



## Update on Indian Economy August 2009

### Economic Snapshot

Contents	Item	Units	July	June	July	(% ) Change	
			2009	2009	2008	[1] / [2]	[1]/[3]
			[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
- Editorial	WPI -Index*	1993-94=100	236.7	232.7	239.5	1.7	(1.2)
- Capital Market	WPI -Inflation**	Per cent		1.7	-1.2		
- An Overview of Pharmaceutical Industry in India		Week ended	(11.07.09)	(06.06.09)	(07.06.08)		
- Other Markets	IIP (93-94=100)	2 months lag	281.9	270.1	273.2	4.4	3.18
- Important Policy Pronouncements:			(May.09)	(Apr. 09)	(May 08)		
	INR / US\$	Month End	48.07	47.95	42.49	0.3	13.1
	M3	Rs. '000 Cr.	4972.02	4939.70	4146.20	0.7	19.9
	[i] Agg.Deposits	Rs. '000 Cr.	4285.78	4244.93	3545.52	1.0	20.9
	[ii] Currency	Rs. '000 Cr.	686.24	694.77	600.68	1.2	14.2
		(Outstanding as on)	(17.07.09)	(05.06.09)	(04.07.08)		
	Call Money	% Range	1.5-3.35	2.20-3.30	5.00-9.17	-	-
	(Lendings)	Week ended	(17.07.09)	(12.06.09)	(18.07.08)		

Source: RBI Weekly Statistical Supplement July 31, 2009 & Economic & Political Weekly July 31, 2009

\*All Commodities. \*\*Over the year.

### Editorial

#### A) Domestic

India's GDP growth in 2008-09 at 6.7 percent was lower than that of 9.0 percent in 2007-08 and of the average growth rate of 8.8 percent during the five years (2003-04 to 2007-08). The slowdown in growth was largely due to the decline in industrial growth and moderation in the growth of the agriculture and the services sectors. The deceleration in industrial growth was primarily due to cyclical downturn which got amplified by the global economic showdown, especially during the second half of 2008-09. Even in these international environment, the agriculture experienced moderate turnaround despite persistence of deceleration in the services sector.

It is to be noted that sectors like steel and cement are very cyclical in nature, the government's counter-cyclical stimulus measures introduced in the latter part of 2008-09 appear to be showing results by way of pick up in construction activities, and reduction in the interest rates announced by commercial banks on housing loans. This led to the surge in growth rate of six core industries, namely, Crude Oil, Petro Refining Products, Coal, Electricity, Cement and Finished steel; their combined growth rate increased from 3.5 percent during April – June of 2008-09 to 4.8 percent in the corresponding period of 2009-10.

The priority now is to stimulate demand in sectors such as textiles and auto components which are labour intensive and would help in creating jobs. During the past two quarters of 2008-09 the GDP growth rate averaged 5.8 percent each. The GDP growth rate is likely to improve to around 6.5 – 6.7 percent or even slightly higher during the year

2009-10 before it reaches 7.0 – 8.0 percent. “But returning to the 9% growth rate of yester years would require a recovery of the global economy.”<sup>1</sup>

### **B) International**

IMF has decided to set up lending low income countries to combat the impact of global recession, and announced a new framework for loans to the world’s poorest nations. This will mean increased resources, doubling of borrowing limits, and zero interest rates until the end of 2011, and more flexible terms for these countries.

The resources which will include receipts from planned sale of gold are expected to boost the Fund’s concessional lending up to US \$ 17 billion through 2014, including US \$ 8 billion over the next two years.

This implies an unprecedented increase in IMF resources for supporting the poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa and all over the world.

The present crisis originated in the advanced countries, travelled to European countries and made visible impact on the emerging market countries but the third wave of crisis has threatened the economic developments made during the past decade by many low income countries.

*(IMF: Managing Director, Dominique Strauss-Kahn’s, July 29, 2009 announcement)*

### **Capital Market Review**

Indian capital market gained ground during the first week of July 2009 with BSE Sensex closing at 14,913.05 and NSE Nifty ending at 4424.25.

The ‘Union Budget 2009-10’ session marked the markets red by pulling BSE Sensex down by around 800 points and NSE Nifty down by around 300 points. Markets started falling after the presentation of Budget as the outcomes of the Budget were not up to the expectations. In the end, BSE Sensex slipped to search level at 14043.4 and Nifty at 4165.7. The markets remained volatile throughout the week after the Budget.

The market bounced back strongly, with the BSE Sensex ending higher by 9.2% and the NSE Nifty by 9.3%. The Mid and Small caps also participated in the rally, showing a strong upward trend with both the BSE Mid- and Small-Cap indices gaining 8.2% and 8.5%, respectively. The result season remained a key focus area, with several bigwigs, including Larsen & Toubro, TCS, Bajaj Auto and HDFC Bank coming up with their 1QFY2010 results.

BSE Bankex outperformed BSE Sensex, was 11.1% up as against a 9.2% increase for the Sensex. Banking stocks had fell after the budget on the concern that the high fiscal deficit would push up bond yields leading to treasury losses. However, the post-Budget communication by various government officials calmed markets. The results for HDFC Bank and Axis Bank delivered the strong Bottom-line growth.

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1. *Dr. C Rangarajan’s speech to Parliamentarians on “Global Demand for Indian Goods” (Economic Times, August 07, 2009)*

Markets surge continued for the consecutive week as Q1 June 2009 results were encouraging. Many bigwigs including Reliance Industries, ONGC, BHEL, Maruti, Ultratech Cement, Wipro and Bharti Airtel, announced their latest quarterly results. On the week ended on July 24, 2009, BSE Sensex and NSE Nifty registered sharp rise by 4.3% and 4.4% respectively. It was evident that Sensex remained well above the psychological 15K mark and closed at 15378.96 and NSE Nifty ended at 4568.55.

Upward trend continued for the last week of July 2009. BSE Sensex closed 1.9% higher at 15,670.31 points and NSE Nifty closed at 1.5% up at 4636.45 on July 31, 2009 which was highest of the month. Both the indices registered lowest on July 13, 2009 with BSE Sensex ending at 13,400.32 and NSE Nifty closing at 3974.05. Among the sectoral indices, BSE FMCG surged 4.2% led by robust results posted by most FMCG companies. The upward trend was driven by ITC and HUL, which registered the growth of 8% and 3.2% respectively.

	July	June	July	June	(% ) Change		
	2009	2009	2008	2008	[1] / [2]	[1] / [3]	[2] / [4]
<b>Major Indices</b>	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
<b>BSE Sensex – Close</b>	15670.31 (31.07.09)	14493.84 (30.06.09)	14355.75 (31.07.08)	13461.60 (30.06.08)	8.12	9.16	7.67
<b>Monthly High</b>	15670.31 (31.07.09)	15466.81 (10.06.09)	14942.28 (23.07.08)	16063.18 (02.06.08)	1.32	4.87	(3.71)
<b>Monthly Low</b>	13400.32 (13.07.09)	14265.23 (18.06.09)	12575.80 (16.07.08)	13802.22 (27.06.08)	(6.06)	6.56	3.35
<b>S&amp;P CNX Nifty –Close</b>	4636.45 (31.07.09)	4291.10 (30.06.09)	4332.95	4040.55	8.05	7.00	6.20
<b>P/E Ratio : BSE – 30</b>	20.30	19.02	17.80	16.50	6.73	14.04	15.27
<b>FII Investments (Equity+ Debt)</b>							
<b>Inflows – Rs. Cr.</b>	80211.5	76072.5	69645.6	63153.5	5.44	15.17	20.46
<b>Outflows – Rs. Cr.</b>	67029.5	71173.7	67863.9	74248.0	(5.82)	4.88	(8.60)
<b>Net – Rs. Cr.</b>	13181.7	4898.8	1782.1	(11094.5)	169.08	174.89	(116.06)
<b>Cum. Net Inv–US\$ Mn. (Month End)</b>	68234.5	65507.6	64258.80	63817.1	4.16	1.94	(0.69)

The cumulative investment by FIIs stood at US\$ 68.24 billion by end July 2009.

## **An Overview of Pharmaceutical Industry in India**

### **Introduction**

Indian Pharmaceutical Industry is evolving as one of the major industries in the world in the complex field of drug manufacture and technology. It is a highly organized sector having advantages of huge market, great availability of skilled labour, research based technology development and improved laboratories. Pharma industry in India is growing at around 9 percent per annum and domestic market is estimated to be worth \$ 10.76 billion in 2008. Indigenous technology has provided a wide range of medicines starting from paracetamol to antibiotics and complex cardiac compounds in different forms like tablets, capsules, syrups and injections.

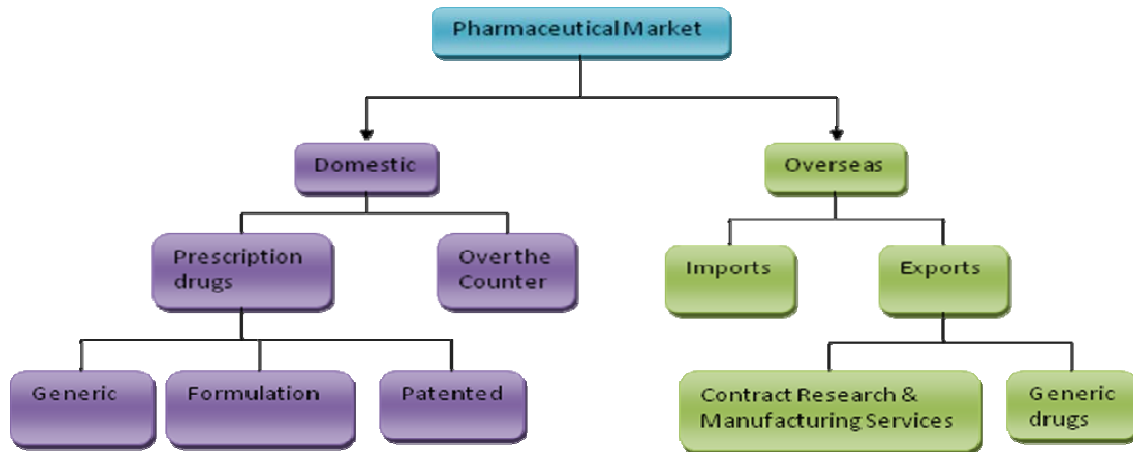
The bright sides of Indian pharma industry are quality producers and many units approved by regulatory authorities in USA and UK. Many MNCs are associated in this sector and have played a major role in the rapid development in the last 60 years. At present, Indian pharma industry is most developed and one of the world's largest, ranking

4<sup>th</sup> in the volume terms and 13<sup>th</sup> in the value terms. India contributes 8 percent of the global production and 2 percent of world markets in pharmaceuticals.

Indian pharmaceutical sector is highly fragmented with more than 20,000 large, medium and small units. There are 250 large units and about 8000 small scale units, which form the core of pharmaceutical industry in India. Around 70% of the market is captured by these 250 large companies and top 5 companies account for 25% of the market share.

### Market Segments

The Indian pharmaceutical markets\* can be explained as given below:



Domestic Market consists of over the counter drugs (OTC) market and the prescription drugs market. The prescription drug market consists of generic, formulation and patented drugs markets.

The overseas market consists of Exports and Imports. Exports consist of generic drugs and Contract Research and Manufacturing Services (CRMS).

### Advantages in India

For the last 60 years, international pharmaceutical companies are well established because of the various advantages that India can provide.

**Skilled Workforce:** India has pool of highly skilled scientist and professionals with high managerial and technical abilities, and proficient knowledge of English language.

**Cost effectiveness:** one of the greatest advantages is the low cost manufacturing in India. The production costs are almost 50 percent lower in India as compared to the Western nations, while overall R&D costs are about one-eighth and clinical trial expenses around one-tenth of Western levels.

**Laboratories and R&D infrastructure:** India has a network of improved laboratories, and R&D infrastructure, also has potential ground for clinical trials. These features along with the wide manufacturing base and low cost framework have enabled India to become most attractive destination for Contract Research and Manufacturing Services.

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\*Update on Indian Economy, September 2009 issue will cover pharmaceutical markets in detail.

**Legal and Financial Framework:** India has more 60 years of democracy and hence has legal framework to promote industry – small medium and large. International firm has been associated in various sectors including pharmaceutical sector in India.

**Bioinformatics:** Bioinformatics is using of computer technology to facilitate life science research. As India is an information technology leader with access to specialist skills and 24/7 work hours, is becoming the destination of choice for contract research, including drug discovery. India is a hub for outsourcing information technology and many of its companies have been expanding their activities to new business segments such as bioinformatics and life sciences.

**Globalization:** India is committed to a free market economy and globalization. Pharmaceutical Industry in India has been de-licensed and industrial licensing for most of the drugs and pharmaceutical products has been waived off. As a result, manufacturers are free to produce any drug duly approved by the Drug Control Authority. After signing of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in January 2005 Indian pharmaceutical industry got a major boost with which India began recognizing global patents.

### **Pharmaceutical Regulatory bodies**

**National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA)** – It is the drug pricing ‘watchdog’ in India. It revises the prices of controlled bulk drugs and formulations, enforces and monitors the prices and availability of the medicines in the country. The Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO) 1995 is an order issued by the Government of India under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to regulate the prices of drugs. The Order provides the list of price controlled drugs, procedures for fixation of prices of drugs, method of implementation of prices fixed by Government and penalties for contravention of provisions among other things. NPPA is vested with the powers for implementing provisions of DPCO.

**Central Drugs Standard and Control Organization (CDSCO)** - It lays down standards and regulatory measures of drugs, cosmetics, diagnostics and devices in the country. It regulates clinical trials and market authorization of new drugs. It approves licenses to manufacture certain categories of drugs and import of drugs. It also publishes the Indian Pharmacopoea.

**Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals (DCP)** – It is responsible for the policy, planning, development, and regulation of the chemical, petrochemical, and pharmaceutical industries in India.

### **Exports**

As per the estimates of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Pharmaceuticals exports (valued in US dollar terms) registered an impressive growth rate at 30.7% terms during April-October,2008 compared to the corresponding period of the last year. Pharmaceuticals exports have been consistently outshining the value of corresponding imports during 1996-97 to 2007-08. The trade balance increased from Rs. 2157 crores in 1996-97 to Rs. 13893 crores in 2007-08. In this sector, exports of

pharmaceuticals registered a growth at the rate of 16.22% during 2007-08. The share of exports of Pharmaceuticals products to the total national exports was 2.55% in 2007-08.

### **Investment**

- According to Ministry of Commerce and Industry, domestic investment in the Pharmaceuticals sector is estimated at Rs. 31.43 thousand crores, which is equivalent to US \$ 7.14 billion
- The Drugs and Pharmaceuticals sector has been able to attract FDI amounting to US \$ 1428.96 million in the sector from April 2000 to December 2008.
- The domestic industrial proposals added up to Rs. 31257 crores in Drugs & Pharmaceutical sector between August 1991 and March 2008. These are total Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEMs) filed including Letter Of Intent (LOI) & Direct Industrial Licenses (DIL).
- According to Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the aggregate sectoral income grew by 18.9% during the quarter ending June 2008 while the growth in net profits during 2007-08 was 8.2%.

### **Government Initiatives in Pharma sector**

- Government has offered fiscal incentives to R&D units in Pharma sector
- Steps have been taken to streamline procedures covering development of new drug molecules, clinical research etc.
- A number of inhouse R&D units holding recognition of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) have come up in the Pharma sector. These units are eligible for weighted tax deduction@150% under Section 35 (2AB) of the Income Tax Act 1961 for the R&D expenditure incurred.
- Government has also come up with two new schemes specially targeted at drugs & pharmaceutical research. These are: 'The New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative' (NMITLI) and the 'Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research Programme' (DPRP).

### **Major Players**

Major Indian companies in the vast pharmaceutical industries are Dr. Reddy's Lab, Ranbaxy, Cipla, Lupin, Piramal Life Sciences, Aurobindo Pharma, Wockhardt and Sun Pharma and these companies gains majority of market share. Among the MNCs, Glaxosmithkline Pharma, Astrazeneca, Pfizer, Novartis are the few name which are well established in the Indian markets.

### **Challenges faced by the pharmaceutical industry**

- Price Control: Prices of essential drugs are controlled by the Drug Price Control Order of 1995. These essential drugs contribute around 40% of the domestic markets.
- Low public spending on healthcare: This places India among the 20 lowest-spending countries worldwide.
- Alternative Medicines: India has very strong medicine systems of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathy, Unani, Siddha and Herbals medicines.

## **Future Prospects**

The future of Indian pharmaceutical sector looks extremely positive. Indian pharma companies are registering their global presence in generic drugs and in CRMS. Several Indian pharmaceutical companies have acquired companies in the US and Europe and many others are raising funds to do so. Indian health care industry is growing rapidly and lot of research is taking place in biotechnology industry.

## **Other Markets**

### **Debt Market**

There were no new issues in the debt market in the month of July 2009.

### **Call Money Market**

The call money rate on July 17, 2009 in respect of borrowings ranged between 1.50% and 3.35% as compared to the rates of 5.00% - 9.17% on July 18, 2008 (i.e. a year ago) reflecting that there was greater liquidity in the market leading to softening of interest rates. The average daily turnover in the call money market was Rs.6,896 crore for the week ending July 17, 2009 and this rose significantly by 50.54 per cent to Rs 10,381 crore on July 24, 2009.

### **Foreign Exchange Market**

The exchange rate (RBI reference rate) on July 24, 2009 was Rs.48.38 per US dollar as compared to Rs.48.43 per US dollar on July 20, 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 2.36% on July 24, 2009 as compared to a premium of 2.40% on July 20, 2009 (a week ago), which reflects that supply of dollars is likely to become relatively easy in the forthcoming weeks. The foreign currency assets were US\$ 256.66 billion on July 24, 2009, and inclusive of gold and SDRs and the reserve position in the Fund, the foreign exchange reserves aggregated to US\$ 267.71 billion. From end-March 2009, the foreign exchange reserves registered an increase of US\$ 15.73 billion upto July 24, 2009. The market rate (buying) was Rs. 48.07 per US dollar on July 31, 2009.

## **Important Policy Pronouncements**

### **A. Hillary Clinton's Visit in India**

US Secretary of Hillary Clinton paid five days visit to India from 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2009; the main objective being to open new chapter of strategic relations and deepen engagement between US and India.

**First** issue was of Climate change which continues to be a pressing global concern on which developing and developed countries remain divided. This is the first meeting on the issue of climate change since Prime Minister Manmohan Singh signed the MEF declaration at L'Aquila in Italy. Ms Clinton said India's green house gas emissions are expected to increase to 50% by 2030, and even if developed countries cut down emissions, the problem will not go away. Further, India firmly reiterated its position that it is not in a position to take on "legally-binding targets" on reducing emissions. India stressed that its position on the ongoing climate change agreement negotiations is "clear, credible and consistent". We are fully alive to our global responsibilities as well.

**Secondly** during her visit to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), Delhi. Ms Clinton expressed US commitment to working with India in the area of agriculture, particularly, in developing seeds with increased productivity. Agriculture was termed as one of the five pillars of the Indo-US engagement. The five pillars of co-operation with India will be announced later, but one of the strongest pillars will be “agriculture”. The IARI, in collaboration with American research institutions and universities, is working on project to increase seed productivity.

**Thirdly** in a major step forward in bilateral relationship, India and the US agreed to enter into an understanding on end-use monitoring agreement that will pave the way for greater defence cooperation as New Delhi conveyed its decision to locate two nuclear parks for American companies. Ms Clinton, who held talks with external affairs minister SM Krishna to launch the ‘**new strategic dialogue**’, was quite categorical about India’s exemption from the G-8 declaration, saying that India had done it the right way, that is, We have completed a civilian nuclear agreement with India. If it is done in the appropriate channel and safeguarded as in the case of India, that is appropriate.

**Finally** it was agreed by both sides that there will be a substantial upgradation of ties and engagement in different areas of co-operation. Ms Clinton and Mr Krishna will chair an ‘**India-US Strategic Dialogue**’ that meets once every year. Both sides also agreed to start a new dialogue in areas like health, education, science, technology and create a new forum for discussion on climate change, disarmament and non proliferation. The discussion also focused on global economic crisis and terrorism.

## **B. Review of Monetary Policy 2009-10 by RBI: First Quarter**

Dr. D Subbarao, Governor, Reserve Bank of India announced First Quarter Review of Monetary Policy 2009-10 (April - March) on July 28, 2009. The Policy document was supported by Macroeconomic and Monetary Developments: First Quarter Review 2009-10. Highlights of the Policy are:

### **I. Indian Economic Scenario**

The real GDP increased by 6.7 per cent in 2008-09, but the growth pattern was uneven during the first half (April September). GDP grew by 7.7 per cent which decelerated to 5.8 percent during the second half (October - March). Four factors played for this uneven economic expansion; global financial crises, decline in export demand, weak domestic investment, and shrinking of private consumption demand.

#### **i. Inflation**

- The annual inflation declined from 12.91 per cent on August 2, 2008 to 0.84 percent to end-March 2009 and turned negative in June 2009. The negative trend reflects the statistical effect of the high base of last year, and cannot be considered as existence of deflation. It is expected to persist till the base effect wears off.
- The conduct of monetary policy will “**continue to condition, and contain perception of inflation in the range of 4.0 – 4.5 percent**”. However the medium term objective about inflation will be 3.0 per cent which is consistent with the broader objective of integration with the global economy.

**ii. Overall Assessment**

At the global level, the financial sector seems to be stabilizing, but the real sector continues to be in recession

**iii. Areas of Concern:**

High fiscal deficit is the major area of concern. The large government borrowing in 2009-10 has called for active liquidity management by RBI. Therefore, RBI has indicated its intention to purchase government securities under open market operations (OMO) to the tune of Rs. 80,000 crores. If government continues to borrow from banks, the availability of credit to private sector is likely to decline. Once economy picks up beyond 6% of growth, demand for credit will go up.

**II. Policy Stance**

On the basis of areas of concern, the stance of monetary policy for the remaining period of 2009-10 will be as follows:

- Manage liquidity actively so that the credit demand of the Government is met while ensuring the flow of credit to the private sector at viable rates.
- Keep a vigil on the trends and signals of inflation, and be prepared to respond quickly and effectively through policy adjustments.
- Maintain a monetary and interest rate regime consistent with price stability and financial stability supportive of returning the economy to the high growth path.

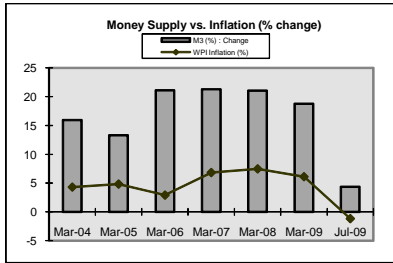
**III. Monetary Measures**

1. **Bank Rate:** Bank Rate has been retained unchanged at 6.0 per cent.
2. **Repo Rate:** The repo rate under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) has been retained unchanged at 4.75 per cent.
3. **Reverse Repo:** The reverse repo rate under the LAF has been retained unchanged at 3.25%
4. The RBI has the flexibility to conduct repo/reverse repo auction at fixed rate or at variable rates as circumstances warrant.
5. The RBI retains the option to conduct overnight or longer term repo/reverse repo under the LAF depending on market conditions and other relevant factors. The RBI will continue to use this flexibly including the right to accept or reject tender(s) under the LAF, wholly or partially, so as to make efficient use of the LAF in daily liquidity management.
6. **Cash Reserve Ratio:** The cash reserve ratio (CRR) of scheduled bank has been retained unchanged at 5.0 per cent of net demand and time liabilities (NDTL).

**IV. Observations**

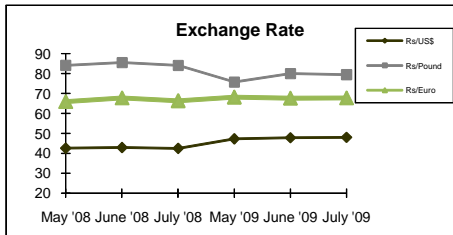
While not disturbing the key rates, the RBI has signaled that the accommodative policy pursued so far has, perhaps, reached its limits for the time being. Perception about the inflation rate being within the range of 4.0 – 4.5 per cent is indicative that the inflation is likely to emerge in the remaining months of the year 2009 - 10.

- V. The Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy for 2009-10 will be undertaken on Oct 27, 2009



	Mar-04	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09	Jul-09
<b>M3 (Rs. Crore)</b>	20,03,102	22,53,938	27,29,535	33,10,278	40,06,722	4,764,019	4,972,017
<b>M3 (%) : Change</b>	15.95	13.30	21.10	21.27	21.04	18.76	4.37
<b>WPI (Index) All Commodities</b>	180.30	189	196.6	210	225.7*	239.5**	236.7***
<b>WPI Inflation (%)</b>	4.29	4.83	2.91	6.82	7.47	6.11	-1.17

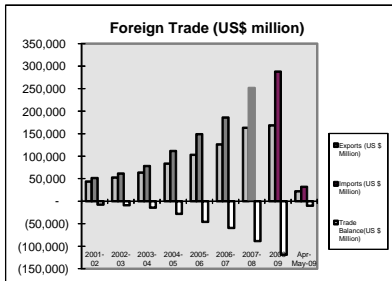
Source: RBI Bulletin March 2009; WSS: March 2 \$1993-94=100; year/month-end: \* March 31, 2001 \*\* July 12, 2008 \*\*\* July 17, 2009



	2008-09			2009-10		
	May '08	June '08	July '08	May '09	June '09	July '09
<b>Rs/US\$</b>	42.59	42.95	42.49	47.29	47.87	48.07
<b>Rs/Pound</b>	84.16	85.62	84.21	75.8579	80.0841	79.48
<b>Rs/Euro</b>	65.99	67.81	66.33	68.18	67.69	67.84

Figures are for month-end

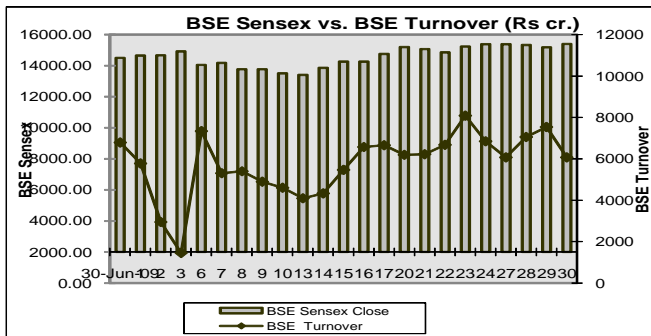
Source: RBI Reference rate from RBI website



During the Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Apr-May-09
<b>Exports (US \$ Million)</b>	43,827	52,719	63,843	83,536	103,091	126,361	163,132	168,704	21,753
<b>Imports (US \$ Million)</b>	51,413	61,412	78,149	111,517	149,166	185,749	251,654	287,759	31,959
<b>Trade Balance (US \$ Mill)</b>	(7,586)	(8,693)	(14,306)	(27,981)	(46,075)	(59,388)	(88,522)	(119,055)	(10,206)

Source: Ministry of Comm Revised figures for 2001-02 to 2007-08 (April-March)

\*DGCI&S data for April 2008 to March 2009(Provisional) : Economic & Political Weekly, July 25, 2009



July 2009	BSE Sensex Close	BSE Turnover (Rs.crore)
30-Jun-09	14493.84	6784
1	14645.47	5771
2	14658.49	2952
3	14913.05	1449
6	14043.4	7331
7	14170.45	5305
8	13769.15	5400
9	13757.46	4895
10	13504.22	4598
13	13400.32	4096
14	13853.7	4324
15	14253.24	5461
16	14250.25	6573
17	14744.92	6654
20	15191.01	6193
21	15062.49	6215
22	14843.12	6672
23	15231.04	8078
24	15378.96	6847
27	15375.04	6063
28	15331.94	7051
29	15173.46	7534
30	15387.96	6065
31	15670.31	6292



**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 2009	Real Rate (Short-term) (1-3)	Currency unit per Euro 27.05.09	Balance Latest :12 months		Col 11 as Percentage of GDP 2009
	3-month latest	10-year gov't bonds latest	Latest	A Year ago	As on 22.07.09	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	0.93	3.38	-0.1 Jun	4.00	0.70	0.64	-5.9	1.03	1.00	-46.2 May	-146.2 Apr	-1.0
U. S. A.	0.26	3.55	-1.3 May	4.20	1.00	1.00	-13.7	1.56	1.43	-674.4 May	-628.3 Q1	-3.0
Britain	0.95	3.84	2.2 May	3.30	0.61	0.50	-13.9	-1.25	0.87	-145.4 May	-52.5 Q1	-1.7
Japan	0.41	1.38	-1.1 May	1.30	93.70	108.00	-6.8	1.51	133.86	5.1 May	107.7 Q1	1.9
Sweden	0.11	3.32	-0.60 Jun	4.30	7.61	6.03	-4.7	0.71	10.87	12.8 May	31.4 Q1	7.0
Switzerland	0.36	2.16	-1 Jun	2.90	1.07	1.04	-3.1	1.36	1.53	16.9 Jun	56.6 Q1	7.6
India	3.23	7.53	8.6 May	7.80	48.50	42.10	-7.8	-5.37	69.29	-96.4 May	-29.8 Q1	-1.9

Source : The Economist London : July 25th-July 31st, 2009

Figures in Column 9 are derived.

\*\*RPI Inflation rate -1.2 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 27.05.09	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 22.07.09	A Year ago				Trade Account (US\$ bn)	Current Account (US\$ bn)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
China	1.59	3.72	-1.4 May	7.7	6.83	6.83	-4.3	2.99	9.76	286.7 Jun	426.1 Q4	7.2
Hongkong	0.26	2.19	0.1 May	5.6	7.75	7.80	-4.0	0.16	11.07	-21.7 May	29.3 Q1	10.4
Indonesia	7.31	7.14	3.7 Jun	11.0	10070.00	9142.00	-3.0	3.61	14385.71	10.4 Mar	-0.8 Q1	0.9
Malaysia	11.74	14.16	2.4 May	3.8	3.55	3.24	-8.0	9.34	5.07	39.7 May	40.5 Q1	13.5
Singapore	0.50	2.2	-0.3 May	7.5	1.44	1.37	-4.1	0.8	2.06	17.4 Jun	23.1 Q1	14.9
South Korea	2.41	5.25	2 Jun	5.5	1248.00	1014.00	-5.7	0.41	1782.86	15.2 Jun	17.2 May	2.9
Taiwan	0.85	1.37	-2 Jun	5.0	32.90	30.30	-5.2	2.85	47.00	12.8 Jun	29.2 Q1	9.6
Thailand	1.40	3.11	-4 Jun	8.8	34.00	33.40	-5.6	5.4	48.57	10.2 Jun	8.3 May	5.3
Brazil	9.16	6.16	4.8 Jun	6.1	1.90	1.58	-2.0	4.36	2.71	27.5 Jun	-20.7 May	-1.3
Venezuela	14.50	6.55	27.4 Jun	32.2	6.59	3.34	-4.7	-12.9	9.41	32.5 Q1	26.2 Q1	1.1
India	3.23	7.53	8.6 May	7.8	48.50	42.10	-7.8	-5.37	48.50	-96.4 May	-29.8 Q1	-1.9

Source : The Economist London : July 25th-June 31st, 2009

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