

FIRST LIGHT

RESEARCH

BOB ECONOMICS RESEARCH | MONTHLY CHARTBOOK

Domestic resilience continues

BOB ECONOMICS RESEARCH | CURRENCY UPDATE

Fortnightly forex review

BOB ECONOMICS RESEARCH | IMD UPDATE

IMD-Forecast for South West Monsoon

BOB ECONOMICS RESEARCH | TRADE

India's Foreign Trade in FY24

BOB ECONOMICS RESEARCH | WPI

WPI inflation picks up pace

Daily macro indicators

Indicator	11-Apr	12-Apr	Chg (%)
US 10Y yield (%)	4.59	4.52	(6bps)
India 10Y yield (%)	7.11	7.18	7bps
USD/INR	83.19	83.42	(0.3)
Brent Crude (US\$/bbl)	89.7	90.5	0.8
Dow	38,459	37,983	(1.2)
Hang Seng	17,095	16,722	(2.2)
Sensex	75,038	74,245	(1.1)
India FII (US\$ mn)	08-Apr	10-Apr	Chg (\$ mn)
FII-D	66.8	165.4	98.6
FII-E	1,023.4	388.2	(635.2)

Source: Bank of Baroda Economics Research

SUMMARY

INDIA ECONOMICS: MONTHLY CHARTBOOK

Global monetary policy easing cycle is likely to get delayed as the growth and inflation dynamics in US has once again bolstered the case for higher for longer rates. In India as well, the room for rate cuts in Q1FY25 looks limited as domestic growth continues to remain on a strong footing. Both manufacturing and services PMI inched up further in Mar'24. Export growth too has shown revival. Other high-frequency indicators also suggest a steady growth momentum. Forecasts of La-Nina conditions developing during Jun'24, bodes well for expectations of a normal monsoon and also the inflation outlook. This along with recent cuts to LPG and fuel prices will have a positive impact on the trajectory of inflation. Concerns however remain from global geo-political tensions which have been pushing oil prices higher.

[Click here](#) for the full report.

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INDIA ECONOMICS: CURRENCY UPDATE

In Apr'24 so far, INR has depreciated marginally. Most global currencies were under pressure as dollar strength resurfaced led by diminished possibility of a Fed rate cut in Jun'24. Even so, the performance of INR was much better relative to other peers, given that India's macro fundamentals remain fairly robust. Robust FPI inflows in both equity and debt segment further supported INR. However, risk to INR outlook stem from an escalation of tensions between Iran and Israel which can push oil prices higher as well as a further pushback in Fed's anticipated rate cut cycle. We expect INR to trade within a range of 83.40-83.50/\$ in the next fortnight, in the absence of any fresh shocks. For the year, we remain positive on INR and foresee a range of 82.5-83.5/\$.

[Click here for the full report.](#)

INDIA ECONOMICS: IMD UPDATE

IMD its first long range forecast for the year has stated the South-West Monsoon (Jun-Sep) this year is expected to be above normal. The country will witness rainfall at 106% of the LPA (model error of +-5%). The LPA (Long period average) for the whole season over the country is expected to be around 87cm. On weather conditions, IMD stated they expect El Nino conditions moderating over the equatorial pacific region with certain agencies forecasting possible fading of these conditions and turning to neutral ENSO (El Nino Southern Oscillation) conditions. In the latter half of the South west monsoon (Aug-Sep), there is a possibility of the formation of La Nina conditions. These conditions result in cooling of the sea surface temperature and they contribute to higher rainfall. The ENSO conditions occurs in span of 2-7 years and in 3-phases, El Nino, La Nina and Neutral. A strong El Nino condition last occurred in the year 2023.

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INDIA ECONOMICS: TRADE

India's external position remained strong with trade deficit narrowing sharply in FY24. Both merchandise and services trade deficit narrowed as imports contracted at a much faster pace than exports. On goods side, green shoots were visible in exports of electronics, pharmaceuticals and engineering goods. Merchandise imports rose at a slower rate, amidst a correction in global commodity prices, especially. On the other hand, gold imports increased at a brisk pace. Overall, we expect CAD at 0.8% of GDP in FY24, with a surplus expected in Q4.

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INDIA ECONOMICS: WPI

WPI inflation rose to 0.5% in Mar'24 from 0.2% in Feb'24, bringing the FY24 headline inflation to (-) 0.7% from 9.6% in FY23. Within this, food inflation stood at 3.2%, down from 6.4% in FY23, fuel inflation at (-) 4.4% versus 29.4%, and manufactured product inflation at (-) 1.7% versus 5.7% last year. In Mar'24, the build-up was visible across all three major sub-heads—food, fuel and manufactured products. Food inflation accelerated to 4.6% from 4.1% in Feb'24. Within food, built-up in pressure was on account of cereals (both wheat and paddy), vegetables, fruits and other items. Within cereals, inflation for pulses eased slightly but still remains at elevated levels. Within vegetables, onion and potato inflation inched up sharply.

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Domestic resilience continues

Global monetary policy easing cycle is likely to get delayed as the growth and inflation dynamics in US has once again bolstered the case for higher for longer rates. In India as well, the room for rate cuts in Q1FY25 looks limited as domestic growth continues to remain on a strong footing. Both manufacturing and services PMI inched up further in Mar'24. Export growth too has shown revival. Other high-frequency indicators also suggest a steady growth momentum. Forecasts of La-Nina conditions developing during Jun'24, bodes well for expectations of a normal monsoon and also the inflation outlook. This along with recent cuts to LPG and fuel prices will have a positive impact on the trajectory of inflation. Concerns however remain from global geo-political tensions which have been pushing oil prices higher.

Domestic demand signalling mixed trends: Some of the high frequency indicators such as non-oil-non-gold imports, power demand and growth in personal loan segments have exhibited an improvement. Uptick in digital payments, higher manufacturing PMI and strong GST collections too are reflective of similar trends. Consumers continue to remain optimistic (125.2 from 123.1). However, moderation in auto sales, electronic imports and fertilizer sales raises some concerns for domestic demand. The focus this month will shift towards IMD's forecast of South-West Monsoon, given the recent heat wave conditions. Global food prices inched up in Mar'24.

Health of centre's finances: Centre's fiscal deficit ratio (% of GDP, 12MMA) rose to 6.1% as of Feb'24 compared with 5.7% as of Jan'24, on account of pickup in spending. In FYTD24 (Apr'23-Feb'24), centre's overall spending growth rose by 7.3%, from 5.9% as of Jan'24. This was mainly driven by jump in capex (36.5% versus 26.5%). Revenue expenditure growth remained broadly

stable (1.3% versus 1.4%). On the other hand, income side noted some slowdown. Centre's net revenue receipts rose by 11.6% compared with 15.5%, growth as of Jan'24. Within this, direct tax collection growth slowed (44.1% versus 48.1%), while indirect tax collection improved (5.1% versus 4.9%). Within direct taxes, both income and corporate receipts eased.

Yield got some momentum post policy: India's 10Y yield after losing steam in the past three months supported by buoyant FPI debt flows, has gathered some momentum in Apr'24. Notably, the timing also coincided with RBI's post policy. Broadly the policy remained dovish especially the inflation projections for FY25. However, market participants also sensed some bit of uncertainty regarding evolution of food inflation trajectory. In Apr'24, high frequency food price data have risen. Apart from this, even rate cut expectations by Fed have been pushed back with CME Fed watch tool paring down the probability of the same to a considerable extent. All these have impacted movement of India's 10Y yield. Even the 3-month OIS which is trading at 6.75% also posed some kind of sentiment-driven pressure on sovereign 10Y security.

INR under pressure: After appreciating for 3-straight months, INR came under pressure in Mar'24 and depreciated by 0.6%. Strong dollar demand due to fiscal year end and an uptick in oil prices weighed on the INR which depreciated to a record-low during the course of the month. This was notwithstanding buoyant FPI inflows. While INR did recoup some losses in Apr'24, it has once again come under pressure amidst expectations that the Fed rate cycle maybe pushed back. Apart from this, INR also faces risks from geo-political tensions which are pushing up both oil prices and the dollar.

Note: The source for all exhibits is 'CEIC and Bank of Baroda' unless otherwise specified

CURRENCY UPDATE

15 April 2024

Fortnightly forex review

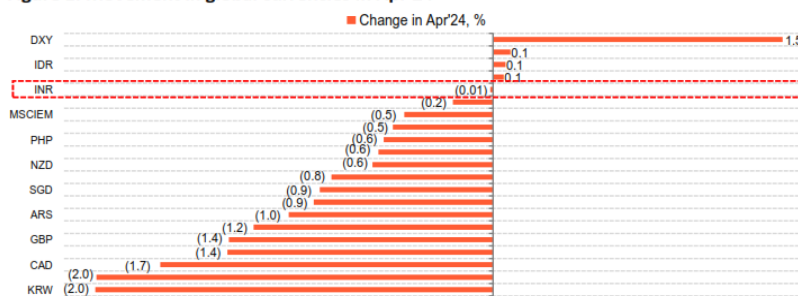
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Aditi Gupta
Economist

Movement in global currencies in Apr'24

Major global currencies were weaker against the dollar in Apr'24. DXY index, which is a proxy for dollar, surged by 1.5% in Apr'24. The rally in the dollar was brought about by a belief that the Fed rate cut cycle, which was widely expected to start from Jun'24, is likely to be delayed. The same was reaffirmed by macro data from the US which showed continued stickiness in US inflation. CPI inflation in the US accelerated to 3.5% in Mar'24, from 3.2% in Feb'24. On the other hand, labor market conditions were also buoyant. Additions to non-farm payrolls was much higher than expected at 303,000 in Mar'24 (est. 200,000), with wage growth remaining largely steady at over 4%. Several Fed officials also alluded to the possibility of lower quantum of rate cuts in 2024, even as the Fed dot plot had predicted the possibility of 3 rate cuts this year. Increased tensions in the Middle-East have further fueled the demand for dollar due to its safe-haven appeal.

Figure 1: Movement in global currencies in Apr'24



Source: Bloomberg, Bank of Baroda Research | Note: Data as of 12 Apr 2024 | Figures in brackets indicate depreciation against the dollar

Most global currencies were lower, weighed down by the resurgence in dollar strength. EUR depreciated by 1.4% as ECB indicated that rate cuts are likely to start by Jun'24. Easing inflation in the region supports this view.



IMD UPDATE

15 April 2024

IMD-Forecast for South West Monsoon

IMD its first long range forecast for the year has stated the South-West Monsoon (Jun-Sep) this year is expected to be above normal. The country will witness rainfall at 106% of the LPA (model error of +-5%). The LPA (Long period average) for the whole season over the country is expected to be around 87cm. On weather conditions, IMD stated they expect El Nino conditions moderating over the equatorial pacific region with certain agencies forecasting possible fading of these conditions and turning to neutral ENSO (El Nino Southern Oscillation) conditions. In the latter half of the South west monsoon (Aug-Sep), there is a possibility of the formation of La Nina conditions. These conditions result in cooling of the sea surface temperature and they contribute to higher rainfall. The ENSO conditions occurs in span of 2-7 years and in 3-phases, El Nino, La Nina and Neutral. A strong El Nino condition last occurred in the year 2023.

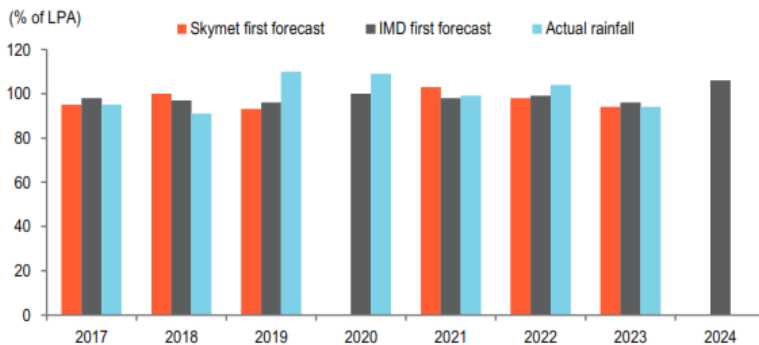
Jahnvi Prabhakar
Economist

Currently, there are neutral IOD conditions forming over the Indian Ocean and there is likelihood of this conditions turning positive in the later part of the monsoon.

In terms of spatial distribution, regions such as North West, Eastern and North Eastern regions are expected to witness below normal rainfall while other regions continue to record above normal rainfall across the country..

Out of the last 8-years, this is the first time in 2024, IMD has forecasted for above normal rainfall (104-110% of LPA) in its first forecast. In the year 2022, the country actually witnessed above normal rainfall, against the expectation of normal rainfall. Last year in 2023, in line with expectations the country actually witnessed normal rainfall at 94% of LPA.

Fig 1: Rainfall over the years



Source: IMD, Skymet, Bank of Baroda Research



TRADE

15 April 2024

India's Foreign Trade in FY24

India's external position remained strong with trade deficit narrowing sharply in FY24. Both merchandise and services trade deficit narrowed as imports contracted at a much faster pace than exports. On goods side, green shoots were visible in exports of electronics, pharmaceuticals and engineering goods. Merchandise imports rose at a slower rate, amidst a correction in global commodity prices, especially. On the other hand, gold imports increased at a brisk pace. Overall, we expect CAD at 0.8% of GDP in FY24, with a surplus expected in Q4.

Aditi Gupta
Economist

In FY25, with a recovery in external demand both services and goods exports are expected to pick up. Imports too are likely to increase as domestic demand becomes broader based and private investment also improves. Even so, CAD is expected to rise only marginally to 1% of GDP in FY25 which will be funded by a robust capital account surplus.

India's trade in Mar'24: India's exports declined by 0.7% in Mar'24, after exhibiting positive growth in the last two months. Imports declined at a much faster pace of 6% compared with a growth of 12.2% in Feb'24. This was led by lower non-oil-non-gold imports. As a result, trade deficit in Mar'24 narrowed to US\$ 15.6bn from US\$ 18.7bn in Feb'24.

Export growth in FY24: In FY24, exports declined by 3.1% compared with an increase of 6.9% in FY23. Amongst major commodities, exports of oil which accounted for ~17% of total exports declined the most by 14.1% compared with an increase of 44.5% last year. This can be attributable to lower oil prices which declined by 13.7% in the same period. Exports of gems and jewellery were also lower by 13.8%, following up on a decline of 2.9% last year. Lower discretionary spending amidst weakness in growth in major markets could explain the decline. Exports of chemicals was also lower by 3.3%. On the positive side, exports of engineering goods, which have the highest share in India's export basket, rebounded and rose by 2.3%, after declining by 4.6% in FY23. Even pharmaceuticals exports showed improvement and rose by 9.7%. Electronic exports continued to post impressive double-digit growth.

Goods import: India's imports declined by 5.4% following an increase of 16.8% in FY23. The decline can be attributed to lower oil imports which declined by 14.1% in FY24, supported by lower oil prices. On the other hand, gold imports surged by 30.1% in FY24, compared with a decline of 24.2% in FY23 as it became an attractive investment option. Interestingly, gold prices were up by 10.1% in FY24.



WPI

15 April 2024

WPI inflation picks up pace

WPI inflation rose to 0.5% in Mar'24 from 0.2% in Feb'24, bringing the FY24 headline inflation to (-) 0.7% from 9.6% in FY23. Within this, food inflation stood at 3.2%, down from 6.4% in FY23, fuel inflation at (-) 4.4% versus 29.4%, and manufactured product inflation at (-) 1.7% versus 5.7% last year. In Mar'24, the build-up was visible across all three major sub-heads—food, fuel and manufactured products. Food inflation accelerated to 4.6% from 4.1% in Feb'24. Within food, built-up in pressure was on account of cereals (both wheat and paddy), vegetables, fruits and other items. Within cereals, inflation for pulses eased slightly but still remains at elevated levels. Within vegetables, onion and potato inflation inched up sharply.

Sonal Badhan
Economist

Fuel & power inflation fell at a slower pace, owing to jump in electricity price index, and slower rate of deflation in mineral oil index. Manufactured inflation also picked up, led by increase in basic metals. International commodity prices are showing signs of increased pressure. Going ahead, continued escalation in international crude oil prices, heat wave conditions impacting electricity demand and vegetable inflation, remain key causes of concern.

Food inflation continues to accelerate:

Headline WPI inflation accelerated to 0.5% in Mar'24 from 0.2% in Feb'24, but came in lower than our estimate of 1.5%. This was primarily due to pick up seen in food inflation which inched up by 4.6% in Mar'24, versus 4.1% in Feb'24. Inflation increased the most in case of food grains (10.5% in Mar'24 versus 8.7% in Feb'24) and was sticky in case of vegetables (19.5% versus 19.8%). Amongst food grains, inflation for pulses registered only marginal easing in Mar'24 but still remains at elevated levels (17.2% versus 18.5%). On the other hand, cereal inflation has come under pressure (9% versus 6.6%) with inflation for wheat jumping the most (7.4% versus 2.3%), followed by paddy (11.7% versus 10.3%). On a global level, World Bank's pink sheet data reveals that wheat prices continue to decelerate but at a slower pace (-23.1% versus -25.8%). Paddy prices are relatively more stable on the higher end (29.2% versus 29.7%). Domestically, stickiness in vegetable inflation is another cause of concern, with inflation for basic items like potato (53% versus 15.3%) and onion (57% versus 29.2%) rising sharply. Fruit inflation decelerated at a slower pace (-2.9% versus -4%).



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