MONTHLY UPDATE
DECEMBER 2016

RING, HAPPY BELLS, ACROSS THE SNOW

GLOBAL UPDATE | INDIA UPDATE | INDIA INFRASTRUCTURE & REALTY UPDATE

In an expected move, the US Federal Reserve has raised the key interest rates, ending global speculations about its impending decision. This is the second rate cut by the Fed in a decade, the first one being in December 2015, and the latest frequency only underlines that now the Fed deems achievements in the US growth, employment and inflation levels to be satisfactory and nearing the respective targets. To add to the buoyancy, much expediency is expected in boosting growth once the new President-elect, Donald Trump, assumes office later this month.

The US growth outlook holds significance for economies across the globe. A higher interest rate regime in the US and a rising dollar is sure to pump out investment flows from emerging economies to the US. This makes the picture gloomier for India as December records the third consecutive month of massive investment outflows from the economy. Investments during the entire quarter ending December 2016 have stayed at levels lowest in the decade on global uncertainties as well as demonetisation. Oil prices have been on the rise since November end when OPEC decided to cut output and non-OPEC members followed suit; oil prices have risen over 12% since then. Across 2016, the prices have moved up by 47% from $36.61/barrel on December 31, 2015 to end 2016 over $54/barrel, and these prices are here to stay. Though the rupee has recovered from last month's falls, over the year it has depreciated 2.5% against the dollar. This only prompts India that its worries concerning the oil bill and current account deficit would resurface in 2017.

In India, the RBI in its latest policy meet has left the key interest rates unchanged while the market looked upon it with similar expectations. However, banks have started to transmit the benefit of lower policy rates to end consumers in the form of reduced lending rates. Inflation levels have continued to sink but a rate cut has been avoided. Lower inflation also has an element of impact of demonetization that hit consumption and spending, prompting prices down. Further, as long as the investment climate stays dull, interest rates cannot be expected to rise and it is likely that investments would now take some time to pick up. Industrial production has stayed muted though the core sector has stood strong despite demonetisation. However, the full impact of demonetisation is yet to be realised. The manufacturing output and sentiment both stood somber during the month. Equities stayed dull across the month and year. However, the eve of the new year of 2017, witnessed a bonanza package from the Prime Minister, in the form of interest rate subvention for middle-income home loan seekers, better access to loans and periodic interest waivers for farmers, incentives to small businesses, etc.

In the real estate domain, while the interest rate subvention announced by the Prime Minister would help the residential real estate market to pick up, which is currently in a slump; a recent report by the Mumbai Metropolitan Development Authority has unearthed that only 0.5% of the city's salt pan land can actually be developed or used to construct affordable housing as originally planned by the state government. Within the purview of infrastructure, the government is focusing on port-related investments and projects. This would have percolating benefits to the logistics, warehousing and infrastructure sector. Apart from these year-end developments, 2016 gave a lot, and indeed concrete developments, to the sector and the economy in the form of crucial policy reforms like the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA), the Benami Property Transaction Prohibition Act and the Goods and Services Tax (GST) – all of these seeing the light of day during the year. Much is expected in 2017.

Despite some ramifications of the US growth on the Indian economy as mentioned above, a pick-up in growth across economies – in the west as well as in the east, is indeed desirable. Balanced and evenly spread growth definitely has positive implications on the wider, global economic order. It is much more so in an open economy with larger interdependence and exchanges across the globe. Hence, 2017 can rightly be expected to, as Lord Tennyson aptly said, 'Ring, happy bells, across the snow'. Hope growth returns to the globe in 2017. Happy New Year!

THE US FED RAISES INTEREST RATES

As hinted earlier by the Fed, it increased the range of federal funds rate by 25 basis points to 0.50%–0.75%, the second hike in the last ten years. The previous hike of the key interest rates by 25 basis points was in December 2015. It only reflects on the firming growth and improvement in employment levels since mid-year, and the inflation levels heading satisfactorily towards the targeted 2% level. The stance of the Fed stays accommodative, as it chooses to support further strengthening of the labour market conditions and a return to 2% inflation, as it seeks to 'foster maximum employment and price stability'. It expects inflation to rise to the 2% level over the medium term, as the short-term effects of the past slip in energy and import prices are evened out and the labour market strengthens further.

The Fed expects that the economic conditions are likely to evolve in such a way that there may be only gradual increases in interest rates and the same may stay so for some more time.

The Fed's move is expected to have manifold implications. The dollar is expected to further strengthen against a basket of currencies. The equity market in the emerging economies are likely to come under pressure as investment flows are expected to continue their exit out of the emerging economies.

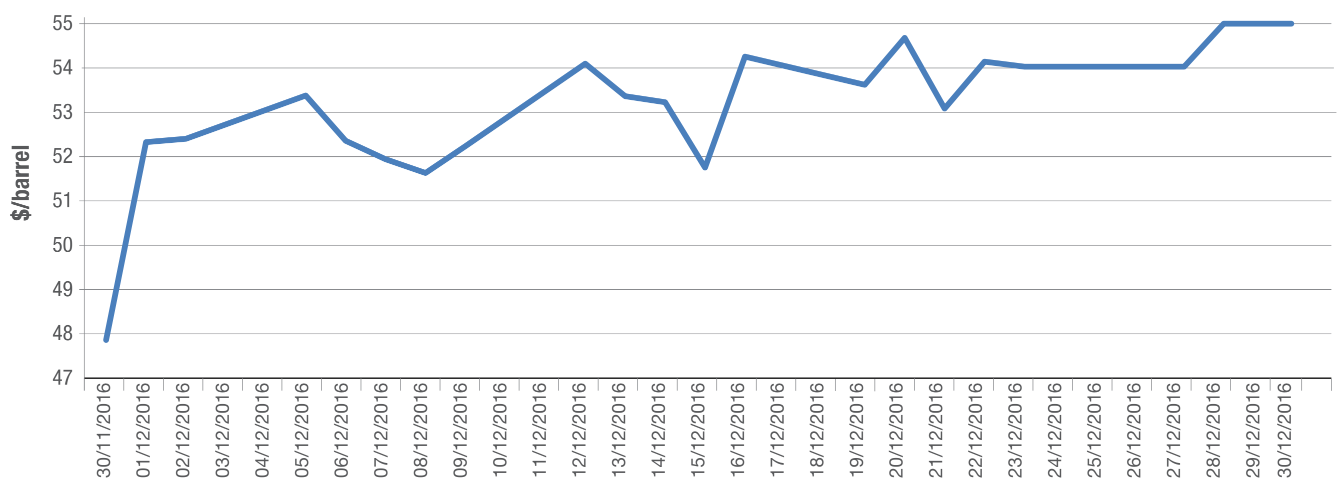
THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK (ECB) KEEPS INTEREST RATES ON HOLD

The ECB in its latest policy meet in December kept the key interest rates unchanged. It kept the interest rate on the main refinancing operations and the interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility unchanged at 0.00%, 0.25% and -0.40%, respectively. The rates have stood unchanged since March 2016. The ECB continues to expect the key interest rates to stay at present or lower levels for a longer time, extending beyond the horizon of the net asset purchases.

The ECB also announced that asset purchases would stay intact at the current pace of EUR 80 billion till March 2017. It also clarified that from April 2017 until December 2017, the pace of the asset purchase programme would be reduced to EUR 60 billion. The programme will continue even beyond December 2017 with the necessary modifications and until there is a satisfactory pick up in the inflation towards the targeted 2% level.

OIL

EUROPE BRENT SPOT PRICE



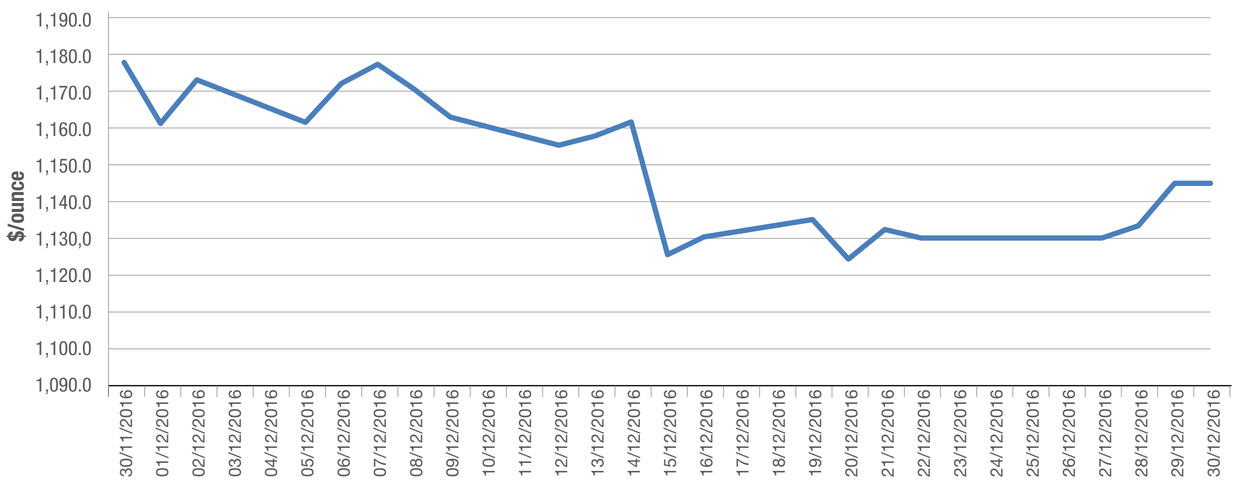
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)

Oil prices rose by an enormous 14.6% during December 2016. A host of factors influenced the prices, including the OPEC's decision to cut output, taken at the end of November 2016, followed by non-OPEC members following suit.

Oil prices gained 50% during 2016 over their 2015 close of $36.61/barrel.

GOLD

GOLD (SPOT PRICES)



Source: World Gold Council

Gold prices fell 2.7% during December 2016. The commodity stood pressurised by the robust dollar and rising oil prices during the month. The US Fed's decision to raise interest rates also kept the prices subdued. In the domestic market too, prices stood subdued due to the impact of demonetisation hitting demand.

During 2016, gold prices gained by 8% in the international markets.

RBI KEEPS THE KEY POLICY RATES UNCHANGED

Taking into account the macro-economic situation, the RBI rendered the key policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) unchanged at 6.25%. The reverse repo rate under the LAF too stays unchanged at 5.75%, and the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate at 6.75%. The bank indicated that it has taken an accommodative stance with the objective to achieve a consumer price index (CPI) inflation of 5% by Q4 of 2016–17 and the medium-term target of 4% within a band of +/- 2%, while also supporting growth.

Further, from the fortnight beginning November 26, an incremental Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) of 100% was applied on the increase in net demand and time liabilities (NDTL) between September 16, 2016 and November 11, 2016, to mop up the excess liquidity from the system. The same was withdrawn with effect from the fortnight beginning December 10, 2016.

The impact of the withdrawal of higher denomination notes is still unfolding. This may reduce the inflation level for some time in Q3. Considering this, the RBI has projected the headline inflation at 5% in Q4 of 2016–17 with upside risks. With the withdrawal of high denomination notes, liquidity conditions have improved drastically.

The Bank highlighted the resistance of the CPI inflation (except that in food and fuel) to turn downwards and its tendency to firm up. It also highlighted the risks from rising oil prices.

Furthermore, the Bank revised the gross value added (GVA) growth for 2016–17, down from 7.6% to 7.1%, with evenly balanced risks.

THE PRIME MINISTER UNFOLDS A PLETHORA OF INCENTIVES FOR THE MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP, FARMERS AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

On the eve of the new year 2017, the Prime Minister announced a packages of schemes for the middle-income bracket home loan seekers, farmers, small enterprises, etc.

INTEREST SUBVENTION ON HOUSING LOAN

- The Prime Minister announced an interest subvention on the housing loan for middle-income segments. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana in urban areas, loans of up to ₹9 lakh taken in 2017 will receive an interest subvention of 4%, while those who take a home loan of up to ₹12 lakh in 2017, will receive an interest subvention of 3%.
- Under the same scheme in rural areas, loans of up to ₹2 lakh taken in 2017 for new housing or extension of housing, will attract an interest subvention of 3%.
- The Prime Minister also announced that under the scheme, the number of houses being created for the poor would be increased by 33%.

INTEREST WAIVER TO FARMERS FOR 60 DAYS

- The Prime Minister also announced a waiver of loans to farmers for a period of 60 days who have availed loans for the Rabi crop from District Cooperative Central Banks and Primary Societies. Further, the amount of interest already paid by them will be reimbursed into their bank accounts.

- To enable farmers to have better access to loans from cooperative banks and societies, the government would be adding ₹20,000 crore to the ₹21,000 crore already created by NABARD in November 2016.
- The government will bear the losses arising out of extending loans to cooperative banks and societies at low interest rates.
- To ease transactions for farmers, the Prime Minister announced that Rupay debit cards will be given to three crore farmers who have Kisan Credit Cards. RuPay debit cards can be easily used anywhere as against the Kisan Credit Cards that require farmers to go to the bank.

INCENTIVES TO SMALL BUSINESS

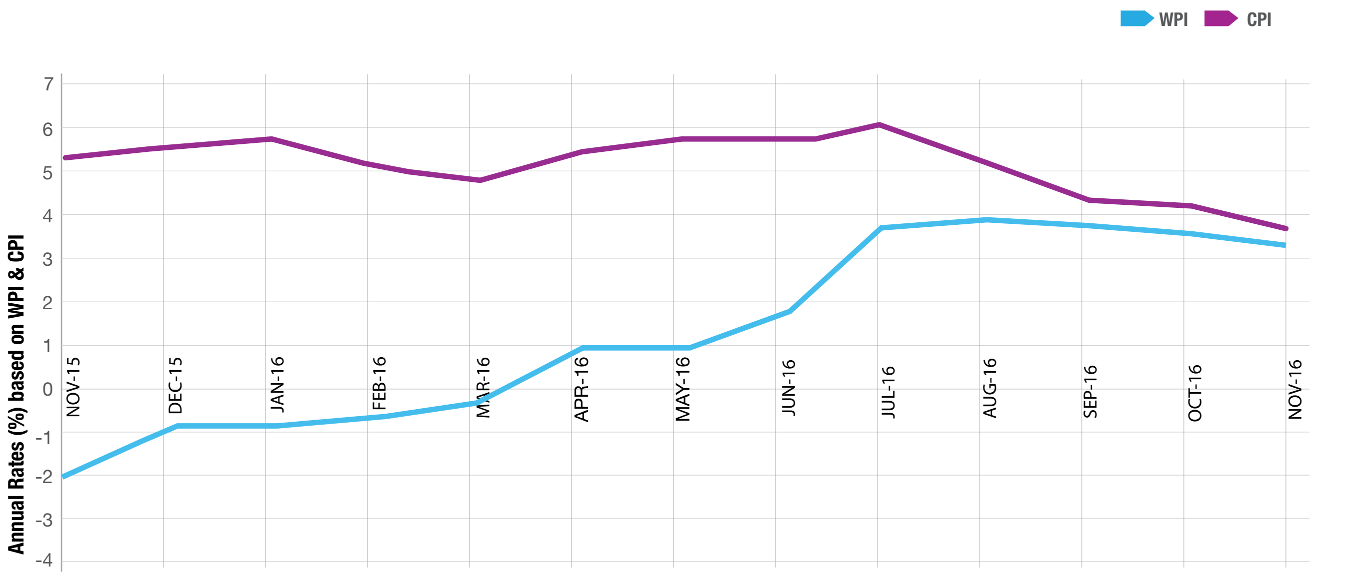
- The threshold for underwriting of loans to small businesses has been increased to ₹2 crore from the existing ₹1 crore.
- The scheme would also cover loans extended by Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs).
- Banks and NBFCs will not levy high interest on these loans.
- This goes in line with the banks being directed to raise the credit limit for small industries from 20% of turnover to 25%. They have also been directed to increase working capital loans from 20% of turnover to 30% for enterprises that transact digitally.
- Income of businesses with a turnover of up to ₹2 crore will be taxed at a rate of 6% of the turnover against the 8% rate announced recently.

OTHERS

- Senior citizens will receive a fixed interest rate of 8%, paid monthly for a period of 10 years on deposits up to ₹7.5 lakh.
- Financial assistance of ₹6,000 will be extended to pregnant women who undergo institutional delivery and vaccinate their children.

RETAIL INFLATION SLUMPS TO A TWO-YEAR LOW AT 3.63%, WPI TO A FIVE-MONTH LOW OF 3.15%

INFLATION



Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India

Retail inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), dropped to a two-year low in November 2016 to 3.63% YOY against 4.2% in the previous month and 5.41% in November 2016. The demonetisation of ₹500 and ₹1000 notes led to the cash crunch resulting in a fall in cuts on discretionary spending and lower consumption. A sharp base effect has also pulled the prices down. The fall in price levels is led by a fall in food prices, also helped by the good outrun of the monsoon. During the month, food inflation stood at 2.11% YOY against 3.32% in the previous month and 6.07% in November 2015.

Inflation in vegetables stood at -10.29 against -5.74% in the previous month and -13.73 last year. Inflation in pulses stood at 0.23% against 4.11% in the previous month and -13.73 last year. Inflation in housing stood stable at 5.04% as in the same month last year; however, firmed up from the last month's level of 5.15%.

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI)-based inflation for November 2016 dropped to a five-month low of 3.15% against 3.39% in the previous month and -2.04 in November 2015. The WPI inflation has declined for the third month in a row and the fall is the slowest in five months. The trend is completely coordinated with that in retail inflation and lower food prices have continued to contribute the most to the WPI's fall. The WPI inflation in food articles cooled to 1.54% YOY from 5.55% last year.

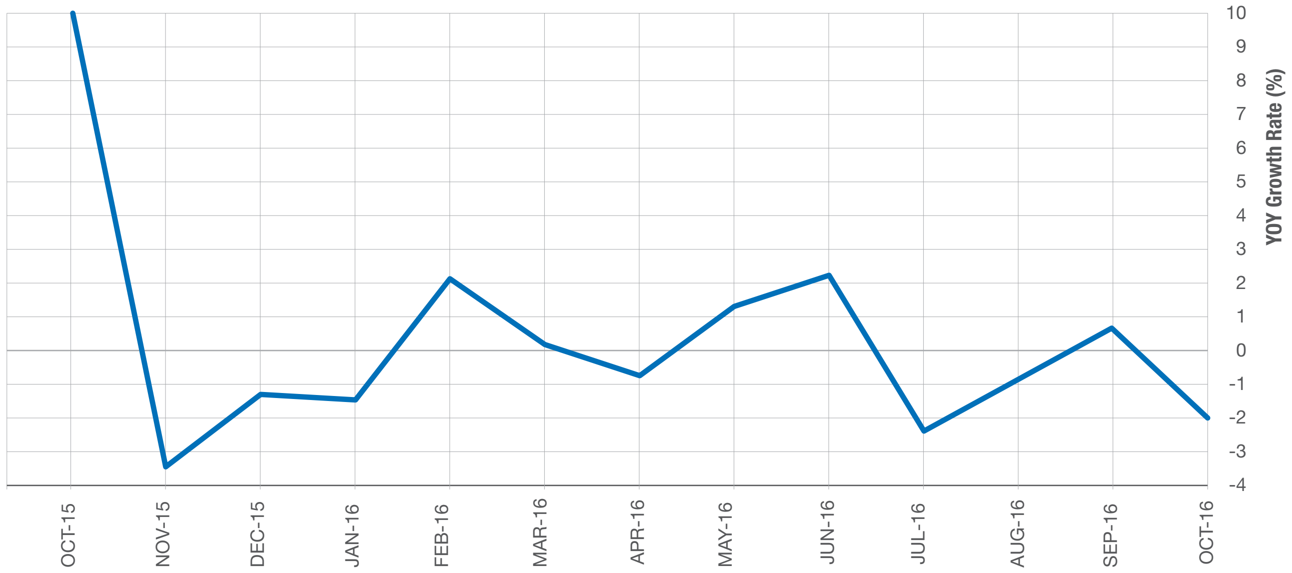
Core inflation (manufactured products, excluding foods products) jumped to a two-year high of 1.5% in November 2016 against 1.1% in October 2016. The WPI inflation in primary articles cooled to 1.25% YOY from 2.15% last year. The WPI inflation in fuel and power firmed to 7.07% YOY from -10.99% last year, while that of manufactured goods firmed 3.20% from -1.42 last year.

The RBI rendered the key policy rates unchanged during the December meet. However, the falling inflation lends more room to the Central Bank to cut rates in the future.

Inflation levels are expected to stay lower in the coming months as the impact of demonetisation would be seen in the data for December. However, rising oil prices are likely to fuel inflation in manufactured goods and may prompt a rise in inflation. The weaker rupee my also add to a rise in the price of manufactured goods.

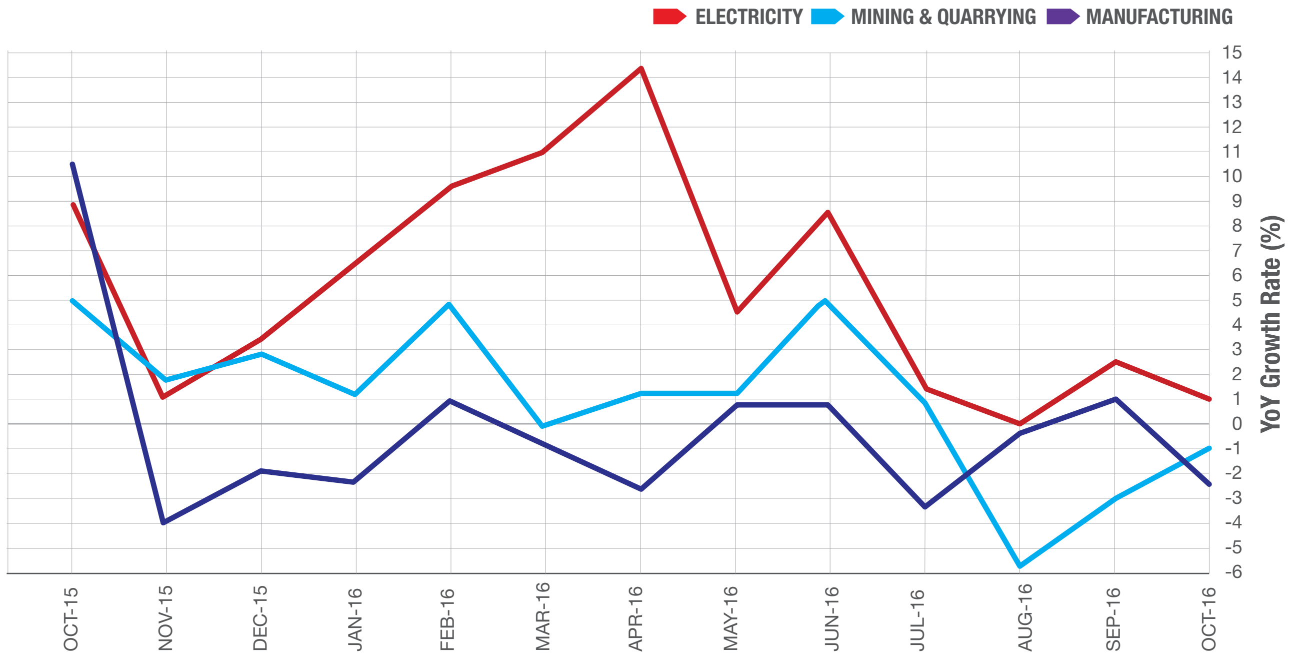
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DROPS 1.9% IN OCTOBER 2016

IIP (GENERAL INDEX)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

IIP (SECTOR WISE)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

After having recorded a marginal rise in September 2016, industrial production in India slipped in October. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) fell 1.9% YOY in October against a 0.7% rise in the previous month and 9.8% rise in October 2015. The cumulative growth during the period April–October 2016 over the corresponding period of the previous year stood at -0.3% YOY against 4.8% last year.

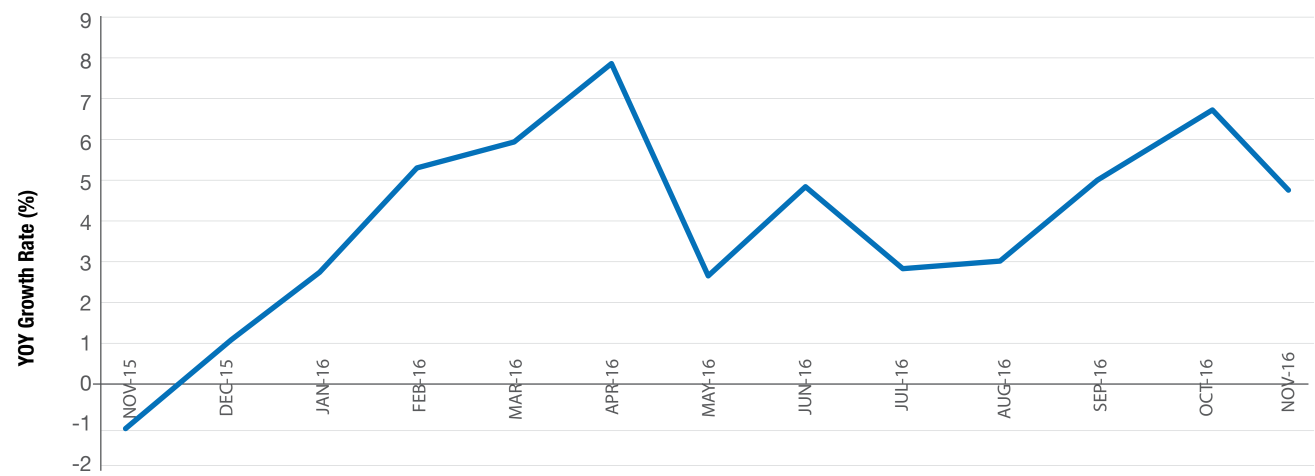
Growth in the mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors stood at -1.1%, -2.4% and 1.1%, respectively, YOY.

Sluggish manufacturing is a pressing concern. The performance of the industry was dull despite a good outturn of the monsoon and the prevalence of the festive season during the month. The data highlights the need for private investment to pick up.

The data for industrial production in the coming months is expected to stand more tepid, as the demonetisation effect would be reflected upon.

CORE SECTOR GROWTH RISES 4.9% IN NOVEMBER, LESS HURT BY DEMONETISATION

INDEX OF EIGHT CORE INDUSTRIES



Source: Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry

Core sector output growth increased 4.9% YOY in November 2016 on account of a robust growth in the electricity, coal and steel sectors. However, the growth is subtle if compared to the 6.6% rise in the core sector output during the last month and subtler still if the base effect of 0.6% growth recorded in November 2015 is considered. The cumulative growth of the sector during April–November 2016 stands at 4.9% against 2.5% last year.

Coal, crude oil, natural gas, refinery products, fertilisers, steel, cement and electricity make up the core sector and collectively have a 38% weightage in the index of industrial production (IIP).

The electricity sector has posted the largest YOY growth (10.2%) followed by coal (6.4%), and steel (5.6%). YOY output in the petroleum refinery, fertilizers and cement sector rose by 2%, 2.4% and 0.5%, respectively, during November 2016. However, the November 2016 output in cement and steel have dipped if compared to their respective growth rates of 6.2% and 16.9% in the last month, suggesting the impact of demonetisation on the real estate sector where cash-settled transactions dominate.

Crude oil and natural gas sectors posted negative YOY growth of -5.4% and -1.7%, respectively.

The core sector is expected to post improved growth in the coming months. However, the impact of demonetisation needs to be factored in and more of it is likely to be seen in the December figures.

INDIA INC'S MANUFACTURING OUTPUT CONTRACTS IN NOVEMBER 2016 FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 12 MONTHS

The Nikkei India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index dropped to 49.6 in December from November's 52.3. A reading below 50 on the Index suggests contraction.

This is the first contraction in the last 12 months, wherein both the output index and the new orders index settled at their lowest for the year. This is also the largest monthly dip of the Index since November 2008.

INDIRECT TAX COLLECTIONS RISE A ROBUST 23.1% IN NOVEMBER 2016, UNHARMED BY DEMONETISATION

The net indirect tax collections surged 23.1% YOY in November 2016, while the net indirect tax collection rose 26.2% (₹5.52 lakh crore) YOY during April–November 2016.

In November 2016, customs, central excise and service tax collections witnessed a YOY growth of 16.1%, 33.7% and 15.5%, respectively. Excise duty collections rose 43.5% (₹2.43 lakh crore) in April–November 2016, while service tax increased by 25.7% (₹1.60 lakh crore). Customs duties collection rose 5.6% (₹1.48 lakh crore).

The net direct tax rose 15.1% YOY (₹4.12 lakh crore) during April–September 2016. However, taking into account the additional resource mobilisation, like higher duty on fuel, the growth in net indirect taxes stands at just 8% in the April–November period.

The gross corporate income tax collection rose 11.2% in April–November 2016 against a 22.4% surge in personal income tax collection. After adjusting for refunds, the corporate tax collection stood 8.75% higher, while personal income tax stood 23.9% YOY during the period. ₹1.05 lakh crore got refunded during April–November 2016, a YOY rise of 17.35%.

INDIA'S EXPORTS RISE FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT MONTH, TRADE DEFICIT NARROWS BY 41%

India's exports rose 2.9% YOY in November 2016 to US$20,009.58 million from US$19,560.92 in November 2015. Twenty out of the 30 export sectors have registered encouraging growth during the month.

The cumulative value of exports for the period April–November 2016–17 rose 0.1% YOY to US$174,922.78 as compared to the value during the same period the previous year.

Imports during November 2016 rose 10.44% to US$33,018.45 million from US$29,896.41 million in November 2015. The cumulative value of imports for the period April–November 2016–17 fell 8.44% to US$241,101.60 million from US$263,314.36 million during the same period last year. Gold imports increased 23.24% to US$4,364.18 million. Oil imports rose 5.89% to US$6,837.76 YOY during the month from US$6,457.37 million in November 2015.

The merchandise trade deficit for the period April–November 2016–17 stood at US$66,178.82 million, which is 25.28% lower than that of US$88,574.09 million during April–November 2015–16.

The trade balance in services during October 2016 stood at US$5433 million. The net export of services for the period April–October 2016–17 decreased to US$37,791 million from US$40,373 million during April–September 2015–16.

The overall trade deficit tapered 41.11% during April–November 2016–17 to US$28,387.82 million from US$48,201.09 million during April–November 2015–16.

INVESTMENTS IN Q3 2016 TEPID, DEMONETISATION HARMS INVESTOR APPETITE

New investment proposals stood worth ₹1.25 lakh crore in the quarter ended December 2016. This is considerably lower compared to the average of ₹2.36 lakh crore worth of new investments per quarter in the preceding nine quarters and is also the lowest in a decade. The fall in investments is attributed to demonetisation drive.

While 227 new investment proposals worth ₹818 billion were announced during Q3 2016 till November 8, only 177 investment proposals worth ₹437 billion were seen between November 9 and December 31, 2016.

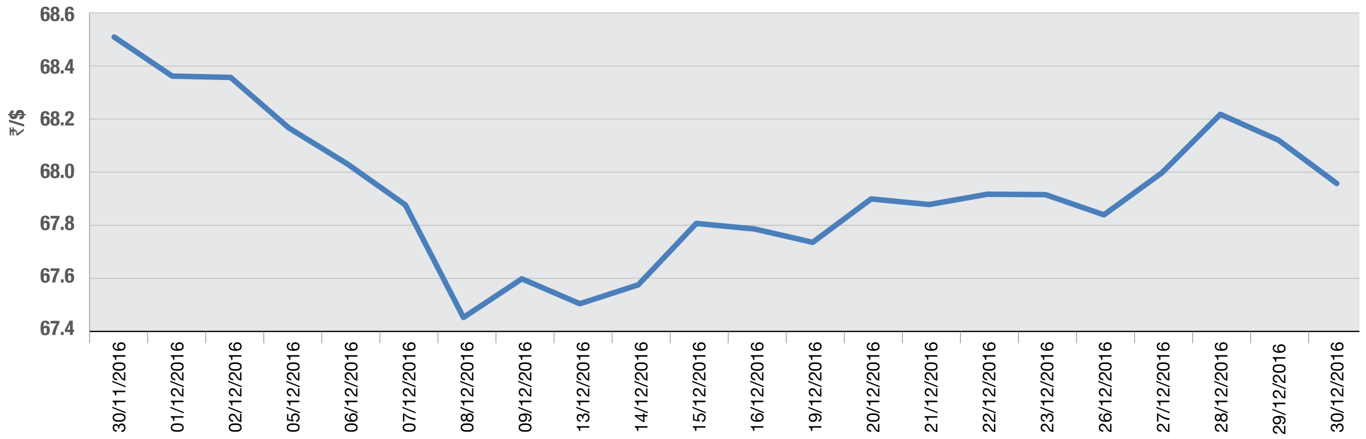
FOREX RESERVES FALL TO THE LOWEST LEVELS SINCE MAY 2016

India's foreign exchange reserves fell by $2.4 billion to $360.6 billion (as of December 23, 2016). The reserves have attained the lowest-ever level since May 2016.

The rupee was put under pressure by foreign currency non-repatriable redemptions, as well as the RBI's market interventions to protect it. During the month, there was also a massive outflow by foreign institutional investors, which further reduced the reserves.

CURRENCY

INR/USD



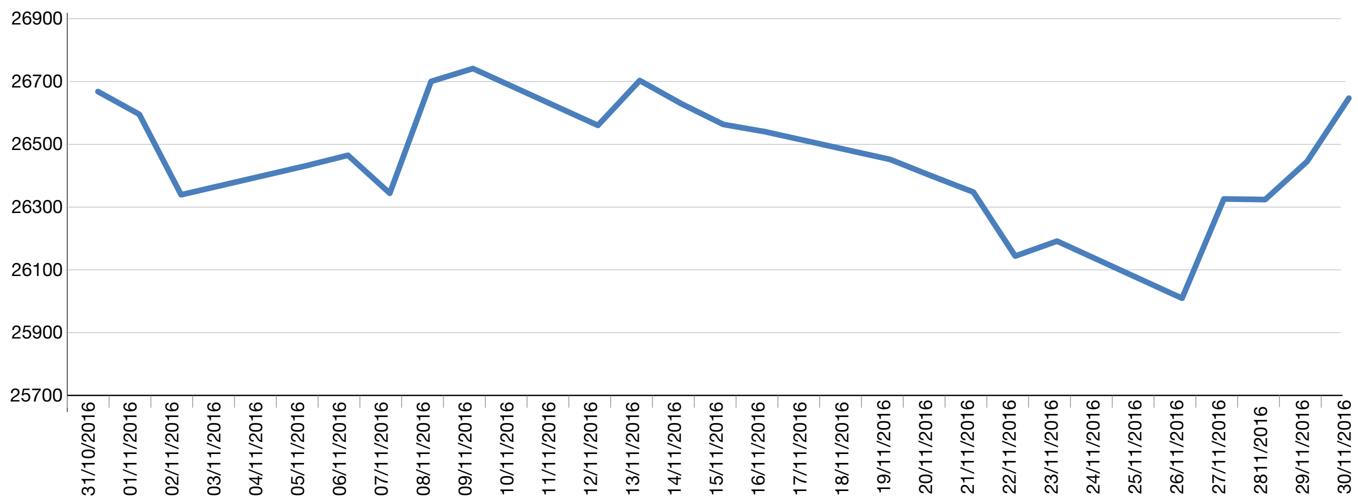
Source: RBI

The rupee strengthened by 0.83% against the US dollar during December 2016. The RBI in its policy meet rendered the interest rates unchanged. To add to the existing pressure on the rupee, the US Fed decided to raise the key interest rates; thereby keeping the already strong dollar weighing down upon the emerging market currencies, including the Indian rupee.

Over 2016, the rupee depreciated 2.5% against the US dollar.

SENSEX

S&P BSE SENSEX



Source: BSE

The Sensex dipped over 0.1% during December 2016. During the month, factors like a status quo maintained by the RBI in key domestic interest rates, a hike in the US interest rates and the rise in oil prices prompted capital outflows out of the country, pulling the index down while the impact of demonetisation also continued to weigh on it.

During December 2016 (until December 23, 2016) net capital outflows by foreign portfolio investors (FPIs) from equities amounted to ₹3,744 crore, while that from the debt market amounted to ₹19,027 crore, making up a total outflow of ₹22,771 crore ($3.35 billion).

During 2016, the equities however, managed to edge up from the losses of the previous year. The Sensex gained 2% YOY while the Nifty gained 3% in 2016.

INDIA INFRASTRUCTURE & REALTY UPDATE

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MMRDA) REPORT REVEALS THAT ONLY 0.5% AREA OF CITY'S SALT PAN LAND CAN BE DEVELOPED

A latest report by the MMRDA reveals that only 0.5% area of the city's salt pan land scattered near Dahisar, Goregaon, Mulund, Bhandup, Kanjur, Nahur, Ghatkopar, Turbhe, Mandale, Chembur, Wadala and Anik can be developed. This makes up a meager 25 acres, much lower than the state government's plan to utilise the vast 5,379 acres of salt pan land for building affordable housing. The report, based on the survey results, highlights that the entire land covering salt pans cannot be developed as they are wetlands or covered with mangroves. Construction near wetlands and mangroves is banned by the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) norms. Hence, if the state government aspires to use the entire salt pan land for development, it would first require the Central Government to make changes in the CRZ norms, including the definition of wetlands, to allow construction.

CABINET CLEARS BILL PROPOSING REVAMP OF 12 MAJOR PORTS

The Cabinet has cleared the Major Port Trust Authorities Bill, 2016 that proposes the renovation and revamp of the operations of 12 major ports in India. It replaces the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

The Bill once passed is expected to lend more autonomy and flexibility to port boards and will be free to fix tariff based on market conditions, the same would require a simple notification to the port authority.

The board of the port authority would also have the

authority to fix rates for other port services and assets, like land and lease land for port-related use for up to 40 years and for non-port related use up to 20 years. It also provides for establishing an independent review board to look into disputes between ports and Public Private Partnership (PPP) concessionaires, to review stressed PPP projects and come up with solutions to review stressed PPP projects and also to look into grievances and complaints regarding services rendered by the private operators.

The Bill also has provisions aiming to introduce the concept of internal audit of the functions and activities of the central ports on the lines of the Companies Act, 2013 coupled with the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and development of infrastructure by the port authority.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES TO IDENTIFY AND AWARD PORT-LED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The government has announced that in the coming years, it would identify and award port-led development projects worth ₹12 lakh crore. This is in the backdrop of the gigantic Sagarmala project announced by the government earlier, which extends over India's 7,500-km coastline and includes constructing 14,500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic locations on international maritime routes. Of late, under the project, the government plans to construct four new major ports, 200 small and minor ports and more than 2,000 water ports. Projects worth ₹1 lakh crore are already under various stages of completion under Sagarmala.

To execute the plans, the government has set up Sagarmala Development Company, which will identify projects and give equity support to Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) set up by ports, states and central ministries. Apart from functioning as a monitoring agency, the company would also bid out projects to private sector participation and also work on structuring activities and risk management. Importantly, the company would also focus on encouraging and increasing private sector participation in project development.

NHAI STARTS TENDER PROCESS FOR BENGALURU–MYSURU SIX-LANE ROAD

The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has started the tender process for the six-laning of the Bengaluru-Mysuru expressway, setting a deadline of January 5, 2016 for the submission of request for qualification bids from interested developers. The project is taken up under the PPP mode on design, build, finance, operate and transfer basis.

The expressway, apart from having a three-lane main carriageway in each direction, will also have two-lane service roads on either side. To speed up the project, the NHAI has divided the proposed 117-km expressway into parts, viz. Bengaluru to Nidaghatta and Nidaghatta to Mysuru, with construction starting simultaneously.

The estimated cost of the project is ₹4,495 crore and it stands on 1,232 acres of land spread across seven talukas.

The project is expected to be awarded by the end of this financial year and actual construction is expected to start in late 2017. The new expressway is likely to be ready for public use by late 2019 or early 2020.

APPENDICES

1. INFLATION

	WPI	CPI
Nov-16	**3.15**	**3.63**
Oct-16	3.39	4.2
Sep-16	3.8	4.39
Aug-16	3.74	5.05
Jul-2016	3.72	6.07
Jun-2016	1.62	5.77
May-2016	0.79	5.76
Apr-2016	0.79	5.47
Mar-16	-0.45	4.83
Feb-16	-0.85	5.18
Jan-16	-1.07	5.69
Dec-15	-1.06	5.61
Nov-15	**-2.40**	**5.41**
WPI Base Year = 2004–05, CPI Base : 2012 = 100		

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India

2. IIP

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION – GROWTH RATE				
	General Index	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity
Oct-16	**-1.9**	**-1.1**	**-2.4**	**1.1**
Sep-16	0.7	-3.1	0.9	2.4
Aug-16	-0.7	-5.6	-0.3	0.1
Jul-16	-2.4	0.8	-3.4	1.6
Jun-16	2.1	4.7	0.9	8.3
May-16	1.2	1.3	0.7	4.7
Apr-16	-0.8	1.4	-3.1	14.6
Mar-16	0.1	-0.1	-1.2	11.3
Feb-16	2	5	0.7	9.6
Jan-16	-1.5	1.2	-2.8	6.6
Dec-15	-1.3	2.9	-2.4	3.2
Nov-15	-3.4	1.9	-4.7	0.7
Oct-15	**9.9**	**5.2**	**10.6**	**9**

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

3. CORE SECTOR

Sector	Coal	Crude oil	Natural gas	Refinery products	Fertilisers	Steel	Cement	Electricity	Overall Index
Weight	4.379	5.216	1.708	5.939	1.254	6.684	2.406	10.316	37.903
Weight	**4.379**	**5.216**	**1.708**	**5.939**	**1.254**	**6.684**	**2.406**	**10.316**	**37.903**
Nov-16	**6.4**	**-5.4**	**-1.7**	**2**	**2.4**	**5.6**	**0.5**	**10.2**	**4.9**
Oct-16	-1.6	-3.2	-1.4	15.1	0.8	16.9	6.2	2.8	**6.6**
Sep-16	-5.8	-4.1	-5.5	9.3	2	16.3	5.5	2.2	**5**
Aug-16	-9.2	-3.9	-5.7	3.5	5.7	17	3.1	0.1	**3.2**
Jul-16	5.1	-1.8	3.3	13.7	-4.3	-0.5	1.4	1.6	**3**
Jun-16	12	-4.3	-4.5	3.5	9.8	2.4	10.3	8.1	**5.2**
May-16	5.5	-3.3	-6.9	1.2	14.8	3.2	2.4	4.6	**2.8**
Apr-16	-0.9	-2.3	-6.8	17.9	7.8	6.1	4.4	14.7	**8.5**
Mar-16	1.7	-5.1	-10.5	10.8	22.9	3.4	11.9	11.3	**6.4**
Feb-16	3.9	0.8	1.2	8.1	16.3	-0.5	13.5	9.2	**5.7**
Jan-16	9.1	-4.6	-15.3	4.8	6.2	-2.8	9	6	**2.9**
Dec-15	**6.1**	**-4.1**	**-6.1**	**2.1**	**13.1**	**-4.4**	**3.2**	**2.7**	**0.9**
Nov-15	**3.5**	**-3.3**	**-3.9**	**2.5**	**13.5**	**-8.4**	**-1.8**	**0**	**-1.3**

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry

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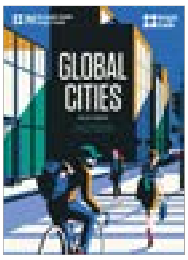

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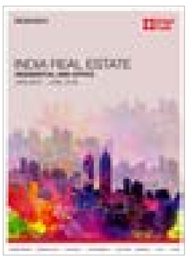

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