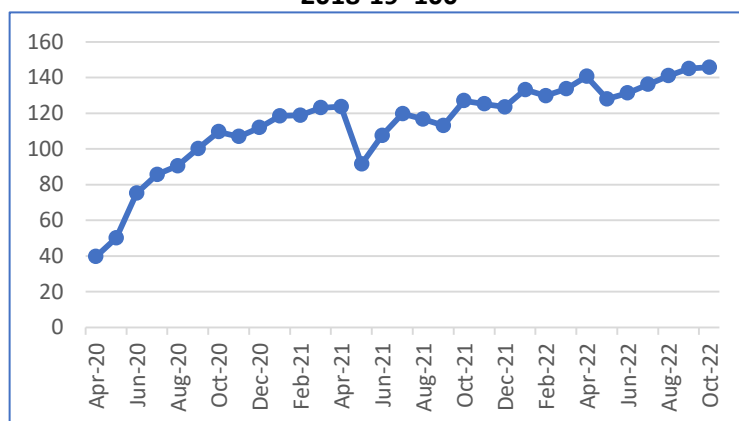
A measure of business momentum, demand scenario and investor sentiment

PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) developed a multidimensional index of 3 lead economic and business indicators of GST Collection (Rs. Crore), Passenger vehicle sales (units) and SENSEX (Daily average) to help gauge the direction in which the economy is moving. The way GPS is a Global Positioning System used to determine the ground position of an object and gives a direction to a vehicle, similarly this composite PHDCCI EcoGPS Index, based on changing value of high frequency indicators, helps determine the direction of the Indian Economy and hence understand the economic outlook of the country.

On a monthly basis, PHDCCI Economy GPS Index has shown steady recovery from the lows of 39.6 in April 2020 to 123.7 in April 2021, 91.5 in May 2021, 107.5 in June 2021, 119.7 in July 2021, 116.7 in August 2021, 113.1 in September 2021, 127.0 in October 2021, 125.2 in November 2021, 123.5 in December 2021, 133.2 in January 2022, 129.8 in February 2022, 133.6 in March 2022, 140.6 in April 2022, 128.0 in May 2022, 131.3 in June 2022, 136.1 in July 2022, 141.0 in August 2022, 145.0 in September 2022 and 145.7 in October 2022. PHDCCI economy GPS Index experienced an increase in the month of October 2022 as compared to the previous month.

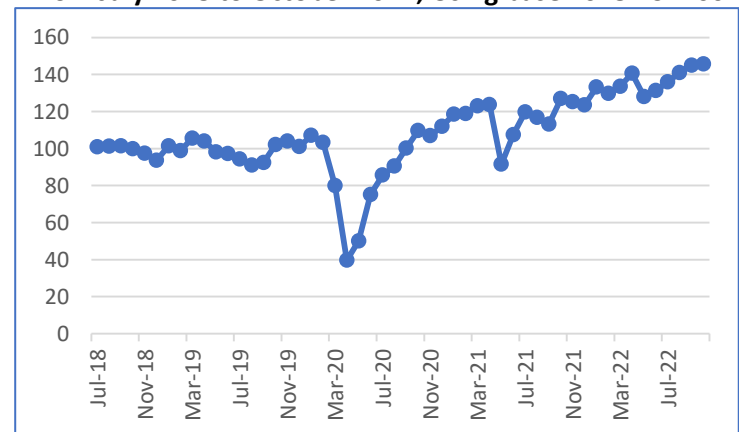
PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) Economy GPS Index is a composite index of 3 lead economic and business indicators with base year at 2018-19=100, which can be used to measure the broad economic and business activity. The **PHDCCI Economy GPS Index**, based on the monthly values of three high frequency indicators viz., GST collection (Rs. Crore), Passenger Vehicle Sales (units) and SENSEX (daily average), helps determine the direction in which the economy is moving and hence its economic outlook.

Chart-1: Composite Economy GPS Index of 3 broad economic indicators from April 2020 to October 2022; Using base 2018-19=100



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EcoGPS Index

Chart-2: Composite Index of 3 broad economic indicators from July 2018 to October 2022; Using base 2018-19=100

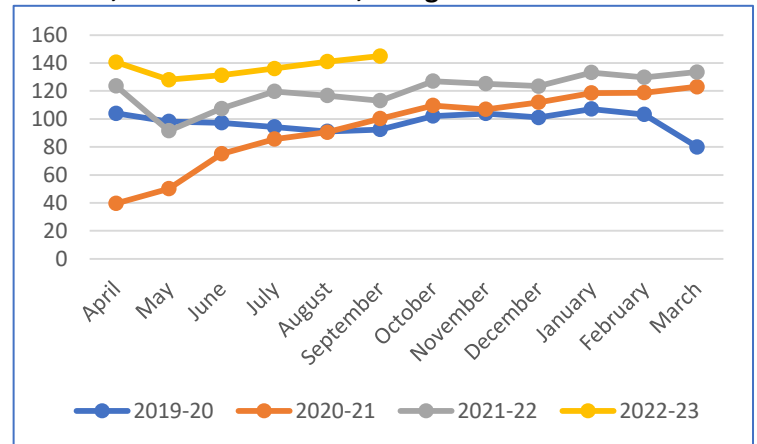


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EcoGPS Index

PHDCCI Economy GPS Index

The PHDCCI EcoGPS Index stood at 145.7 in October 2022 as compared to 127.0 in October 2021. As a result of increased vehicle production, strong customer demand, positively growing investor sentiment, the business momentum has improved significantly over the last one year. Such continuous improvement in the EcoGPS is a result of proactive reforms undertaken by the government in last many quarters and untiring efforts of the business and industry.

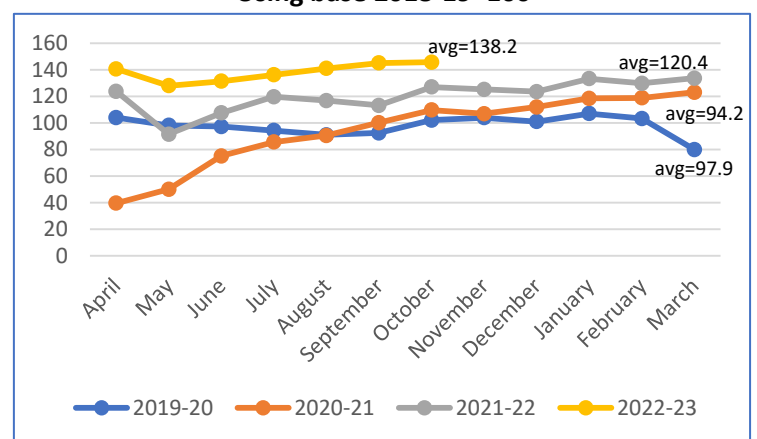
Chart-3: Composite Index of 3 broad economic indicators: 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23; Using base 2018-19=100



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EcoGPS Index

The average EcoGPS Index of FY 2020-21 stands at 94.1 as compared to 97.9 of corresponding period of FY 2019-20. On the back of the series of stimulus announcements by the Government in the last two years under the AatmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 along with the calibrated measures undertaken by the RBI, continuous improvement have been witnessed in the EcoGPS Index from the lows of 39.6 in April 2020 to the highs of 145.0 in September 2022. The average EcoGPS Index of FY 2021-22 stands at 120.4 and the average EcoGPS Index of FY 2022-23 (till October 2022) stands at 138.2.

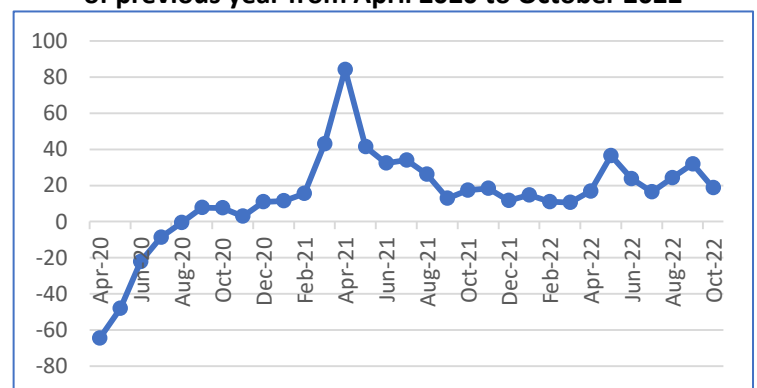
Chart-4: Composite Index of 3 broad economic indicators (with averages): 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23; Using base 2018-19=100



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EcoGPS Index

The PHDCCI EcoGPS Index expanded by 18.7 points in the month of October 2022 as compared to the value in the same month of 2021. The value of PHDCCI EcoGPS Index has steadily improved with an expansion of 16.9, 36.5, 23.8, 16.4, 24.3, 31.9 and 18.7 in the months of April 2022, May 2022, June 2022, July 2022, August 2022, September 2022 and October 2022 respectively as compared to its corresponding values in 2021. The highest expansion (36.5) occurred in the month of May 2022 as compared to the value of May 2021.

Chart-5: Change in EcoGPS Index over corresponding month of previous year from April 2020 to October 2022

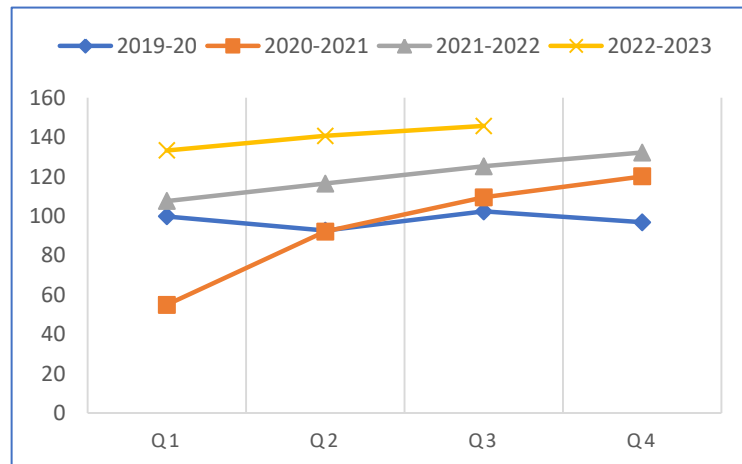


Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EcoGPS Index

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The PHDCCI Economy GPS Index recorded significant improvement from 54.9 in Q1 FY 2020-21 to 92.1 in Q2 FY 2020-21 to massive high of 109.5 in Q3 FY 2020-21 and 120.1 in Q4 FY 2020-21. The value of Q1 FY 2021-22 stood at 107.6 as compared to 54.9 in Q1 FY 2020-21 and 99.8 in Q1 FY 2019-20 which shows a drastic improvement. The value of Q2 FY 2021-22 stood at 116.5 as compared to 92.1 in Q2 FY 2020-21 and 92.6 in Q2 FY 2019-20. The value of Q3 FY 2021-22 stood at 125.2 as compared to 110.4 in Q3 FY 2020-21 and 102.3 in Q3 FY 2019-20. The value of Q4 FY 2021-22 stood at 132.2. The value of Q1 FY 2022-23 stood at 133.3 and the value of Q2 FY 2022-23 is at all time high at 140.7. The value of Q3 FY 2022-23 (till October 2022) is 145.7.

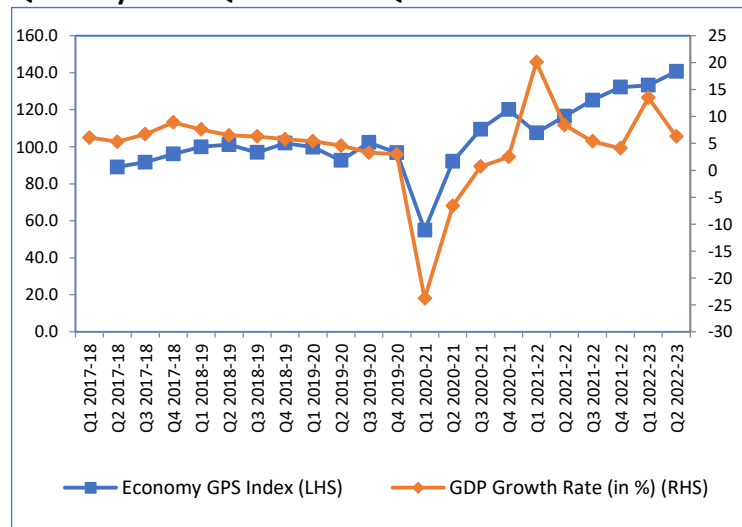
Chart-6: Composite Index of 3 broad economic indicators: 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23- Quarterly Basis; Using base 2018-19=100



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EcoGPS Index

The proactive reforms undertaken by the Government in the last many quarters have pulled the economy from the low growth of (-) 23.8% in Q1 FY 2020-21 and (-) 6.6% in Q2 FY 2020-21 to positive figure of 0.7% in Q3 FY 2020-21 and 2.5% growth in Q4 FY 2020-21. The overall GDP growth rate of FY 2022 stood at 8.7% as compared to the GDP growth rate of FY 2021 at (-)7.3%. India witnessed remarkable growth of 20.1% in Q1 FY 2021-22, 8.4% in Q2 FY 2021-22, 5.4% in Q3 FY 2021-22 and 4.1% in Q4 FY 2021-22 which is due to astute handling of the lockdown and a calibrated fiscal stimulus. Q1 FY 2023 GDP growth stood at 13.5%. Q2 FY 2023 GDP growth is projected at 6.3% (by RBI). The average EcoGPS index for Q2 FY 2021-22 is 116.5, for Q3 FY 2021-22 is 125.2 and for Q4 2021-22 is 132.2. Correlation between GPS and GDP is 0.63.

Chart-7: Movement of GDP growth and EcoGPS Index: Quarterly Basis: Q1 FY2018 to Q2 FY2023



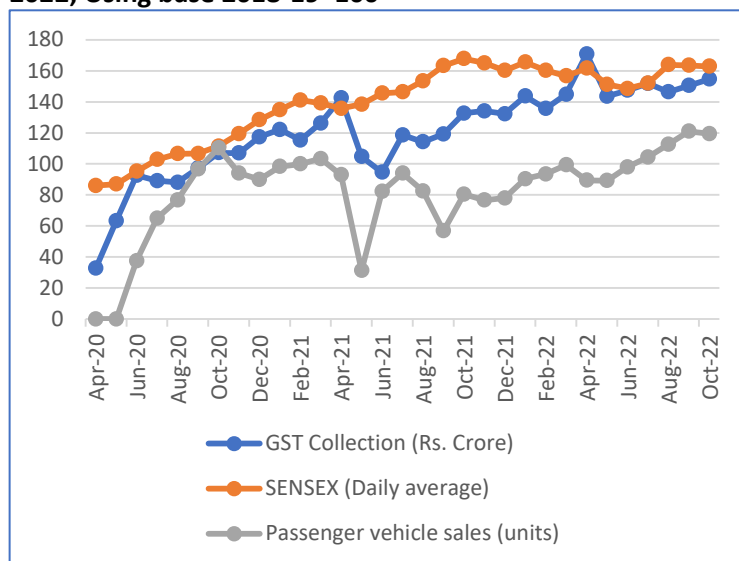
Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EcoGPS Index; GDP data compiled from MOSPI

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Changes in value of GST collections helps determine how business momentum is growing in the country, changes in the value of SENSEX over a period of time reflects the broad outlook of the policy stimulus and mood of the Indian Economy and changes in the value of Passenger vehicle sales is an indicator of economic activity and demand conditions in the country.

Over the last few months, all the three lead economic and business indicators of PHDCCI EcoGPS Index have shown a remarkable improvement from their lows of April 2020. The Index for GST collections stood at 154.6, Passenger vehicle sales at 119.5 and SENSEX (daily average) at 162.9 in October 2022 as compared to 132.6, 80.4 and 167.9 respectively in October 2021.

Chart-8: Movement of three lead economic and business indicators of PHDCCI EcoGPS Index: April 2020 to October 2022; Using base 2018-19=100



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EcoGPS Index.

Table 1: PHDCCI Economy GPS Index (Base: 2018-19=100)

S No	Economic Indicators	Oct-21	Oct-22	Improvement (Oct'22 – Oct'21)
1	GST Collection	132.6	154.6	22.0
2	Passenger vehicle sales	80.4	119.5	39.1
3	SENSEX (Daily average)	167.9	162.9	-5.0
Average Composite Index		127.0	145.7	18.7

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EcoGPS Index.

Table 2: Snapshot of the EcoGPS Index (Base 2018-19=100)

	GST Collection	Passenger vehicle sales	SENSEX *
Apr-20	32.8	0	86.0
May-20	63.3	0	86.9
Jun-20	92.7	37.5	95.2
Jul-20	89.1	64.9	102.9
Aug-20	88.1	76.7	106.5
Sep-20	97.3	96.7	106.6
Oct-20	107.2	110.2	111.4
Nov-20	107.0	94.1	119.5
Dec-20	117.4	98.8	128.4
Jan-21	122.2	108.0	135.0
Feb-21	115.3	109.6	141.1
Mar-21	126.3	103.4	139.2
Average Composite Index	96.6	75.0	113.2
	GST Collection	Passenger vehicle sales	SENSEX *
Apr-21	142.4	93.0	135.8
May-21	104.7	31.3	138.4

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June-21	94.6	82.3	145.6
July-21	118.6	94.0	146.4
August-21	114.2	82.5	153.4
September-21	119.3	56.9	163.3
October-21	132.6	80.4	167.9
November-21	134.1	76.6	165.1
December-21	132.3	78.1	160.2
January-22	141.1	90.3	165.5
February-22	135.6	107.6	160.3
March-22	144.8	114.2	157.0
Average Composite Index	126.4	81.1	154.9
	GST Collection	Passenger vehicle sales	SENSEX *
Apr-22	170.8	89.4	161.6
May-22	143.6	89.2	151.2
Jun-22	147.4	98.0	148.6
Jul-22	151.9	121.2	151.9
Aug-22	146.4	112.6	163.9
Sep-22	150.5	121.0	163.5
Oct-22	154.6	119.5	162.9

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI EcoGPS Index

Note: Table shows the monthly relative growth movement calculated with the Base of 2018-19=100. Index calculated on the basis of actual figures of each considered variable using standard deviation. 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. *Daily average

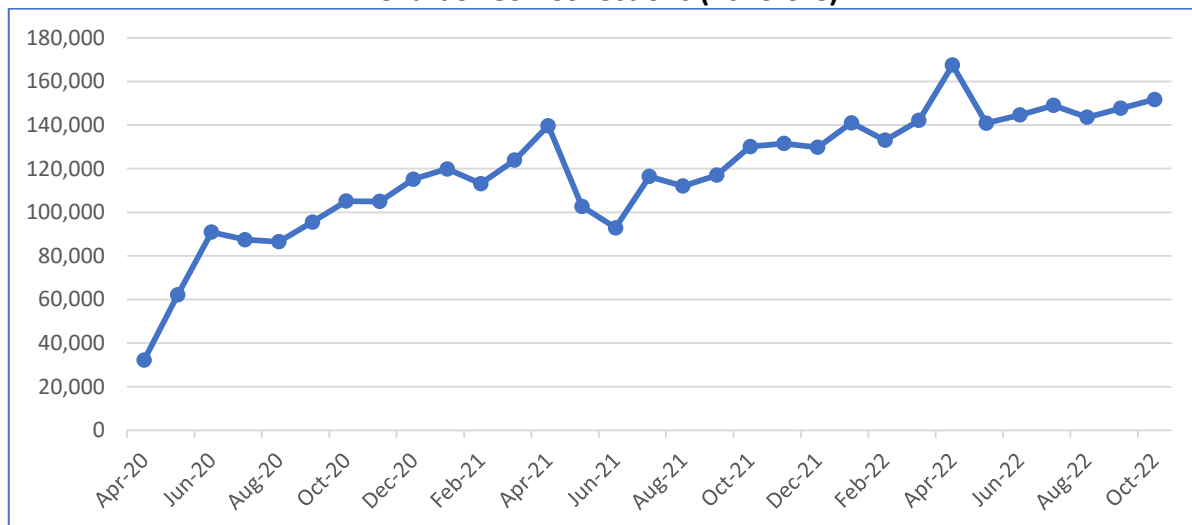
Economic Indicators of EcoGPS Index:

Changes in value of GST collections helps determine how business momentum is growing in the country, changes in the value of SENSEX over a period of time reflects the broad outlook of the policy stimulus and mood of the Indian Economy and changes in the value of Passenger vehicle sales is an indicator of economic activity and demand conditions in the country.

The gross GST (Goods and Services Tax) revenue collected in the month of October 2022 is ₹ 1,51,718 crore of which CGST is ₹ 26,039 crore, SGST is ₹ 33,396 crore, IGST is ₹ 81,778 crore (including ₹ 37,297 crore collected on import of goods) and Cess is ₹ 10,505 crore (including ₹ 825 crore collected on import of goods), which is second highest till date. The revenues for the month of October 2022 are 16.6% higher than the GST revenues in the same month last year, continuing to display very high buoyancy.

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Chart 9: GST Collections (Rs. Crore)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from Ministry of Finance.

The revenue for October 2022 is second highest monthly collection, next only to the collection in April 2022 and it is for the second time the gross GST collection has crossed Rs. 1.50 lakh crore mark. October also saw the second highest collection from domestic transactions, next only to April 2022. This is the ninth month and for eight months in a row now, that the monthly GST revenues have been more than the ₹ 1.4 lakh crore mark. During the month of September 2022, 8.3 crore e-way bills were generated, which was significantly higher than 7.7 crore e-way bills generated in August 2022.

Although domestic transactions recorded the second highest growth after April 2022, the share of collections from imports continued to fall to 25 % in October 2022, from 28 % in September 2022 and 30 % in August 2022.² A high inflation rate, an increase in retail prices of many consumption goods, the buoyant festive season demand, alongside actions taken to ensure compliance, have all contributed to the rise in GST collections. The pace of year-on-year growth in GST collections, however, moderated to 16.6 per cent in October from over 25 per cent each in the last three months.

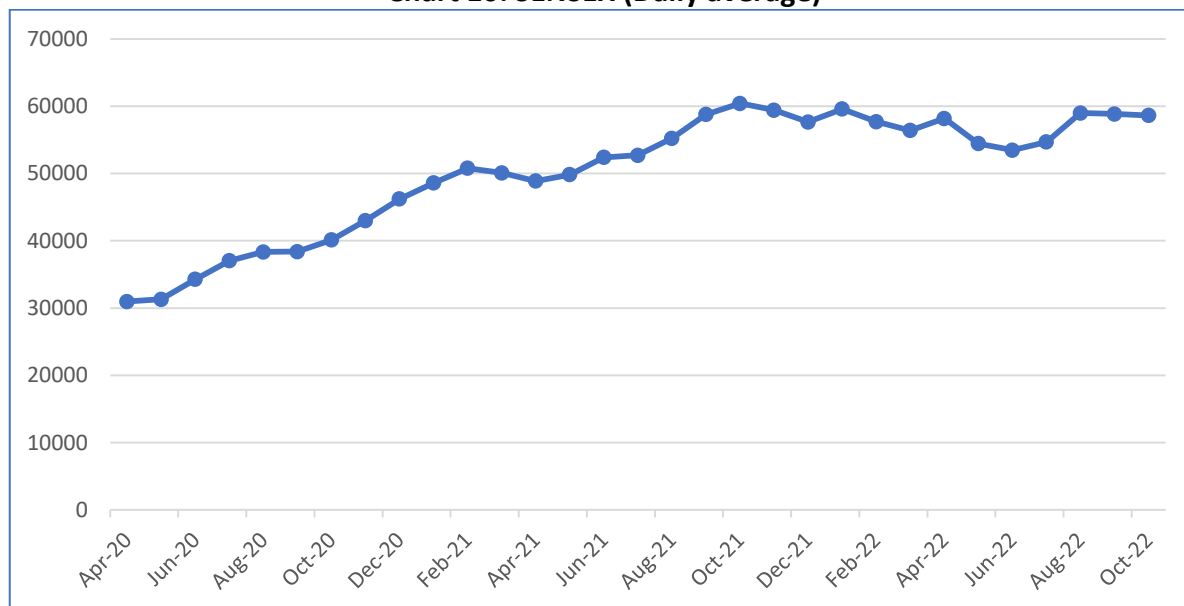
Going forward, with the festive season continuing, GST collections are further expected to go up. This coupled with revamped focus of the government on tax collections can lead to further increase in collections in the coming months.

On the other hand, the festive month of October, which also marked the beginning of Q3 and the second half of the financial year saw a rough last month, with SENSEX (Daily average) at 58632.4. October has generally been a positive month for the stock market, however, FII outflows due to a stronger dollar, interest rate hike fears, the Russia-Ukraine war, the Euro Zone slowdown, Chinese property market crisis, and slowdown concerns in the Indian led to a fall this time around. As a result of this, SENSEX (Daily average) has fell by about 3 per cent in October 2022 as compared to its corresponding value in October 2021.

² GST collection at Rs 1.52 lakh crore in October, second highest ever. (2022, November). Retrieved from <https://indianexpress.com/>

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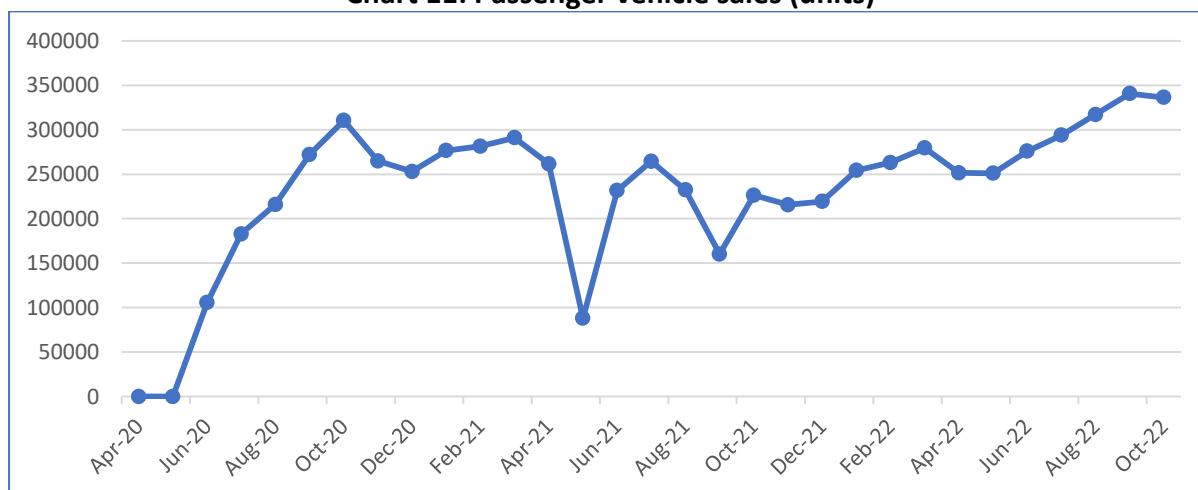
Chart 10: SENSEX (Daily average)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from BSE India database.

Recently, the consumer sentiment and demand scenario has shown remarkable ups as a result of the easing of semiconductor shortage, narrowing supply-demand gap, and the enthusiasm of COVID-free festive season after two years. This time last year, the automotive industry especially, was struggling due to the persisting damage of second wave of COVID and supply chain challenges.

Chart 11: Passenger vehicle sales (units)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from various sources.

Though the sales of passenger vehicles, with compact cars and utility vehicles, decreased from 340649 in September 2022 to 336298 in October 2022, but the y-o-y growth has been marked at a whopping 48.6% in October 2022 as compared to October 2021. October is the fifth month in a row where passenger vehicles' dispatches have crossed 3,00,000 units. With the excellent resilience shown by the Indian economy amid the global turmoil over the last

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few quarters, increased availability of semiconductor chips and the festival season have further fueled the demand momentum in the country. However, November 2022 may be anticipated to be a lean month citing the end of festivities and no new launches in the month.

Additionally, the cumulative sales of passenger vehicles for the first seven months of the fiscal is 22,69,633 units, and this lays the first foundation for a continued drive to attain the highest-ever passenger vehicle sales for a fiscal. If the same pace of growth and momentum continues in the remaining months of FY2023, India's passenger vehicle sales is expected to surpass FY2019's 33 lakh units by a fair margin³.

Table 3: Movement of Economy GPS over the months

Month/ Year	Economy GPS Index					
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
April		102.1	104	39.6	123.7	140.6
May		100.1	98.1	50.1	91.5	128.0
June		97.7	97.3	75.1	107.5	131.3
July	72.3	100.9	94.3	85.6	119.7	136.1
August	96.8	101.2	91.0	90.5	116.7	141.0
September	98.2	101.4	92.4	100.2	113.1	145.0
October	94.9	99.8	102.0	109.6	127.0	145.7
November	92.0	97.4	103.9	106.9	125.2	
December	88.0	93.7	101.0	111.9	123.5	
January	96.7	101.4	107.1	118.5	133.2	
February	93.6	98.8	103.2	118.8	129.8	
March	97.8	105.6	80.0	123.0	133.6	

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI Economy GPS Index.

³ Strong new car, SUV sales during Diwali 2022. (2022, November). Retrieved from <https://www.autocarindia.com/industry/>

Economic Outlook:

- The lead economic and business indicators have been showing consistent improvement in the recent months. Hence, the economic activity has registered a sequential increase in October 2022. The PHDCCI Economy GPS Index for October 2022 has increased to 145.7 as compared to 145.0 for September 2022.
- Thus, despite the COVID-19 crisis-led demand-supply imbalances, restricted labour-force participation rates, escalating hazards of new variants of the coronavirus and the Russia-Ukraine war which have emerged as the dampeners to global economic outlook, the economic activity in the Indian economy is expected to remain strong.
- With the excellent resilience shown by the Indian economy amid the global turmoil over the last few quarters, increased availability of semiconductor chips and the festival season have further fuelled the demand momentum in the country.
- The movement of key economic and business indicators as measured through PHDCCI Economy GPS Index is an indication that a higher economic growth trajectory is expected to be attainable through continued and calibrated policy measures to support demand creation and to have a multiplier effect on enhanced production possibilities, expansion of employment in factories, expansion of capital investments and overall virtuous circle of growth and development of Indian economy.
- The robust policy announcements by the government resulted in a strong, sustainable and higher growth trajectory in last FY 2021-22. Aggressive and swift monetary, fiscal and financial sector policies have helped expect stronger than projected growth recovery for the Indian Economy. This has led to a growing business momentum even in the ongoing FY 2022-23 so far.
- Halfway through the current financial year of 2022-23, the consumer sentiment and demand scenario has shown remarkable ups, as a result of the easing of semiconductor shortage, narrowing supply-demand gap, and the enthusiasm of COVID-free festive season after two years.
- However, at this juncture, US Fed rate hikes and RBI's rising interest rates to contain the increasing risk of stagflation, would impact the three lead indicators and would hence shape the Indian economy, going forward. Cooling down of the war between Russia & Ukraine is another factor to be monitored that can decide the further course of global markets.
- Going forward, 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. The multitude of reforms to further improve

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ease of doing business in India will have a multiplier effect on the economic growth trajectory through enhanced demand, job creation, increased private investments, escalated exports and growth of sectors that have strong backward and forward linkages.

- Credit disbursement should be at priority by the banking sector. The focus should be on ensuring provision of hassle free disbursements of loans vis-à-vis enhanced liquidity for MSMEs, especially in rural sectors.
- Going ahead, the pace of economic activity is expected to remain strong on the back of various structural reforms undertaken by the Government during the last 2 years. Though recent geo-political developments can have some impact on Indian economy through the increase in raw material prices vis-à-vis imports of crude oil, depreciating rupee and rising inflation, the other channels such as exports and finance will not face any major impact.
- At this juncture, the government should handhold the industry with a major focus on manufacturing to achieve a higher and a more sustainable economic growth trajectory to create new avenues for job creation and competitiveness of the enterprises at the global level. The ease of doing business at the factory level with decriminalisation of the minor offences would help build confidence of the entrepreneurs and thus would make the Indian investment landscape more conducive to attract even a greater FDI influx.
- Recent economic data is indicating a strong growth trajectory of Indian Economy. Lead economic indicators including, exports growth, core infra and gross bank credit- are growing at higher level. Therefore, at this juncture, as inflation is expected to deaccelerate in the coming months, the economic growth is expected to be around 7% for the current financial year of 2022-23.



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PHD Research Bureau

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 subnational, 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.

Research Activities	Comments on Economic Developments	Newsletters	Consultancy
Research Studies	Global Economic Developments	Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC)	Trade and Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS)
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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Studies Undertaken by PHD Research Bureau

A: Thematic research reports

1. Comparative study on power situation in Northern and Central states of India (September 2011)
2. Economic Analysis of State (October 2011)
3. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy, Vision 2021 (December 2011)
4. Budget 2012-13: Move Towards Consolidation (March 2012)
5. Emerging Trends in Exchange Rate Volatility (April 2012)
6. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2010-11 (May 2012)
7. Global Economic Challenges: Implications for India (May 2012)
8. India Agronomics: An Agriculture Economy Update (August 2012)
9. Reforms to Push Growth on High Road (September 2012)
10. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2011-12: Beating Slowdown (March 2013)
11. Budget 2013-14: Moving on reforms (March 2013)
12. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities (November 2013)
13. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities: Suggestions Report (November 2013)
14. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry-2012-13 (December 2013)
15. Imperatives for Double Digit Growth (December 2013)
16. Women Safety in Delhi: Issues and Challenges to Employment (March 2014)
17. Emerging Contours in the MSME sector of Uttarakhand (April 2014)
18. Roadmap for New Government (May 2014)
19. Youth Economics (May 2014)
20. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2014-15 (July 2014)
21. Budget 2014-15: Promise of Progress (July 2014)
22. Agronomics 2014: Impact on economic growth and inflation (August 2014)
23. 100 Days of new Government (September 2014)
24. Make in India: Bolstering Manufacturing Sector (October 2014)
25. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2013-14 (November 2014)
26. Participated in a survey to audit SEZs in India with CAG Office of India (November 2014)
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)
29. SEZs in India: Criss-Cross Concerns (February 2015)
30. Socio-Economic Impact of Check Dams in Sikar District of Rajasthan (February 2015)
31. India - USA Economic Relations (February 2015)
32. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2015-16 (February 2015)
33. Budget Analysis (2015-16)
34. Druzhba-Dosti: India's Trade Opportunities with Russia (April 2015)
35. Impact of Labour Reforms on Industry in Rajasthan: A survey study (July 2015)
36. Progress of Make in India (September 2015)
37. Grown Diamonds, A Sunrise Industry in India: Prospects for Economic Growth (November 2015)
38. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2014-15 (December 2015)
39. India's Foreign Trade Policy Environment Past, Present and Future (December 2015)
40. Revisiting the emerging economic powers as drivers in promoting global economic growth (February 2016)
41. Bolstering MSMEs for Make in India with special focus on CSR (March 2016)
42. BREXIT impact on Indian Economy (July 2016)

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43. India's Exports Outlook (August 2016)
44. Ease of Doing Business : Suggestive Measures for States (October 2016)
45. Transforming India through Make in India, Skill India and Digital India (November 2016)
46. Impact of Demonetization on Economy, Businesses and People (January 2017)
47. Economy on the eve of Budget 2017-18 (January 2017)
48. Union Budget 2017-18: A budget for all-inclusive development (January 2017)
49. Annual Survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2015-16 (February 2017)
50. Worklife Balance and Health Concerns of Women: A Survey (March 2017)
51. Special Economic Zones: Performance, Problems and Opportunities (April 2017)
52. Feasibility Study (socio-Economic Survey) of Ambala and Rohtak Districts in Haryana (March 2017)
53. Goods and Services (GST): So far (July 2017)
54. Reshaping India-Africa Trade: Dynamics and Export Potentiality of Indian Products in Africa (July 2017)
55. Industry Perspective on Bitcoins (July 2017)
56. Senior Housing: A sunrise sector in India (August 2017)
57. Current state of the economy (October 2017)
58. Equitable finance to fulfill funding requirements of Indian Economy (October 2017)
59. The Wall of Protectionism: : Rise and Rise of Protectionist Policies in the Global Arena, (November 2017)
60. India-Israel Relations: Building Bridges of Dynamic Trade(October 2017)
61. Role of Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in Improving Export Competitiveness (November 2017)
62. India - China Trade Relationship: The Trade Giants of Past, Present and Future (January 2018)
63. Analysis of Trade Pattern between India and ASEAN(January 2018)
64. Union Budget 2018-19 – (February 2018)
65. Ease of Doing Work for Women: A survey of Delhi NCR (February 2018)
66. Restraining Wilful Defaults: Need of the hour for Indian Banking System (March 2018)
67. Impact of GST on Business, Industry and Exporters (April 2018)
68. India – Sri Lanka Bilateral Relations: Reinforcing trade and investment prospects (May 2018)
69. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(May 2018)
70. India's Free Trade Agreements Dynamics and Diagnostics of Trade Prospects(May 2018)
71. India – UK Trade Relations and Societal Links: Way Forward (June 2018)
72. Rural Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(September 2018)
73. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2019-20 (Interim): Steady...strong...fastest moving economy (January 2019)
74. Interim Budget 2019-2020: A Dynamic, Inclusive & Pragmatic Budget (February 2019)
75. Women Entrepreneurship: Transforming from Domestic Households to Financial Independence (March 2019)
76. Prospects for Exports from India: Five Pronged Strategy to Achieve USD700 Billion Merchandise Exports by 2025 (March 2019)
77. India Towards Shared Prosperity: Economic Agenda for the Next five Years (March 2019)
78. Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households (March 2019)
79. India Inc. Speaks Live: Wish List for the Next Five Years (May 2019)
80. Suggestive Roadmap for Revitalizing Economic Growth (June 2019)
81. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2019-20 (July 2019)
82. Union Budget 2019-20: Road to US\$ 5 trillion economy (July 2019)
83. Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs (September 2019)
84. Report Emerging contours in the defence and homeland security
85. Framework of University-Industry Linkages in Research DSIR

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86. India's Trade and Investment opportunities with ASEAN Economies (November 2019)
87. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2020-21 (February 2020)
88. Union Budget 2020-21: Aspirational, Caring and Developmental Budget (February 2020)
89. Macroeconomic Indicators and Pandemic COVID-19 Stimulus provided by Select Economies (April 2020)
90. Analysis on Relief Measures -Salaries wages by pandemic COVID-19 impacted countries (April 2020)
91. Report on impact of Pandemic COVID-19 by PHDCCI (April 2020)
92. Tax relief measures provided by Pandemic COVID-19 impacted Countries (April 2020)
93. Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 : PHD Chamber's detailed representation on short term and long term measures submitted to the Government (April 2020)
94. Mitigating the Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 on Trade & Industry: PHDCCI Representations to Government of India and State Governments (April 2020)
95. Compendium of various relief measures provided by the States to mitigate the impact of pandemic COVID-19 (April 2020)
96. Calibrated Approach to Exit from Lockdown (April 2020)
97. Compendium on Relief Measures provided by the Govt. under Direct & Indirect Taxes to mitigate the impact of pandemic COVID (April 2020)
98. Relief Measures provided by Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce & others (April 2020)
99. Relief measures provided by various countries to mitigate the daunting impact of pandemic COVID-19 on economy, trade and industry
100. Analysis of COVID at International and Sub-national Level- Speed of Spread, Mortality and Recovery.
101. Supplement of Recent Notifications by the Central Government, State Governments and Tax Authorities to Mitigate the Impact of Pandemic COVID-19
102. PHDCCI COVID-19 Updates
103. PHDCCI Quick Survey on Post Lockdown Business Scenario May 29th 2020
104. Impact of GST on Economy and Businesses (Aug 2020)
105. India's Imports from China: Strategy for Domestic Capacity Building (Sept 2020)
106. PHDCCI Economic and Business Momentum (EBM) Index (October 2020)
107. The Future of Expanding India-USA Bilateral Relations: Strengthening bilateral ties through FTA (November 2020)
108. New Year Economics – Growth Story Continues (January 2021)
109. PHDCCI Economy GPS Index (January 2021)
110. PHD Chamber Analysis on the Union Budget 2021-22 (February 2021)
111. Analysis of State Budgets FY2021-2022 (April 2021)
112. Impact of Coronavirus 2.0 on Economy and Businesses (May 2021)
113. Achieving a higher export growth trajectory 75 potential products and 75 focused markets (September 2021)
114. PHDCCI Analysis of Union Budget 2022-23 (February 2022)
115. Economy to resume normal growth curve in 2022-23 (April 2022)
116. Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs in India: Percolating EODB reforms at factory level (June 2022)
117. PHDCCI Inflation Trends (June 2022)

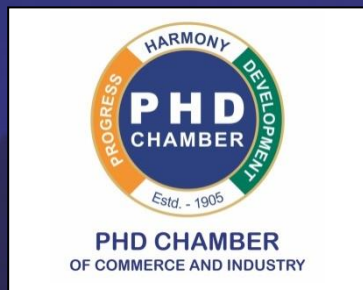
B: State profiles

118. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
119. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
120. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)



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121. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
122. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
123. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
124. Himachal Pradesh: The State Profile (June 2012)
125. Madhya Pradesh: The State Profile (August 2012)
126. Resurgent Bihar (April 2013)
127. Life ahead for Uttarakhand (August 2013)
128. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)
129. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
130. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015),
131. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
132. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
133. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)
134. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016-Transforming Uttar Pradesh : Suggestions for the State Government (August 2016)
135. Rising Jharkhand: An Emerging Investment Hub (February 2017)
136. Punjab: Roadmap for the New Government Suggestions for the Industrial and Socio-Economic Development – Focus MSMEs ease of doing business (May 2017)
137. Prospering Himachal Pradesh: A Mountain of Opportunities (August 2017)
138. Kashmir: The way forward (February 2018)
139. Analysis of State Budgets for 2018-19: Select States (March 2018)
140. Rising Uttar Pradesh One District One Product Summit (August 2018)
141. Rajasthan: Steady Strides into the Future- Emerging Growth Dynamics and the Way Forward (September 2018)
142. Rising Jharkhand: Economic Profile (January 2019)
143. Rising Jharkhand: Skill Development to Spur Socio-Economic Growth (January 2019)
144. Progressive Haryana: Economic Profile (February 2019)
145. Progressive Haryana: The Agricultural Hub of India (February 2019)
146. Progressive Haryana Steady Growth Strides into the Future (June 2020)
147. Progressive Haryana Steady Growth Strides into the Future (June 2020)
148. States' Policy Conclave 2021: Role of States (December 2021)
149. Analysis of States' Budget 2022-23 (April 2022)



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