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1. Macroeconomy

1.1 Retail inflation for rural and agricultural labourers, October 2015

Retail price inflation for rural labourers, measured by the Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL), rose to 4.7 per cent in October 2015 from 3.7 per cent in September 2015. On the other hand, retail inflation for agricultural labourers, measured by the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), rose to 4.4 per cent from 3.5 per cent. Consumer price inflation for both the groups touched a four-month high in October 2015.

On a month-on-month basis, the consumer inflation for agricultural labourers rose to 1.2 per cent in October 2015 from 0.8 per cent in the preceding month. Similarly, the inflation for rural labourers rose to 1.2 per cent from 0.8 per cent in the previous month.

On a cumulative basis, retail inflation for agricultural and rural labourers stood at 3.9 per cent and 4.1 per cent, respectively, during April-October 2015. This is much lower than the 7.5 per cent and 7.7 per cent inflation witnessed by agricultural labourers and rural labourers, respectively, during April-October 2014.

1.2 Production Performance of Oil & Natural Gas Sector, October 2015

1. Crude Oil Production

Indigenous crude oil production (including condensate) during October, 2015 was 3151.178 TMT which is 2.53% higher than the target for the month and 2.08% lower than the production during corresponding period of last year. Cumulative crude oil production during April-October, 2015 was

21831.941 TMT which is 1.49% higher than target for the period and 0.06% higher than the production during corresponding period of last year.

Table 1
Crude Oil Production (TMT)

Oil Company	Target	October (Month)				April-October (Cumulative)			
	2015-16 (Apr-Mar)	2015-16		2014-15	% over last year	2015-16		2014-15	% over last year
		Target	Prod.	Prod.		Target	Prod.	Prod.	
ONGC	22732	1858	1909	1903	100.32	13184	13151	12967	101.42
OIL	3595	306	266	297	89.50	2069	1916	2005	95.54
PSC Fields	10719	910	976	1018	95.90	6258	6766	6848	98.80
Total	**37046**	**3073**	**3151**	**3218**	**97.92**	**21511**	**21832**	**21819**	**100.06**

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

ONGC's crude oil production during October, 2015 was 1909.353 TMT which is 2.76% higher than the target for the month and 0.32% higher than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. ONGC's cumulative production during April-October, 2015 was 13150.789 TMT which is 0.25% lower than the cumulative target and 1.42% higher than the production during the corresponding period of last year. The shortfall in ONGC's production was due to following reason:

- Ahmedabad: Lower production due to poor influx, ceasure of wells, increase in water cut and power shut down
- Mehsana: Less air injection in Santhal fields, increased number of sick wells
- Assam: Low Gas injection pressure, power shutdown & poor influx

OIL's crude oil production during October 2015 was 265.949 TMT which is 12.97% lower than the target for the month and 10.50% lower than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. OIL's cumulative production during April-October, 2015 was 1915.610 TMT which is 7.41% lower than the cumulative target and 4.46% lower than the production during the corresponding period of last year. Reasons for shortfall in production are given below:

- Rise in water cut in wells of Greater Chandmari and Greater Hapjan Fields
- Less than planned contribution from workover wells.

- Permanent loss at Makum & Hapjan OCS after re-opening of wells post OIL blockade by "Sadou Moran Chatra Santha".

Pvt. /JVs' crude oil production during October, 2015 was 975.876 TMT which is 7.27% higher than the target for the month and 4.10% lower than production of corresponding month of last year. Pvt./JVs' cumulative production during April-October, 2015 was 6765.542 TMT which is 8.11% higher than the cumulative target and 1.20% lower than the production during the corresponding period of last year. Reasons for shortfall in production are given below:

- Cairn: Natural decline in Ravva and underperformance of Bhagyam wells in RJ-ON-90/1
- RIL: Under performance of wells in KG-D6
- JV of ONGC,BG&RIL: Natural decline in Panna Mukta
- GEOENPRO: Sand ingress in Kharsang

2. Natural Gas Production

Natural Gas Production during October, 2015 was 2795.024 MMSCM which is 6.77% lower than the target for the month and 1.82% lower than the production during corresponding period of last year. Cumulative natural gas production during April-October, 2015 was 19243.859 MMSCM which is 5.74% lower than the target for the period and 2.10% lower than the production during corresponding period of last year.

Table 2
Natural Gas Production (MMSCM)

Oil Company	Target	October (Month)				April-October (Cumulative)			
	2015-16 (Apr-Mar)	2015-16		2014-15	% over last year	2015-16		2014-15	% over last year
		Target	Prod.	Prod.		Target	Prod.	Prod.	
ONGC	23908	2025	1838	1873	98.15	13730	12676	12853	98.63
OIL	3010	273	254	222	114.50	1754	1598	1593	100.35
PSC Fields	8362	700	702	752	93.43	4932	4969	5210	95.37
Total	**35280**	**2998**	**2795**	**2847**	**98.18**	**20416**	**19244**	**19656**	**97.90**

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

ONGC's natural gas production during October, 2015 was 1838.484 MMSCM which is 9.23% lower than the target for the month and 1.85% lower than the production achieved in the corresponding

month of last year. ONGC's cumulative natural gas production during April-October, 2015 was 12676.372 MMSCM which is 7.67% lower than the cumulative target and 1.37% lower than the production during the corresponding period of last year. Reasons for the shortfall are given below:

- Bassein & Satelite: Less production from new well/side-track wells and decline in Bassein / B-55 fields
- EOA: Delay in commencement of production from one deep water well. Closure of both the deep water wells of G1 field (G1-10 & 11) for maintenance activities in GAIL pipeline.
- Ahmedabad: Closure of wells due to unplanned shut down of GAIL Gas line from Ahmedabad/Kalol to Ramol. Decline in associated gas production in South Kadi, Jhalora, Wadu & Peliyad fields
- Tripura: Less off take by OTPC due to operational issues
- Rajahmundry: Closure of 40 wells due to repair of GAIL pipelines in Tatipaka-Lanco & Endamaru-Oduru sections. Less off-take due to maintenance of 18" Bodasakurru-Kakinada GAIL line.
- Cauvery: Closure of well for maintaining reservoir health. Decline in associated gas production in Geleki & Lakwa fields
- Assam: Closure of well for maintaining reservoir health. Decline in associated gas production in Geleki & Lakwa fields

OIL's natural gas production during October, 2015 was 254.334 MMSCM which is 6.84% lower than the target for the month and 14.50% higher than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. OIL's cumulative natural gas production during April-October, 2015 was 1598.299 MMSCM which is 8.88% lower than the cumulative target and 0.35% higher than the production during the corresponding period of last year. Reasons for the shortfall are given below:

- Shortfall is mainly due to low uplifitment by Lakwa Thermal Power Station and Brahmaputra Crackers & Polymers Limited.
- Production & sale suffered due to OIL Blockade by Moran Students Union at Makum, Hapjan and Hebeda areas from 3.00 PM of 20.10.2015 to 24.10.2015

Pvt. /JVs' natural gas production during October, 2015 was 702.206 MMSCM which is 0.38% higher than the target for the month and 6.57% lower than the production achieved in the corresponding

month of last year. Pvt. /JV's cumulative natural gas production during April-October, 2015 was 4969.188 MMSCM which is 0.76% higher than the cumulative target and 4.63% lower than the production during the corresponding period of last year. Reasons for the shortfall are given below:

- RIL (KG-D6): Underperformance of MA wells.
- JV of BG, RIL & ONGC (M&S Tapti): Under performance of recently drilled 6 wells. Operator proposed for field abandonment.
- GSPC(KG-OSN-2001/3): Decline in gas production
- CBM: Extended dewatering in Raniganj South (GEECL), Delayed forest clearance in Raniganj East (Essar).

3. Refinery Production (in terms of Crude oil processed):

Refinery production during October, 2015 was 18268.543 TMT which is 4.22% lower than the target for the month and 4.43% lower than the production during corresponding period of last year. Cumulative production during April-October, 2015 was 130869.137 TMT which is 1.35% higher than the target for the period and 2.44% higher than the production during corresponding period of last year.

Table 3
Refinery Production (TMT)

Oil Company	Target	October (Month)				April-October (Cumulative)			
	2015-16 (Apr-Mar)	2015-16		2014-15	% over last year	2015-16		2014-15	% over last year
		Target	Actual	Actual		Target	Actual	Actual	
IOCL	55000	4823	4706	4659	101.00	31456	31956	30932	103.31
BPCL	23197	1964	1782	1892	94.17	13737	13823	13327	103.72
HPCL	16200	1438	1524	1057	144.15	9149	9488	8821	107.56
CPCL	10800	948	669	852	78.51	6151	5549	6214	89.30
NRL	2700	242	233	248	93.88	1518	1399	1700	82.32
MRPL	15250	1000	972	1204	80.76	8150	8315	7915	105.05
ONGC	61	5	5	3	190.57	37	32	29	111.27
BORL	5200	500	613	612	100.22	2700	3658	3461	105.68
HMEL	9000	762	932	866	107.58	5262	6416	3377	189.99
RIL	68042	5987	6070	5987	101.39	40059	39830	40059	99.43
EOL	18793	1404	764	1736	43.99	10912	10404	11917	87.30
TOTAL	**224242**	**19074**	**18269**	**19116**	**95.57**	**129131**	**130869**	**127753**	**102.44**

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

PSU Refineries' produciton during October, 2015 was 9890.397 TMT which is 5.09% lower than the target for the month and 0.25% lower than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. Cumulative production of PSUs during April-October, 2015 was 70562.232 TMT which is 0.52% higher than the cumulative target and 2.36% higher than the production during the corresponding period of last year. Reasons for shortfalls in PSU refineries are given below:

- IOCL, Guwahati: Throughput restricted due to lower Assam crude availability
- IOCL, Panipat: Throughput lower than target due to higher intermediate stock built-up
- IOCL, Haldia: Throughput is lower due to shifting of planned shutdown from Jul-Aug'15 to Sep-Oct'15
- IOCL, Digboi: Throughput restricted due to lower Assam crude availability
- BPCL, Kochi: Throughput lowers than target due to higher intermediate stock built-up Shutdown of CCU & CCR units.
- CPCL, Manali: Throughput lower than target due to higher intermediate stock built-up Production lowers mainly to contain VGO production on account of delayed startup of Hydrocracker Unit after shutdown.
- MRPL Mangalore: Restricted throughput due to stabilisation of 2nd crude distillation unit after planned shutdown
- NRL, Numaligarh: Lower throughput due to lower availability of Assam crude

Production in JV refineries during October, 2015 was 1544.650 TMT which is 22.37% higher than the target for the month and 4.53% higher than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. Cumulative production in JV refineries during April-October, 2015 was 10073.809 TMT which is 26.52% higher than the cumulative target and 47.32% higher than the production during the corresponding period of last year.

Production in private refineries during October, 2015 was 6833.496 TMT which is 7.54% lower than the target for the month and 11.52% lower than the production achieved in the corresponding month of last year. Cumulative production in private refineries during April-October, 2015 was

50233.096 TMT which is 1.45% lower than the cumulative target and 3.35% lower than the production during the corresponding period of last year.

2. Corporate Sector

2.1 Quarterly Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks, September 2015

- Growth in aggregate deposits and gross bank credit decelerated to 10.2 per cent and 8.9 per cent, respectively, in September 2015 from 12.3 per cent and 9.5 per cent, respectively, a year ago. The deceleration was generally broad based across population groups except for (a) constant deposits growth in semi-urban areas, and (b) accelerated growth in gross bank credit in urban areas.
- According to size of total business (aggregate deposits *plus* gross bank credit) of SCBs, seven states, *viz*., Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat accounted for 68.1 per cent of the total business. Maharashtra alone contributed 25.1 per cent in the total business. These seven states accounted for 65.8 per cent of aggregate deposits and 71.2 per cent of gross bank credit.
- The all India credit-deposit (C-D) ratio was 75.0 per cent as on September 25, 2015. This ratio was the highest for Chandigarh (120.9 per cent) followed by Tamil Nadu (115.0 per cent), Telangana (103.3 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (103.1 per cent), Maharashtra (93.8 per cent), NCT of Delhi (91.4 per cent), and Rajasthan (84.7 per cent).
- The y-o-y growth in both aggregate deposits as well as gross bank credit was higher in September 2015 than a year ago for SBI and associates, RRBs and private sector banks. However, when compared with the preceding quarters, the growth in aggregate deposits of public sector banks (SBI and associates, and nationalised banks) was lower.
- Nationalised banks continued to maintain their dominant position contributing around half of both the aggregate deposits as well as gross bank credit of all SCBs. SBI and associates and private sector banks had almost similar shares in the range of 20-23 per cent for both aggregate deposits and gross bank credit.

Table 4
Commercial Banks at a Glance

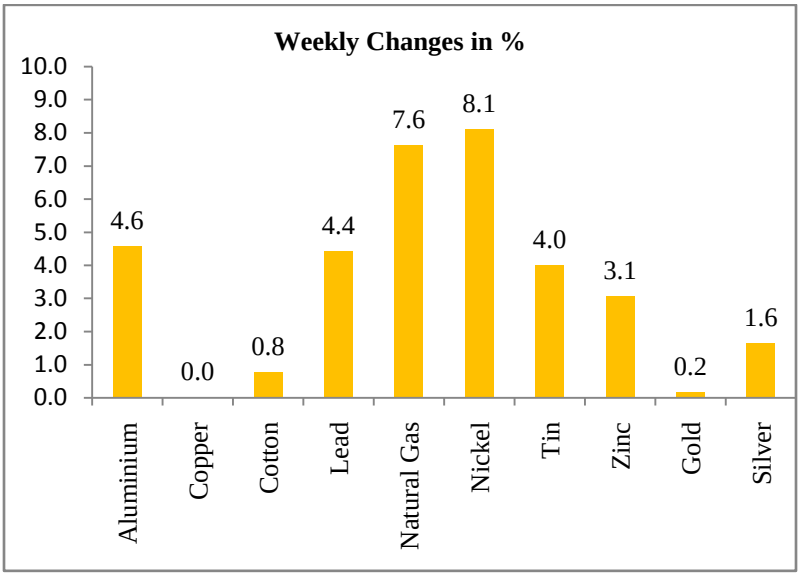
Important Indicators		Sep-2015	Jun-2015	Mar-2015	Dec-2014	Sep-2014
All Scheduled Commercial Banks		148	146	148	146	146
of which, Regional Rural Banks		56	56	56	56	56
No. of Reporting Offices		42277	42185	42094	42004	41912
Rural		48732	48531	48033	46985	45717
Semi-urban		34802	33929	33523	32739	32078
Urban		24058	23803	23522	23055	22523
Metropolitan		21559	21080	20785	20405	20027
TOTAL		129151	127343	125863	123184	120345
All Scheduled Commercial Banks-Annual Growth Rates(Per Cent)		42277	42185	42094	42004	41912
Aggregate Deposits		10.2	10.6	10.7	10.9	12.3
Gross Bank Credit		8.9	8.6	9.8	10.1	9.5
Population Group-Annual Growth Rates(Per Cent)		42277.0	42185.0	42094.0	42004.0	41912.0
Rural						
Rural	Aggregate Deposits	12.5	15.1	15.7	15.8	16.0
Rural	Gross Bank Credit	10.2	12.1	14.7	12.7	14.0
Semi-urban						
Semi-urban	Aggregate Deposits	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.0	14.6
Semi-urban	Gross Bank Credit	13.7	11.7	14.5	15.0	15.9
Urban						
Urban	Aggregate Deposits	11.9	13.0	13.7	12.4	13.6
Urban	Gross Bank Credit	10.5	9.8	9.8	9.2	7.6
	Metropolitan					
Metropolitan	Aggregate Deposits	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.5	10.5
Metropolitan	Gross Bank Credit	7.5	7.3	8.5	9.2	8.4
Bank Group-Annual Growth Rates(Per Cent)		42277.0	42185.0	42094.0	42004.0	41912.0
SBI and its Associates						
SBI AND ITS ASSOCIATES	Aggregate Deposits	12.0	13.6	12.2	9.8	10.7
SBI AND ITS ASSOCIATES	Gross Bank Credit	6.8	4.6	6.3	6.7	5.3
Nationalised Banks						
NATIONALISED BANKS	Aggregate Deposits	5.7	6.6	7.5	9.4	11.4
NATIONALISED BANKS	Gross Bank Credit	4.6	6.0	7.8	8.2	8.1
Foreign Banks						
FOREIGN BANKS	Aggregate Deposits	15.5	13.7	14.1	10.8	16.9
FOREIGN BANKS	Gross Bank Credit	11.0	13.3	11.0	13.9	14.0
Regional Rural Banks						
REGIONAL RURAL BANKS	Aggregate Deposits	16.5	13.8	14.1	13.3	11.7
REGIONAL RURAL BANKS	Gross Bank Credit	14.7	12.4	13.9	15.2	11.7
Private Sector Banks						
PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS	Aggregate Deposits	18.2	17.2	16.8	15.9	15.6

PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS	Gross Bank Credit	20.3	17.9	18.6	17.1	16.7
Credit-deposit Ratio (Per Cent)		75.0	75.8	77.4	76.4	75.9

Source: RBI

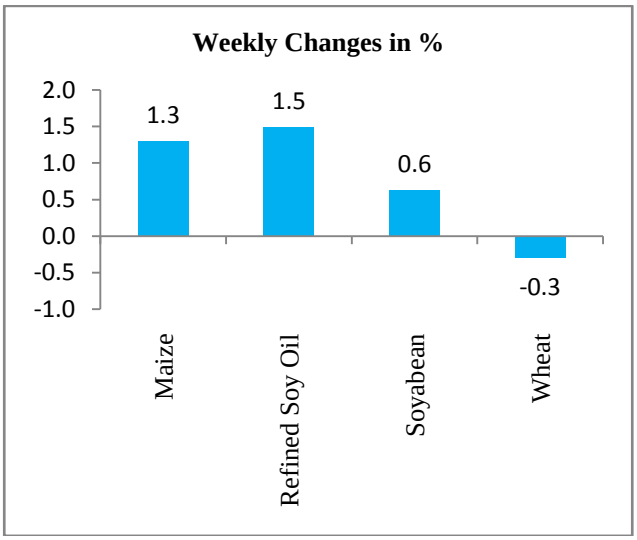
2.2 Basic Metals and Agriculture Commodities in Spot Market

Performance of Metals Market Spot Prices



Source: MCX, ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau
Note: For details please refer appendix and weekly change calculated for four days

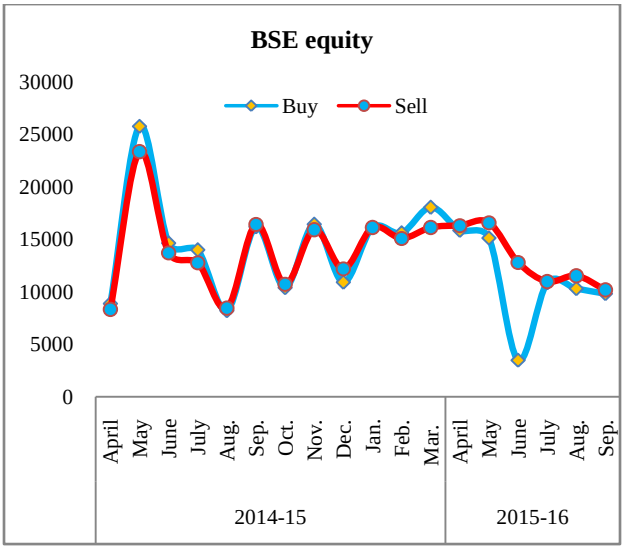
Performance Agri Commodities Market Spot Prices

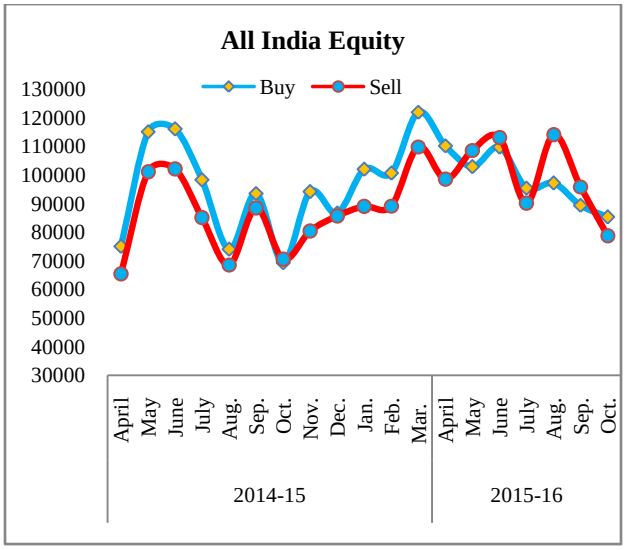


Source: MCX, ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau
Note: For details please refer appendix and weekly change calculated for four days

3. Market Trends

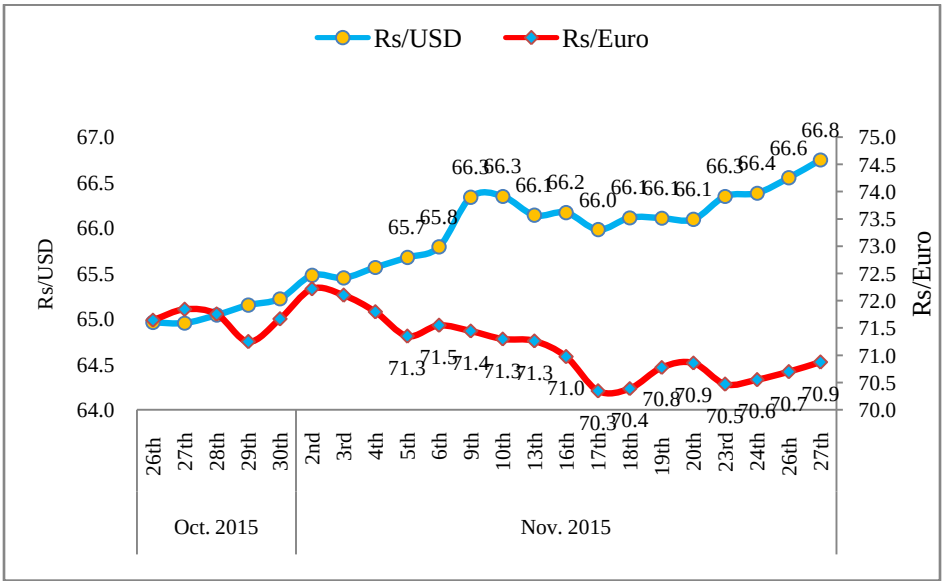
FII Equity Flows Equity (Rs. Crore)



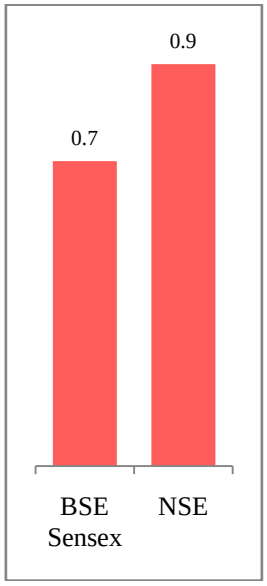


Source: BSE and ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau

Exchange Rate



Market Variation



Source: RBI, BSE, NSE and ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau

4. Global Developments

4.1 UK Second Estimate of GDP, Q3 2015

- UK GDP in volume terms was estimated to have increased by 0.5% between Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2015 and Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015, unrevised from the preliminary estimate of GDP published 27 October 2015, marking eleven consecutive quarters of positive growth.
- GDP in volume terms increased by 6.4% between Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2008, the pre-economic downturn peak, and Quarter 3 2015.
- Between Quarter 3 2014 and Quarter 3 2015, GDP in volume terms increased by 2.3%, unrevised from the previously published estimate.
- GDP in current prices increased by 0.6% between Quarter 2 2015 and Quarter 3 2015.
- GDP per head in volume terms was estimated to have increased by 0.3% between Quarter 2 2015 and Quarter 3 2015. Between 2013 and 2014, GDP per head increased by 2.2%.

Table 5
Economic indicators for the UK, Quarter 3 (July to Sep) 2015

	Current market prices		Chained volume measures			
	GDP	Compensation of employees	GDP	Household expenditure	Gross fixed capital formation	GDP per head
	% growth					
Q3 2013	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.9	3	0.7
Q4 2013	0.7	-0.2	0.6	0.7	2.1	0.5
Q1 2014	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.2	0.4
Q2 2014	1.6	-0.1	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.7
Q3 2014	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.5
Q4 2014	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	-0.5	0.6
Q1 2015	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.2

Q2 2015	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	1	0.5
Q3 2015	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.3

Source: Office for National Statistics

4.2 Environmental taxes Collection in the EU

In the European Union (EU), environmental taxes amounted to €330.1 bn in 2013, compared with €272.1 bn in 2003. However, the share of environment taxes in total revenues from taxes and social contributions decreased over this 10-year period, from 6.9% in 2003 to 6.3% in 2013. The share of environmental taxes in total revenues from taxes and social contributions is an indicator of the flagship initiative for a resource-efficient Europe under the Europe 2020 strategy. The objective to be reached is at least a 10% share for the EU by 2020.

When looking at the main categories of environmental taxes, taxes on energy (77% of total environmental taxes) made up more than three-quarters of the total revenue from environmental taxes in the EU, well ahead of taxes on transport (20%) and those on pollution and resources (3%).

Highest share of environmental taxes in Slovenia and Bulgaria, lowest in Belgium and France

The proportion of environmental taxes in total revenues from taxes and social contributions varied significantly across the EU Member States. With a share above 10%, Slovenia (10.5%) and Bulgaria (10.1%) were in 2013 the two EU Member States where environmental taxes had the greatest relative importance, followed by Croatia (9.6%), the Netherlands (9.0%) and Denmark (8.9%). At the opposite end of the scale, Belgium and France (both 4.5%) recorded the lowest shares of environmental taxes in total revenues from taxes and social contributions in 2013.

Share of environmental taxes increased the most in Estonia and Slovenia

Between 2003 and 2013, the amount of revenues from environmental taxes, expressed in euros, increased in all EU Member States for which data are available, except Portugal (-14%) and Germany (where it remained almost stable). Over the same period however, the share of environmental taxes in total revenues from taxes and social contributions decreased in a majority of Member

States, the largest falls being observed in Cyprus (from 12.0% in 2003 to 8.2% in 2013, or -3.8 percentage points), Portugal (-3.0 pp) and Malta (-2.5 pp). In contrast, the share of environmental taxes increased between 2003 and 2013 in Estonia (+1.9 pp) and Slovenia (+1.8 pp), followed at a distance by Bulgaria and Ireland (both +0.6 pp), Italy (+0.4 pp) and Latvia (+0.3 pp).

Energy taxes contributed the most in all EU Member States

In every EU Member State, energy taxes generated by far the largest part of environmental tax revenues in 2013. Energy taxes were particularly prominent in Lithuania (94%), the Czech Republic and Luxembourg (both 93%) where they accounted for more than 90% of total environmental tax revenues in 2013. Taxes on transport made the second most important contribution to revenues from environmental taxes in all EU Member States, except Estonia. Taxes on transport accounted for at least a third of total environmental tax revenues in Malta (43%), Ireland (37%), Belgium and Denmark (both 35%) and Austria (33%). Taxes on pollution and resources were globally less significant, even if in Croatia (19%), the Netherlands (13%), Estonia and Slovenia (11%), they accounted for more than 10% of all revenues from environmental taxes.

Table 6
Environmental taxes in the EU Member States

	Total environmental taxes				Environmental taxes by category, 2013		
	2003		2013				
	in million €	in % of taxes and social contributions	in million €	in % of taxes and social contributions	Energy taxes	Transport taxes	Taxes on pollution and resources
EU	272 097	6.9	330 082	6.3	77%	20%	3%
Belgium	6 729	5.5	8 101	4.5	59%	35%	6%
Bulgaria	542	9.5	1 178	10.1	88%	10%	3%
Czech Republic	2 069	6.9	3 360	6.2	93%	6%	1%
Denmark	9 291	10.5	10 751	8.9	58%	35%	6%
Germany	57 813	6.9	57 582	5.4	84%	16%	0%
Estonia	165	6.1	479	8	87%	2%	11%
Ireland	3 300	7.9	4 397	8.5	62%	37%	1%
Greece	:	:	5 279	8.2	76%	24%	0%
Spain	16 114	6.1	19 220	5.7	84%	14%	3%
France	33 655	4.9	42 937	4.5	79%	14%	7%
Croatia	1 267	11.1	1 530	9.6	58%	23%	19%
Italy	41 551	7.5	54 893	7.9	81%	18%	1%

Cyprus	445	12	467	8.2	0.77	0.23	0
Latvia	239	8.3	558	8.6	78%	18%	4%
Lithuania	:	:	572	6.1	94%	3%	3%
Luxembourg	719	7.3	1 002	5.6	93%	7%	1%
Hungary	2 080	7.4	2 604	6.7	74%	18%	7%
Malta	151	10.7	204	8.2	52%	43%	5%
Netherlands	16 969	9.5	21 558	9	58%	28%	13%
Austria	6 258	6.4	7 747	5.6	65%	33%	2%
Poland	4 825	7.7	9 440	7.5	88%	8%	4%
Portugal	4 304	9.4	3 722	6.4	76%	24%	1%
Romania	1 243	8.5	2 954	7.5	86%	14%	0%
Slovenia	850	8.7	1 400	10.5	77%	12%	11%
Slovakia	719	7.4	1 264	5.7	86%	12%	2%
Finland	4 677	7.3	5 964	6.7	0.67	0.31	0.02
Sweden	8 072	6.1	10 295	5.5	80%	19%	1%
United King-dom	43 868	7.6	50 624	7.4	72%	24%	4%
Liechtenstein	23	:	37	:	45%	54%	1%
Switzerland	5 554	6.6	8 690	6.2	57%	42%	2%

Source: Eurostat

5. Data Appendix

Table 7
Latest Available Financial Information

Item	Nov. 13, 2015	Nov. 20, 2015	Percentage Change
Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks with RBI (Rs. Billion)	3,708.78	3,790.27	2.20
Foreign Currency Assets of RBI (Rs. Billion)	21,942.28	21,919.32	-0.10
Advances of RBI to the Central Government (Rs. Billion)	–	–	
Advances of RBI to the Scheduled Commercial Banks (Rs. Billion)	1,109.46	1,060.99	-4.37
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ Billion)	352.5	352.4	-0.04

Source: RBI, Govt. of India

Table 8
BSE Sensex and NSE Nifty Index

Index	Nov. 23, 2015	Nov. 27, 2015	Percentage Change
BSE SENSEX	25,945.1	26,128.2	0.7
S & P CNX NIFTY	7,869.5	7,942.7	0.9

Source: BSE India and NSE India

Table 9
Metals Market Spot Prices Index (Rs.)

		November 2015					Weekly Changes in %
		23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	
Aluminium	1 KGS	94.5	95.1	0.0	97.9	98.8	4.6
Copper	1 KGS	299.5	295.6	300.7	299.5	299.5	0.0
Cotton	1 BALES	15640.0	15610.0	0.0	15680.0	15760.0	0.8
Lead	1 KGS	103.2	105.7	105.7	109.1	107.7	4.4
Natural Gas	1 mmBtu	141.8	146.6	146.0	152.6	152.6	7.6
Nickel	1 KGS	541.1	559.1	573.9	606.6	584.9	8.1
Tin	1 KGS	963.5	944.3	967.5	995.0	1002.0	4.0
Zinc	1 KGS	99.8	102.8	103.3	106.6	102.9	3.1
Gold	10 GRMS	25225.0	25296.0	0.0	25338.0	25263.0	0.2
Silver	1 KGS	33355.0	33786.0	0.0	33832.0	33899.0	1.6

Source: MCX

Table 10
Agri. Commodities Market Spot Prices (Rs.)

		November 2015					Weekly Changes in %
		23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	
Maize	100 KGS	1550.0	1560.0	0.0	1580.0	1570.0	1.3
Refined Soy Oil	10 KGS	636.3	636.9	0.0	641.2	645.8	1.5
Soyabean	100 KGS	3776.5	3762.5	0.0	3810.0	3800.0	0.6
Wheat	100 KGS	1695.0	1690.0	0.0	1700.0	1690.0	-0.3

Source: MCX

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