



Update on Indian Economy April 2009

Economic Snapshot

Contents	Item	Units	March	February	March	(%) Change	
			2009	2009	2008	[1]/[2]	[1]/[3]
			[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
- Editorial	WPI -Index*	1993-94=100	226.7	228.0	225.7	(0.57)	0.4
- Capital Market	WPI -Inflation**	Per cent	0.4	3.9	5.1		
- G-20 : Meetings & Summit	IIP (93-94=100)	Week ended	(07.03.09)	(07.02.09)	(01.03.08)		
- Other Markets		2 months lag	280.4	279.1	279.7	0.47	0.25
- Important Policy Pronouncements	INR / US\$	Month End	50.95	50.73	39.97	0.43	27.47
	M3	Rs. '000 Cr.	4655.83	4590.19	3865.64	1.43	20.44
	[i] Agg.Deposits	Rs. '000 Cr.	3986.03	3937.75	3311.76	1.23	20.36
	[ii] Currency	Rs. '000 Cr.	669.80	652.44	553.88	2.66	20.93
		(Outstanding as on)	(13.03.09)	(13.02.09)	(29.02.08)		
	Call Money	% Range	2.00-4.50	2.00-5.54	5.00-8.25	-	-
	(Lendings)	Week ended	(13.03.09)	(13.02.09)	(07.03.08)		

Source: RBI Weekly Statistical Supplement March 27, 2009 & Economic & Political Weekly March 21, 2009

*All Commodities. **Over the year.

Editorial

A) Domestic

According to the latest available data the GDP at factor cost grew by 7.9 per cent in Quarter 1 and 7.6 per cent in Quarter 2 and it decelerated to 5.3 per cent in Quarter III (October-December 2008-09). The average quarterly growth rate works out to 6.93 per cent as compared to 9.03 per cent for the corresponding period during 2007-08. The information about the Rabi crop would be available during the period April-May 2009 given the fact that the gross fixed capital formation during the period April-December 2008-09 is higher at 32.8 per cent than 31.8 per cent during the corresponding period of 2007-08. Secondly, with the three stimuli given (First, Second and Third) in the economy and easing of monetary policy to ensure increased liquidity, it is likely that the growth rate of agriculture after taking into account the production of Rabi will have a positive impact on the growth rate. While, the manufacturing sector did recorded decline in the growth rate of 8.9 per cent during first three quarters of 2007-08 to 3.4 per cent during 2008-09, the increased imports and increased ratio of gross fixed capital formation to GDP is likely to lift the GDP growth rate, which averaged during three quarters of 2008-09 to 6.9 per cent as compared to 9.03 per cent in the corresponding period of 2007-08, to beyond 7 per cent for the full year of 2008-09.

B) International

According to the Communiqué issued on the close of the G-20 summit, the Global Plan for Recovery and Reform has emphasized the strengthening of global financial institutions. So far as the emerging markets are concerned, the communiqué has noted as follows :

Emerging markets and developing countries, which have been the engine of recent world growth, are also now facing challenges which are adding to the current downturn in the global economy. It is imperative for global confidence and economic recovery that capital continues to flow to them. This will require a substantial strengthening of the international financial institutions, particularly the IMF. We have therefore agreed today to make available an additional US\$ 850 billion of resources through the global financial institutions to support growth in emerging market and developing countries by helping to finance counter-cyclical spending, bank recapitalisation, infrastructure, trade finance, balance of payments support, debt rollover, and social support. To this end:

- It is agreed to increase the resources available to the IMF through immediate financing from members of US\$ 250 billion, subsequently incorporated into an expanded and more flexible New Arrangements to Borrow, increased by up to US\$ 500 billion, and to consider market borrowing if necessary; and
- It is agreed to support a substantial increase in lending of at least \$100 billion by the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), including to low income countries, and ensure that all MDBs, including have the appropriate capital.

Capital Market Review

During the month of March 2009, the stock market remained subdued and most of the stock prices declined drastically and the prices of many stocks have indeed fallen unexpectedly with the result the Sensex which is tracked more frequently remained sticky within the range of 8500 to 9,500 during the month. From 8891.61 on February 27, 2009 to 8966.68 on March 20, 2009 the movement of the index was nothing unusual; it was in the beginning of the week on March 23, that the index started moving up and many people took it as the beginning of the bull run. The index reached the high of 10,048.49 points on March 27, 2009 but closed at 9,708.50 on March 31, 2009. The index fell by 816.89 points or by 9.2 per cent.

Before beginning of the bull run there are many companies the stocks of which experienced sharp decline such as Punj Lloyd, Voltas, Thermax, ABB, IDFC, and Larsen & Toubro. The fund Managers of these companies could never have imagined that the valuation observed so far could be so different.

According to the available data except small decline in the rate of growth of GDP during the first quarter of 2008-09 from the high of around 9 per cent annually during the last three years to around 7 per cent now, the Indian economy seems to be robust. The domestic demand in certain sectors continues to be sizeable and the stimuli provided by the Government, and easing of the interest rates through the Monetary Policy of the Reserve Bank did prove to be of help to some of the companies but the future lies in the development of infrastructure sector which will continue to receive massive investments. The banking sector which is being constantly targeted for cleaning up and pushed to extend credit so that the demand picks up remains an important policy mantra. The Index of Industrial Production

decelerated in the current fiscal but it seems that it is a temporary phenomena because the ratio of Gross Capital Formation to GDP has risen, and imports have increased sharply in an environment when the domestic inflation rate has been falling. These will give a boost to the stock market but the bull run may not be as fast as it was last year during this period. In the present International environment, however, the Indian stock markets are exhibiting contagion effect and therefore, the Indian stock market is also dependent upon as to how the Asian markets move.

The Sensex experienced bottlenecks in moving beyond 10,000 but once this is crossed the next month or a month later after the announcement of the monetary policy on April 21, 2009 the Sensex may go up steadily. As the FIIs have withdrawn heavy funds from the Indian Equity market the inflow of funds to the Indian market is likely to be slow and this will drag the upward movement of the Sensex rather slowly.

During the first three weeks the equity market experienced modest rally partly it was in line with the trend noticed in the other financial markets, the result was the Sensex just close to the magic figure of 10000 points on March 27, but on March 30, 2009 it went down by 480.35 points and this was the worst single session loss in nearly three months. In addition to the downward trend in the Asian markets, the sharp decline was on the back of the news that US Government may not rescue struggling auto giants, - General Motors and Chrysler.

The US Government asked the Chairman of the General Motors to leave and instructed Chrysler to form partnership with the Fiat within 30 days as conditions for receiving another must be round off Government. The decision to ask GM's chairman and chief executive, Rick Wagoner, to resign caught Detroit and Washington by surprise and it underscored the Obama administration's determination to keep a tight rein on the companies in its bailing out – a level of government involvement in business perhaps not seen since the Great Depression.

	March	February	March	February	(%) Change		
	2009	2009	2008	2008	[1] / [2]	[1] / [3]	[2] / [4]
Major Indices	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
BSE Sensex – Close	9708.50 (31.03.09)	8891.61 (27.02.09)	15644.44 (31.03.08)	17578.72 (29.02.08)	9.19	(37.94)	(49.42)
Monthly High	10048.49 (27.03.09)	9647.47 (10.02.09)	16677.88 (03.03.08)	18663.16 (05.02.08)	4.16	(39.75)	(48.31)
Monthly Low	8160.40 (09.03.09)	8822.06 (24.02.09)	14809.49 (17.03.08)	16608.01 (12.02.08)	(7.50)	(44.90)	(46.88)
S&P CNX Nifty –Close	3020.95	2763.65	4734.50	5223.50	9.31	(36.19)	(47.09)
P/E Ratio : BSE – 30	13.60	12.50	20.10	21.90	8.80	(32.34)	(42.92)
FII Investments (Equity+ Debt)							
Inflows – Rs. Cr.	40978.60	27986.90	71159.4	79,298.4	46.42	(42.41)	(64.71)
Outflows – Rs. Cr.	46868.60	31111.50	72169.6	75068.2	50.65	(35.06)	(58.56)
Net – Rs. Cr.	(5890.00)	(3124.40)	1010.1	4230.1	88.52	(683.11)	(173.86)
Cum. Net Inv–US\$ Mn. (Month End)	56649.30	58109.40	68005.4	68255.8	(2.51)	(16.70)	(14.87)

The net cumulative investment amounted to US\$ 56.65 billion in end-March 2009 and this was lower by US\$ 1.46 billion than the US\$ 58.11 in end-February 2009.

G-20 : Meetings & Summit

A. Ministerial Meeting

Prior to the Summit of G-20* countries scheduled on April 1-2, 2009 in London, the Finance Minister from the G-20 rich and emerging nations have pledged not to resort to protectionism and take whatsoever action necessary to end the global recession in co-operative manner. In the joint communiqué issued by them the Ministers promised to maintain “open trade and investment”. They also made clear that raising barriers to trade and free movement of workers would not solve the crisis. In fact, they promised to fight all forms of protectionism.

From India Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, Montek Singh Ahluwalia led the ten-member delegation at the two day discussion in London. The UK chancellor Alistair Darling who presided over the meeting stated that the leaders have agreed to plough back more money into the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a joint and sustained effort to restore growth. He welcomed the G-20 commitment to take “whatever action is necessary” to end the global recession and contrasted the situation now with the 1930s when countries failed to work together during the Great Depression. However, the communiqué glossed over the underlying divisions between countries over whether further public spending would help the recovery. While Britain and the US have led calls for more fiscal stimulus measures, Germany and France have been more cautious.

B. G-20 Summit

- I. The G-20 Summit was held in London on April 2, 2009 and the leaders pledged to do whatever is necessary to :
- restore confidence, growth, and jobs;
 - repair the financial system to restore lending;
 - strengthen financial regulation to rebuild trust;
 - fund and reform our international financial institutions to overcome this crisis and prevent future ones;
 - promote global trade and investment and reject protectionism, to underpin prosperity; and
 - build an inclusive, green, and sustainable recovery.

By acting together to fulfil these pledges we will bring the world economy out of recession and prevent a crisis like this from recurring in the future.

The leaders agreed on principles for financial market regulation, including expanded controls on hedge funds and derivatives trading, and tax havens, as well as rules on compensation and bonuses. They also pledged additional financing for the International Monetary Fund and other institutions.

* G-20 countries comprises Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, The United Kingdom, the US and the EU

The G-20 members affirmed their rejection of taking protectionist measures that would further hurt the economy, US President recognized trade deals would hurt certain industries, arguing that government's role was to retrain affected workers. Some companies "will go out of business because of free trade".

II. Funding Pledges

- US\$ 500 bn for the IMF to lend to struggling economies.
- US\$ 250 bn to boost world trade.
- US\$ 250 bn for a new IMF "overdraft facility" countries can draw on.
- US\$ 100 bn that international development banks can lend to poorest countries.
- IMF will raise US\$ 6 bn from selling gold reserves to increase lending for the poorest countries.

Leaders of the Group of 20 countries on Thursday agreed to a US\$ 1.1 trillion deal to combat the deepest economic downturn since the Great Depression.

The G-20 leaders agreed that this sum will be made available to the world economy through the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other institutions. This will include US\$ 250 billion of the special IMF "currency" called Special Drawing Rights.

In addition, the IMF will see its own resources tripled, with up to US\$ 500 billion in new funds. The G-20 also agreed to a trade finance package worth US\$ 250 billion over two years to support global trade flows.

Taken together, this means countries facing a liquidity crisis will get money to finance their return to economic health, and global trade, which has ground to a crawl, will no longer suffer for want of funds.

III. US View Point

President Barack Obama said as much when he acknowledged that the "Washington consensus" of unfettered globalization and deregulation was now outmoded, and called for a more balanced approach to regulating markets rather than letting them run free.

Add it is the shift in the US position, which was previously the strongest opponent of international regulation, that has opened the way for a much broader attempt to regulate the financial sector.

IV. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Mr. Strauss Kahn IMF Managing Director said that he believed that the G20 was shaping up as the board of governors for the world economy, and said he favoured an even bigger grouping to give more representation to poor countries.

But given the belief by governments on both sides of the Atlantic that global cooperation is now essential for economic growth, the likelihood is that it will carry on and attempt to strengthen its role.

With fits and starts, the world may be moving to a recognition that as the economy has become global, the power of governments can only be effective if they too become more international in scope.

V. Summing Up

It may be mentioned that G-20 Summit has taken landmark decisions :

First, the crisis that has emerged is likely to be solved co-operatively between the developed and developing countries unlike the recession of 1930 in the US when the co-operation among the countries was found to be difficult.

Secondly, the resources of the IMF would be expanded country like Japan who has been experiencing recession has contributed as much as US 100 billion to the IMF. Other countries like Britain have also contributed tentatively the target is to have US\$ 750 billion as lending resources with the IMF.

Thirdly, there will be reforms in the IMF in the sense that under the reform countries like India and China may get to have increased say in the decision making.

Fourthly, the G-20 leaders also signed off on plans to blacklist tax havens – like Jersey, Monaco, Cayman Islands, etc., which allow people to hold numbered accounts that protect their identities – and tighten financial rules to bring hedge funds and credit rating agencies under closer supervision.

Fifthly, hedge funds and credit rating agencies to face greater regulation.

VI. Future meetings

But perhaps most significantly, the G20 decided to continue to meet regularly to monitor progress on dealing with the global economic crisis – with the next meeting scheduled for later this year.

Other Markets

Debt Market

Activities in the primary issuance market remained muted during the month of February 2009. India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. was the biggest issuer with size of Rs.1,000 crore; it was followed by Corporation Bank with issue amount of Rs.700 crore.

	Name of the Issuer	Duration	Rating	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Type of Instrument
I.	Bank :				
i)	Central Bank of India	9 yrs & 2 months	AA	270	Bonds
ii)	Corporation Bank	15 years	AAA	700	Bonds
II.	Financial Service Institutions :				
i)	ICICI Home Finance Company Ltd.	5 years	AAA	25	Bonds
ii)	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd.	5 years	AAA	1,000	Bonds
iii)	National Capital Region Planning Board	10 years	AAA	262	Bonds
iv)	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	5 years	AAA	196.50	Bonds
v)	Srei Equipment Finance Pvt. Ltd.	-	A1+	90	Bonds

(Source : Credit Analysis & Research Ltd., March 2009)

Call Money Market

The call money market rate on March 13, 2009 in respect of borrowings ranged between 2.00% and 4.50% as compared to the rates of 2.50% - 9.70% on March 14, 2008 (i.e. a year ago) reflecting that there was softening of the interest rates. The average daily turnover in the call money market was Rs.14,459 crore for the week ending March 13, 2009 and this daily turnover rose to Rs.13,640 crore in the week ending March 20, 2009.

Foreign Exchange Market

The exchange rate (RBI reference rate) on March 20, 2009 was Rs.50.14 per US dollar as compared to Rs.51.58 per US dollar on March 16, 2009, that is, a week ago; this reflected a nominal appreciation of the rupee vis-a-vis US dollar. Further, the six month forward premia was 3.83% on March 20, 2009 as compared to a premium of 3.02% on March 16, 2009 (a week ago), and this reflects that supply of dollars is likely to become relatively hard in the forthcoming weeks. The foreign currency assets were US\$ 243.24 billion on March 20, 2009, and inclusive of gold and SDRs and the reserve position in the Fund, the foreign exchange reserves aggregated to US\$ 253.83 billion. From end-March 2008, the foreign exchange reserves registered a decline of US\$ 55.90 billion upto March 20, 2009. The market rate (buying) was Rs.50.67 per US dollar on March 31, 2009.

Important Policy Pronouncements

A. Reserve Bank of India

In view of the set back to the exports of gems, jewellery and diamond industry the RBI has liberalized in opening of the diamond dollar deposit accounts the highlights of which are given below :

AD Category – I banks can now permit firms and companies dealing in purchase / sale of rough or cut and polished diamonds / precious metal jewellery plain, minakari and / or studded with / without diamond and /or other stones, with a track record of at least 3 years in import / export of diamonds / coloured gemstones / diamond and coloured gemstones studded jewellery / plain gold jewellery, and having an average annual turnover of Rs.5 crore or above during preceding three licensing years to open and maintain Diamond Dollar Accounts (DDA) with them, subject to the terms and conditions as follows :

- i) The exporter should comply with the eligibility criteria stipulated in the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India, issued from time to time.
- ii) The DDA should be opened in the name of the exporter and maintained in US Dollars only.
- iii) An exporter firm / company should not be permitted to open and maintain more than 5 DDAs.
- iv) The balances held in the accounts would be subject to cash reserve ratio (CRR) and statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) requirements.
- v) Exporter firms and companies maintaining foreign currency accounts, excluding exchange earners' foreign currency (EEFC) accounts, with banks in India or abroad, are not eligible to open Diamond Dollar Accounts.
- vi) The transactions in the DDA would be as under :.

Permissible Credits

- Amount of pre-shipment and post-shipment finance availed in US Dollars.
- Realisation of export proceeds from shipments of rough, cut, polished diamonds and diamond studded jewellery.
- Realisation in US Dollars from local sale of rough, cut and polished diamonds.

Permissible Debts

- Payment for import /purchase of rough diamonds from overseas / local sources
- Payment for purchase of cut and polished diamonds, coloured gemstones and plain gold jewellery from local sources.
- Payment for import / purchase of gold from overseas / nominated agencies and repayment of USD loans availed from the bank.
- Transfer to rupee account of the exporter.

B. Committee on Financial Sector Assessment (CFSA)

According to the Report of the Committee on Financial Sector Assessment (CFSA) set up by the Government and Reserve Bank of India which was submitted on March 30, 2009 the Indian financial sector is well cushioned amidst the global meltdown with resilience and liquid cash being its main strength.

The Committee was headed by Dr.Rakesh Mohan Deputy Governor, RBI. Highlights of the Report are :

- i) The Report says that GDP growth rate of 8 per cent is sustainable in the medium term but given the current uncertainty the short term outlook appears to be cloudy. The 8 per cent plus growth rate is sustainable because of the high demand despite deceleration in the short-term.
- ii) The commercial banking system is broadly sound and can withstand significant shocks from the large potential changes but still there is need to strengthen the liquidity management and stress testing for individual banks. Stress testing is a technique to assess vulnerability of the financial system in the face of shocks.
- i) The role of Nabard as a development financial institution and regulator / supervisor of rural financial institutions can be considered for segregation appropriately so that it can function exclusively as a specialized development financial institution, while regulatory and supervisory powers are vested with a separate regulatory authority.
- ii) In view of the ‘scheduled’ status of regional rural banks’, which are at present regulated / supervised by Nabard, the Committee is of the opinion that their supervisory responsibility should be entrusted to the RBI. As regards supervision of rural co-operatives, a separate regulatory / supervisory authority could be formed.
- iii) Given that housing finance companies (HFCs) are akin to non-banking finance companies, the CFSA feels that their regulation should be vested with the RBI, leaving the National Housing Bank (NHB) with only its developmental function to avoid any conflict of interest.

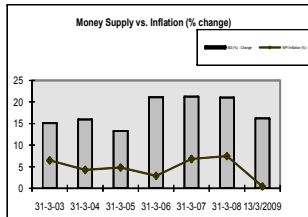
- iv) The CFSA observed that there has been a decline in the number of HFCs (to around 43 with 12 of them doing 90 per cent of the business) and that scheduled commercial banks are currently the dominant players in the housing loan market.
- v) Most HFCs have been facing liquidity problems from October 2008 due to overall liquidity shortage at the beginning of the year as also increased reliance on short-term market borrowings, which, during the current year dried up due to liquidity problems faced by major investors such as mutual funds. Strengthening the financial position of NHB, which is the designated refinancing institution for housing, would partly address the issue of liquidity of HFCs.
- vi) The Government, however, is of the view that the status quo may continue as there is no conflict of interest in NHB combining a developmental and regulatory role as has been done by many other regulatory agencies. It is felt by the Government that since the housing market in India is in its infancy, combining regulatory and developmental functions in one single agency, namely, the NHB, would be beneficial for the market.
- vii) Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) and Housing Finance Companies (HFC) have shown healthy financial indicators despite the concerns relating to their methods of financing.
- viii) The sovereign debt market has shown significant growth in volume and liquidity, and equity markets have shown huge improvements both in the size and settlement infrastructure.
- ix) On Credit risk there is need to monitor such risk in the current scenario but these needs to be monitored on an on going basis.
- x) The Government, however, is of the view that the status quo may continue and that the present arrangement wherein Nabard and Reserve Bank both have well-defined roles in terms of the RBI Act and RRBs Act, 1976 need not be disturbed.
- xi) Concluding the report, the committee has found gaps regarding responsibility and operations, independence of regulators' inspection and surveillance powers.

C. Non Performing Assets :

The Reserve Bank has recently turned down the suggestion to relax rules for recognizing NPAs by doubling the duration to 180 days from 90 days. RBI feels that such a move will affect banks' financial health. At present, banks treat a loan as an NPA if the payment is overdue for 90 days. Companies especially SMEs, had suggested that a loan should be treated as an NPA if it was overdue for 180 days. SMEs had also suggested the same because they were facing cash flow problems due to a slowdown in demand in domestic and overseas markets, resulting in repayment problems*.

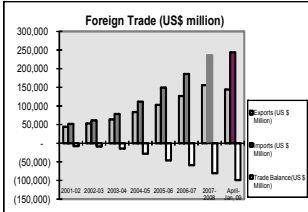
In line with the mantra of easy monetary policy and focus on credit expansion in an environment of recessionary conditions, there is a need to change the definition of NPA by RBI, at least for a short period till such time the impact of the recessionary conditions continues. During this period the definition of NPAs could be revised from 90 days to 180 days in respect of credit dispensing institutions, like banks, NBFC, etc.

*IIBF Vision March 2009



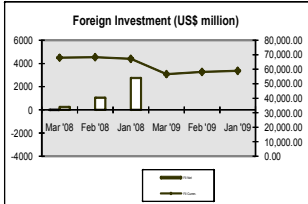
	31-3-03	31-3-04	31-3-05	31-3-06	31-3-07	31-3-08	13/3/2009
M3 (Rs. Crore)	17,25,222	20,03,102	22,53,939	27,29,535	33,10,278	40,06,722	46,55,851
M3 (%) : Change	15.14	15.65	13.30	21.10	21.27	21.04	16.20
WPI (Index) All Commodities	172.30	180.30	199	196.6	210.07	225.77	226.77
WPI Inflation (%)	6.49	4.29	4.83	2.91	6.82	7.47	0.44

Source: RBI Bulletin, March 2009; WSS: March 27, 2009 \$S1993-94=100; year/month-end. * March 31, 2007 ** January 08, 2008 *** March 07, 2009



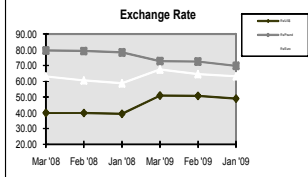
During the Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-2008	April-Jan, 09
Exports (US \$ Million)	43,827	52,719	63,843	83,536	103,091	126,414	155,512	144,266
Imports (US \$ Million)	51,413	61,412	78,149	111,517	149,166	185,735	235,911	243,358
Trade Balance (US \$ Million)	(7,586)	(8,693)	(14,306)	(27,981)	(46,075)	(59,321)	(80,398)	(99,093)

Source: RBI Bulletin, March 2009 : Revised figures for 2001-02 to 2007-08 (April-March)
*DGCI&S data for April 2006 to March 2007 (Provisional) : Economic & Political Weekly, March 21, 2009



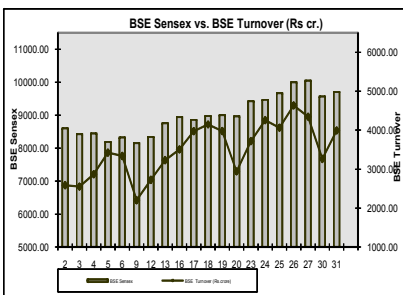
	2007-08 (US\$ million)			2008-09 (US\$ million)		
	Mar '08	Feb '08	Jan '08	Mar '09	Feb '09	Jan '09
FDI Net	250.3	1,048.7	2,747.1	(1459.9)	(774.5)	(853.20)
FDI Cum.	68,005.40	68,255.80	67,207.30	56,649.30	58,109.40	58,883.90

Source: SEBI - Diff. in total figures are due to rounding off.



	2007-08			2008-09		
	Mar '08	Feb '08	Jan '08	Mar '09	Feb '09	Jan '09
Rs/US\$	39.97	39.92	39.39	50.95	50.73	49.02
Rs/Pound	79.53	79.31	78.40	72.861	72.52	69.84
Rs/Euro	63.09	60.63	58.73	67.48	64.57	63.25

Figures are for month-end



March 2009	BSE Sensex Close	BSE Turnover (Rs.crore)
27-Feb-09	8991.61	3053.00
2	8607.00	2588.00
3	8427.29	2551.00
4	8446.49	2869.00
5	8197.92	3424.00
6	8325.82	3339.00
9	8160.46	2201.00
12	8343.75	2727.00
13	8756.61	3230.00
16	8943.54	3505.00
17	8863.82	3975.00
18	8976.68	4149.00
19	9001.75	3978.00
20	8966.68	2943.00
23	9424.02	3719.00
24	9471.04	4258.00
25	9667.90	4064.00
26	10003.10	4635.00
27	10048.49	4348.00
30	9568.14	3261.00
31	9708.50	3993.00



Annexure 1 : Select International Economic Indicators for Developed Industrialised Countries And India

Country	Interest rates, (%)		CPI (percentage change)		Currency unit per US \$		Union Budget (+) / (-) % of GDP 2008	Real Rate (Short-term) (1-3)	Currency unit per Euro 18.03.09	Balance Latest :12 months		Col 11 as Percentage of GDP 2008
	3-month latest	10-year gov't bonds latest	Latest	A Year ago	As on 18.03.09	A Year ago				Trade Account (US\$ bn)	Current Account (US\$ bn)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Euro-11	1.60	3.22	1.20	3.30	0.76	0.64	-4.60	0.40	1.00	-46.4	-89.6	-0.8
			Feb								Dec	
U. S. A.	0.37	2.53	0.20	4.00	1.00	1.00	-13.70	0.17	1.32	-797.1	-673.3	-3.3
			Feb								Jan	Q4
Britain	1.90	3.11	3.00	2.20	0.72	0.50	-11.30	-1.10	0.95	-167.7	-45.6	-2.0
			Jan								Jan	Q3
Japan	0.56	1.31	0.00	0.70	98.10	99.30	-5.60	0.56	129.08	28.5	143.3	2.0
			Jan								Jan	Jan
Sweden	0.30	2.96	0.90	3.10	8.38	6.01	-3.30	-0.60	11.03	15.7	40.3	6.7
			Feb								Jan	Q4
Switzerland	0.41	1.88	0.20	2.40	1.17	1.00	-1.70	0.21	1.54	18.4	40.3	8.7
			Feb								Feb	Q3
India	4.57	7.25	10.40	5.50	51.30	40.40	-7.20	-5.83	67.50	-111.2	-28.5	-3.7
			Jan								Jan	Q3

Source: The Economist London: March 21st - 27th, 2009

Figures in Column 9 are derived.

**RPI Inflation rate 0.1% in Jan.

Annexure 2 : Important Economic Indicators for Select Emerging Market Countries

Country	Interest rates, (%)		CPI (percentage change)		Currency unit per US \$		Union Budget (+) / (-) % of GDP 2008	Real Rate (Short-term) (1-3)	Currency unit per Euro 18.03.09	Balance Latest :12 months		Col 11 as Percentage of GDP 2008
	3-month latest	10-year gov't bonds latest	Latest	A Year ago	As on 18.03.09	A Year ago				Trade Account (US\$ bn)	Current Account (US\$ bn)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
China	1.24	3.21	-1.6	8.7	6.83	7.06	-3.6	2.84	8.99	311.5	400.7	6.1
			Feb								Feb	Q2
Hongkong	0.92	1.97	3.1	3.3	7.75	7.77	-4.5	-2.18	10.20	-24.1	26.4	9.1
			Jan								Jan	Q3
Indonesia	9.38	10.28	6.9	7.4	11970.00	9185.00	-2.9	2.48	15750.00	8.0	0.6	0.2
			Feb								Jan	Q4
Malaysia	2.09	3.59	3.9	2.3	3.68	3.18	-6.6	-1.81	4.84	42.2	38.3	7.8
			Jan								Jan	Q3
Singapore	0.65	2.10	2.9	6.6	1.53	1.38	-4.1	-2.25	2.01	16.1	27.1	15.4
			Jan								Jan	Q4
South Korea	2.42	4.81	4.1	3.6	1421.00	1009.00	-3.5	-1.68	1869.74	-8.5	-5.0	1.2
			Feb								Jan	Jan
Taiwan	0.90	1.34	-1.3	3.9	34.10	30.70	-5.0	2.20	44.87	6.3	25.0	7.9
			Feb								Feb	Q4
Thailand	1.82	2.94	-0.1	5.4	35.80	31.20	-4.7	1.92	47.11	1.7	-1.3	1.4
			Feb								Jan	Jan
Brazil	11.16	6.16	5.9	4.6	2.30	1.70	-1.5	5.26	3.03	24.2	-27.0	-2.2
			Feb								Jan	Jan
Venezuela	17.01	6.55	29.5	25.4	6.14	4.20	-5.2	-12.49	8.08	39.2	39.2	0.2
			Feb								Q4	Q4
India	4.57	7.25	10.40	5.50	51.30	40.40	-7.2	-5.83	67.50	-111.2	-28.5	-3.7
			Jan								Jan	Q3

Source: The Economist London: March 21st - 27th, 2009

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