



India Economics

Monthly Chartbook

August 2021

Sameer Narang
Sonal Badhan | Aditi Gupta
Jahnavi | Dipanwita Mazumdar
chief.economist@bankofbaroda.com

@2021 Bank of Baroda. All rights reserved
Important disclosures are provided at the end of this report.



Outlook improving, inflation remains a worry

India's economic outlook seems to be improving with rising vaccinations, falling Covid-19 cases and improvement in corporate profitability.

Government's tax collections are increasing and so is capex. Indian corporates are looking fresh investments in cement, steel, renewables and PLI linked sectors. Export demand—goods and services—has never been better. However, inflation is a cause of concern with RBI revising its FY22 inflation forecast to 5.7% (5.1% earlier). RBI is likely to start policy normalisation in Q4FY22. An improving growth outlook and high forex reserves imply RBI has time to rein in surplus liquidity, reduce the wedge between repo and reverse repo rate and raise repo rate in FY23.

Vaccination gaining pace; covid cases drop: India's Covid-19 graph is looking better with sero surveys showing 67% of population with antibodies.

Vaccination is ramping up with daily doses at 5mn. Incremental Covid-19 cases are falling and states are easing restrictions.

Outlook improving: Growth commentary from RBI was encouraging. While current consumer confidence is weak, 1-year ahead outlook has seen significant improvement. Exports are seeing a sustained upturn not seen in many years with non-oil exports up by 30% over a 2-year horizon. Government tax collections are buoyant led by corporate tax. Corporates have deleveraged and looking at investments in cement, steel, renewables, EVs and PLI linked sectors. Rural demand is likely to sustain with another good monsoon. Urban consumption will improve with a lag once economy is back to full potential.

Centre's revenue growth solid so far: Centre's gross tax collections rose to Rs 5.3tn (+97%) in Q1FY22, from Rs 2.7tn in FY21 and Rs 4tn in FY20. Both direct and indirect tax collections are buoyant at Rs 2.5tn and Rs 2.9tn versus

Rs 1.7tn to Rs 2.3tn, respectively in FYTD20. CGST collections are back to pre-pandemic levels (Rs 1.7tn). Centre's capex has also improved significantly from Rs 630bn in Q1FY20 to Rs 1.1tn in Q1FY22. In case of states, while tax receipts are yet to pick-up, capex is back at last year's level, supported by market borrowings (Rs 1.5tn in Q1FY22 versus Rs 815bn in Q1FY20).

Inflation a cause of concern: In Jul'21, India's new benchmark yield shot up by 15bps in contrast with other global yields which declined following Fed and ECB's dovish comments and rising Covid-19 cases globally. In Aug'21 as well, India's 10Y yield rose by 4bps following RBI's upward revision of inflation forecast by 60bps to 5.7% in FY22. Even in Q1FY23, the trajectory is at 5.1%, above MPC's 4% target. Five MPC members voted to continue accommodative stance for as long as necessary to revive and sustain growth. RBI also increased absorption under variable rate reverse repos (VRRR) to Rs 4tn in Sep'21. While lower commodity prices on the back of rising Covid-19 cases may give near-term relief, higher inflation implies RBI will start normalisation in Q4.

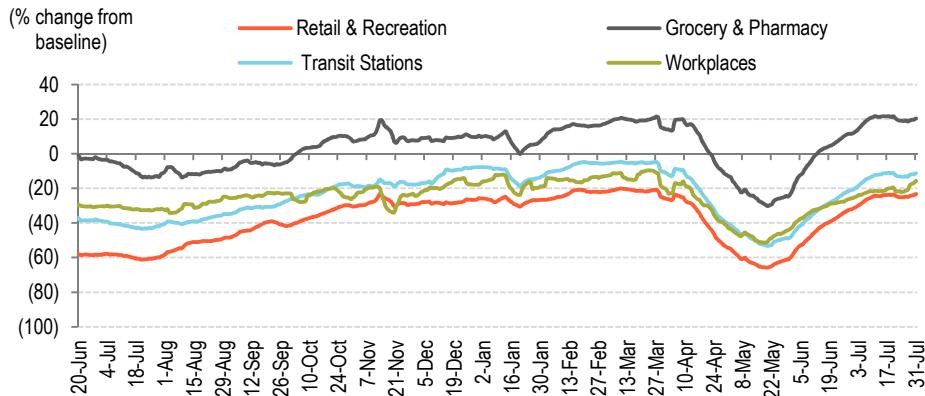
INR to remain range-bound: After depreciating sharply by 2.3% in Jun'21, INR stabilised and fell by only 0.1% in Jul'21. Despite higher oil prices and FII outflows (US\$ 1.8bn in Jul'21 compared with inflows of US\$ 0.9bn in Jun'21), a weaker dollar supported INR. While imports are likely to be higher on the back of rising oil prices and resumption in domestic economic activity, resilient exports (record-high in Jul'21) will likely keep trade deficit contained. Hence we expect CAD to remain contained at ~1% of GDP in FY22. This should support INR in 73-75/\$ in the near term. Higher oil prices and another Covid-19 wave are key risks to our view.

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

High Frequency Indicators

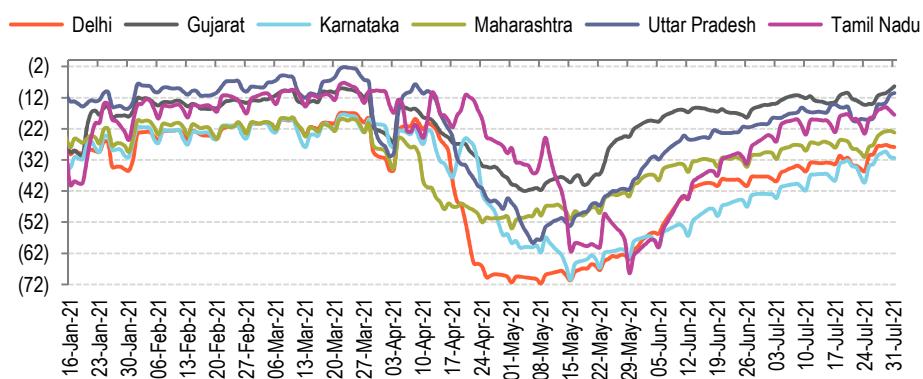
Mobility index and Covid cases

Fig 1 – Google mobility index remains steady



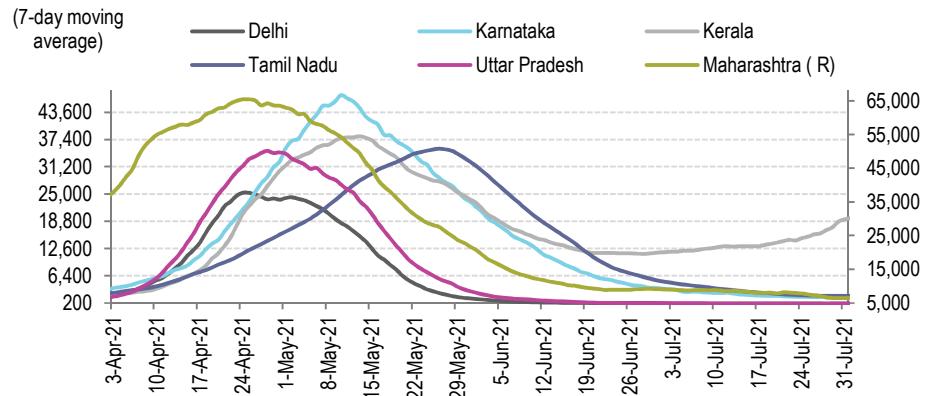
Note: Highlights % change in visits to the place from baseline reading (median value, for the corresponding day of the week, during the five week period 3 Jan – 6 Feb 2020).

Fig 3 – Workplace mobility stabilizes



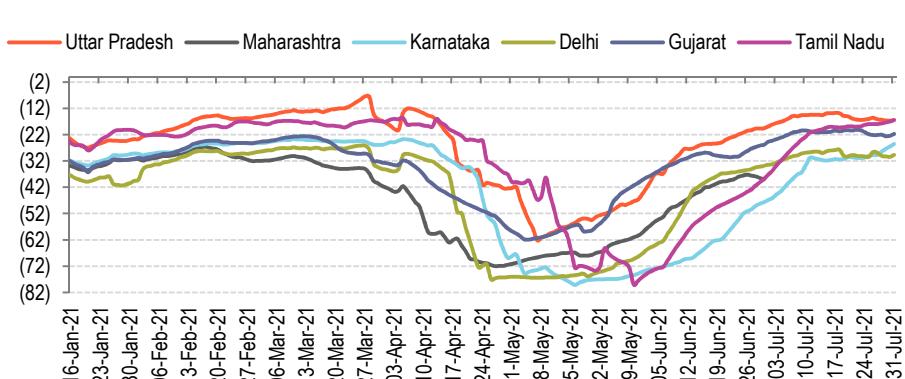
Note: Data taken as 7 days rolling average

Fig 2 – Statewise cases dropping; Kerala remains an outlier



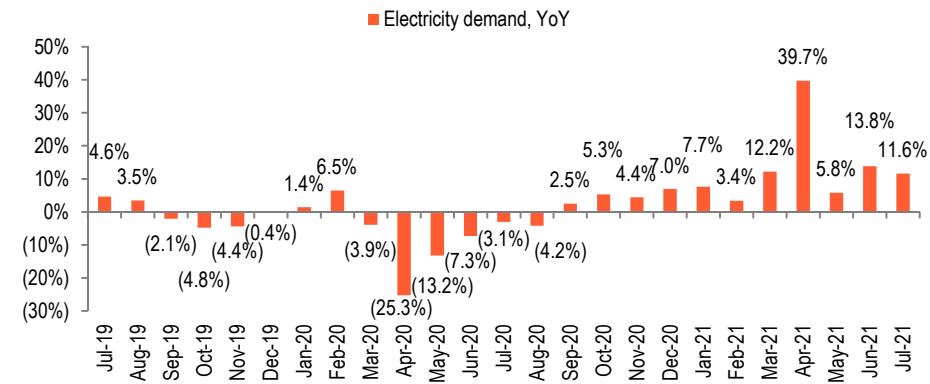
Note: Data taken as 7 days rolling average

Fig 4 – Similar case for retail and recreation



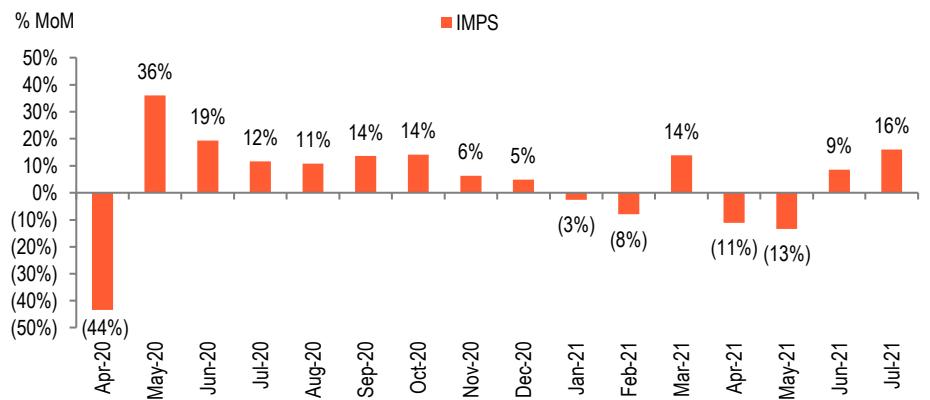
Note: Data taken as 7 days rolling average

Fig 5 – Electricity demand slows in Jul'21



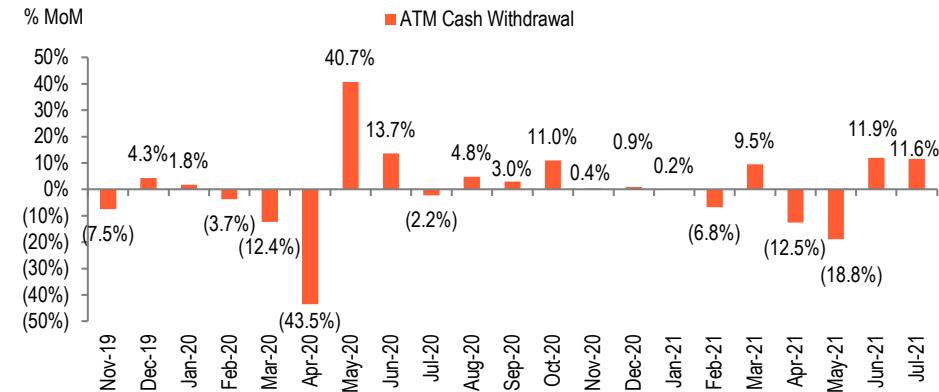
Source: Posoco. Note: Maximum Demand met during peak evening hours (MW)

Fig 7 – IMPS payments register double digit growth



Source: NPCI

Fig 6 – Cash withdrawal moderated marginally



Source: NPCI. Note: NFS Cashwithdrawal amount does not include Card to Card Transfer

Fig 8 – UPI payments continues to gather pace

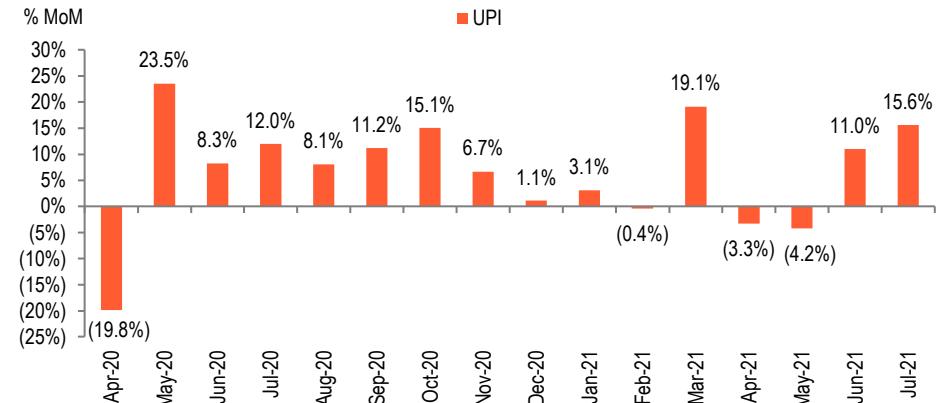
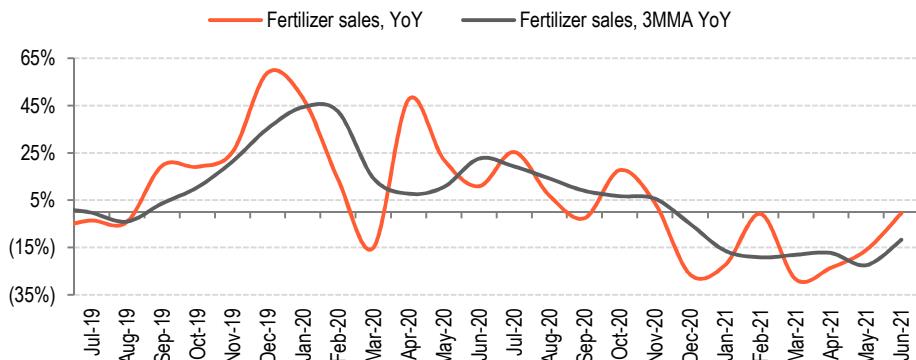
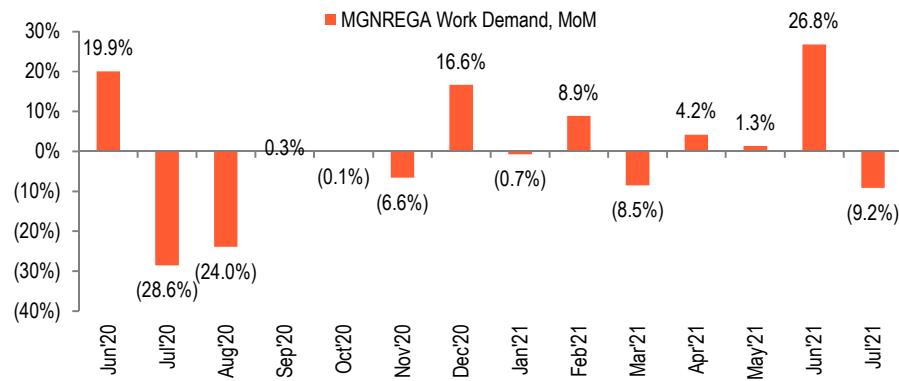


Fig 9 – Fertilizer sales improves in Jun'21**Fig 10 – MGNREGA work demand dips in Jul'21**

Source: MGNREGA

Final consumption expenditure

Fig 11 – Private consumption improves in Q4

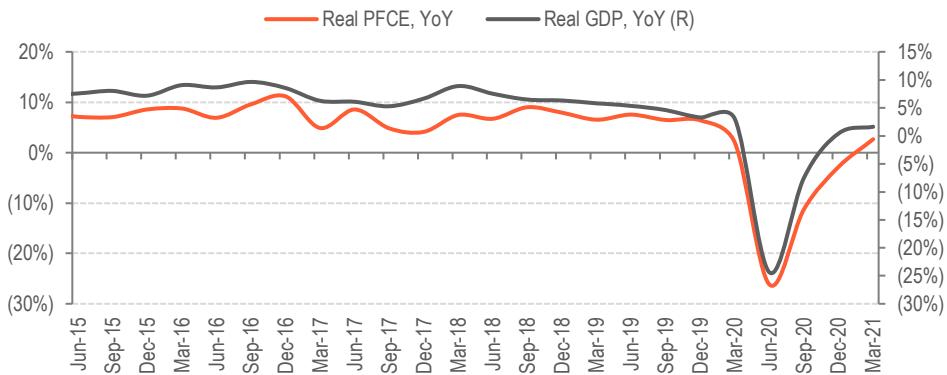


Fig 13 – General govt. revenue spending dips

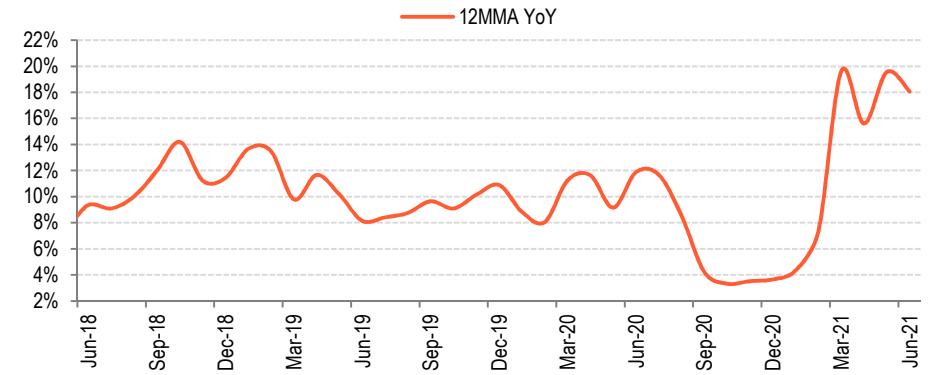


Fig 12 – Government consumption accelerates in Q4FY21

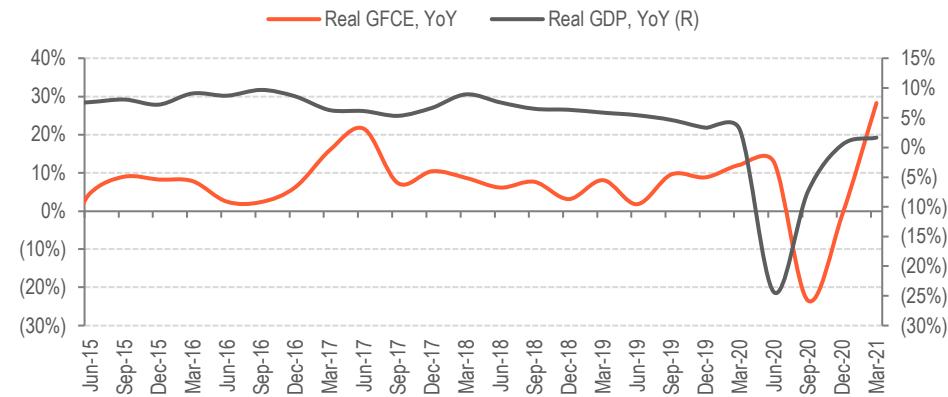
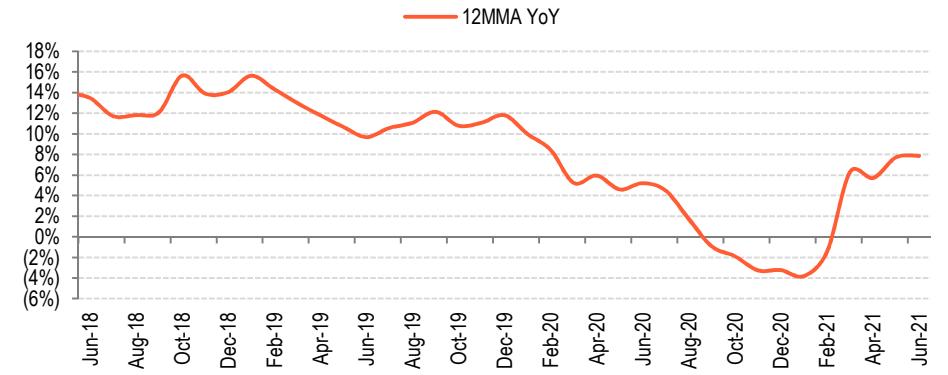


Fig 14 – State* govt. revenue spending though remains steady



Note: *All states excluding N.E states, A.P., Bihar, Goa, J&K and W.Bengal

Non-oil imports, electronic imports

Fig 15 – Moderation in non-oil-non-gold imports

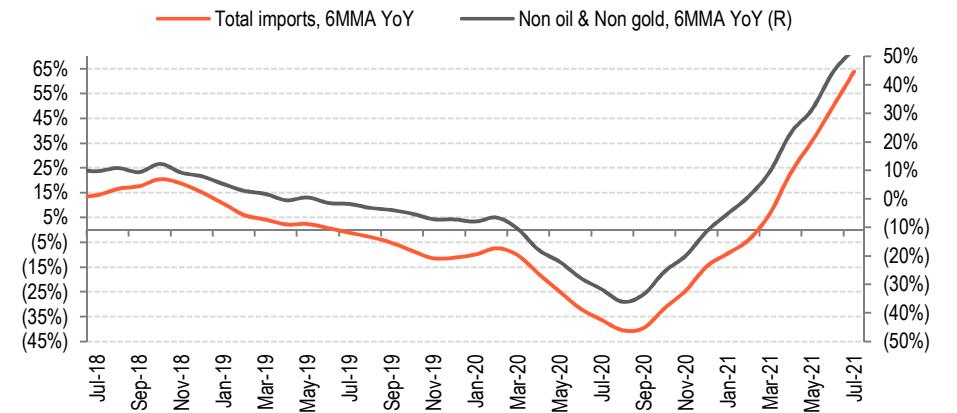


Fig 16 – Electronic imports slows further

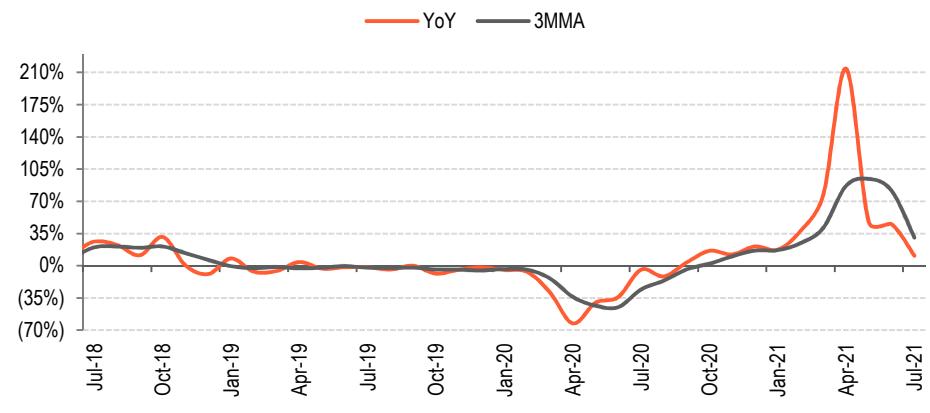


Fig 17 – Passenger car sales improve slows in Jul'21

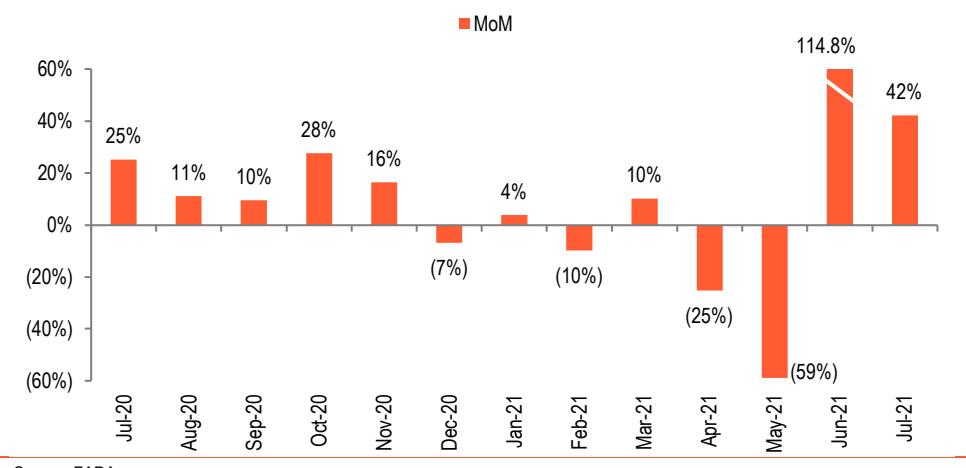
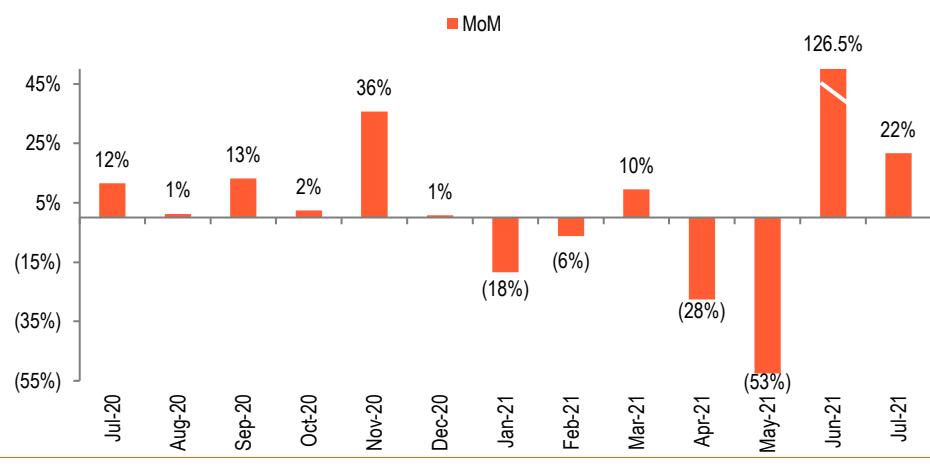


Fig 18 – Two-wheeler sales too dips



Credit deployment of personal loans

Fig 19 – Growth in credit card outstanding moderates further

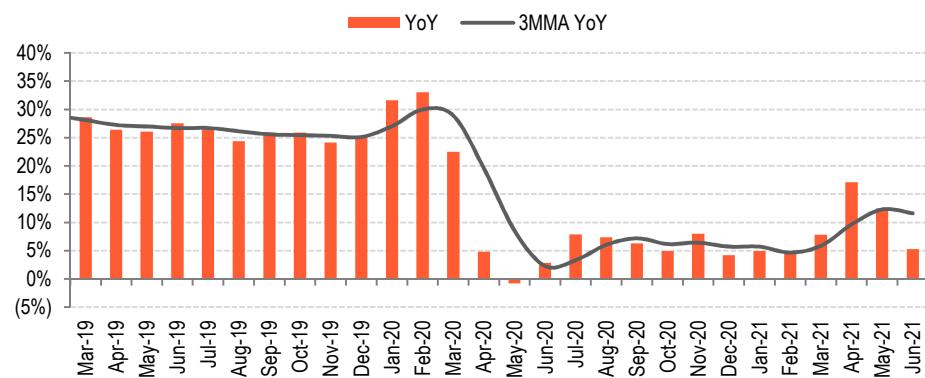


Fig 21 – Growth in vehicle loans dips in Jun'21

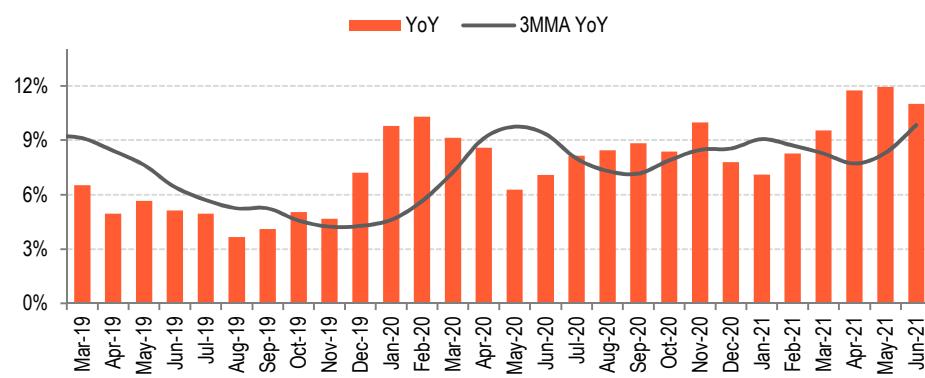


Fig 20 – Similar trend for personal loans

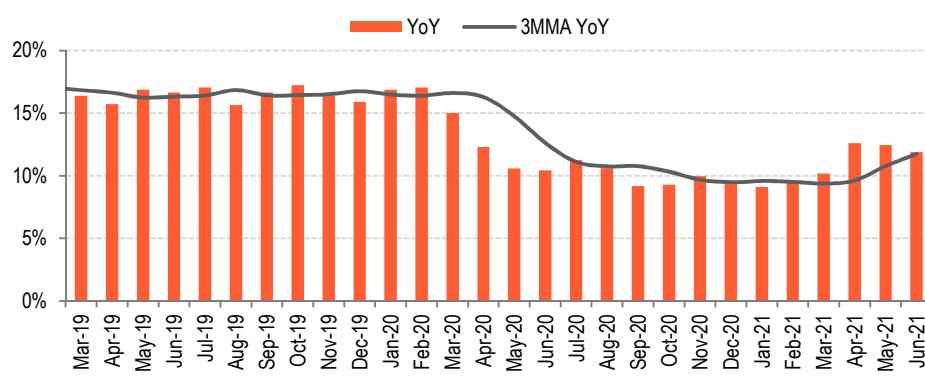


Fig 22 – Consumer confidence remains weak

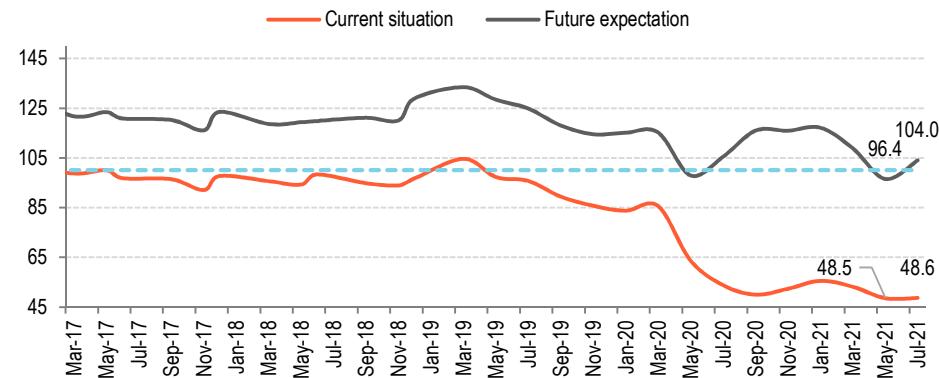


Fig 23 – RBI's essential spending higher

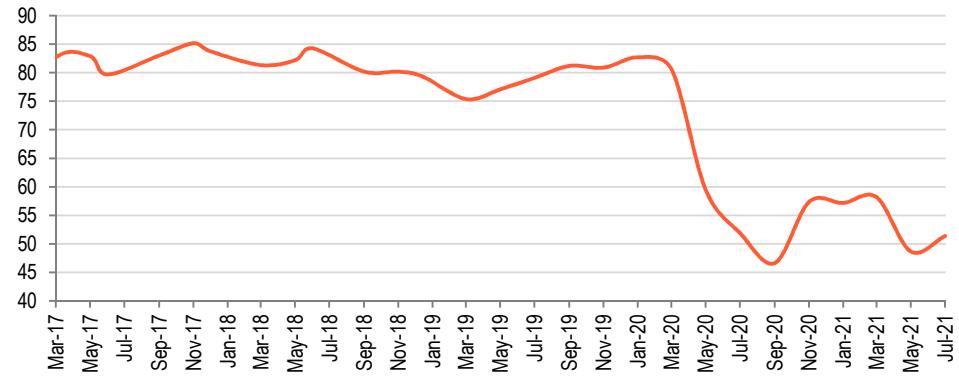
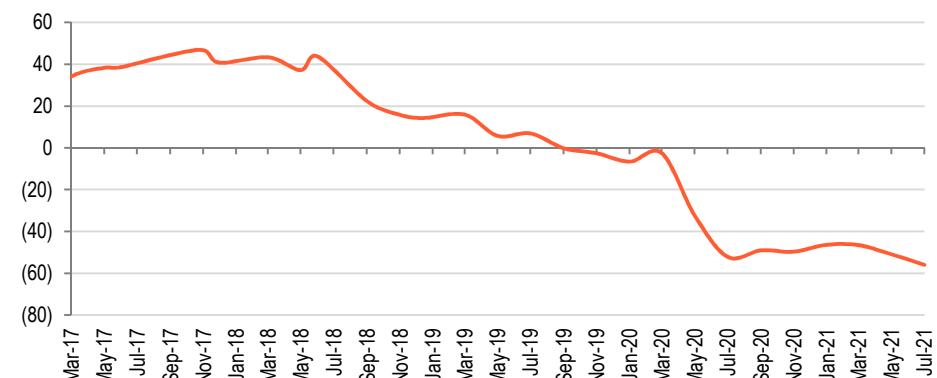


Fig 24 – ...non-essential spending continues to dip



Consumer durables & non-durables production

Fig 25 – Higher Consumer durables output led by low base

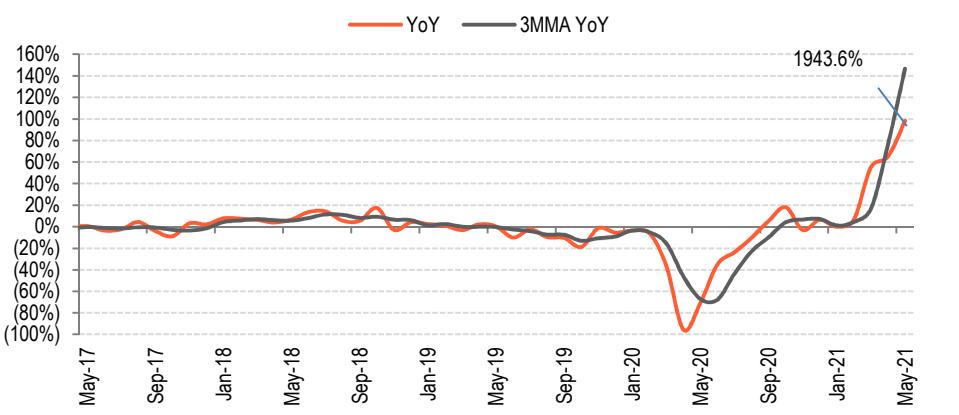
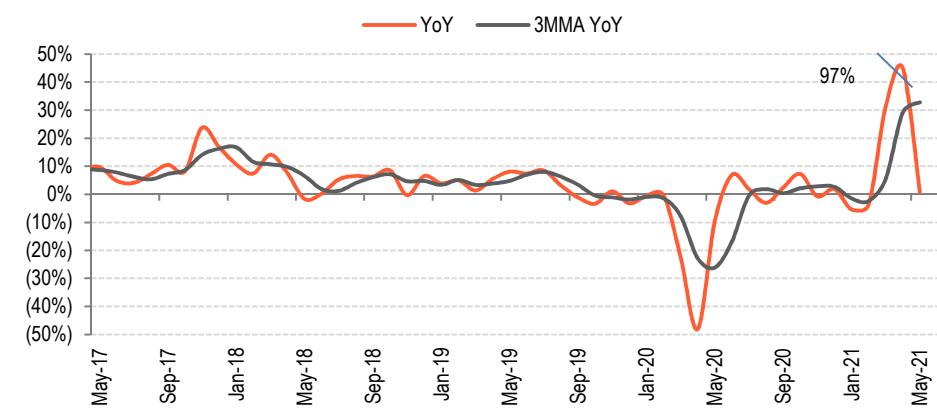


Fig 26 – However FMCG output drops



Agriculture

Fig 27 – Agri growth dips in Q4FY21

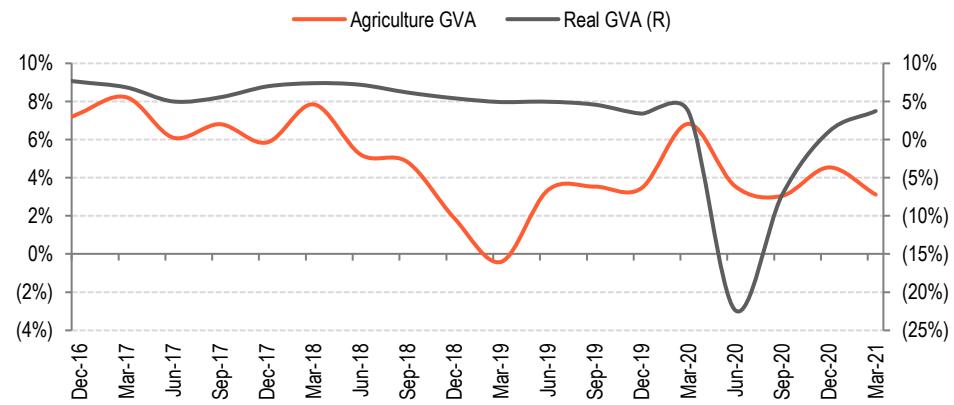


Fig 29 – Agriculture credit improves in Jun'21

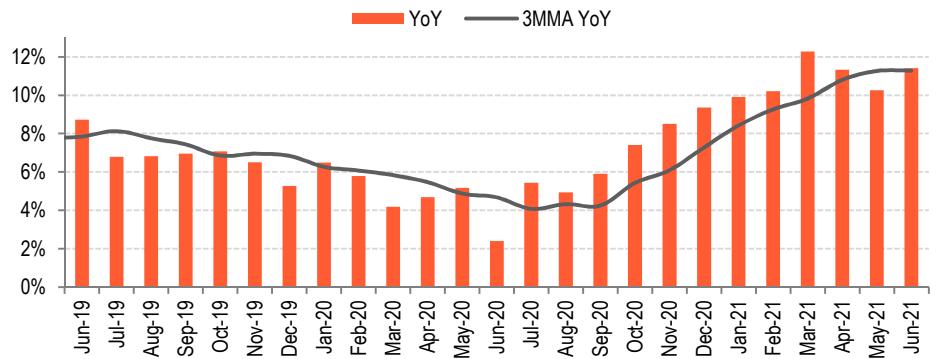
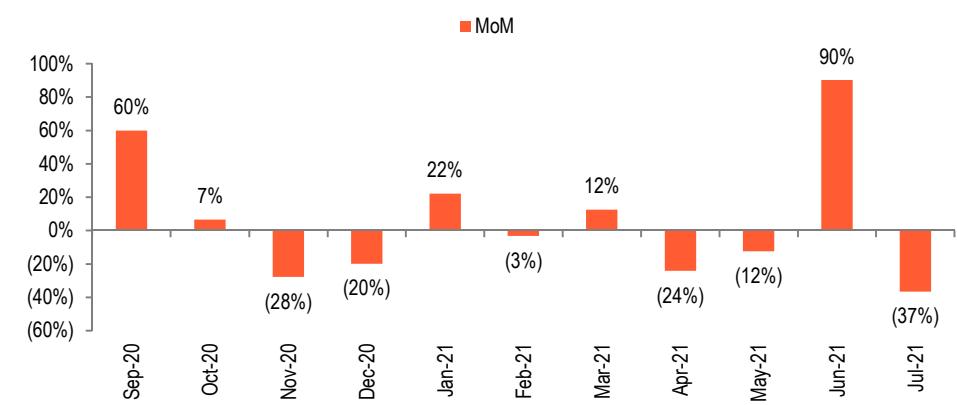


Fig 28 – Tractor sales slows



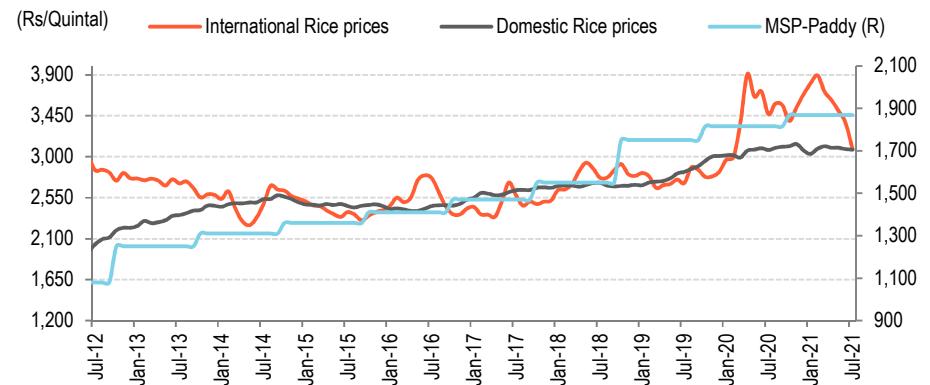
Note: tractor Sales including exports

Fig 30 – Procurement of rice and wheat

Year	Wheat	Rice
2012-13	38.15	34.04
2013-14	25.09	31.85
2014-15	28.02	32.04
2015-16	28.09	34.22
2016-17	22.96	38.11
2017-18	30.83	38.19
2018-19	35.80	44.39
2019-20	34.13	51.99
2020-21	38.99	57.63*
2021-22	43.30	-

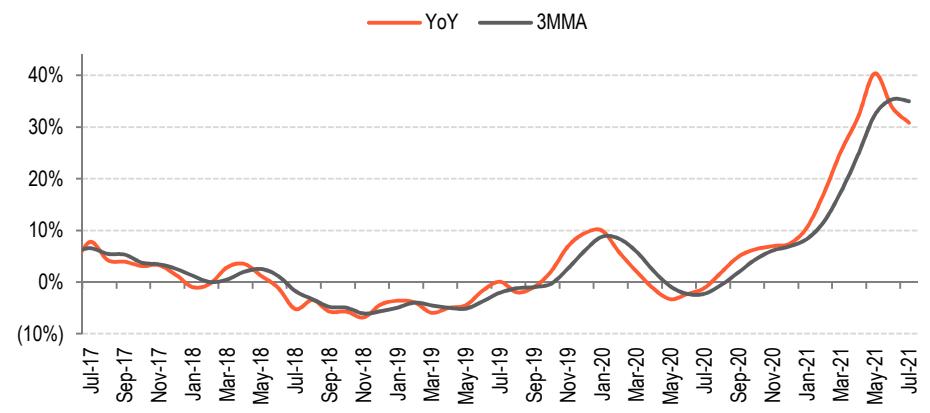
Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution | *As on: 31 Jul 2021

Fig 31 – Both International and domestic rice price moderates



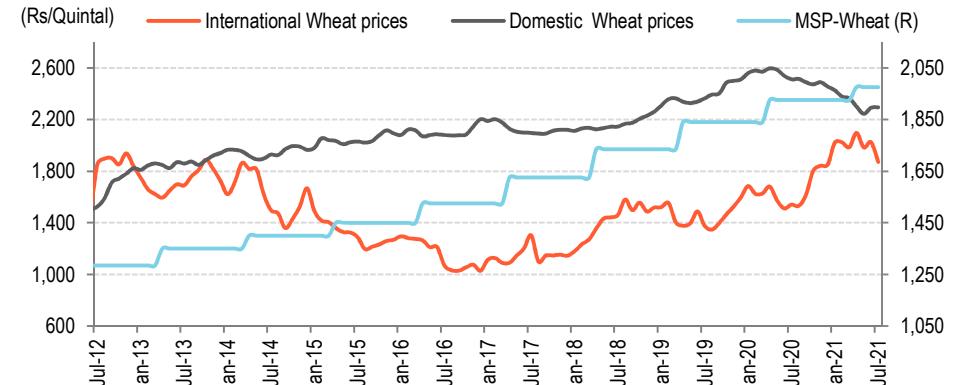
Source: World Bank

Fig 33 – Global food prices cools-off further



Source: FAO

Fig 32 – Higher domestic price of wheat; international price eases



Source: World Bank

Fig 34 – Wage growth (men) continues to drop

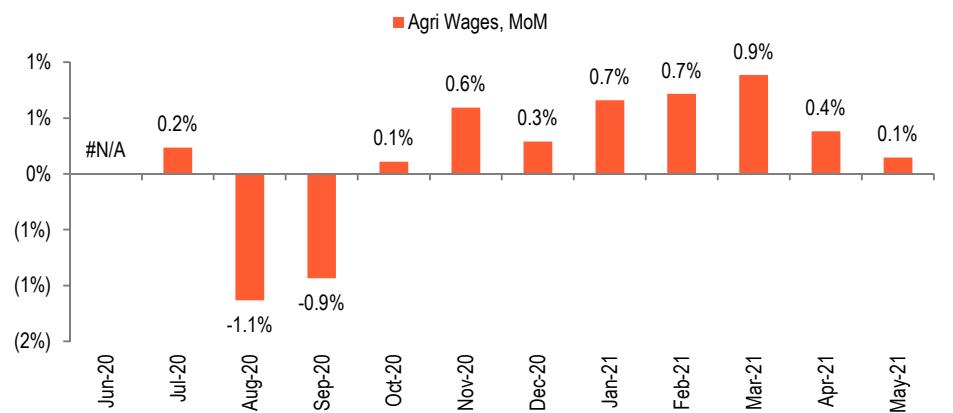


Fig 35 – Kharif sowing is lower compared with last year

Crop Type (mn ha)	Area sown in 2021-22	Area sown in 2020-21	Normal Area for whole Kharif season	Growth (YoY%)
Foodgrains	58.3	59.3	71.5	(1.6)
Cereals	46.3	47.5	57.9	(2.5)
Rice	31.0	31.9	39.6	(2.7)
Pulses	12.0	11.7	13.5	1.9
Oilseeds	17.4	18.0	18.0	(3.5)
Cotton	11.6	12.4	12.4	(6)
Sugarcane	5.4	5.4	4.8	1.5
Jute and Mesta	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
Total	93.39	95.65	107.3	(2.4)

*Note: Till 6 Aug 2021

Inflation

Fig 36 – Retail inflation edged down marginally to 6.26% in Jun'21 from 6.3% in May'21

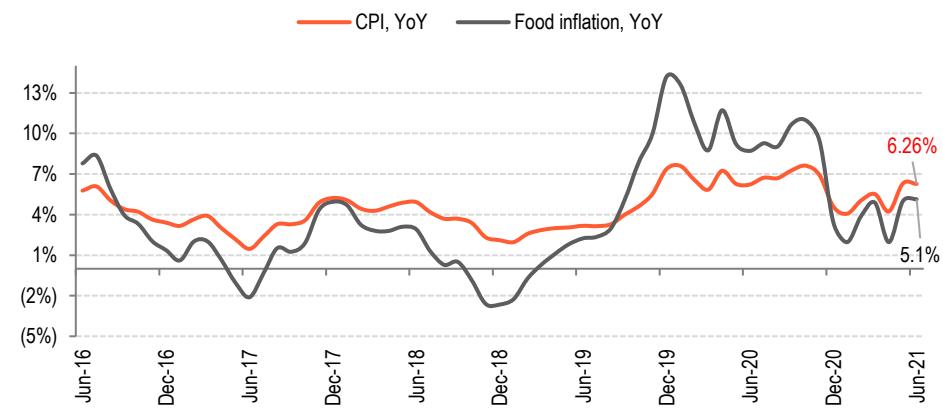
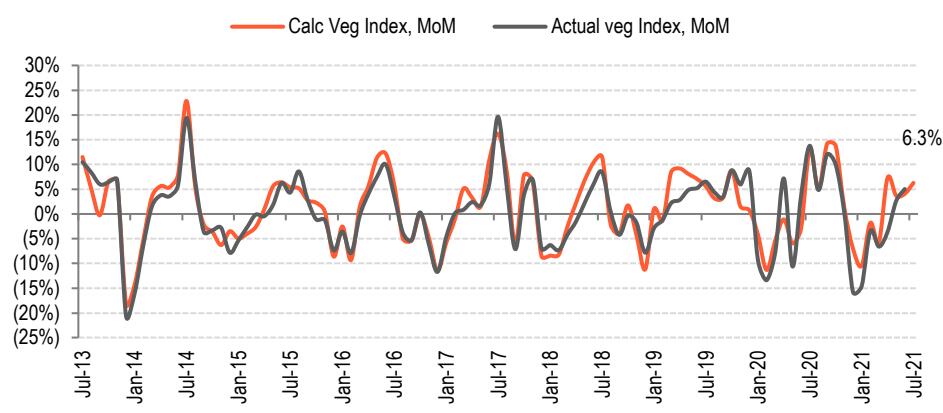


Fig 38 – Vegetable prices also rose at a faster pace of 6.3% (MoM increase) in Jul'21



Note: *vegetable index computed using average retail price of major items

Fig 37 – ...Food inflation rose slightly to 5.1% from 5.0% in May'21, led by eggs, oils and fats and pulses

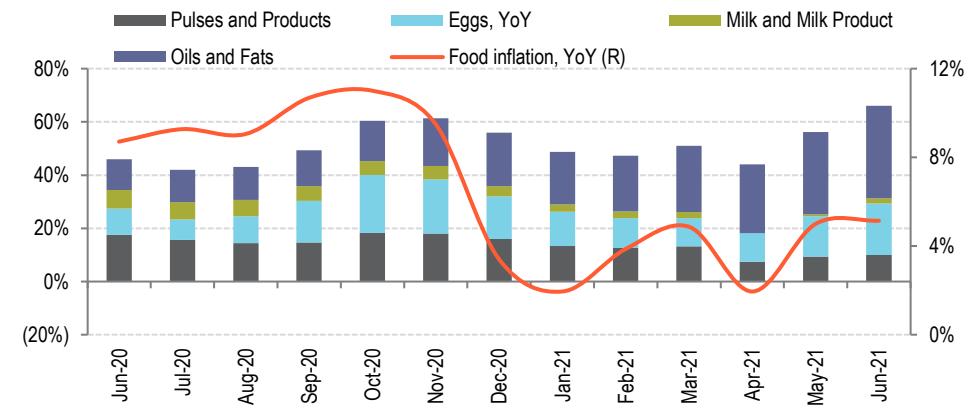


Fig 39 – CPI excl. food and fuel moderated to 6.1% from 6.4% in May'21

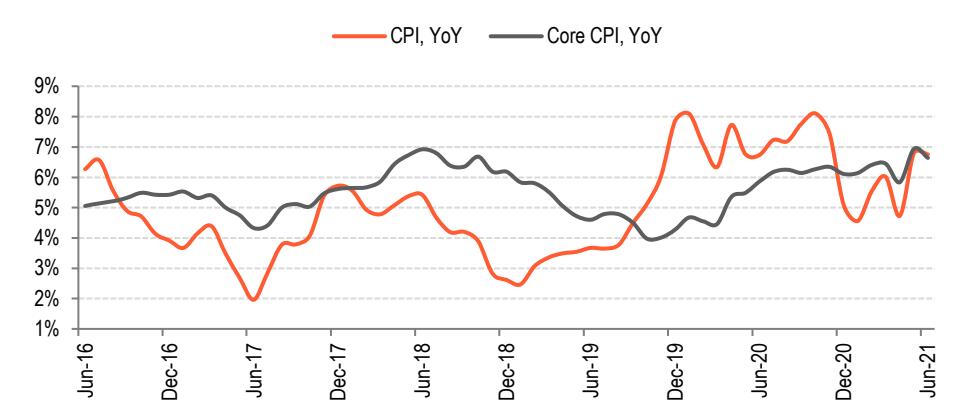


Fig 40 – ...Led by housing, health, transport and communication and personal care and effects

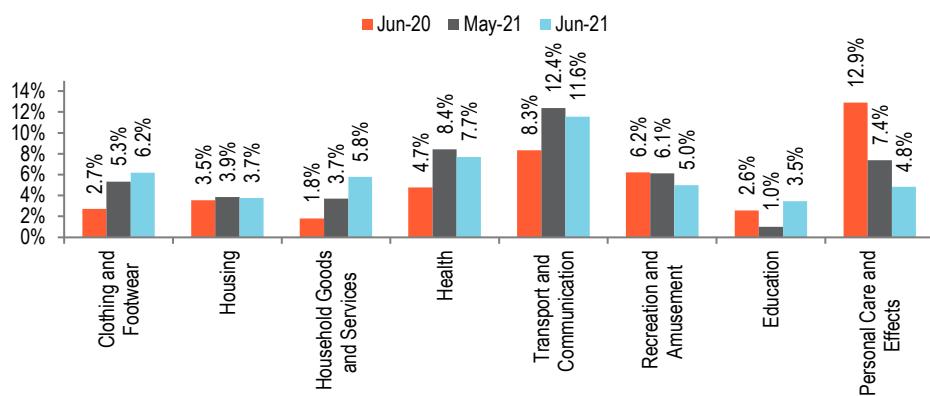
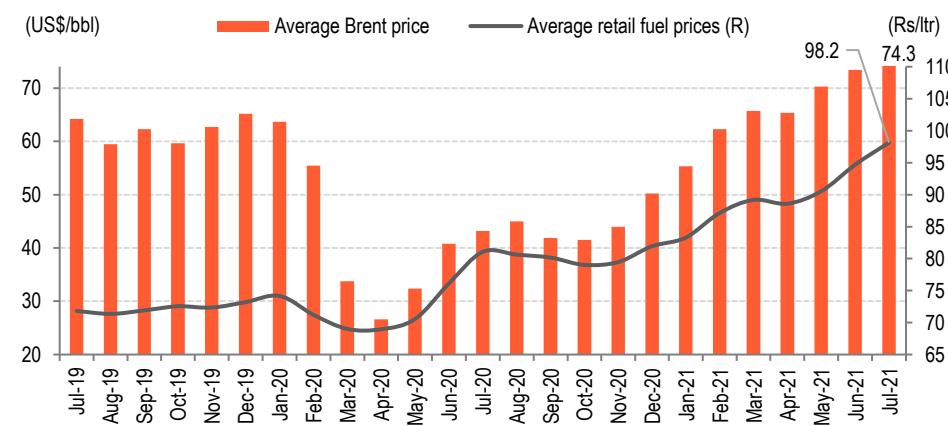


Fig 42 – Retail fuel prices are also skyrocketing at Rs 98.2 from Rs 94.7/ltr in Jun'21, crude price also rose to US\$ 74/bbl from US\$ 73/bbl



Note: *Average retail price of Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai

Fig 41 – However, core excl. major volatile items inched up to 5.2% from 4.7% in May'21

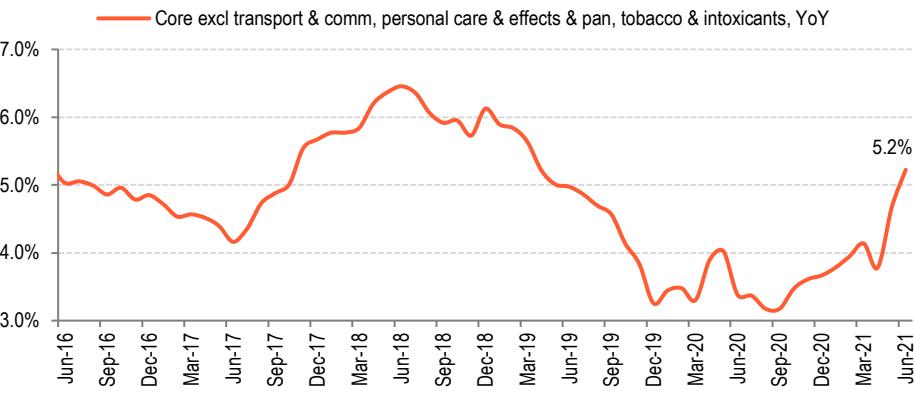
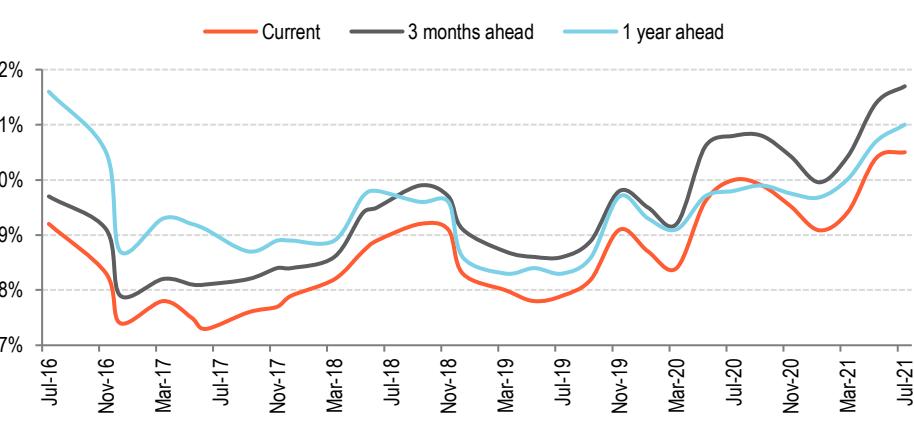
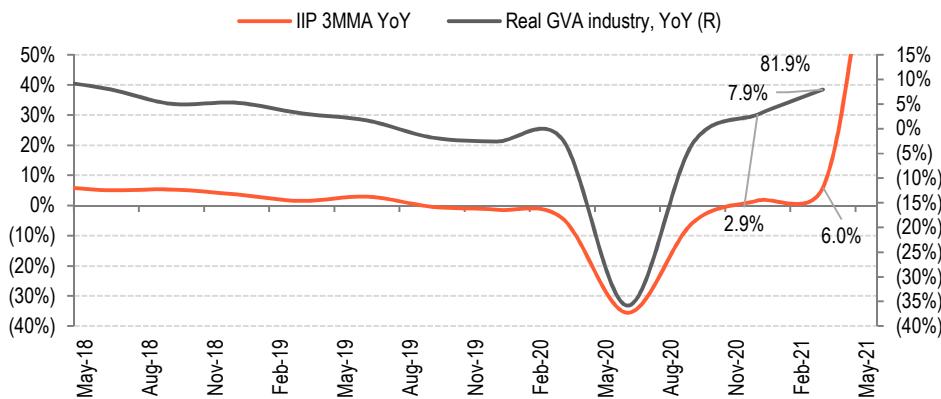


Fig 43 – Inflation expectation not anchored to the MPC's 4% target



Industry

Fig 44 – Industrial growth expected to improve in Q1 on the back of low base

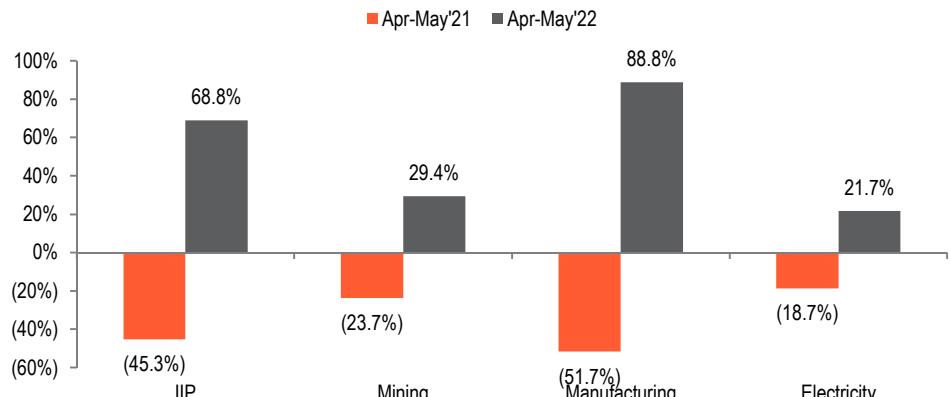


Note: Apr-May'21 data is average on YoY basis

Fig 46 – IIP growth shows in May'21

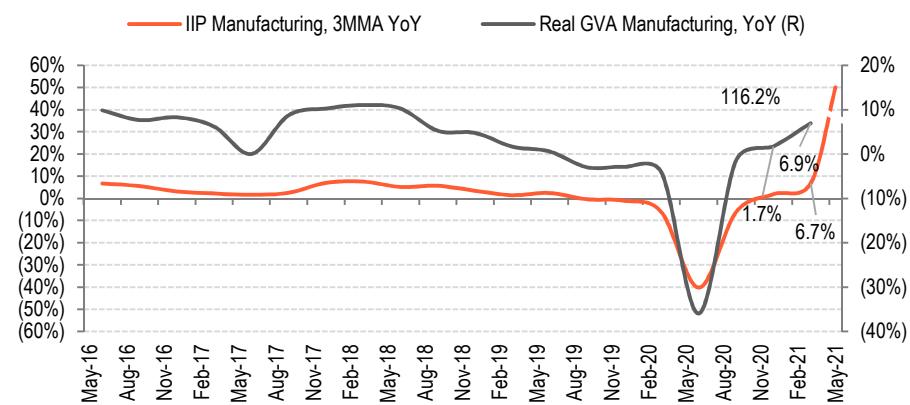
Sectoral (%)	Weight	May-21	May-20	Apr-May'22	Apr-May'21
IIP	100.0	29.3	(33.4)	68.8	(45)
Mining	14.4	23.3	(20.4)	29.4	(23.7)
Manufacturing	77.6	34.5	(37.8)	88.8	(51.7)
Electricity	8.0	7.5	(14.9)	21.7	(18.7)
Use-Based					
Primary Goods	34.1	15.8	(19.6)	25.6	(23.0)
Capital Goods	8.2	85.3	(65.9)	243.4	(78.8)
Intermediate Goods	17.2	55.2	(39.7)	109.7	(51.1)
Infrastructure and Construction Goods	12.3	46.8	(39.0)	149.3	(61.1)
Consumer Durables Goods	12.8	98.2	(70.3)	315	(82.7)
Consumer Non-Durables Goods	15.3	0.8	(9.7)	33.8	(28.2)

Fig 45 – Broad based improvement in FYTD'22



Manufacturing

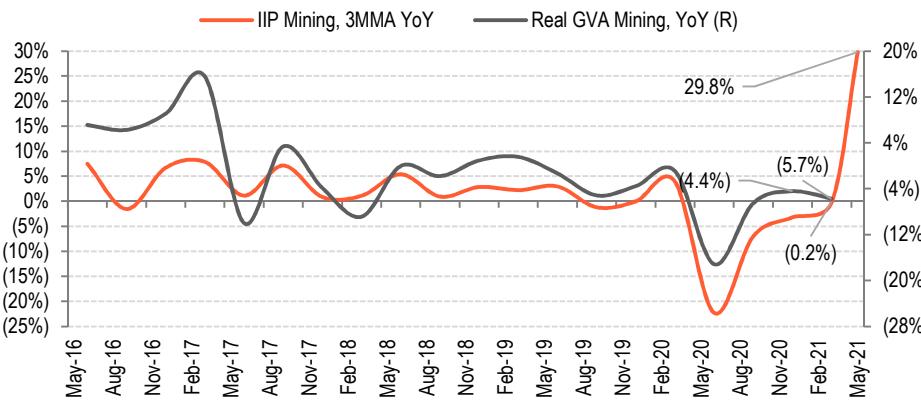
Fig 47 – Manufacturing activity expected to improve due to base effect



Note: Apr-May'21 data is average on YoY basis

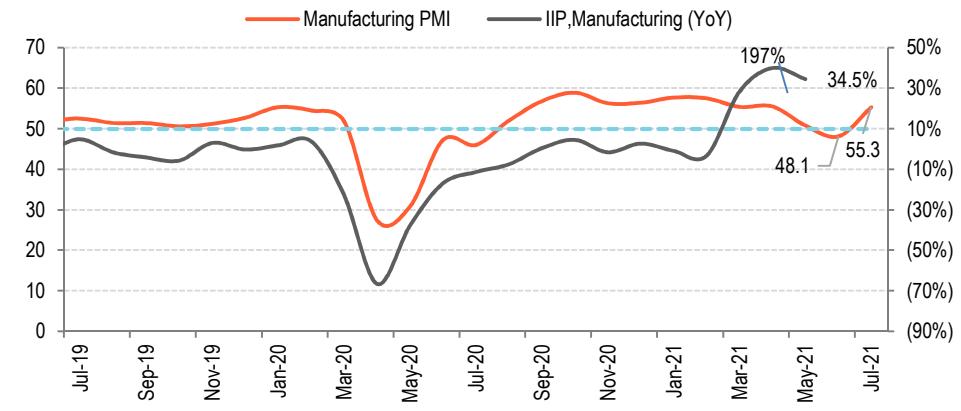
Mining & Electricity

Fig 49 – Mining activity higher led by lower base



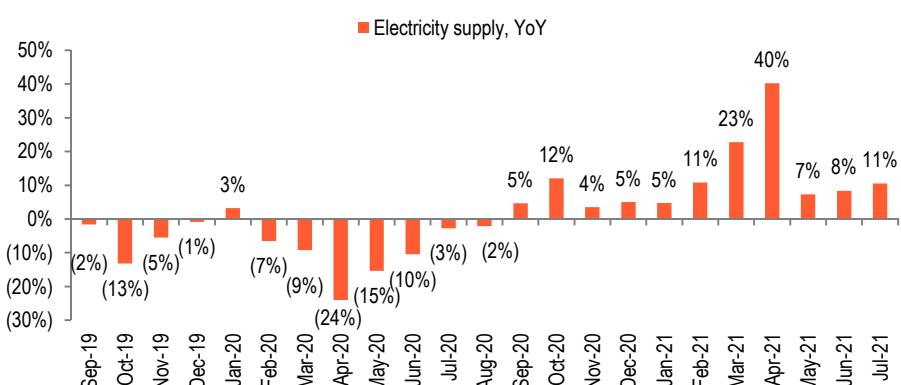
Note: Apr-May'21 data is average on YoY basis

Fig 48 – Manufacturing PMI drops rebounds in Jul'21



Source: Markit

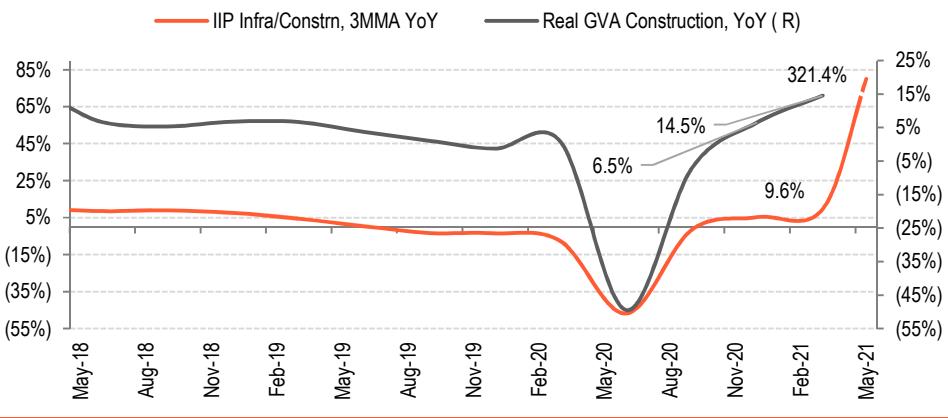
Fig 50 – Electricity output registers double digit growth



Source: Posoco. Note: Average Energy Met (MU)

Infrastructure and Construction

Fig 51 – Growth in construction to be higher compared with last year



Note: Apr-May'21 data is average on YoY basis

Infrastructure Index

Fig 53 – Infra index slows

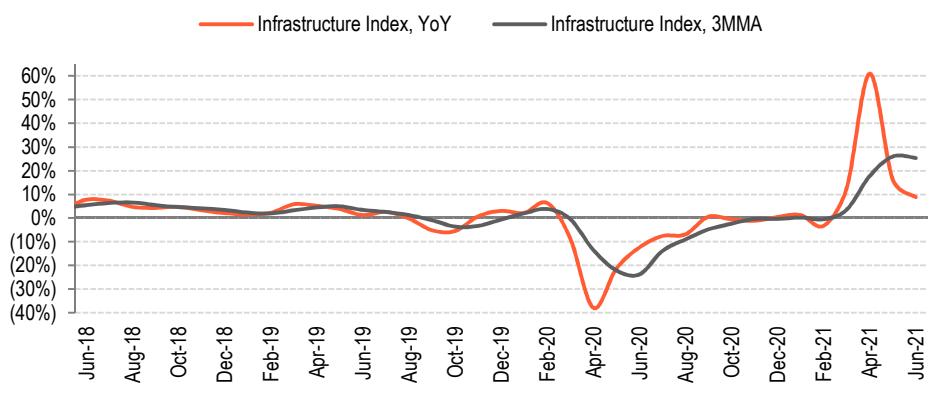


Fig 52 – Cement output moderates in Jun'21

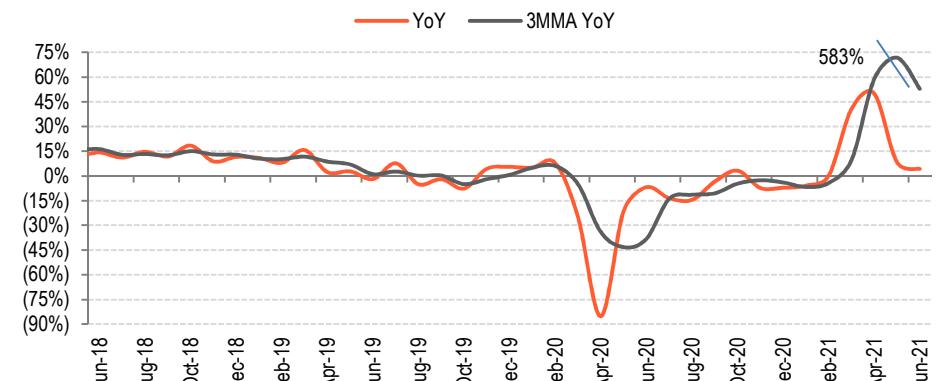
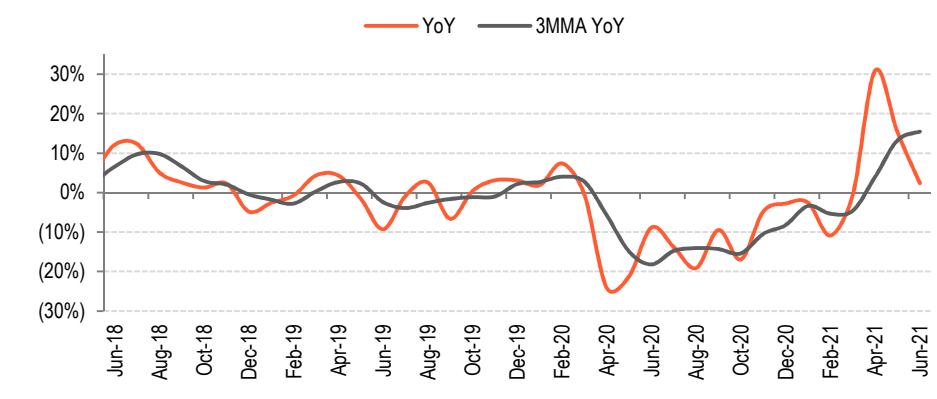


Fig 54 – Output of Refinery product eases



Auto production & Business expectation index

Fig 55 – Auto production improves in Jun'21

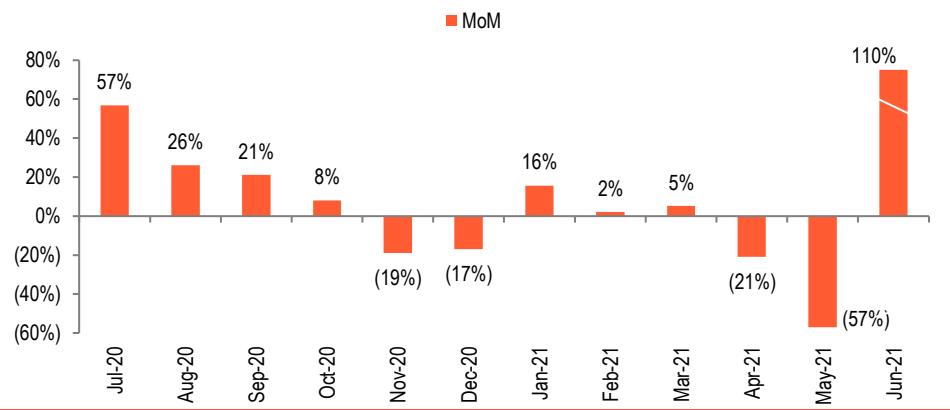


Fig 56 – Business sentiment turns weaker

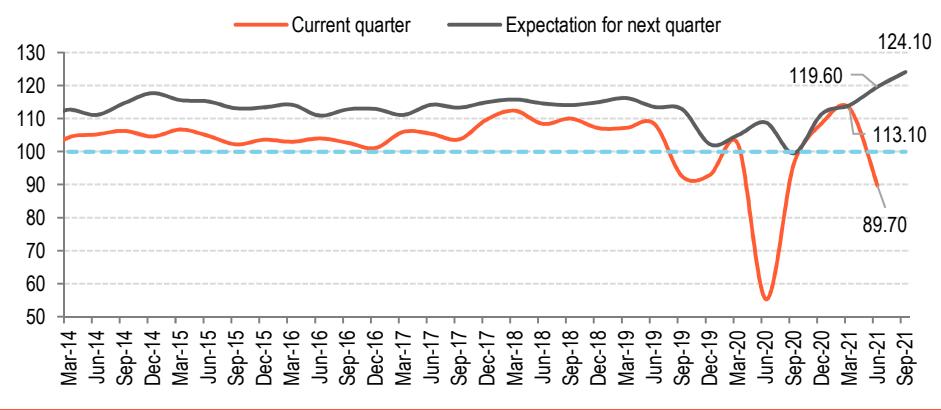
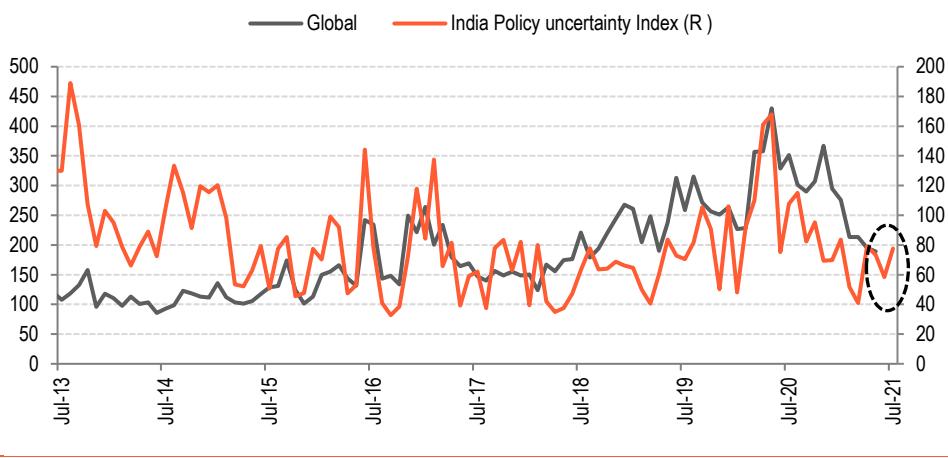


Fig 57 – Infrastructure index moderates further

(%)	Weight	Jun-21	May-21	Jun-20	Apr-Jun'22	Apr-Jun'21
Infrastructure Index	100	8.9	16.3	(12.4)	25.3	(23.8)
Coal	10.3	7.4	7.0	(15.5)	8.0	(15)
Crude Oil	9.0	(1.8)	(6.3)	(6)	(3.4)	(6.5)
Natural Gas	6.9	20.6	20.1	(12)	21.8	(16.2)
Petroleum Refinery Products	28.0	2.4	15.3	(8.9)	15.4	(18.2)
Fertilizers	2.6	2.0	(9.6)	4.2	(1.7)	2.8
Steel	17.9	25	55.3	(23.2)	86	(48.6)
Cement	5.4	4.3	8.3	(6.8)	52.9	(38.3)
Electricity	19.9	7.2	7.5	(10)	16.4	(15.8)

Investment

Fig 58 – Policy uncertainty in India heightened as the Index again rose in Jul'21



Source: policyuncertainty.com

Fig 60 – PLF of govt. thermal plants was fairly stable, while for private plants it inched up marginally

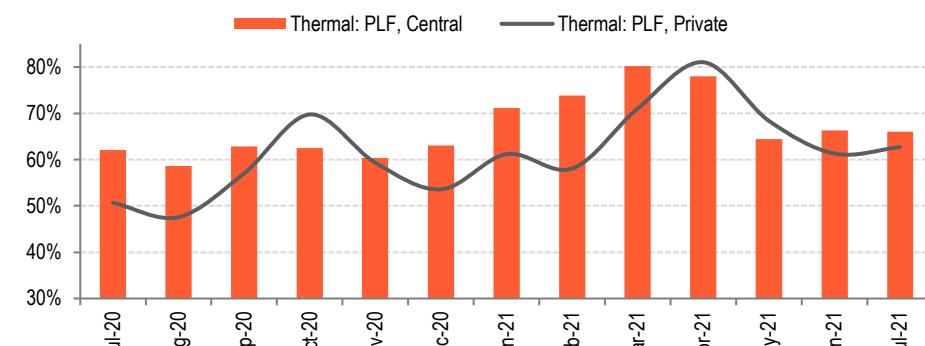


Fig 59 – Capacity utilisation picking up from 66.6% in Dec'20 to 69.4% in Mar'21

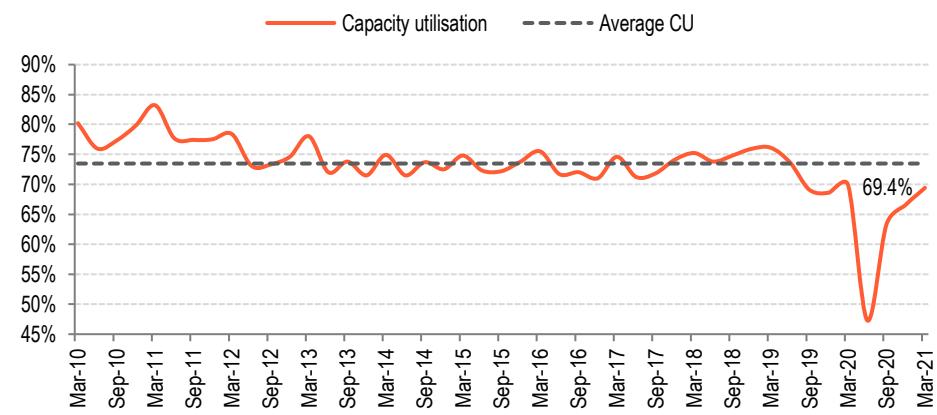


Fig 61 – Capital goods production edged down to 85% in May'21 from 104.3% in Apr'21 due to base effect, however, over a 2-year horizon it fell by 37%

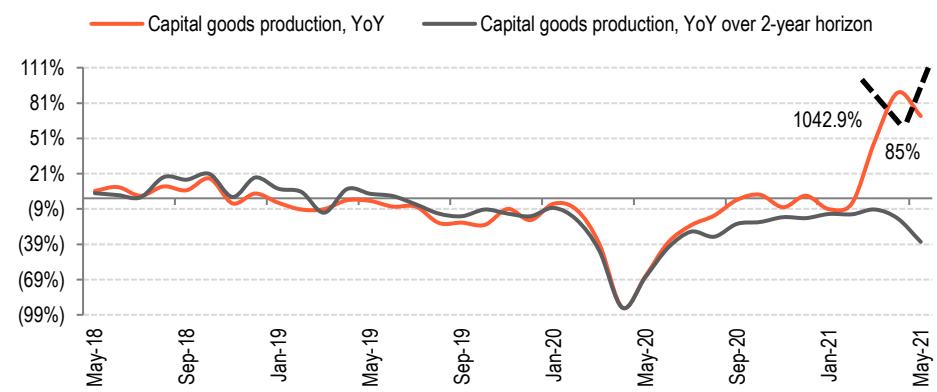


Fig 62 – Capital goods imports surged by 84% in Jun'21 from 37% in May'21, on a 2-year horizon it rose by 6.5%

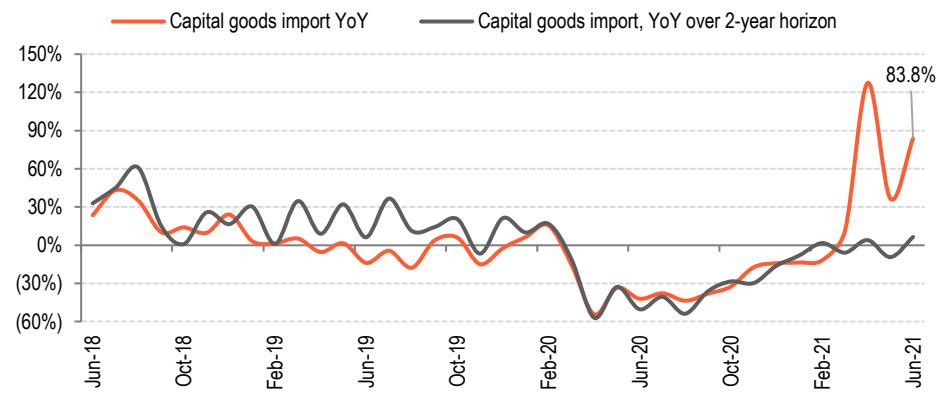


Fig 64 – Industry credit fell by 0.3% in Jun'21 from 0.8% increase in May'21

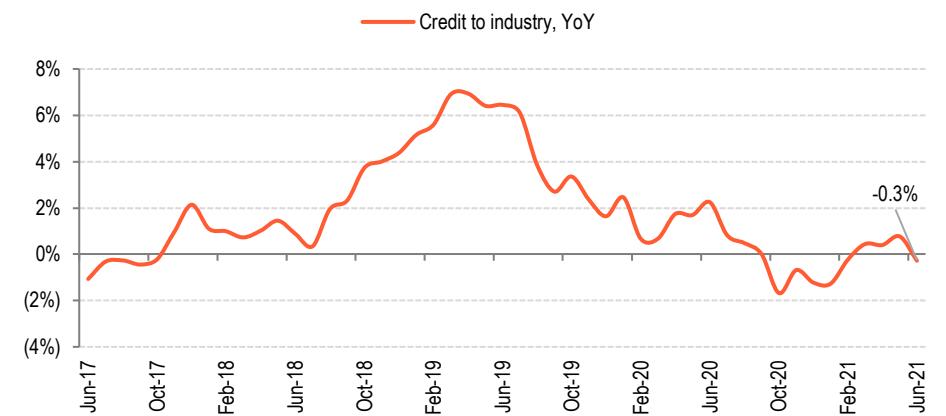


Fig 63 – Centre's capex spending moderated slightly to 24.2% from 26.1% in May'21

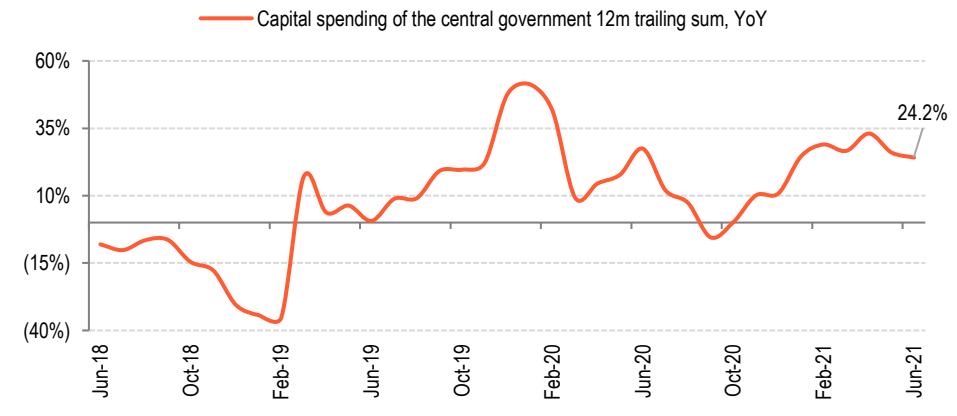


Fig 65 – Credit to micro & small industry rose to 6.4% from 5% in May'21, for medium industry it rose to 54.6% from 45.8% supported by ECLGS scheme

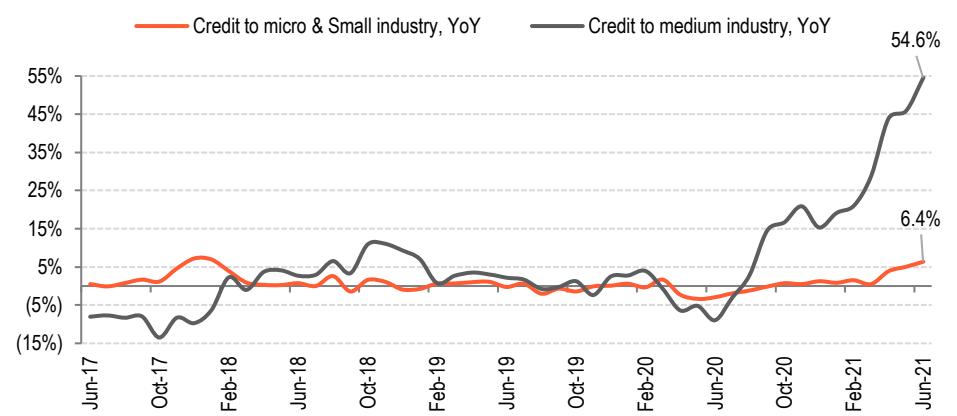


Fig 66 – Credit to large industry fell by 3.4% from 1.7% decline in May'21

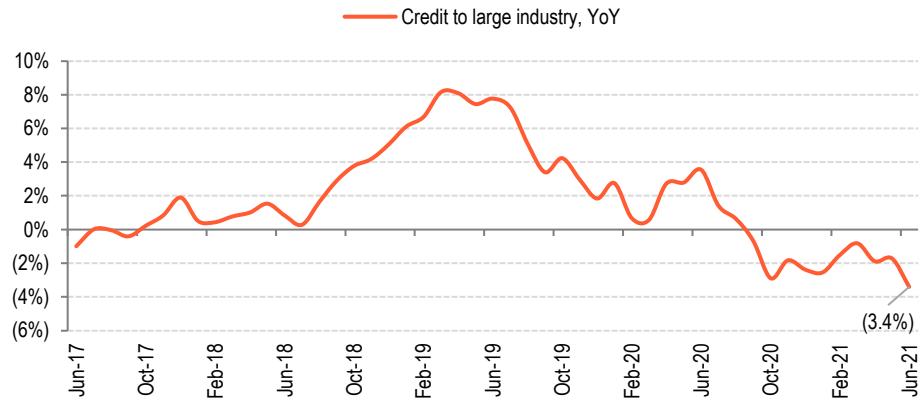


Fig 67 – Housing credit moderated to 9.7% from 10.1% in May'21

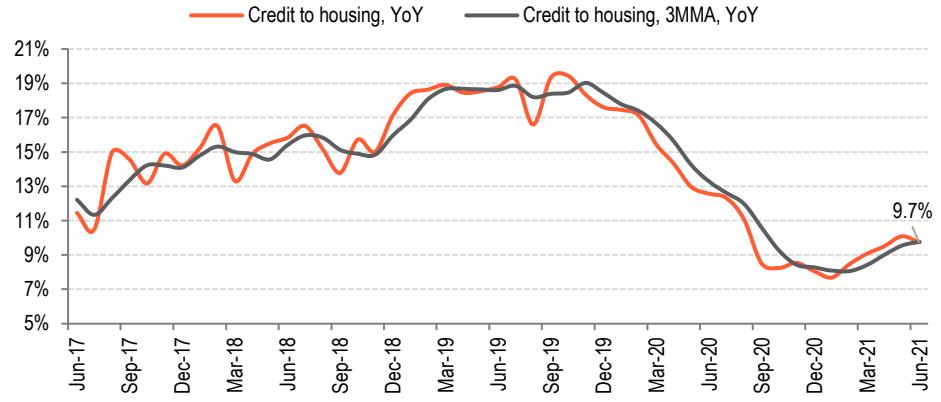


Fig 68 – Affordable housing demand also improved significantly

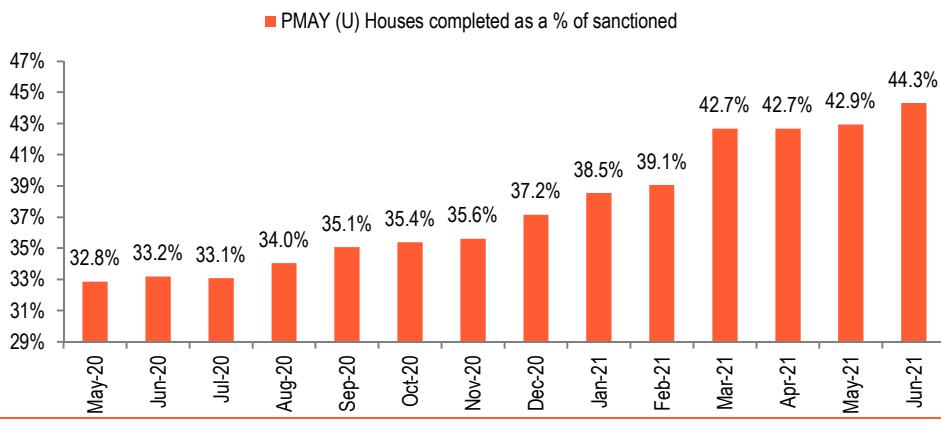
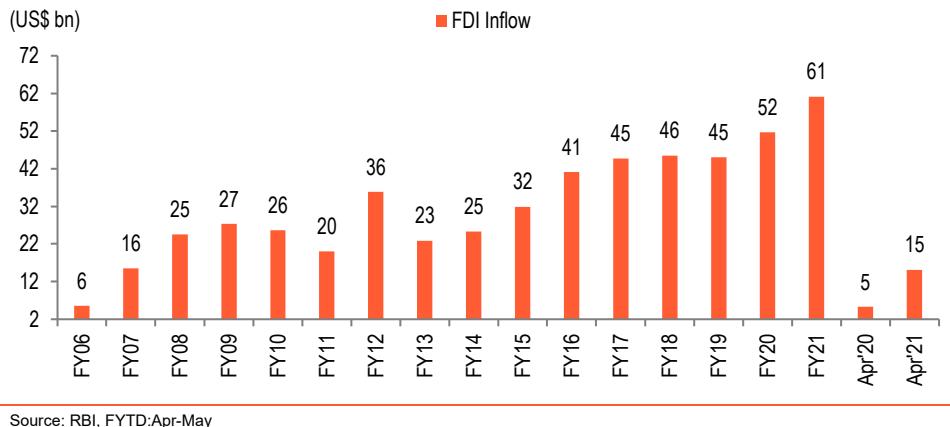


Fig 69 – FDI inflows in FYTD22 were at US\$ 15bn versus US\$ 5bn in the same period of previous year



Services sector

Fig 70 – GVA: Services activity recovered further in Q4FY21

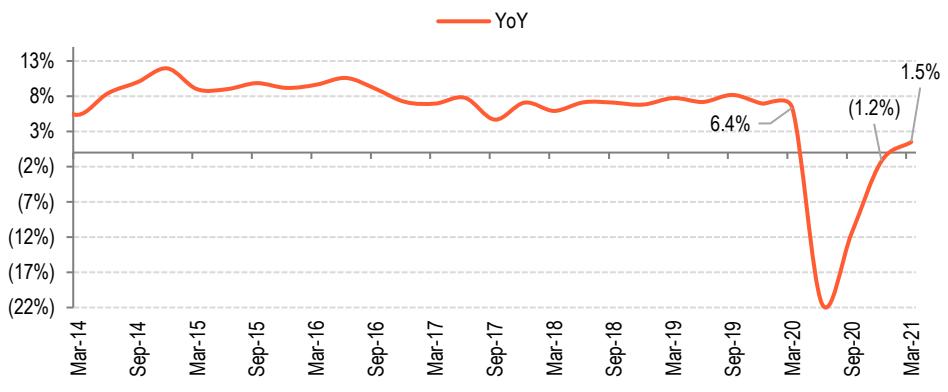
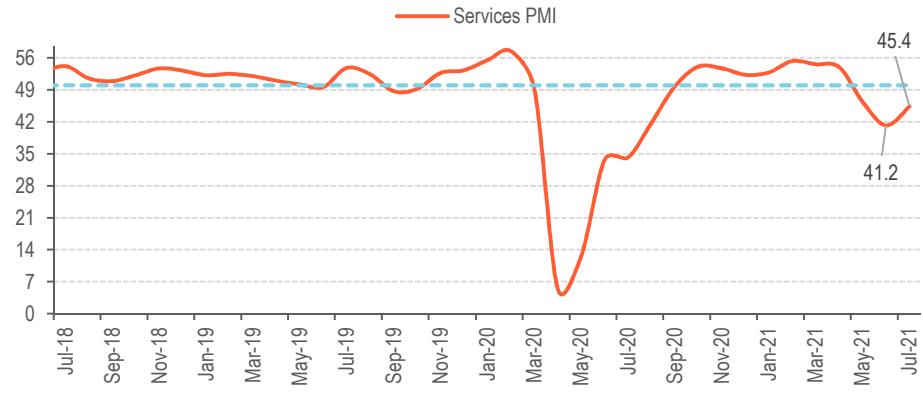


Fig 71 – Pace of contraction of services activity (PMI) eases in Jul'21



Source: Markit

Fig 72 – GVA: Trade & related services remains in contraction...

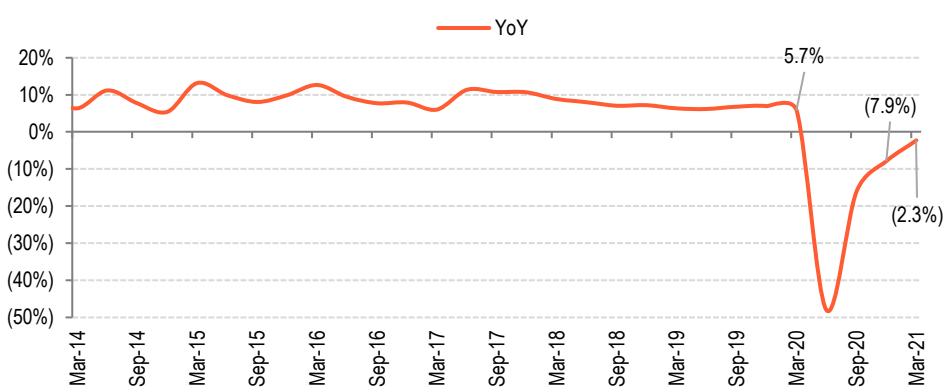
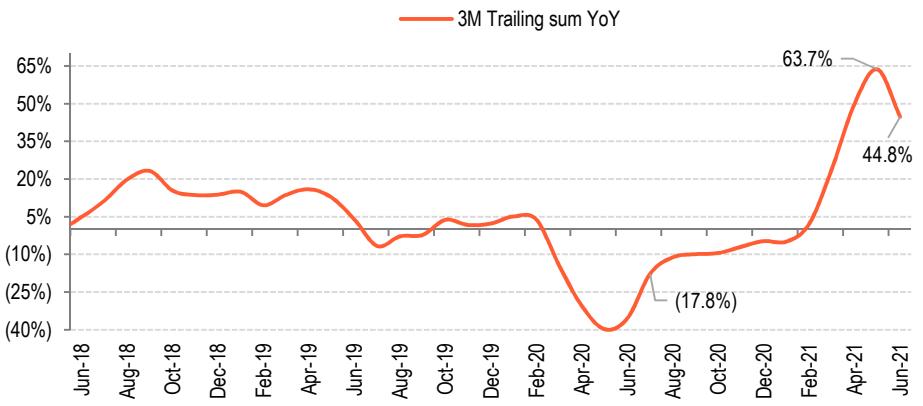


Fig 73 – States tax revenue growth cooled down in Q1FY22**



Note: *All states excluding N.E states, A.P., Bihar, Goa, J&K, and W.Bengal

Trade

Fig 74 – Vehicle registration growth regains momentum in Jul'21

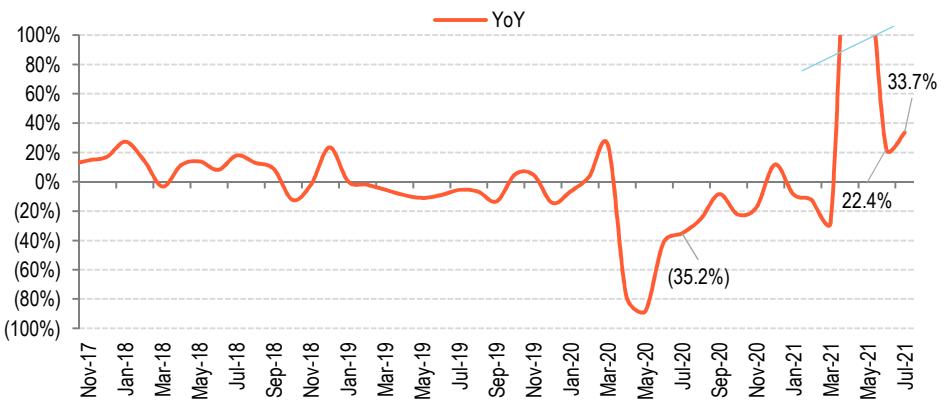
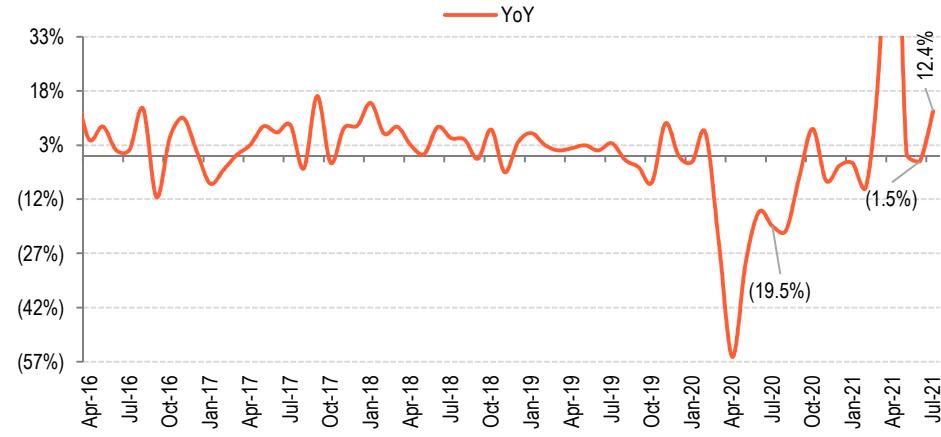


Fig 75 – Diesel consumption rebounds sharply



Source: PPAC

Fig 76 – Port cargo volumes eased in Q1FY22 over a 2-year horizon

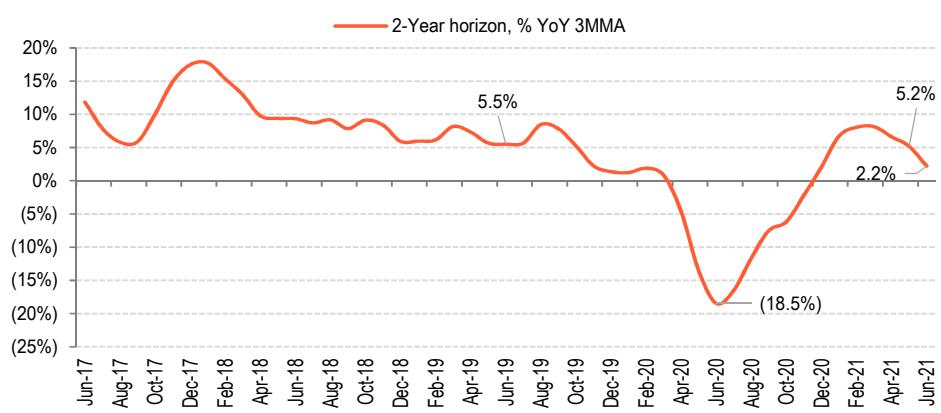


Fig 77 – Railway freight traffic growth slipped in Jul'21, but is better than Jul'20

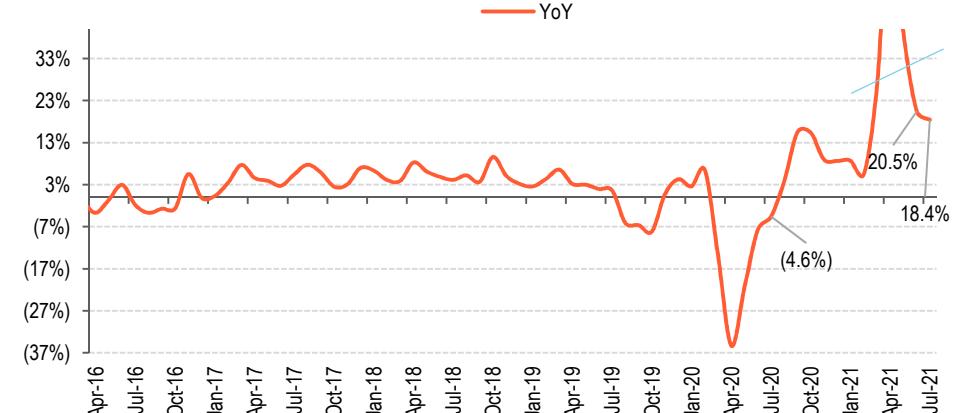


Fig 78 – Toll collection growth eases in Jul'21

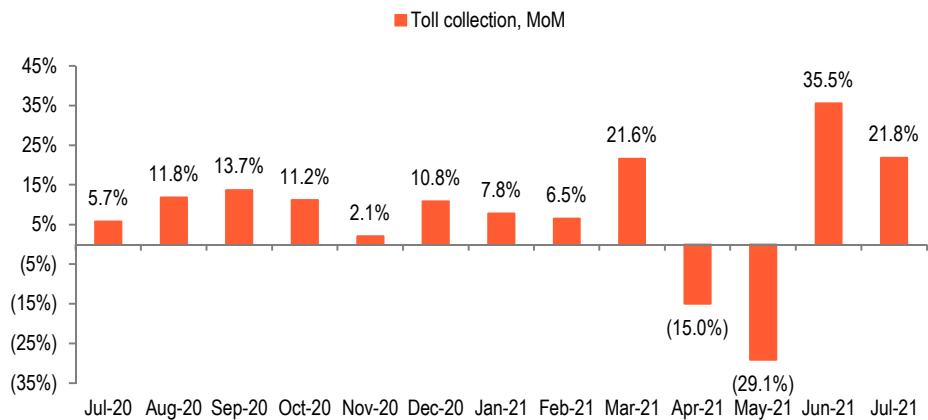
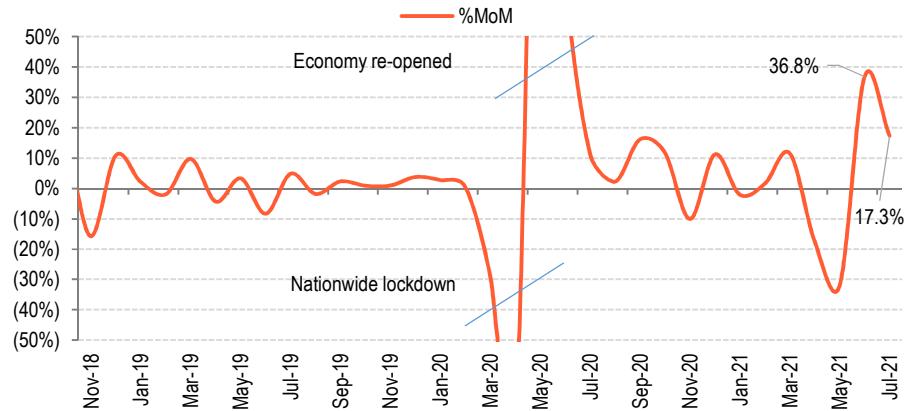


Fig 79 – E-way bills generation also begins normalising



Hotels and Communications

Fig 80 – Airline passenger traffic growth remained weak in Jun'21...

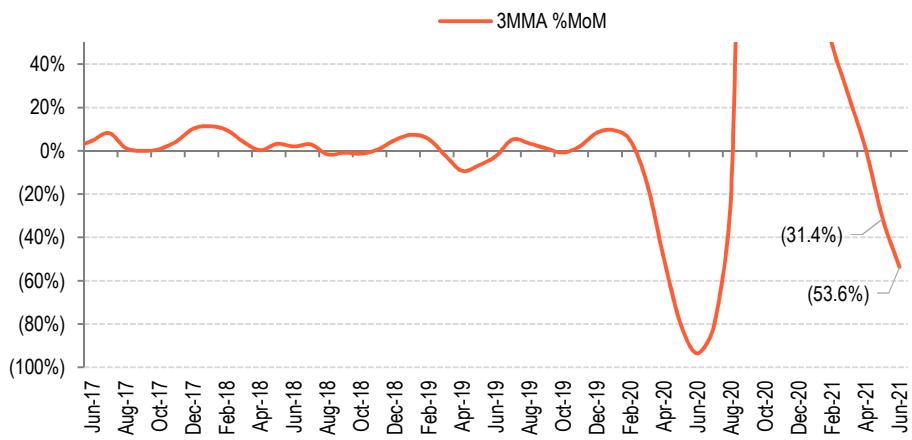


Fig 81 – ...led by domestic passenger growth

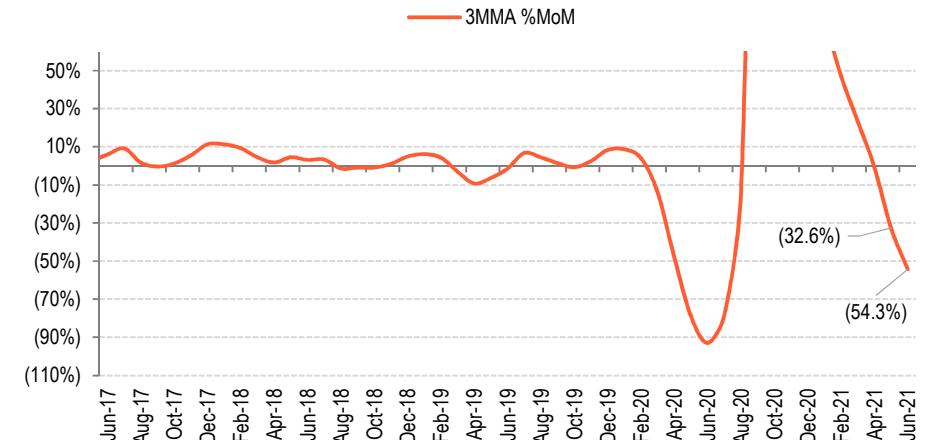
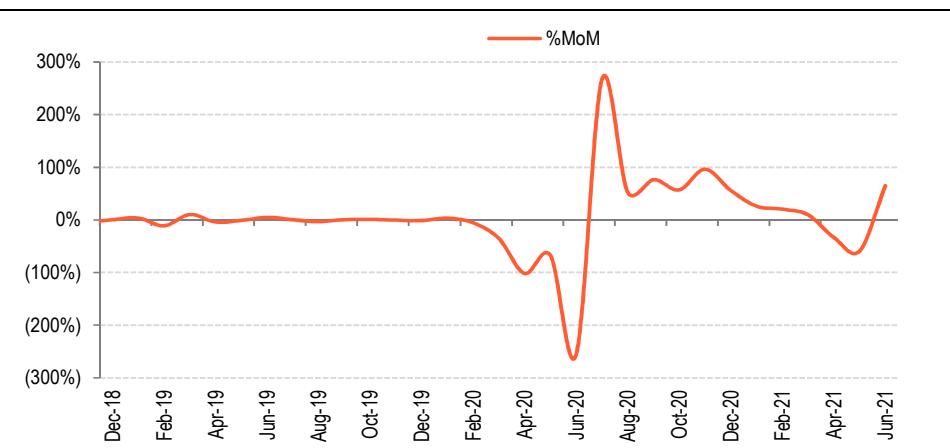


Fig 82 – Railway passenger traffic picked up in Jun'21 as states re-opened



Finance and Real estate

Fig 84 – Growth in GVA: Finance, real estate & prof. services eased in Q4FY21, though still remained higher than last year

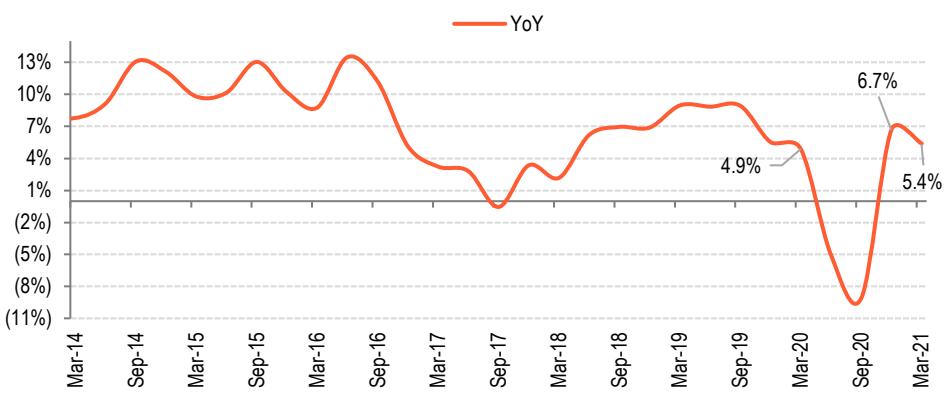


Fig 83 – Telecom sector lost 6.3mn wireless subscribers in May'21 versus 2.2mn added in Apr'21

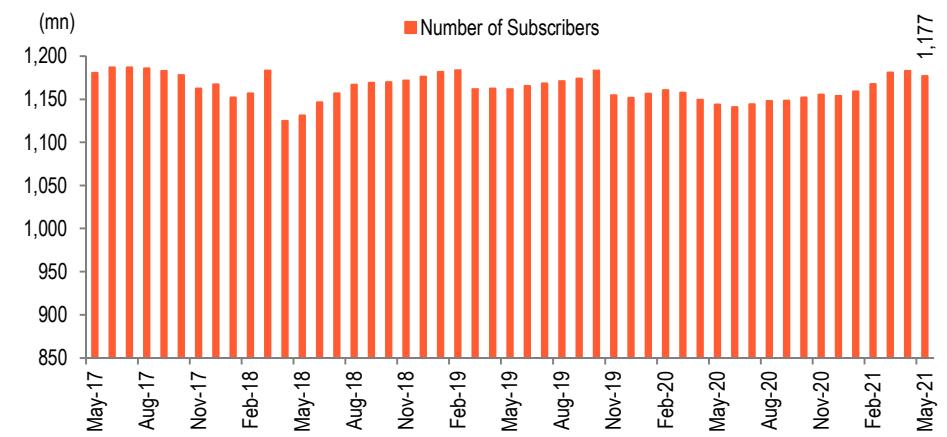
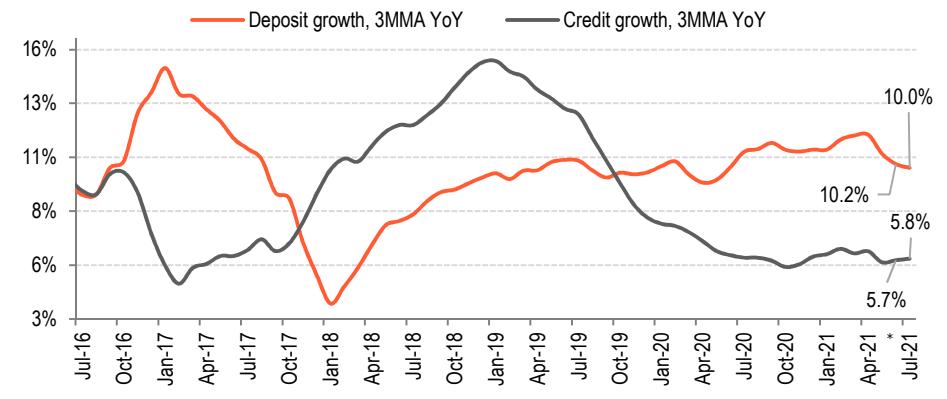


Fig 85 – Deposit growth slowing while credit growth shows marginal improvement



Note: *Jul'21 implies fortnight as of 16 Jul 2021

Fig 86 – Credit to services sector seen recovering, credit to industry still muted

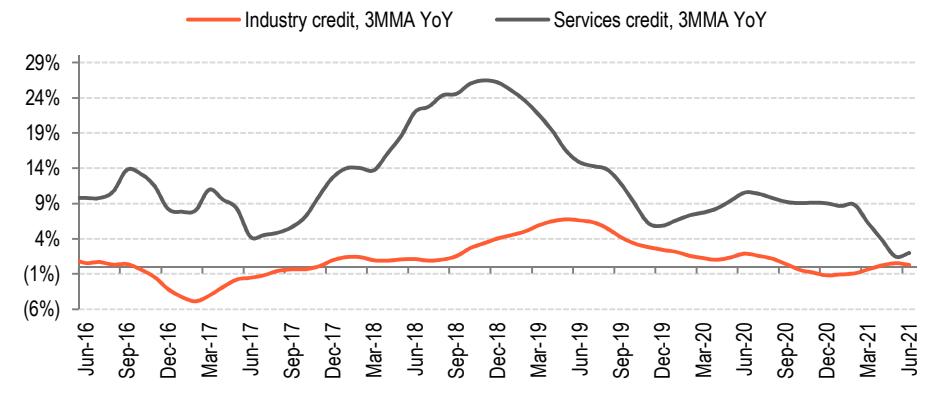
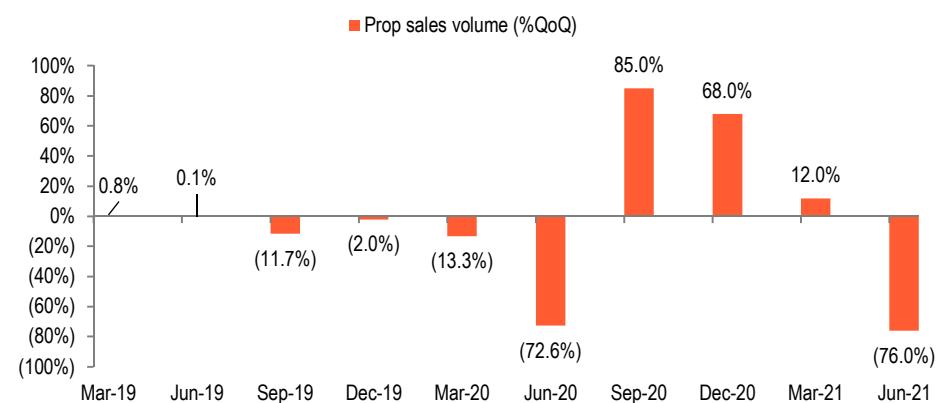


Fig 88 – Property sale volumes dipped again in Q1FY22, similar to last year



Source: Praptiger

Fig 87 – Credit to NBFCs continued to decline in May'21

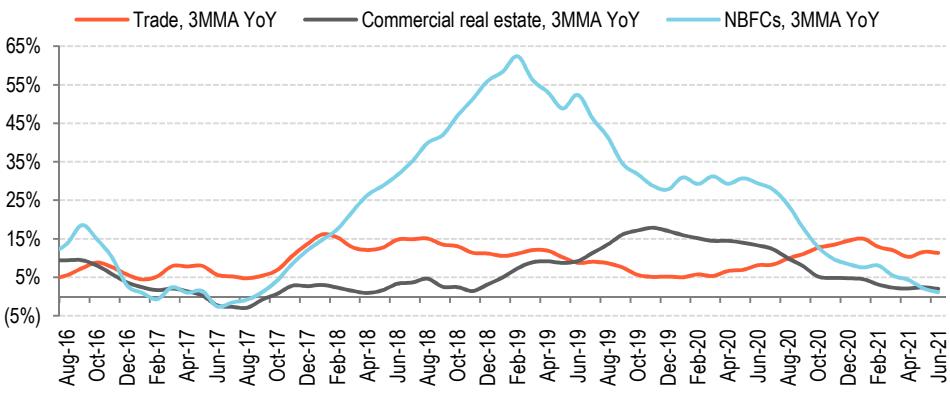
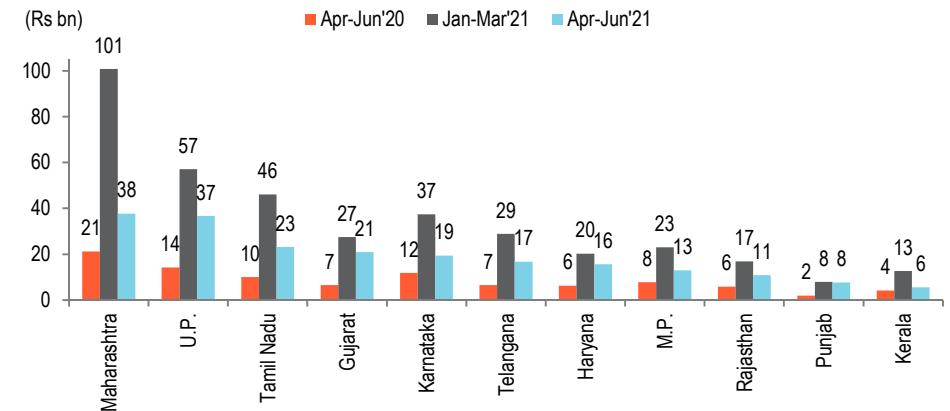


Fig 89 – ...also impacting stamp duty collection of states



Labour market

Fig 90 – Naukri job index shows hiring activity cooled off slightly in Jul'21

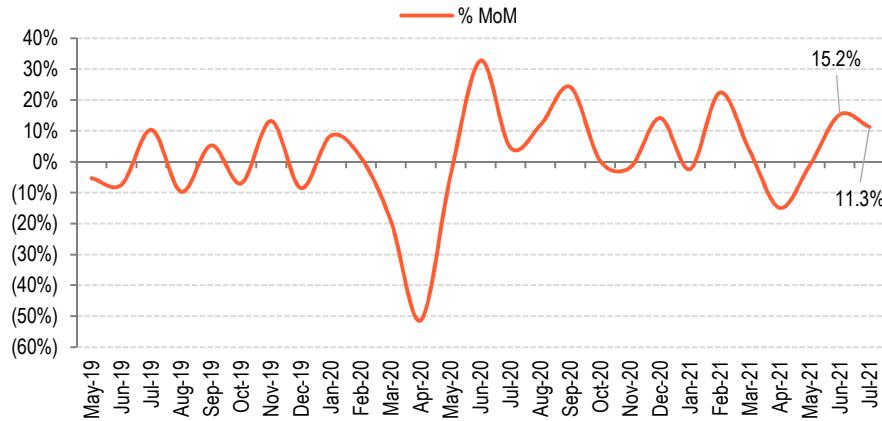
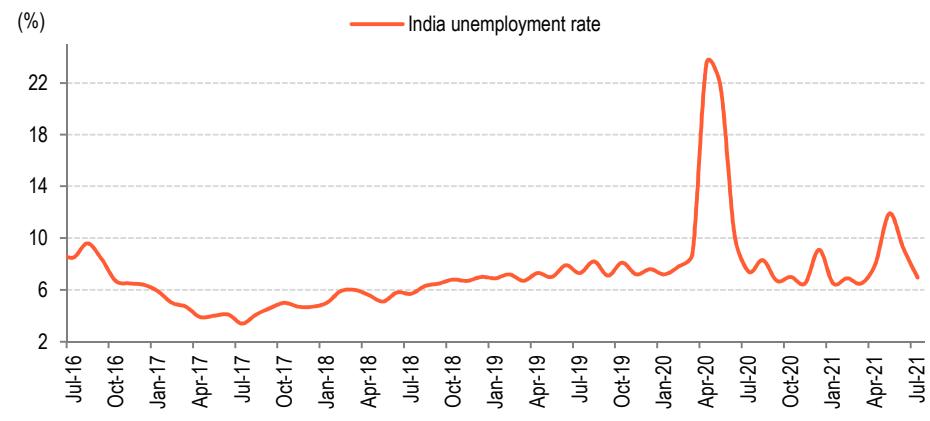


Fig 91 – Unemployment rate dips further in Jul'21



Public administration

Fig 92 – Public administration & defence services contributed positively in Q4FY21

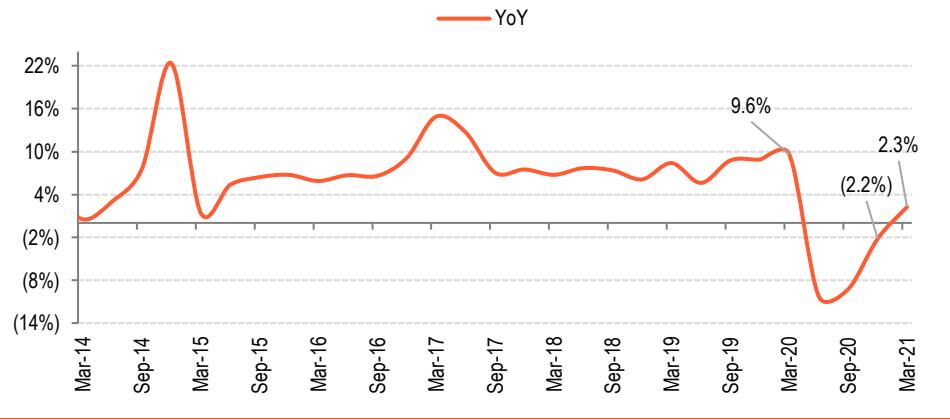


Fig 94 – ...mainly owing to dip in Central government spending

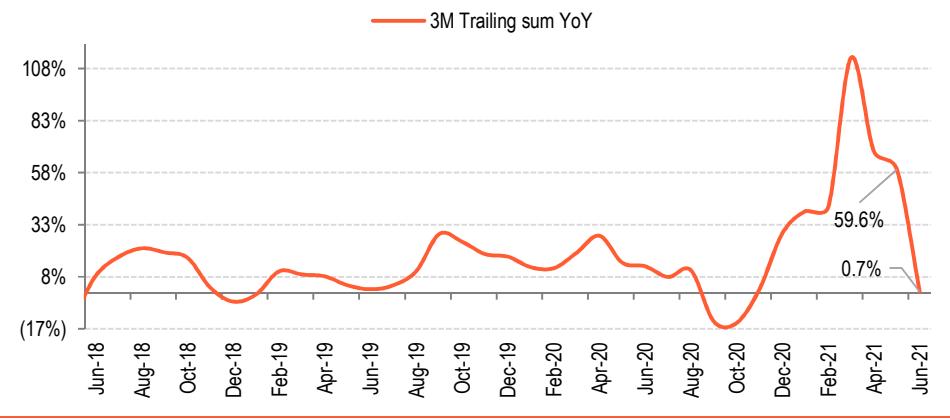


Fig 93 – General govt. spending dropped sharply in Jun'21

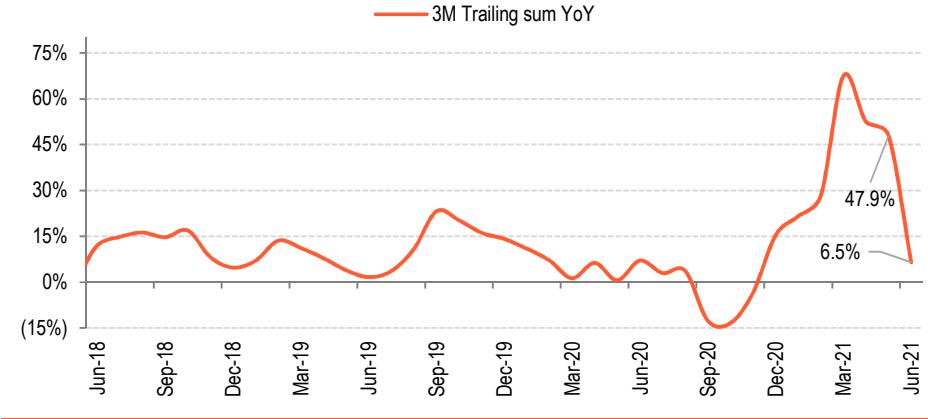
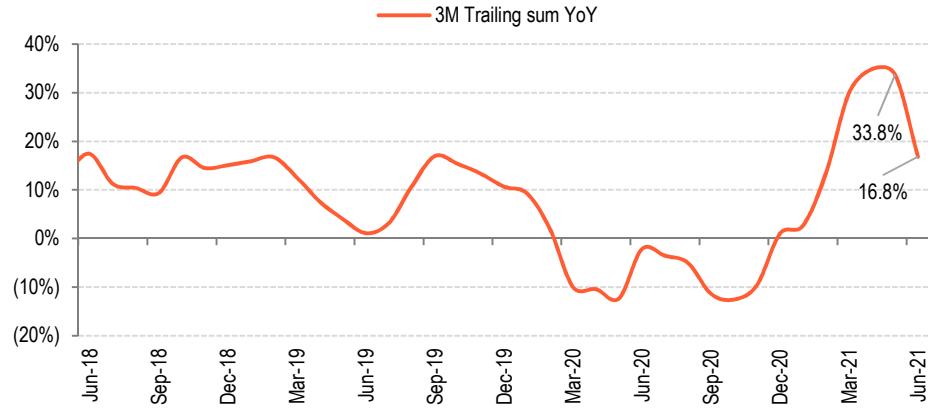


Fig 95 – State* Govt. spending also eased

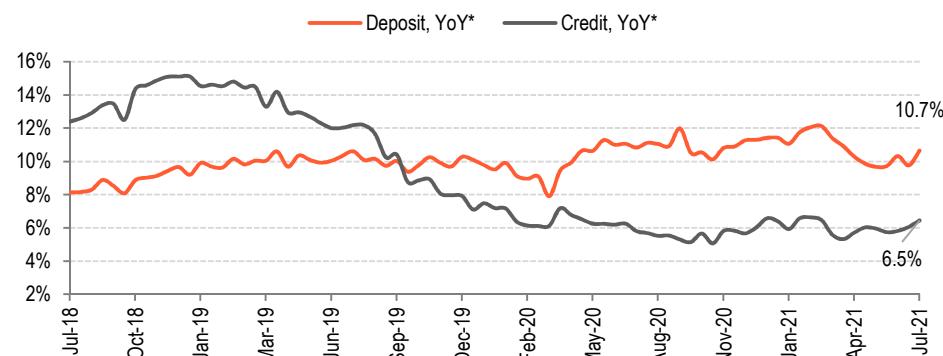


Note: *All states excluding N.E states, A.P., Bihar, Goa, J&K, and W.Bengal

Financial sector

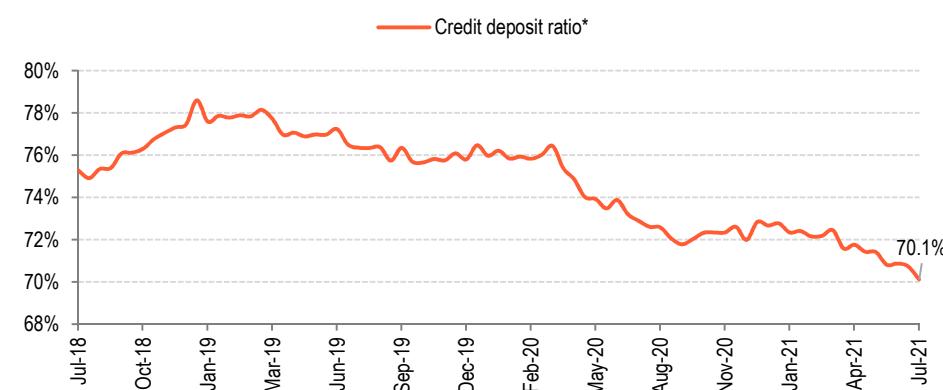
Money and banking

Fig 96 – Credit demand picked up to 6.5% in Jul'21 from 5.8% in Jun'21, deposit growth rose to 10.7% from 10.3% ...



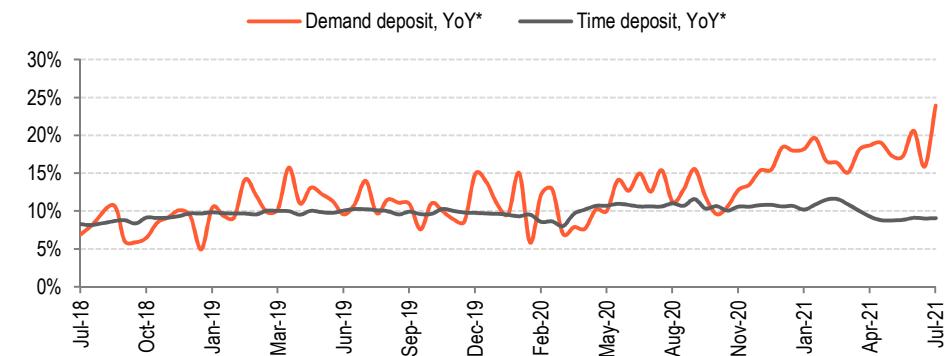
Note: *Jun-21 implies fortnight as of 18 Jun 2021

Fig 98 – CD ratio was at 70.1%



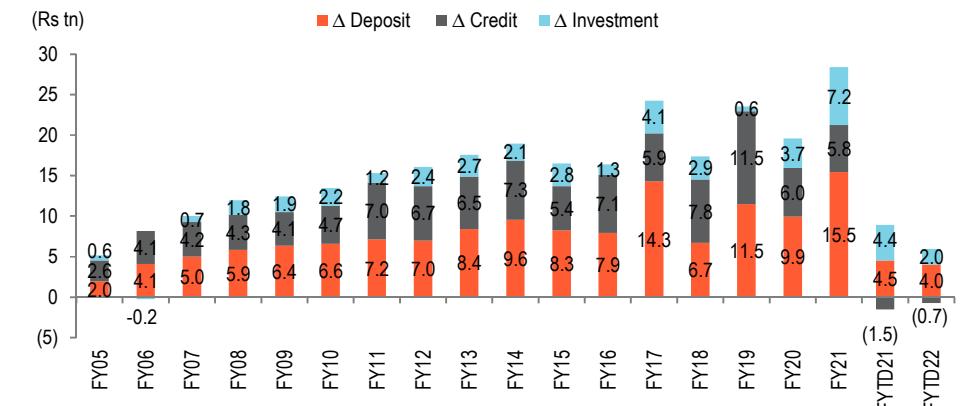
Note: *Jun-21 implies fortnight as of 18 Jun 2021

Fig 97 – ...Time deposits inched was stable at 9.1%, while demand deposits picked up to 23.9% from 20.6%



Note: *Jun-21 implies fortnight as of 18 Jun 2021

Fig 99 – Pace of accretion of credit, investment and deposit



FYTD: Till 18 Jun 2021

Fig 100 – Credit to govt. inched down to 10.6% in Jun'21 from 11.9% in May'21, credit to commercial sector also moderated to 5% from 5.2%

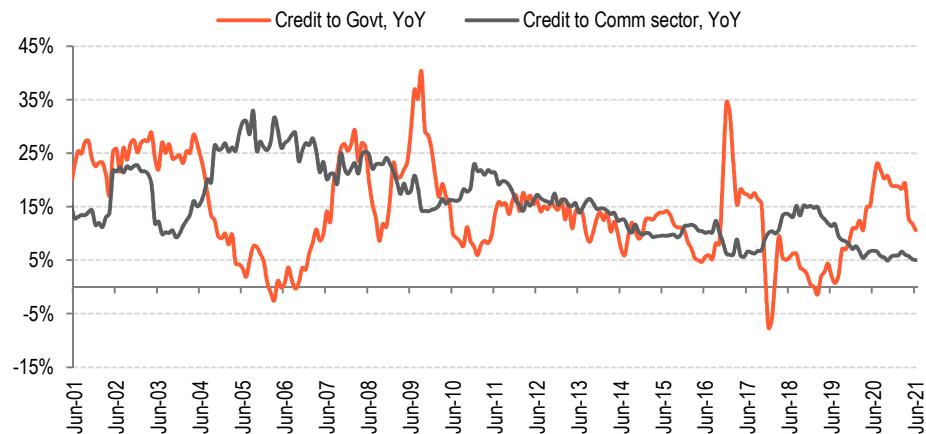


Fig 102 – WATDR inched down to 5.24% in Jun'21 from 5.26% in May'21, WALR fell to 7.66% from 7.83%

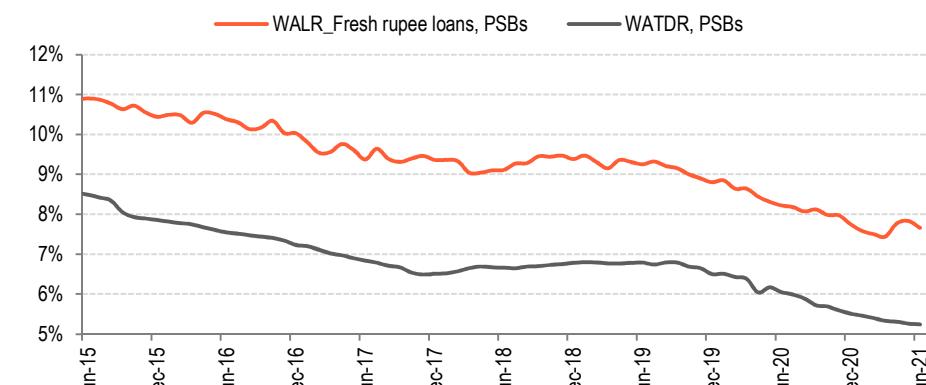


Fig 101 – Spread between WALR and repo

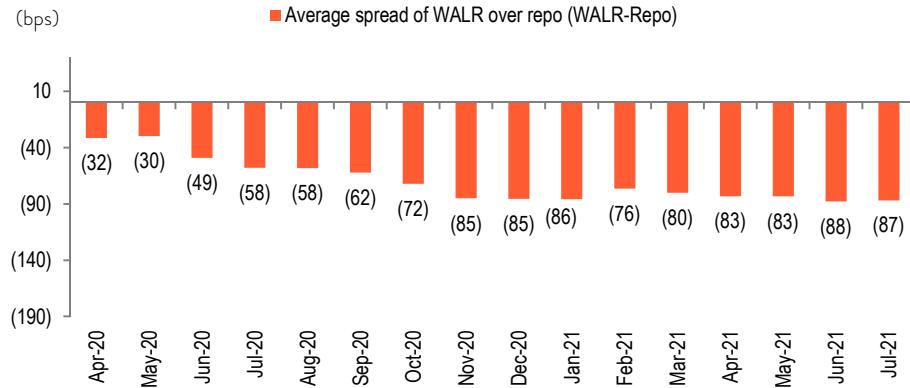
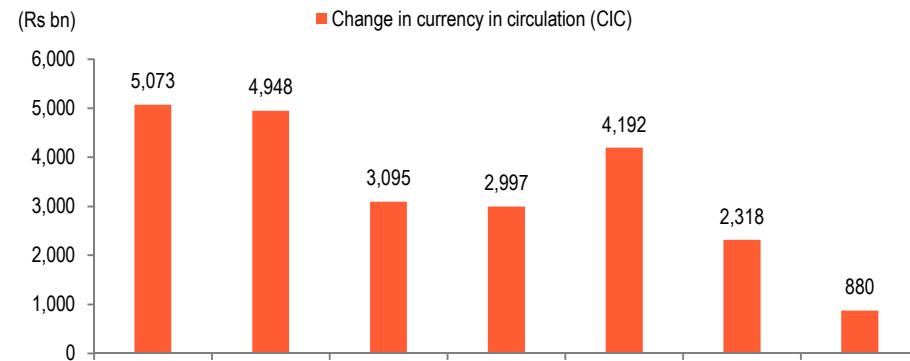
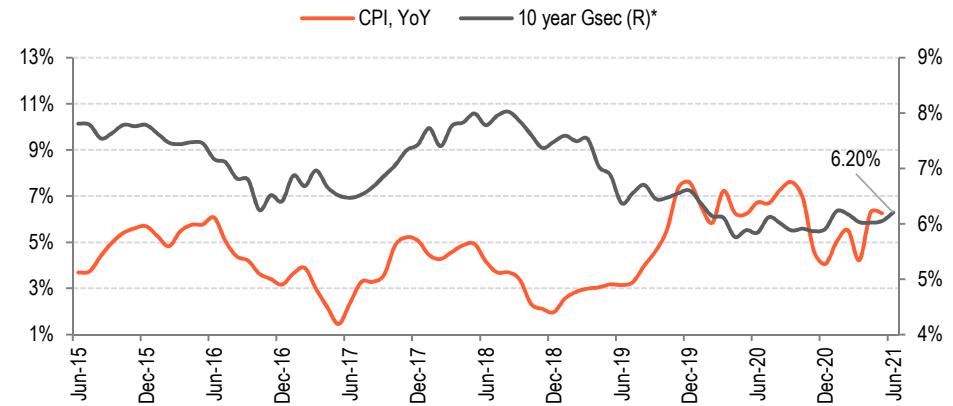


Fig 103 – CIC accretion is happening at a much slower pace of Rs 880bn in FYTD22 against Rs 2.3tn in the same period of previous year



FYTD: Apr-Jul

Fig 104 – 10Y GSec yield rose to 6.2% in Jul'21 from 6.05% in Jun'21 and currently at 6.22%, inflation edged down to 6.26% from 6.3% in May'21



Note: *As on last trading day of the month, 6.10GS2031 benchmark security is taken

Fig 106 – Corporate debt issuance rose to Rs 421bn in Jun'21 from Rs 212bn in May'21

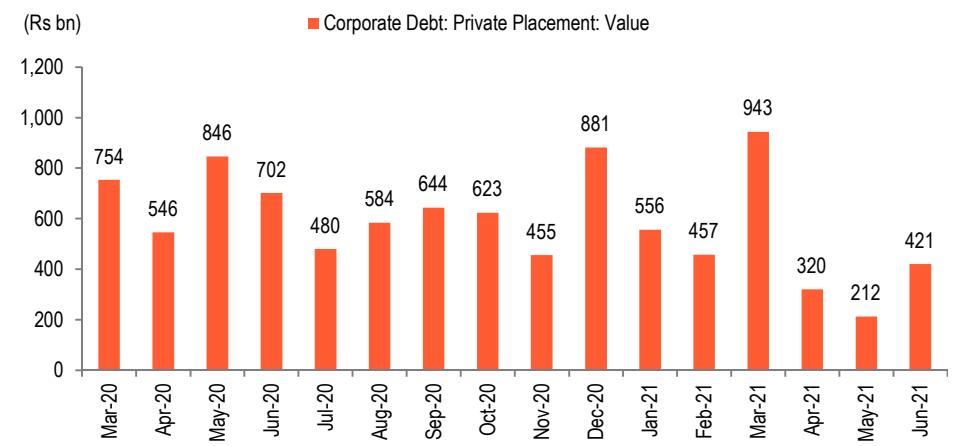
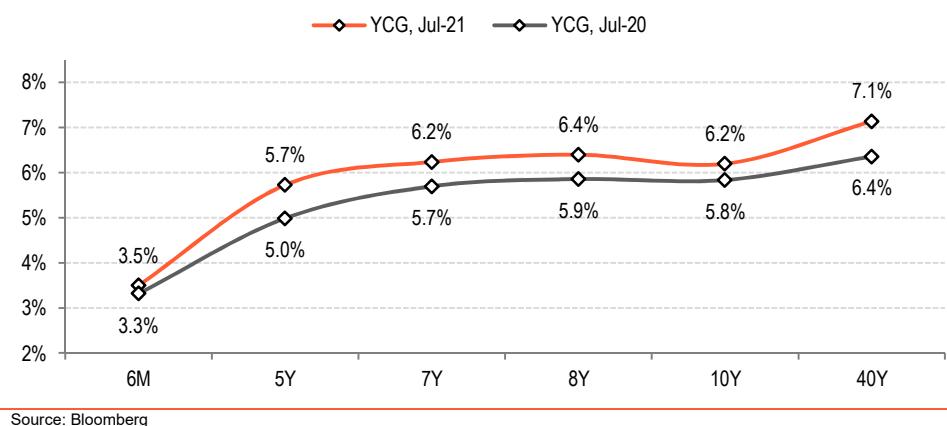
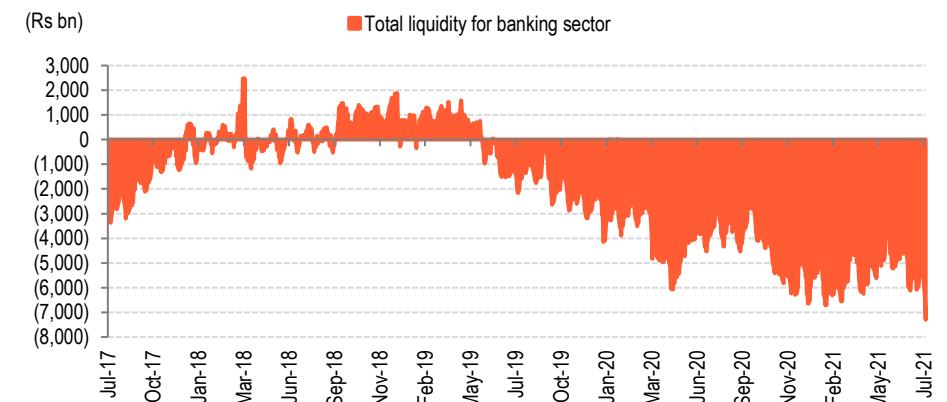


Fig 105 – Yield curve graph (YCG) shows steepening bias



Source: Bloomberg

Fig 107 – Average system liquidity surplus was higher at Rs 5.8tn in Jul'21 from Rs 4.8tn in Jun'21 and currently at Rs 7.3tn



Source: RBI

MONTHLY CHARTBOOK

Fig 108 – 3Y AAA NBFC spread rose to 51bps as on 29 Jul 2021 from 42 bps as on 30 Jun 2021

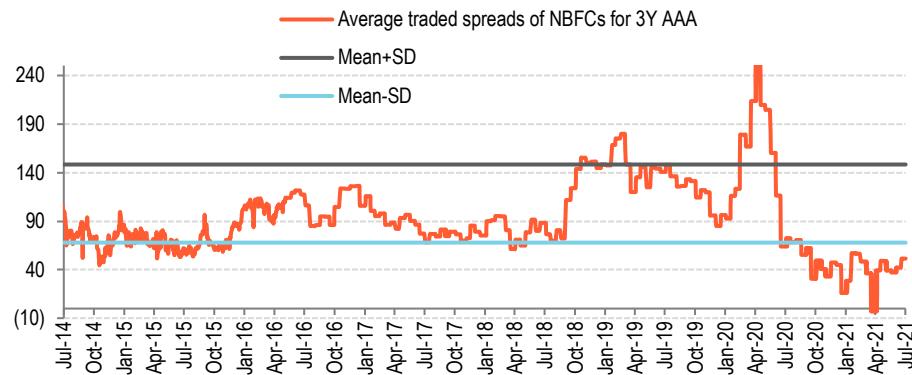


Fig 109 – 10Y AAA NBFC spread rose to 77bps as on 29 Jul 2021 from 49bps as on 30 Jun 2021

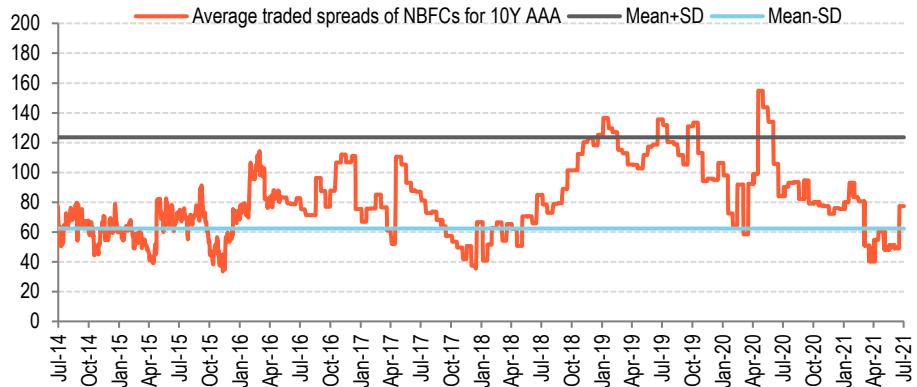


Fig 110 – 3Y AAA corp spread rose to 30bps as on 29 Jul 2021 from 21bps as on 30 Jun 2021

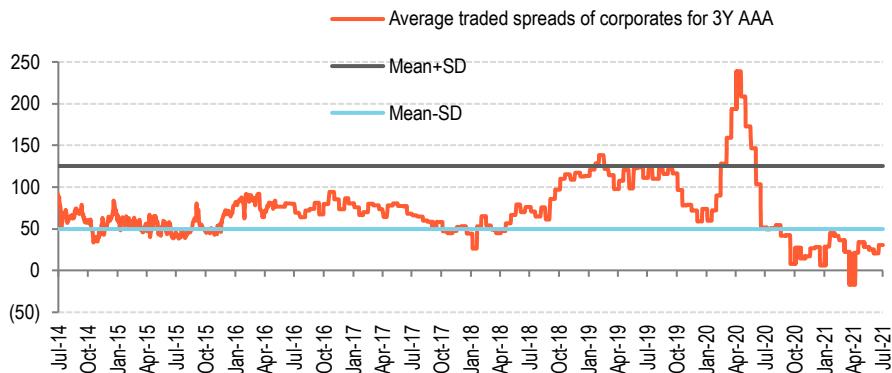


Fig 111 – 10Y AAA corp spread rose to 70bps as on 29 Jul 2021 from 43bps as on 30 Jun 2021

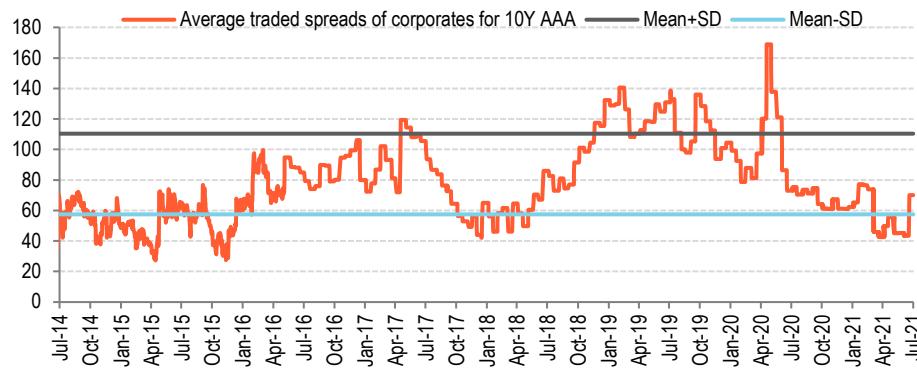


Fig 112 – INR 3Y swap moderated to 4.7 as on 30 Jul 2021 from 4.81 as on 30 Jun 2021

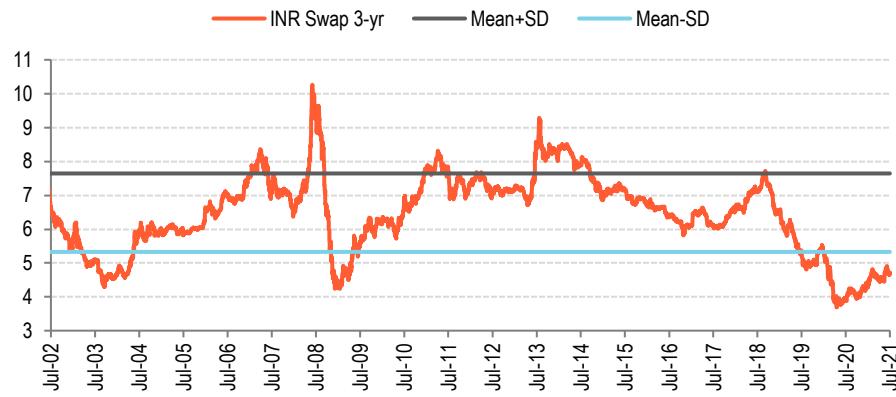
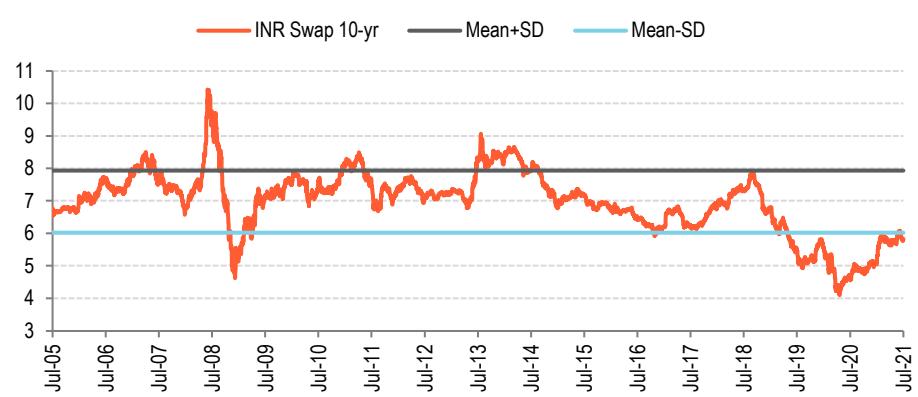


Fig 113 – For 10Y, it edged down to 5.81 as on 30 Jul 2021 from 5.97 as on 30 Jun 2021



Interest rates on small savings schemes

Fig 114 – Interest rates on small savings scheme to remain unchanged in Q2FY22

Instrument (%)	Q1FY20	Q2FY20	Q3FY20	Q4FY20	Q1FY21	Q2FY21	Q3FY21	Q4FY21	Q1FY22	Q2FY22
Savings deposit	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
1 year time deposit	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
2 year time deposit	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
3 year time deposit	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
5 year time deposit	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
5 year recurring deposit	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
5 year senior citizen savings scheme	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
5 year monthly income scheme	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
5 year national savings certificate	8	7.9	7.9	7.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Public provident fund scheme	8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Kisan vikas patra	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Sukanya samridhi account scheme	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6

Source: Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, *10Y benchmark yield 5.85GS2030

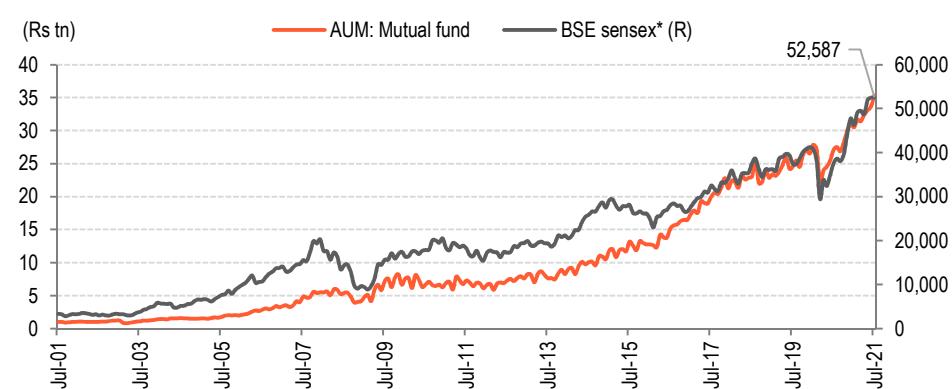
Fig 115 – Interest rates charged by leading banks

1Y MCLR (%)	May'20	Jun'20	Jul'20	Aug'20	Sep'20	Oct'20	Nov'20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun'21	Jul'21
Public Sector Banks															
Bank of Baroda	7.80	7.65	7.60	7.60	7.55	7.50	7.45	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.35
Bank of India	7.95	7.70	7.60	7.45	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.30
Canara Bank	7.85	7.65	7.55	7.45	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
Indian Bank	7.80	7.50	7.40	7.35	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
Punjab National Bank	7.75	7.60	7.60	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.30
State Bank of India	7.25	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Union Bank of India	7.70	7.60	7.40	7.25	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
Private Sector Banks															
Axis Bank Ltd.	7.80	7.75	7.65	7.55	7.50	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.35
HDFC Bank Ltd.	7.95	7.65	7.45	7.35	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
ICICI Bank Ltd.	7.75	7.70	7.55	7.45	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.25
IndusInd Bank	9.25	9.15	9.05	8.95	8.85	8.75	8.70	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.55
Kotak Mahindra Bank	7.90	7.75	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.45	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25

Source: RBI

Mutual fund (MF) indicators

Fig 116 – Sensex rose by 0.2% to 52,587 in Jul'21, AUM of MFs was at Rs 35tn in Jul'21



Source: *Sensex as on last trading day of the month.

Fig 117 – MF equity inflow rose to Rs 214bn in Jul'21 from Rs 54bn in Jun'21; debt inflow also rose to Rs 639bn from Rs 76 outflow in Jun'21

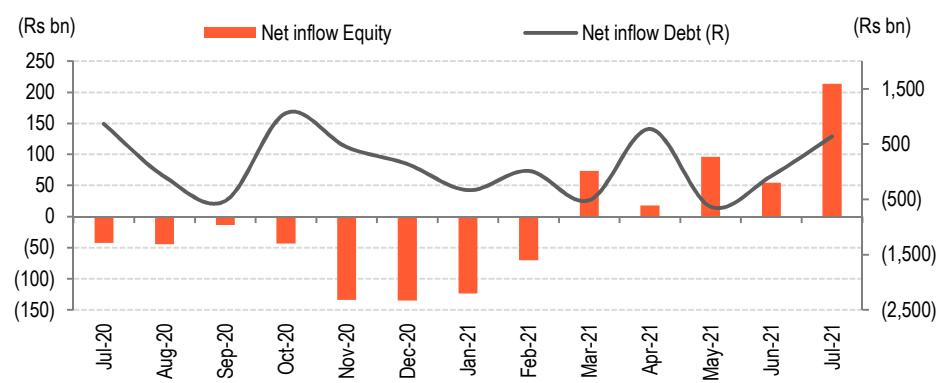


Fig 118 – Pattern of MF deployment of equity funds

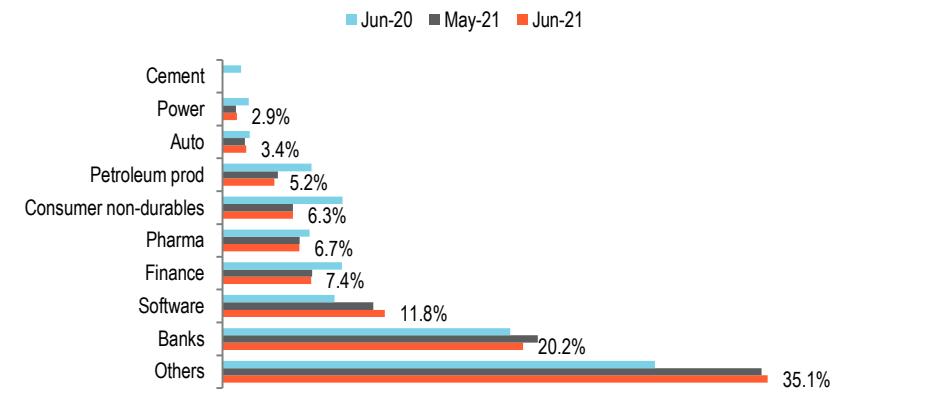
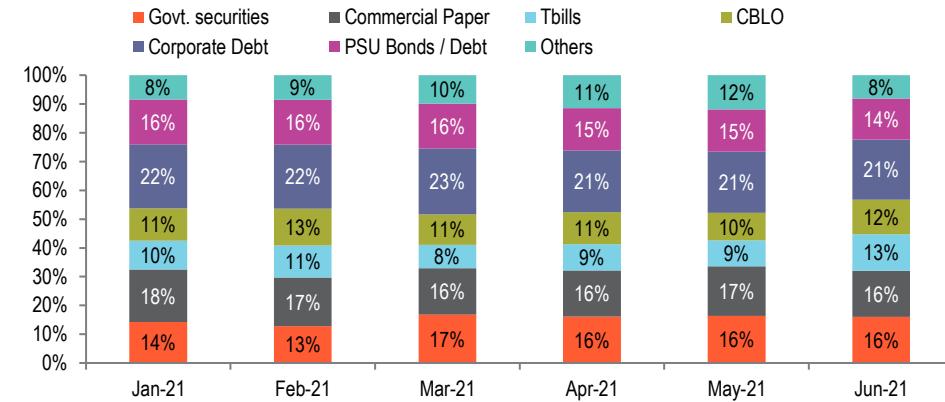


Fig 119 – MF deployment of debt funds



Insurance sector indicators

Fig 120 – Sale of life insurance policies picked up to 16% from 4% decline in Jun'21

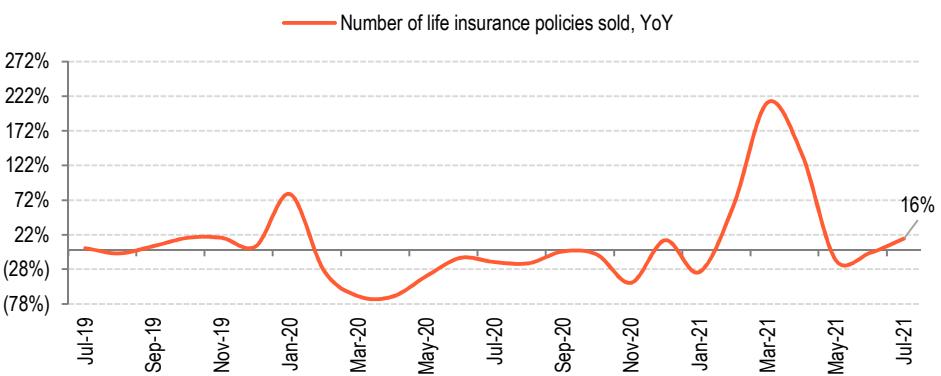
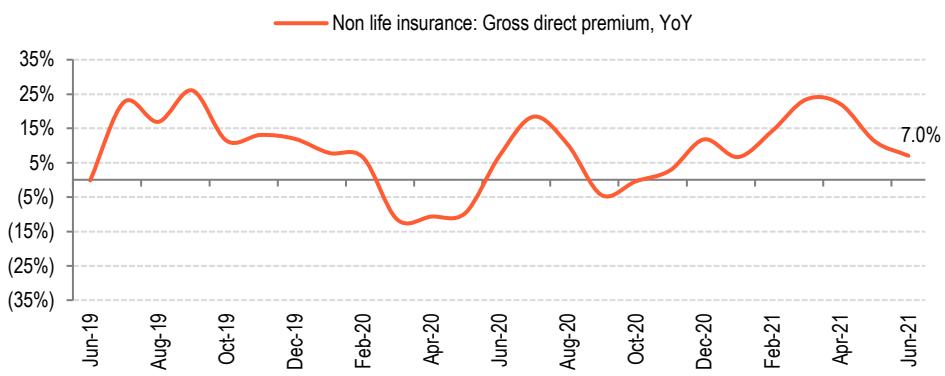


Fig 121 – Gross direct premium for non life insurance moderated to 7% from 11.4% in May'21



Public finance

Central government finances

Fig 122 – Fiscal deficit down to 6.7% in Jun'21

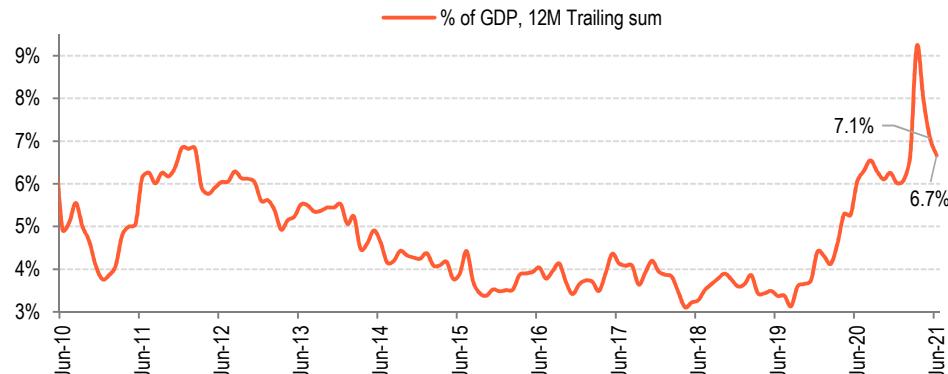


Fig 124 – Primary deficit at 3.4% in May'21

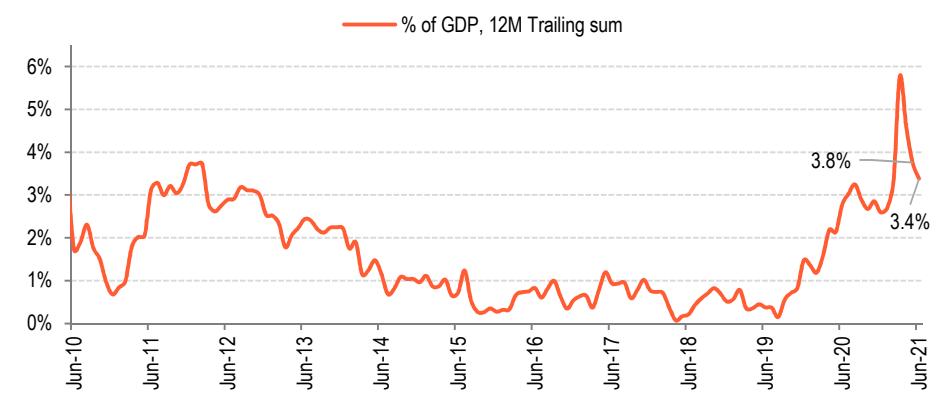


Fig 123 – Revenue deficit also eased

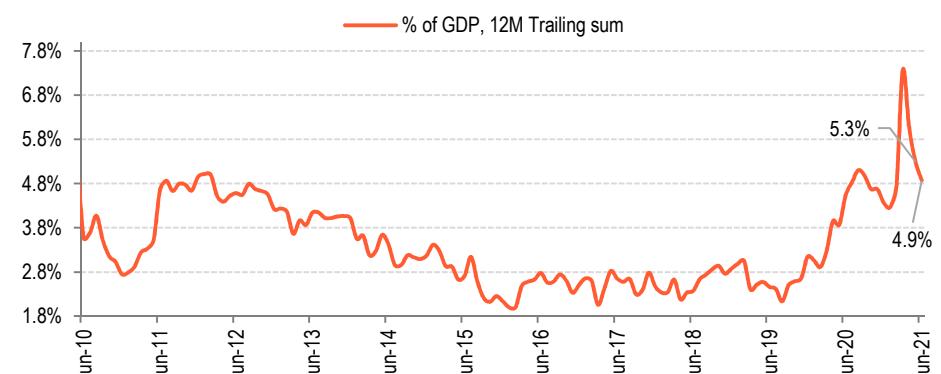


Fig 125 – Government spending slowed in Jun'21 (12MMA)...

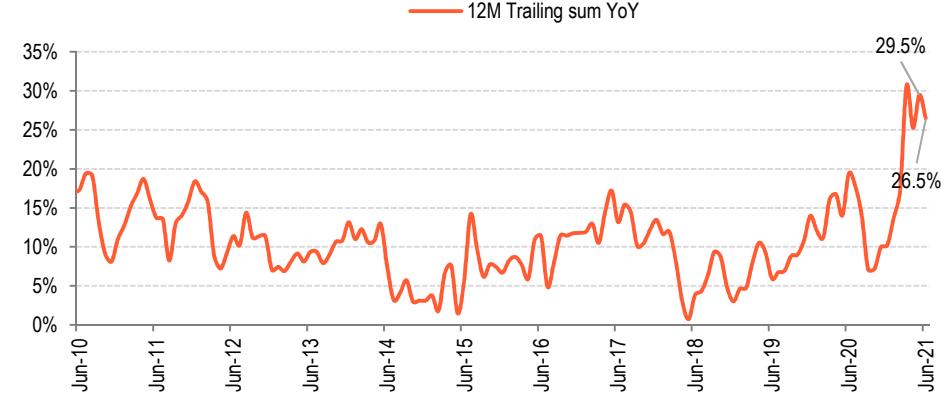


Fig 126 – ...led by revenue spending

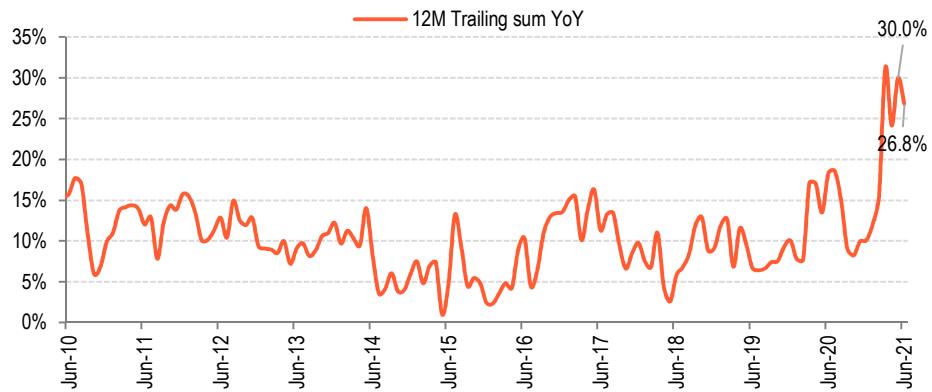


Fig 127 – Capex also eased in Jun'21

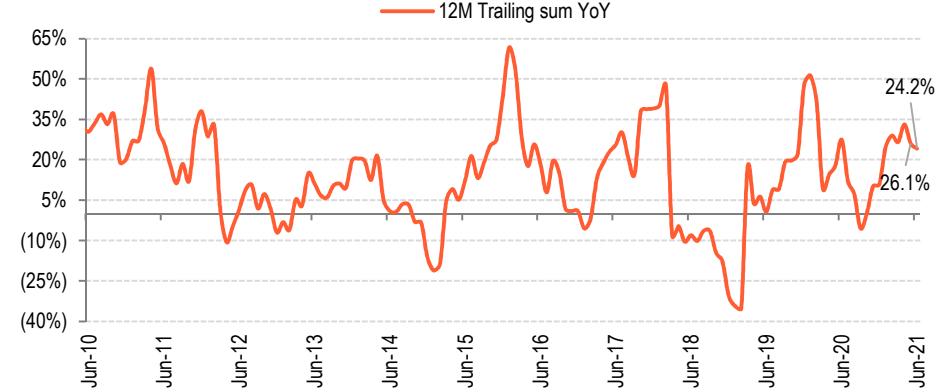


Fig 128 – Ministries of rural development, defence and petroleum drive overall spending lower in Jun'21

Ministry	Apr-Jun'19 (Rs bn)	Apr-Jun'20 (Rs bn)	% change	Apr-Jun'21 (Rs bn)	% change
Ministry of Finance	2,154	2,925	35.8	2,926	0.0
Ministry of Defence	1,331	1,238	(7.0)	1,085	(12.3)
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	948	537	(43.3)	878	63.5
Ministry of Rural Development	343	876	155.2	432	(50.7)
Ministry of Home Affairs	326	356	9.2	428	20.3
Ministry of Human Resource Development	207	153	(26.3)	209	36.9
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	6	192	3325.9	499	159.9
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers	293	256	(12.4)	169	(34.1)
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	307	155	(49.7)	24	(84.3)
Ministry of Agriculture	214	371	73.7	315	(15.2)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	167	215	28.7	187	(13.1)

MONTHLY CHARTBOOK

Fig 129 – Receipt growth gained further momentum in Jun'21...

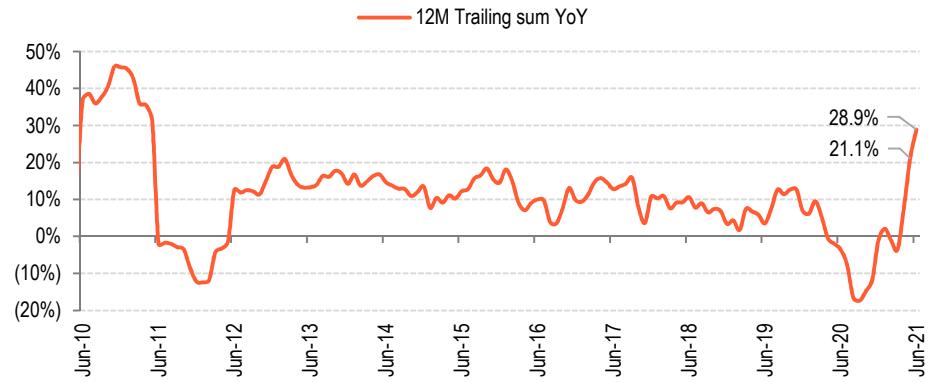


Fig 130 – ...as revenue receipts rose

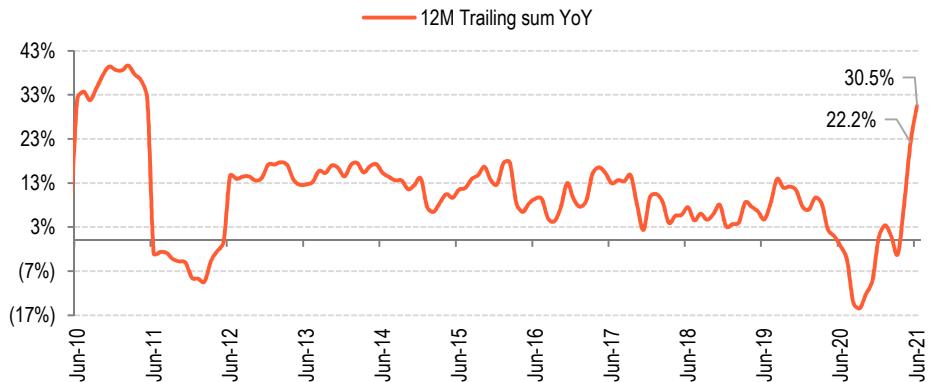


Fig 131 – Tax receipts lead the trend

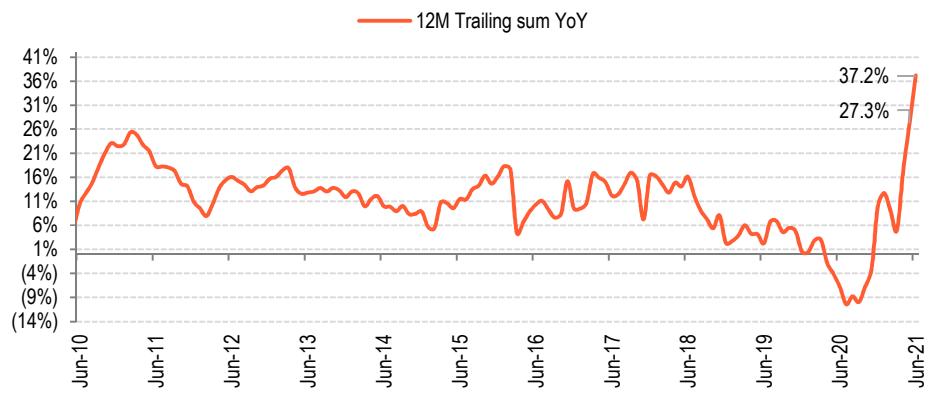


Fig 132 – Non-tax revenues improved only marginally

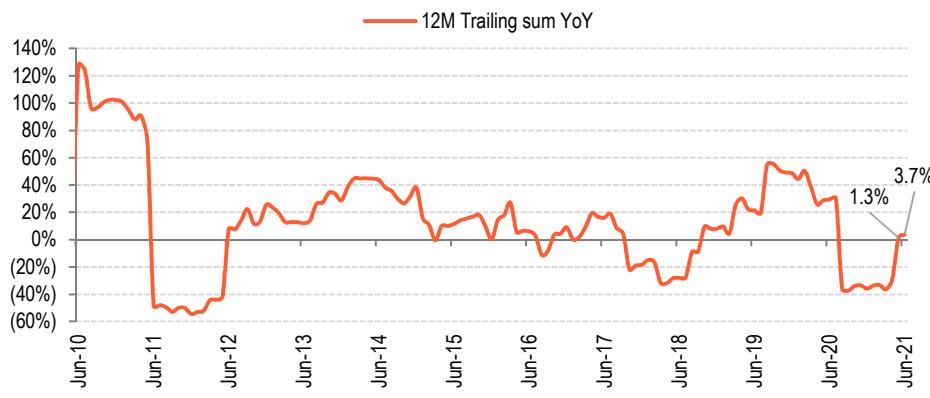


Fig 133 – Centre's revenue situation in Jun'21 on solid ground; capex growth easing, revenue expenditure declines

	Apr-Jun'19 (Rs bn)	Apr-Jun'20 (Rs bn)	% change	Apr-Jun'21 (Rs bn)	% change	FY22BE/FY21PA % change
Gross Tax revenue	4,004	2,697	(32.6)	5,316	97.1	9.5
Direct taxes	1,676	1,163	(30.6)	2,464	111.8	19.6
Corp Tax	706	542	(23.3)	1,237	128.2	
Income Tax	969	621	(35.9)	1,227	97.5	19.6
Indirect taxes	2,329	1,534	(34.1)	2,852	86.0	2.6
Non-tax revenue	335	152	(54.6)	1,273	738.4	16.8
Centre's revenue (net)	2,849	1,500	(47.3)	5,400	260.0	9.6
Total expenditure	7,217	8,159	13.1	8,216	0.7	(0.8)
Capital exp	630	883	40.1	1,115	26.3	30.5
Revenue exp	6,587	7,277	10.5	7,101	(2.4)	(5.1)
Fiscal deficit	4,321	6,624	-	2,742	-	-

Fig 134 – Gross indirect tax collections maintain momentum

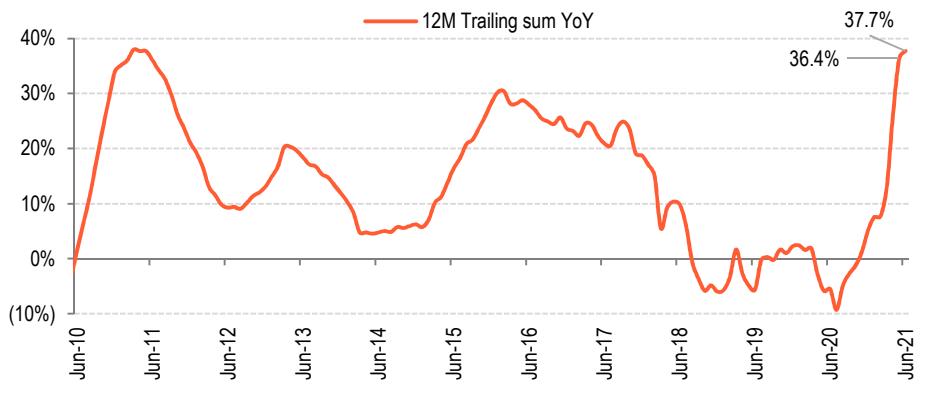


Fig 135 – Gross direct tax collections have rebounded sharply

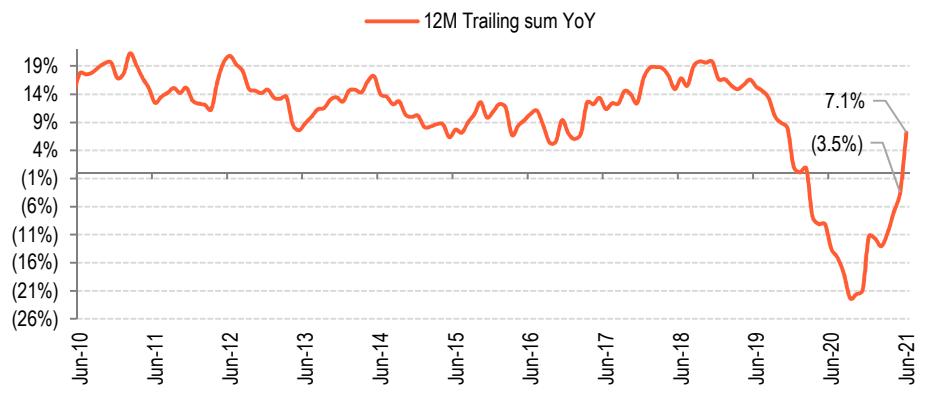
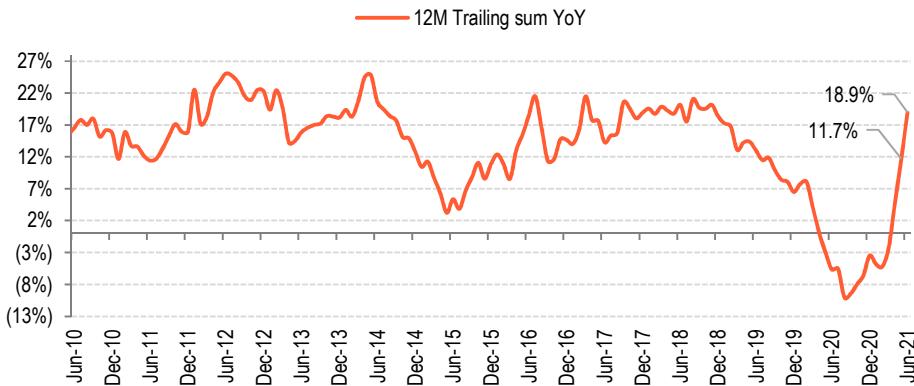
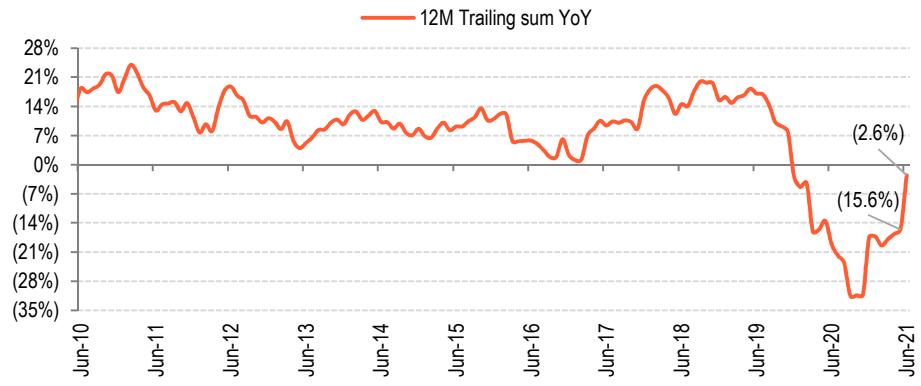
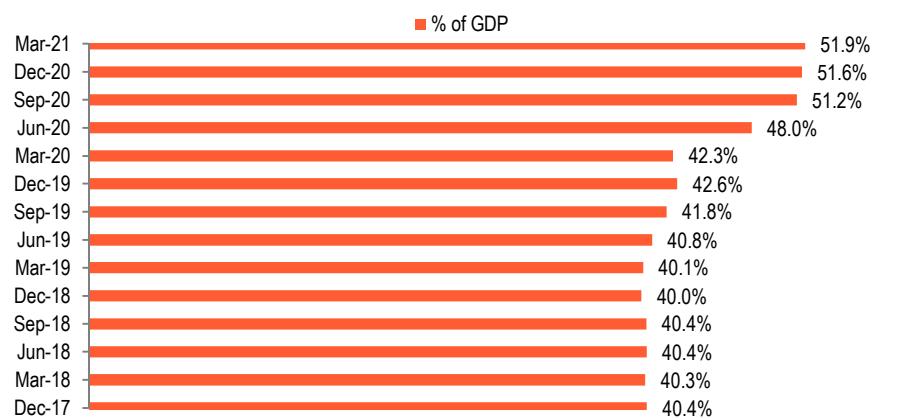
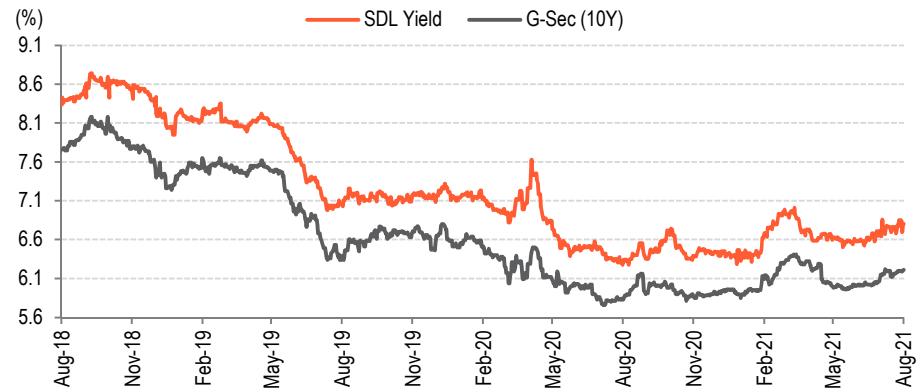


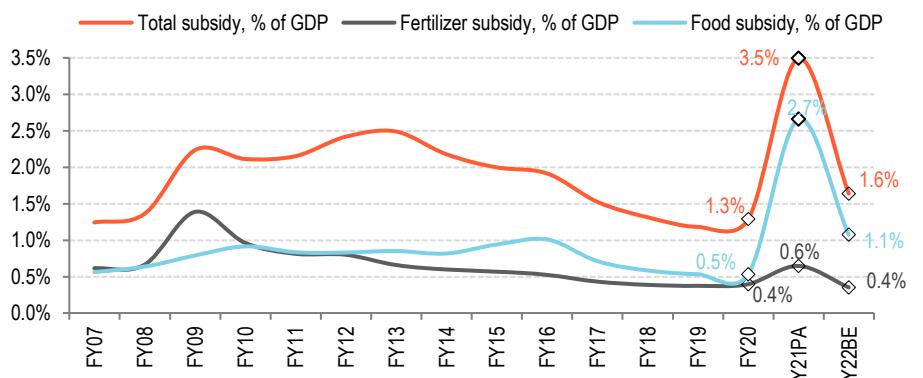
Fig 136 – ...as income tax collections improved further in Jun'21**Fig 137 – Contraction in corporate tax collections eased sharply****Fig 138 – GST collections pick up pace in Jun'21**

(Rs bn)	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Monthly run rate (FY22)	FYTD22	FY22 (BE)
CGST	302	379	324	372	429	398	430	447	666	568	555	283	337	391	1,174	5,300
UT GST	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.2	4.1	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	2	5	-
IGST	97	(60)	52	(3)	2	76	124	68	(373)	(104)	48	153	64	88	265	-
SGST*	400	475	509	612	539	596	560	531	848	862	331	402	696	476	1,429	-
Cess	75	68	69	68	78	80	82	83	93	84	92	89	66	82	246	1,000
Total GST	874	864	955	1,052	1,050	1,152	1,198	1,131	1,239	1,414	1,027	928	1,164	1040	3,120	-

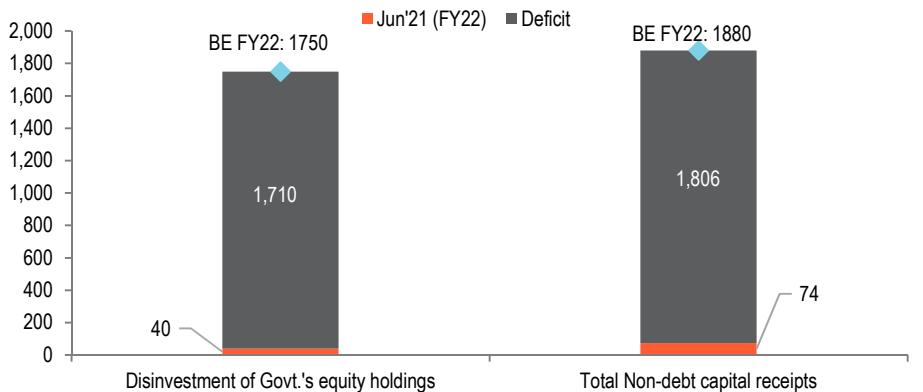
Source: PIB | *Computed from PIB and CGA data

Fig 139 – Central govt. public debt rose sharply in FY21**Fig 140 – Gap between avg. yield on SDL and 10Y G-sec remained stable in Jul'21; but is marginally up in Aug'21 so far**

Source: CCIL

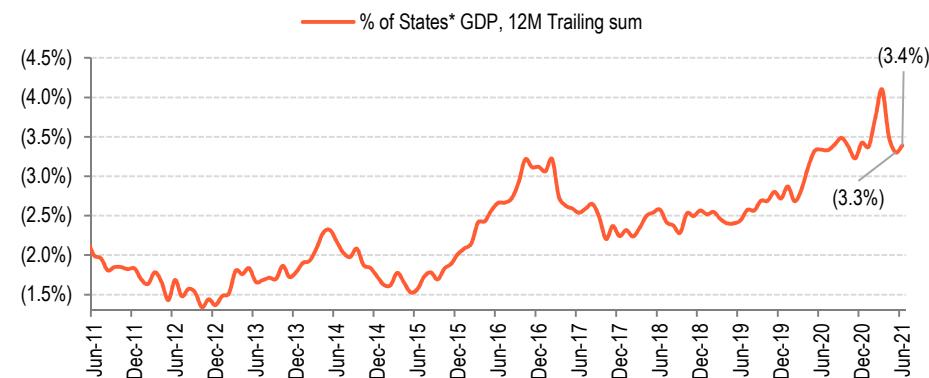
Fig 141 – Subsidy burden increased significantly in FY21

PA-Provisional Actual; BE-Budget Estimates

Fig 142 – Central govt. FY22 disinvestment status

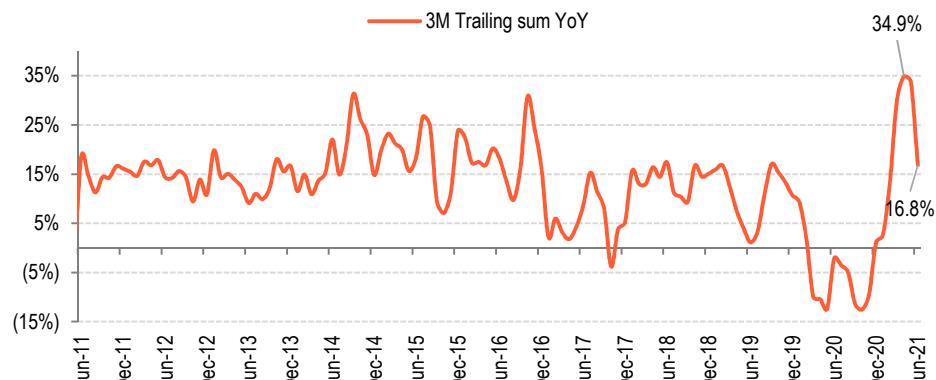
State government finances

Fig 143 – States* fiscal deficit beginning to inch up in Jun'21



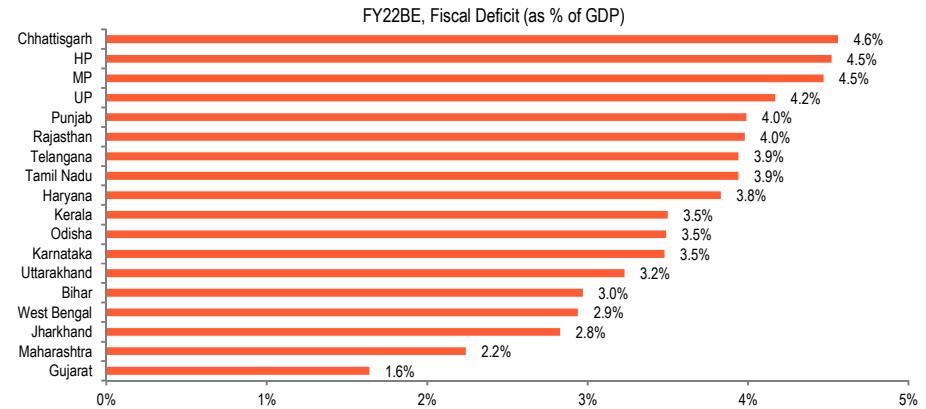
Note: *All states excluding N.E states, A.P., Bihar, Goa, J&K, and W.Bengal

Fig 145 – Total expenditure of states* dips in Jun'21, owing to base effect



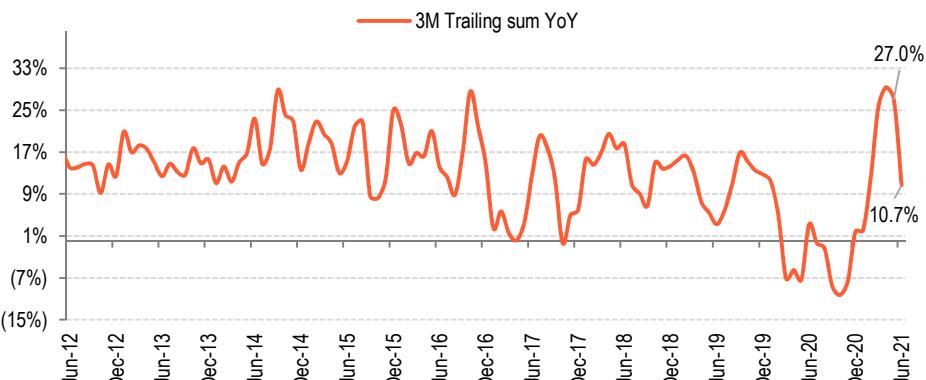
Note: *All states excluding N.E states, A.P., Bihar, Goa, J&K, and W.Bengal

Fig 144 – Chhattisgarh, M.P., U.P, to remain higher deficit states in FY22 (BE)



Source: Budget documents

Fig 146 – ...as revenue spending by states* fell



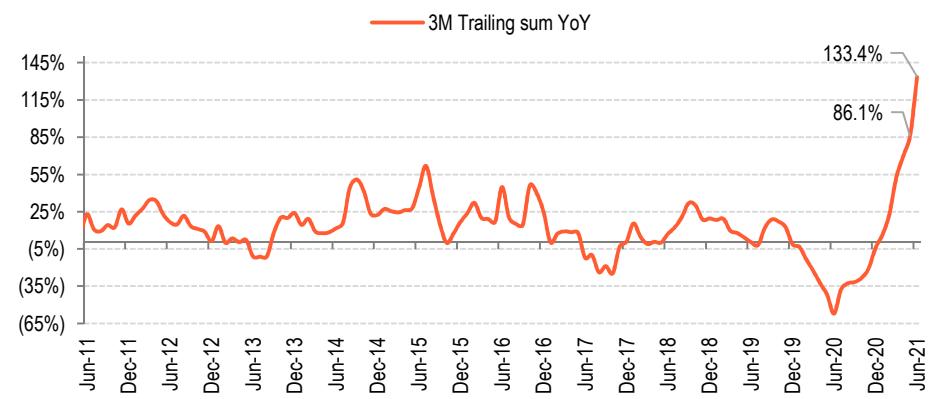
Note: *All states excluding N.E states, A.P., Bihar, Goa, J&K, and W.Bengal

Fig 147 – State* govt. tax revenue receipts in Jun'21 slip below pre-pandemic (Jun'19) levels; spending still higher than Jun'19 led by revenue sending; capex steady

	Apr-May'19 (Rs bn)	Apr-May'20 (Rs bn)	% change	Apr-May'21 (Rs bn)	% change
Total Receipts	4,817	4,631	(3.9)	5,469	18.1
Revenue Receipts	4,289	3,338	(22.2)	4,367	30.8
Receipts: Tax Revenue	3,317	2,139	(35.5)	3,098	44.8
Receipts: Non-Tax Revenue	304	248	(18.5)	356	43.8
Receipts: Grant in aid & contribution	623	997	60.0	951	(4.6)
Capital Receipts	528	1,292	144.9	1,103	(14.7)
Total Expenditure	4,697	4,596	(2.2)	5,369	16.8
Revenue Expenditure	4,231	4,365	3.2	4,830	10.7
Capital Expenditure	538	231	(57.1)	539	133.4
Revenue Surplus or Deficit	53	(1,118)	-	(508)	-
Fiscal Surplus or Deficit	(605)	(1,396)	-	(463)	-

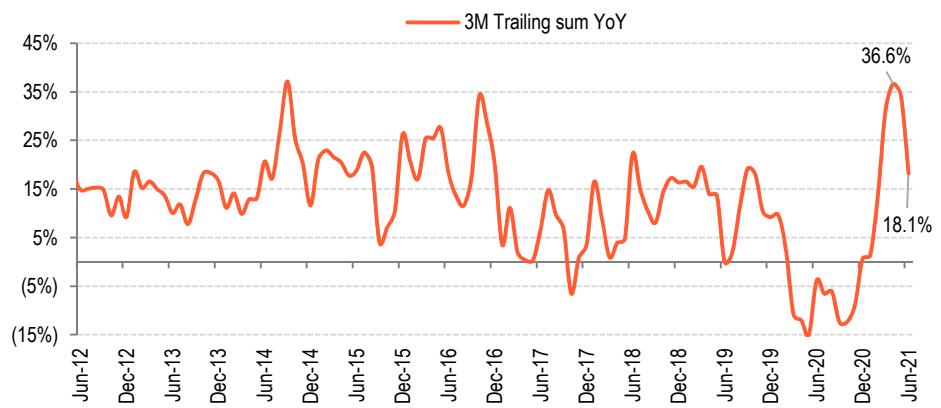
Note: *All states excluding N.E states, A.P., Bihar, Goa, J&K, and W.Bengal

Fig 148 – However, capex spending of states* continues to pick up owing to base effect



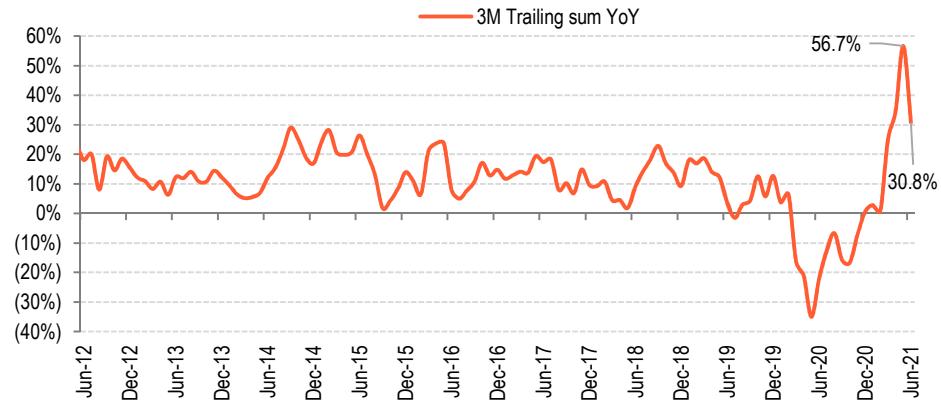
Note: *All states excluding N.E states, A.P., Bihar, Goa, J&K, and W.Bengal

Fig 149 – Total receipt of states* slowed sharply in Jun'21



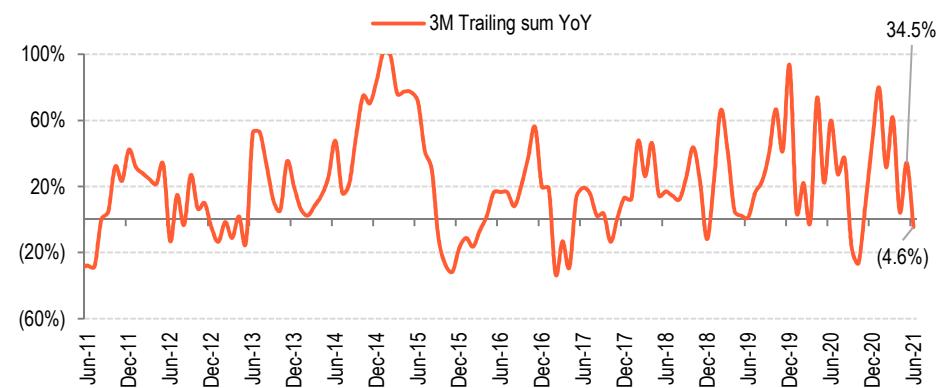
Note: *All states excluding N.E states, A.P., Bihar, Goa, J&K, and W.Bengal

Fig 150 – ...as revenue receipts of states* dropped



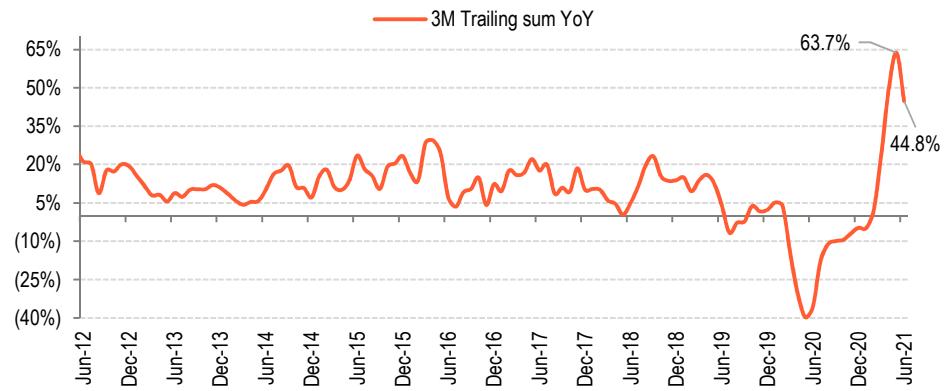
Note: *All states excluding N.E states, A.P., Bihar, Goa, J&K, and W.Bengal

Fig 152 – Grant in aid from Centre to states* also fell sharply



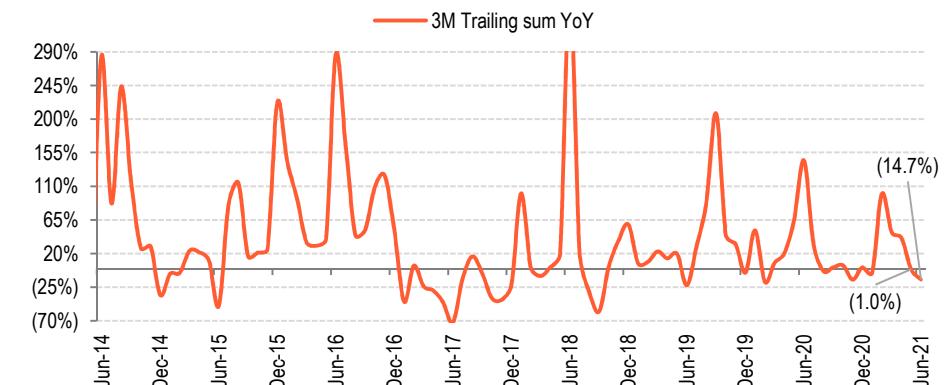
Note: *All states excluding N.E states, A.P., Bihar, Goa, J&K, and W.Bengal

Fig 151 – Tax revenue receipts of states* led the decline



Note: *All states excluding N.E states, A.P., Bihar, Goa, J&K, and W.Bengal

Fig 153 – Capital receipts of states* were also weak



Note: *All states excluding N.E states, A.P., Bihar, Goa, J&K, and W.Bengal

Central government borrowing

Fig 154 – Centre's T-bill issuances at Rs 1.2tn in Q2 till date

Total accepted amount (G-Sec), (Rs bn)	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY22 (planned)
Q1	2,613	2,797	2,888	3,089	3,364	5,328	5,375	4,680
Q2	2,667	2,584	3,186	3,299	3,024	5,417	1231^	2,210
Q3	2,645	2,747	2,632	3,070	2,889	3,745	-	-
Q4	2,104	1,684	2,486	1,812	2,511	2,714	-	-
Total	10,029	9,811	11,192	11,271	11,788	17,204	-	-

Source: RBI^Till 4 Aug 2021

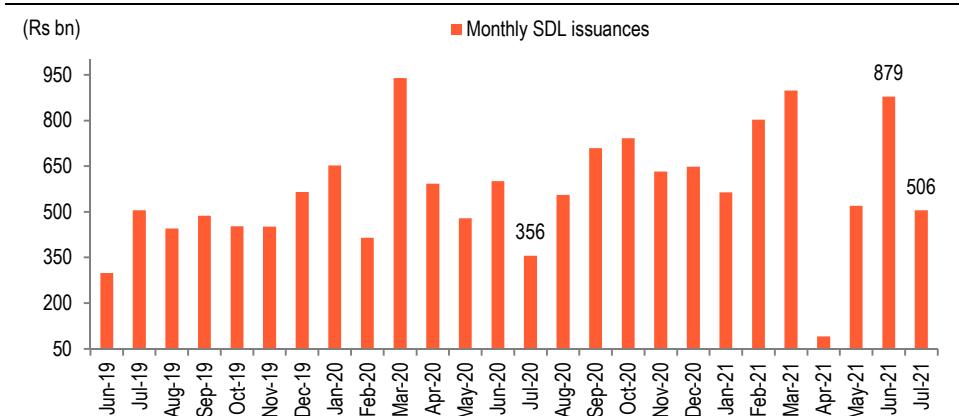
Fig 155 – Centre's gross borrowing in Q2 till date is at Rs 1.5tn

Total accepted amount (G-Sec), (Rs bn)	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY22 (planned)
Q1	1,740	1,500	1,680	1,320	2,040	3,140	3,064	3,800
Q2	1,630	1,910	1,890	1,440	2,210	4,220	1,471^	3,440
Q3	1,640	1,610	1,640	1,270	1,930	2,910	-	2,408
Q4	840	800	670	1680	920	3,191	-	2,408
Total	5,850	5,820	5,880	5,710	7,100	13,461^	-	12,055

Source: RBI^ Against budgeted Rs 12.8tn ^Till 6 Aug 2021

State government borrowing

Fig 156 – State government borrowings eased in Jul'21, but remained higher than last year



Source: RBI

Fig 157 – States borrowed less than planned in Q1; to raise more in Q2

Quarterly SDL issuances, (Rs bn)	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FYTD22 (actual)	FY22 (planned)
Q1	502	548	650	766	815	1,673	1,491	1,783
Q2	627	792	1,130	809	1,439	1,614	757*	1,696
Q3	858	1,214	1,054	1,277	1,470	2,023	-	-
Q4	959	1,322	1,348	1,809	2,006	2,448	-	-
Total	2,946	3,876	4,182	4,661	5,731	7,757	-	-

Source: RBI; * as of 10 Aug 2021

External sector

Exports

Fig 158 – Global exports showing a steady increase

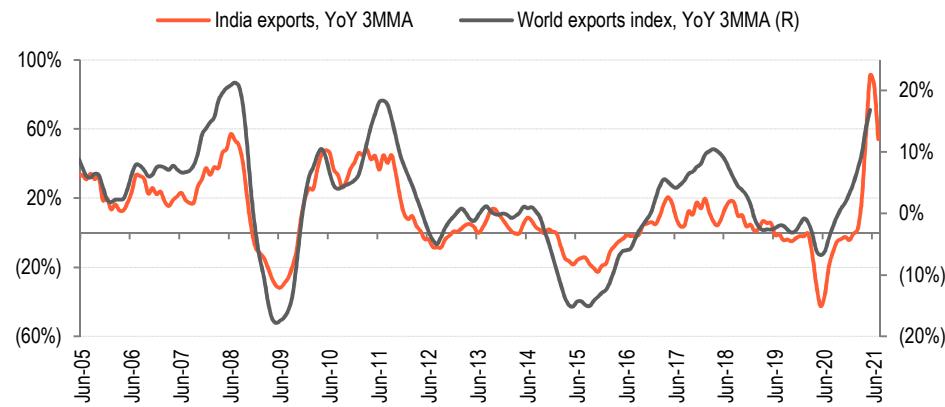
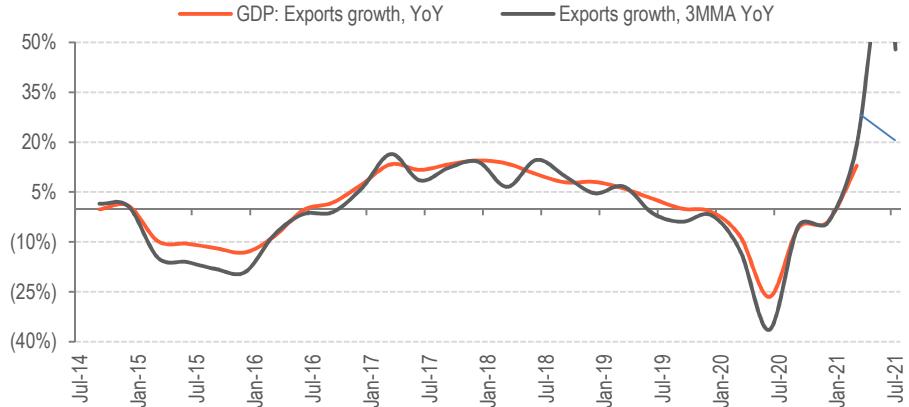


Fig 159 – India's exports surge to a record high of US\$ 35.2bn in Jul'21



Exports by major sectors

Fig 160 – Exports have risen by 34.1% over a 2-year horizon, led by non-oil exports

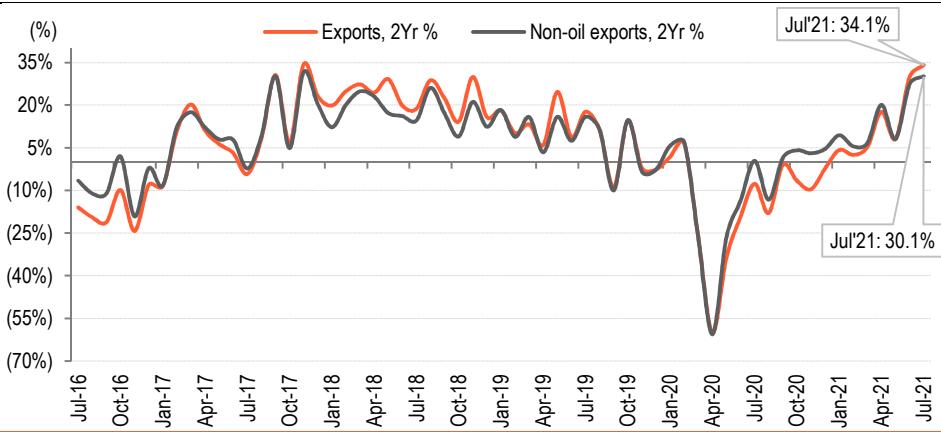


Fig 161 – On YoY basis, oil exports rose sharply in Jul'21

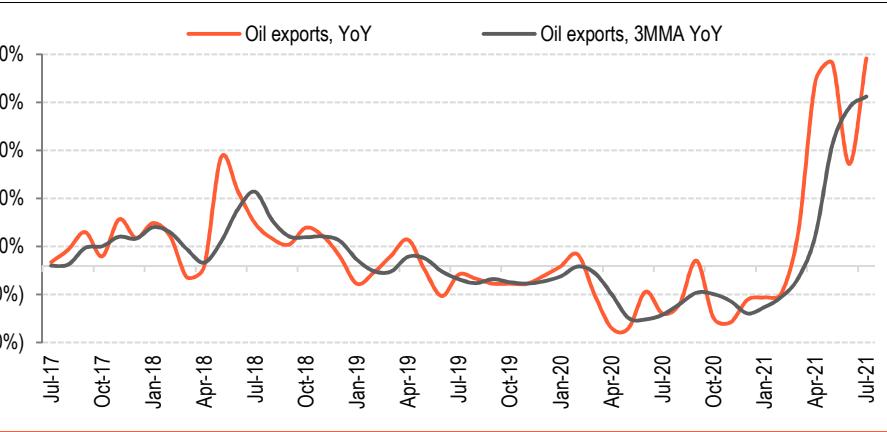
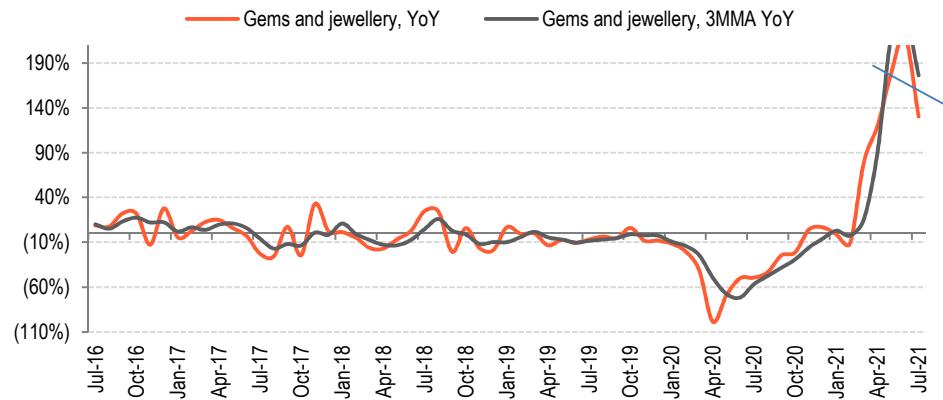
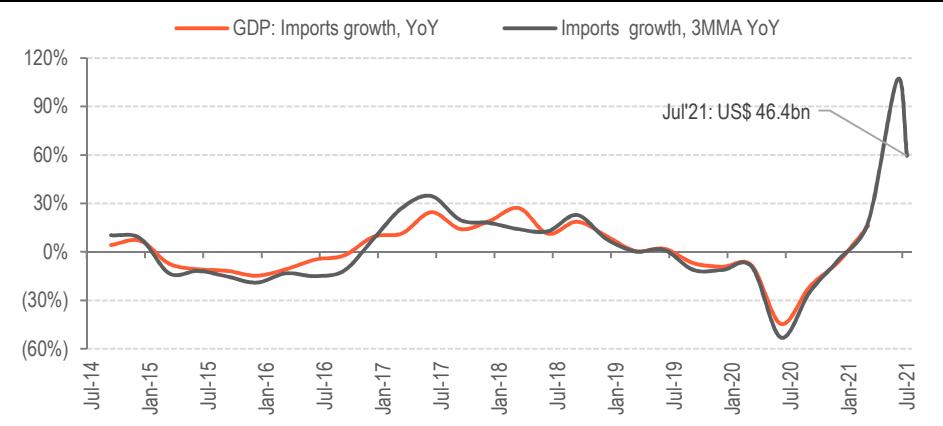


Fig 162 – Export of gems and jewellery moderates in Jun'21 on a YoY basis



Imports

Fig 164 – Imports rise to US\$ 46.4bn in Jul'21 from US\$ 41.2bn in Jun'21



Note: Figure for Jul'21 is average YoY growth

Fig 163 – Similar trend in engineering exports

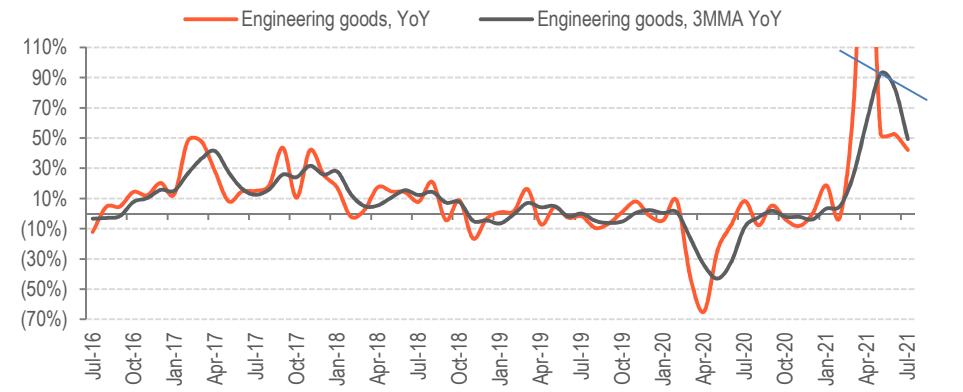


Fig 165 – Over a 2-year horizon, imports have risen by 14.8%, non-oil-non-gold imports have remained muted at 1.2%

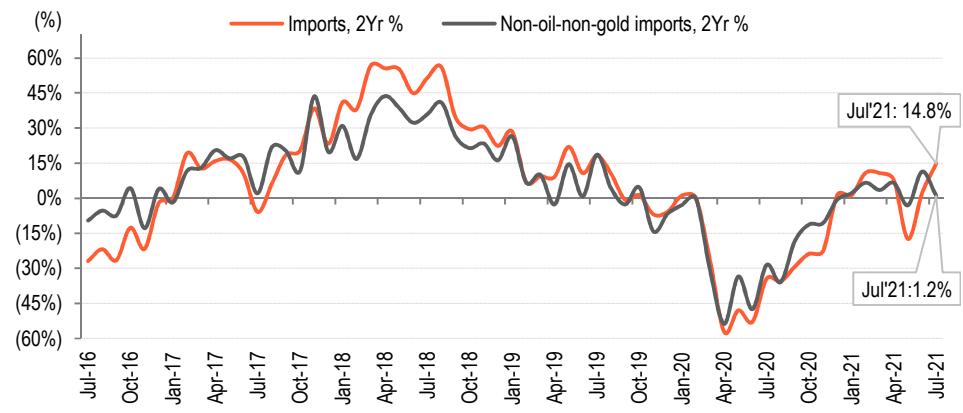


Fig 166 – Oil imports have also risen over a 2-year horizon

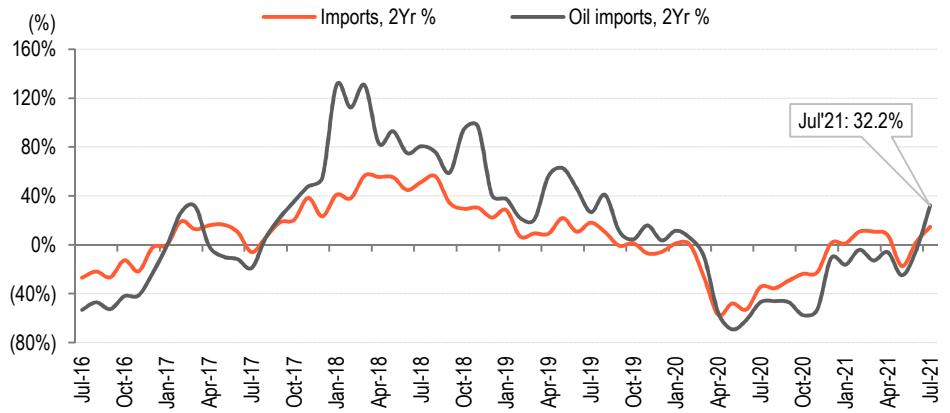


Fig 168 – Imports of project goods falling on a YoY basis

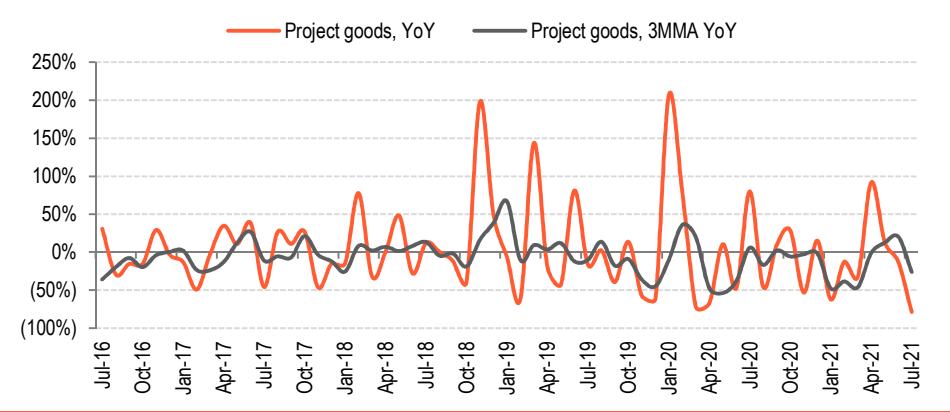


Fig 167 – Gold imports have jumped sharply on a 2-year basis

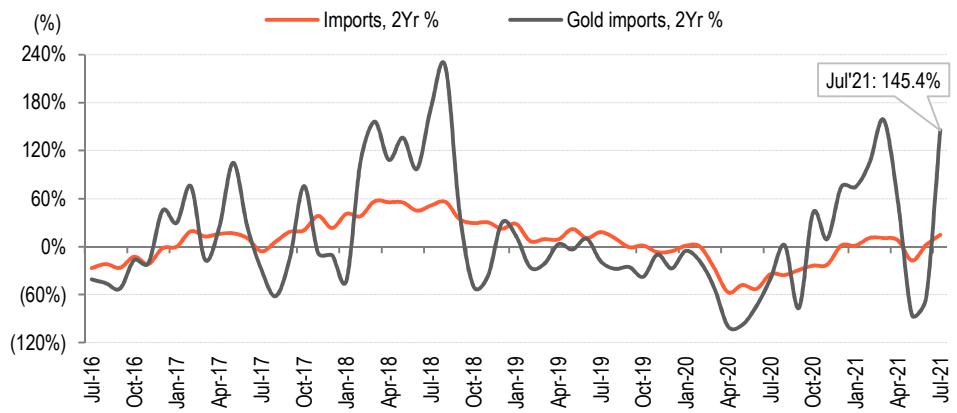
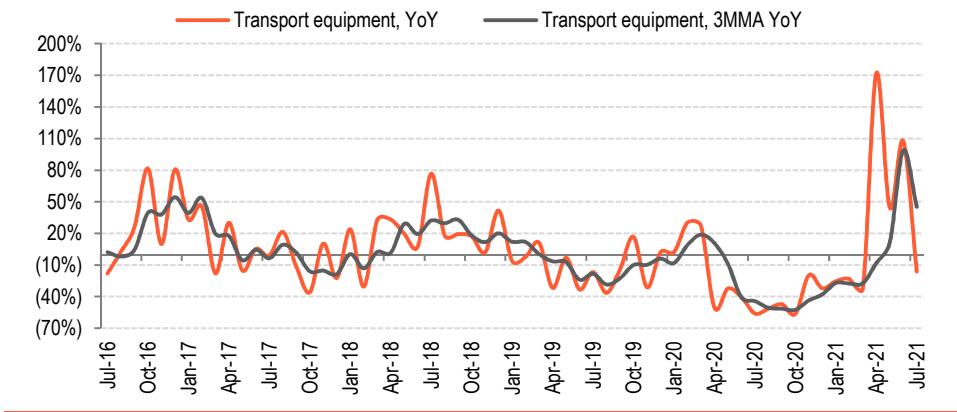


Fig 169 – .. similar trend in imports of transport equipments



Exports and imports by major regions

Fig 170 – Exports to all regions have picked up in FYTD22 (Apr-May'21)

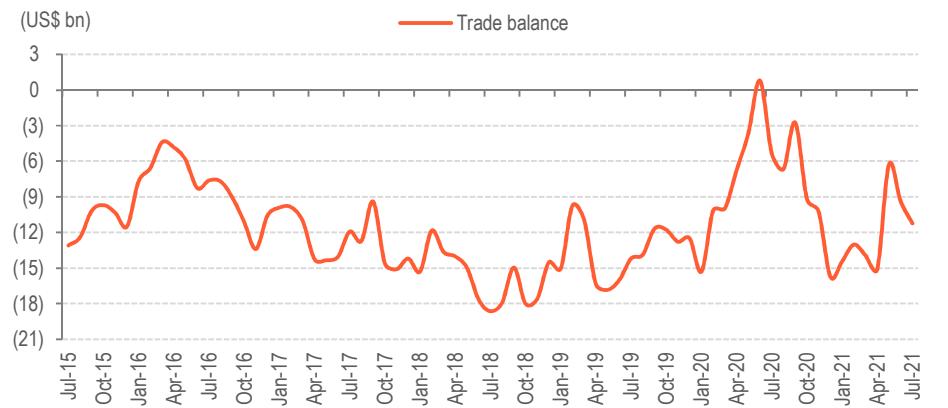
Region (% YoY)	Share in FY21	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21
Americas	7.4	3.5	53.1	148.8	101.8	(6.1)
Asia and Pacific (Ex. China)	19.2	2.6	8.0	70.9	240.1	77.5
China	27.3	21.3	4.3	78.0	203.3	75.8
Europe	22.0	(4.2)	(20.0)	32.8	172.9	77.4
Middle East and Africa	23.7	9.4	3.6	53.5	263.0	92.7
Other	0.4	(65.2)	(57.6)	(47.7)	202.7	(60.8)

Fig 171 – ..similar trend in imports

Region (% YoY)	Share in FY21	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21
Americas	12.8	(8.4)	(12.7)	35.2	99.1	50.9
Asia and Pacific (Ex. China)	25.0	16.4	7.6	54.4	151.7	53.4
China	13.8	11.0	42.3	137.6	114.9	52.9
Europe	15.0	33.1	21.7	128.9	340.5	24.3
Middle East and Africa	30.8	(17.2)	(4.6)	18.1	207.6	157.6
Other	2.6	(28.3)	0.9	(18.3)	39.5	114.3

Trade deficit

Fig 172 – Trade deficit expands to US\$ 11.2bn in Jul'21 from US\$ 9.4bn in Jun'21...

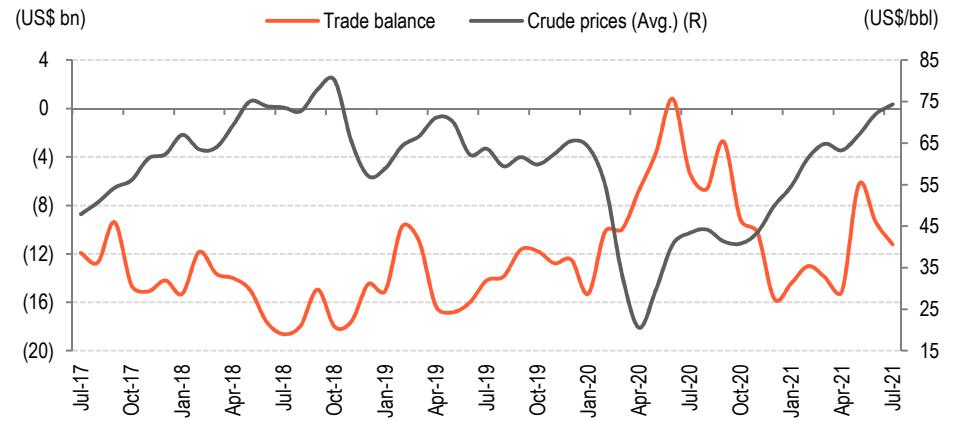


Trade in services

Fig 174 – Services exports rose by 8.8% in Q1FY22 versus 2.2% growth in Q4FY22



Fig 173 – ...led by higher oil prices



BoP

Fig 175 – Current account deficit expands to 1% of GDP in Q4FY21

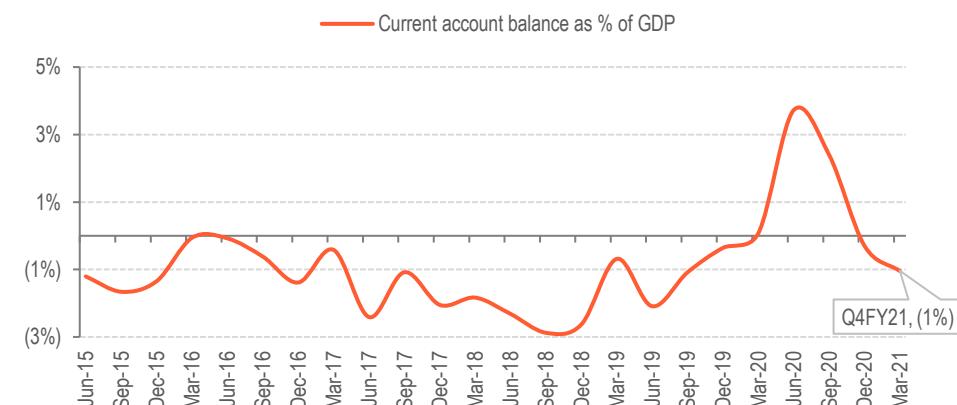


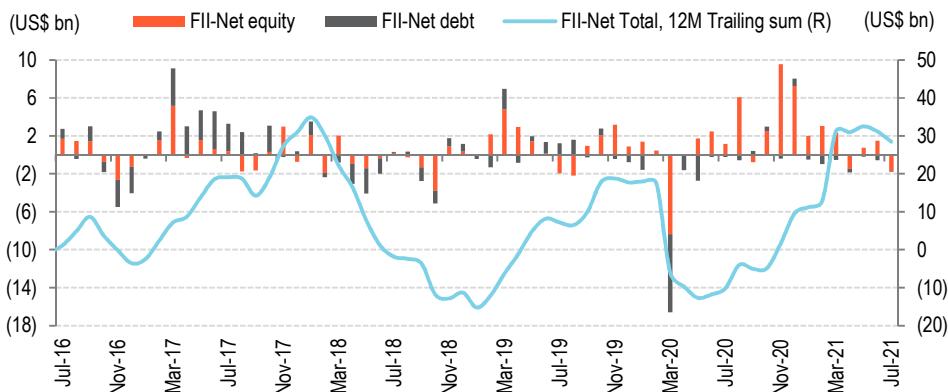
Fig 176 – Led by higher trade deficit

(US\$ bn)	Q4FY20	Q1FY21	Q2FY21	Q3FY21	Q4FY21
Current account	0.6	19.1	15.3	(2.2)	(8.2)
CAD/GDP (%)	0.1	3.7	2.4	(0.3)	(1.0)
Trade balance	(35.0)	(11.0)	(14.8)	(34.6)	(41.7)
- Merchandise exports	76.5	52.2	75.6	77.2	91.3
- Merchandise imports	111.6	63.2	90.4	111.8	133
- Net Services	22	20.8	21.1	23.2	23.5
--Software	21.1	20.8	22	23.5	23.5
Transfers	18.4	17	18.4	19.3	18.8
Other invisibles	(4.8)	(7.7)	(9.4)	(10.1)	(8.7)
Capital account	17.4	1.4	15.9	34.1	12.3
% of GDP	2.4	0.3	2.5	4.6	1.6
Foreign investments	(1.8)	0.1	31.4	38.6	10.0
- FDI	12.0	(0.5)	24.4	17.4	2.7
- FII	(13.7)	0.6	7.0	21.2	7.3
Banking capital	(4.6)	2.2	(11.3)	(7.6)	(4.4)
Short-term credit	(1.0)	(0.2)	(1.8)	0.2	(2.3)
ECBs	10.3	(1.2)	(4.0)	(1.1)	6.1
External assistance	0.6	4.1	1.9	1.2	4.0
Other capital account items	13.8	(3.7)	(0.3)	2.8	(1.0)
E&O	0.9	(0.6)	0.4	0.6	(0.7)
Overall balance	18.8	19.9	31.6	32.5	3.4

Foreign inflows

FII inflows

Fig 177 – FII inflows rise to US\$ 912mn in Jun'21 after inflows of US\$ 561mn in May'21



Source: Bloomberg

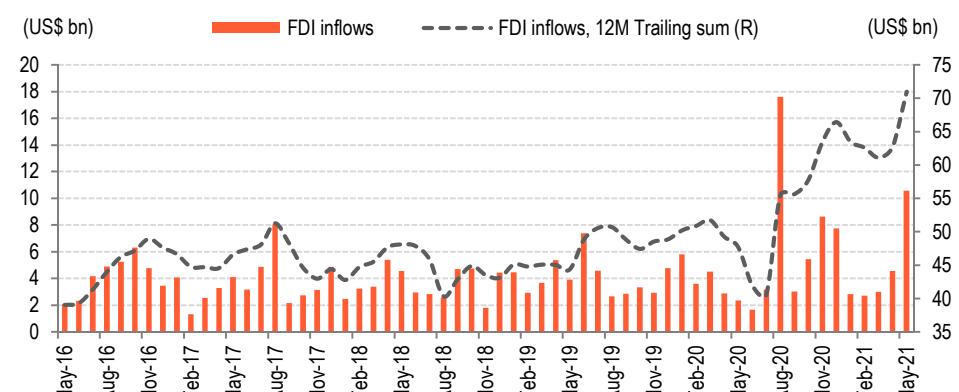
Fig 179 – FDI inflows in computer, software remained buoyant in FY21

Sector (US\$ bn)	% Share FY21	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21
Computer software and hardware	25.8	3.7	6.2	6.4	7.7	26.1
Services Sector	5.0	8.7	6.7	9.2	7.9	5.1
Trading	2.6	2.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	2.6
Automobile industry	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.8	1.6
Telecommunications	0.4	5.6	6.2	2.7	4.4	0.4

Source: DIPP

FDI inflows

Fig 178 – FDI inflows rise sharply to US\$ 10.6bn in May'21 versus US\$ 4.8bn in Apr'21



Source: RBI, Bank of Baroda Research

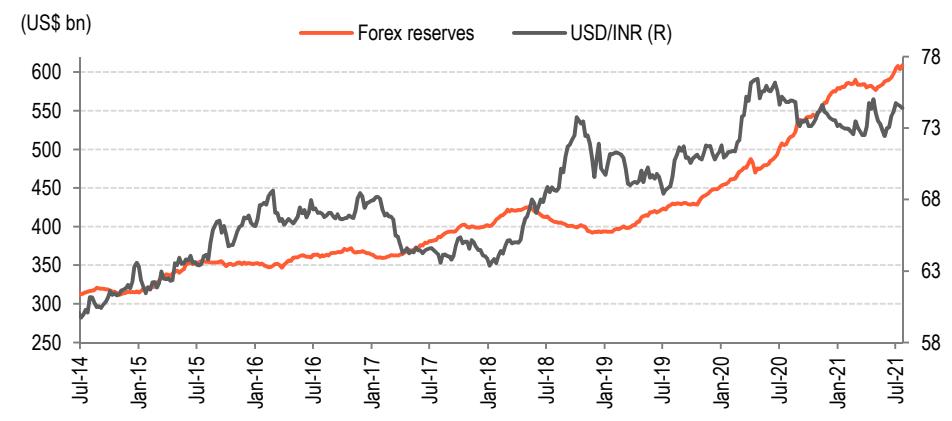
Fig 180 – FDI inflows from Singapore accelerate the most in FY21

Country (US\$ bn)	% Share in FY21	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21
Singapore	29.2	8.7	12.2	16.2	14.7	17.4
Mauritius	9.5	15.7	15.9	8.1	8.2	5.6
Netherlands	4.7	3.4	2.8	3.9	6.5	2.8
UK	3.4	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.4	2.0
Japan	3.3	4.7	1.6	3.0	3.2	1.9

Source: DIPP

Forex reserves and external debt

Fig 181 – India's FX reserves at US\$ 611.1bn in Jul'21, US\$ 31.9bn accretion in FYTD22



Source: Bloomberg | Weekly data as of 27Jul 2021

Fig 183 – RBI purchased US\$ 10.1bn in the spot market in May'21 compared with US\$ 4.2bn in Apr'21

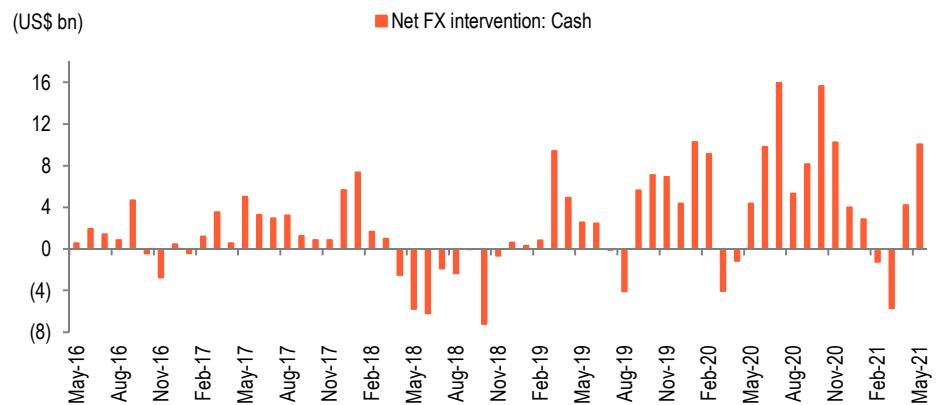


Fig 182 – Import cover dips in Jun'21 but remains above long-term average

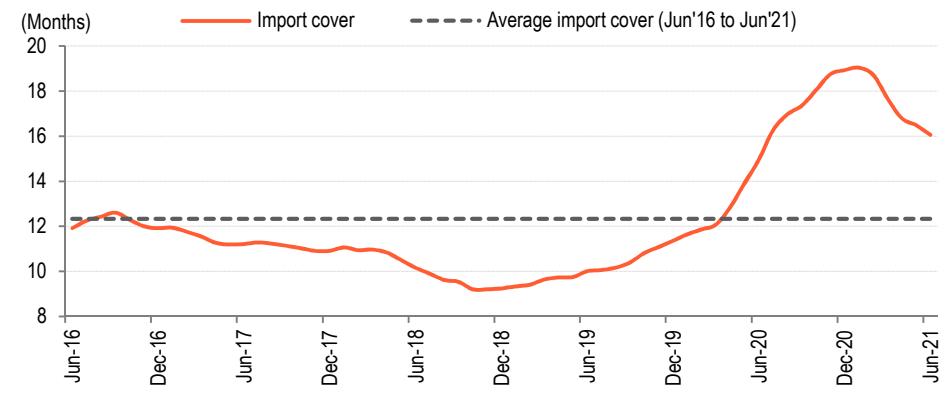
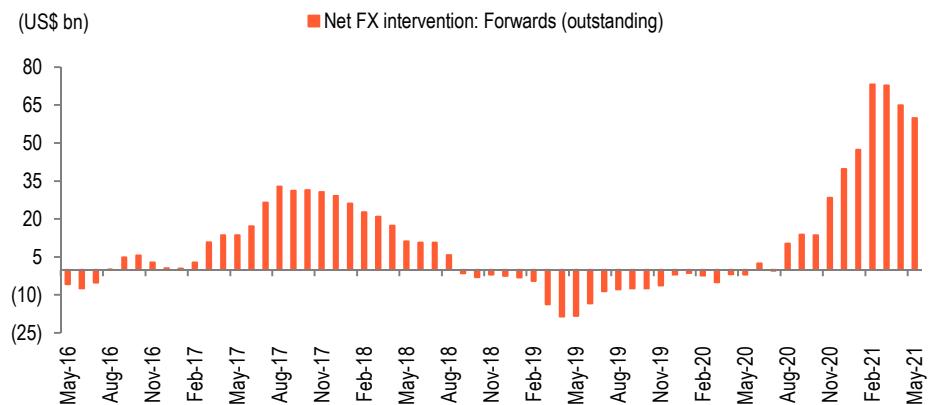


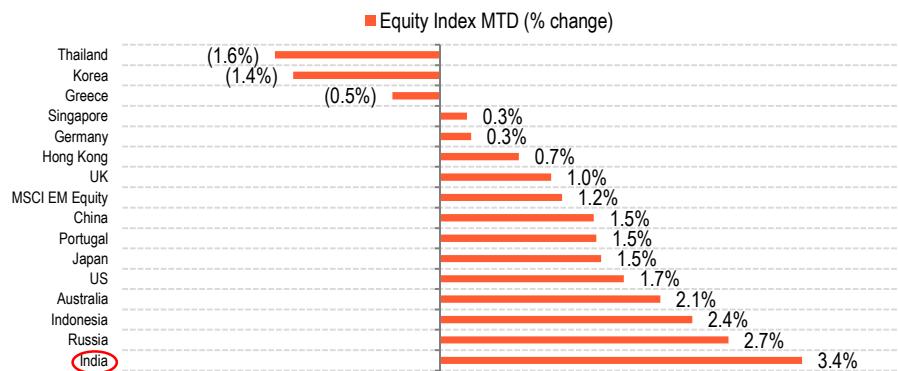
Fig 184 – In forwards market, RBI sold US\$ 5.1bn in May'21, outstanding position at US\$ 59.9bn



Markets

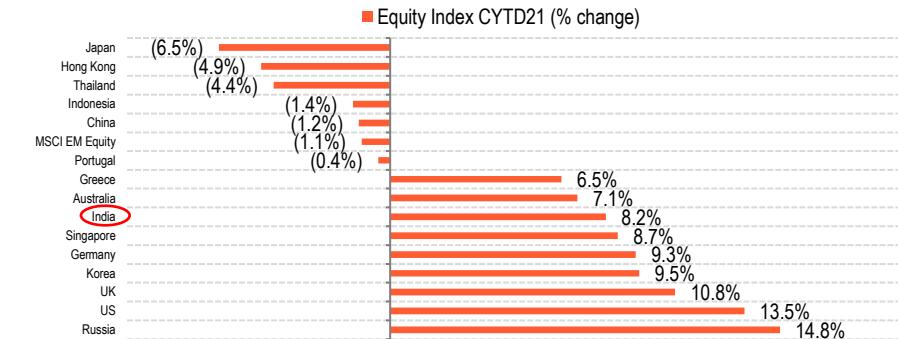
Equity

Fig 185 – In Aug'21, Sensex rose the most by 3.4%



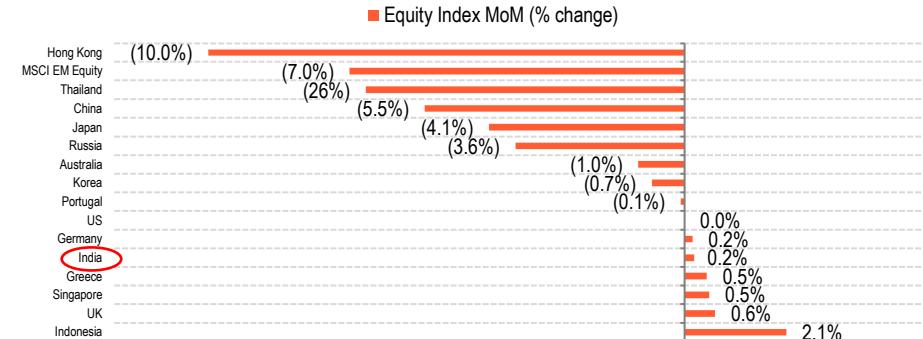
Source: Bloomberg | * As on 9 Aug 2021, Indices are in US\$ terms

Fig 187 – In CYTD21, Sensex rose by 8.2%



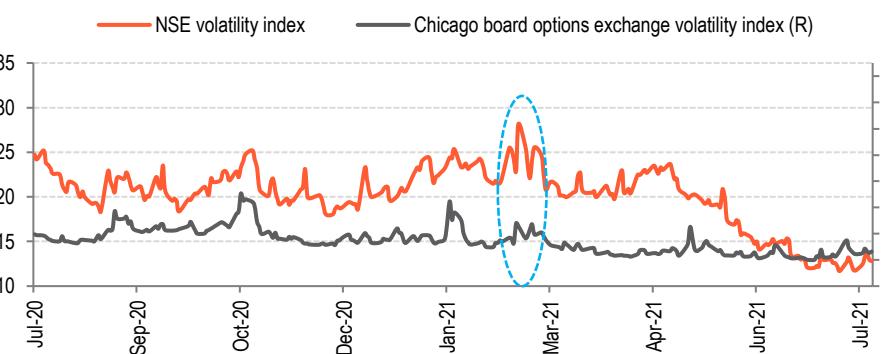
Source: Bloomberg | * As on 30 Jul 2021, Indices are in US\$ terms

Fig 186 – In Jun'21, Sensex rose by 0.2%, while MSCI EM fell by 7%



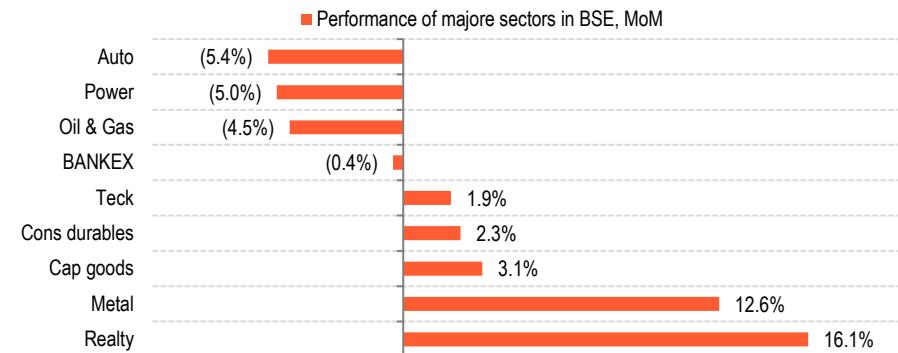
Source: Bloomberg | * As on 30 Jul 2021, Indices are in US\$ terms

Fig 188 – VIX index fell to 12.8 from 13 in Jul'21



Source: Bloomberg

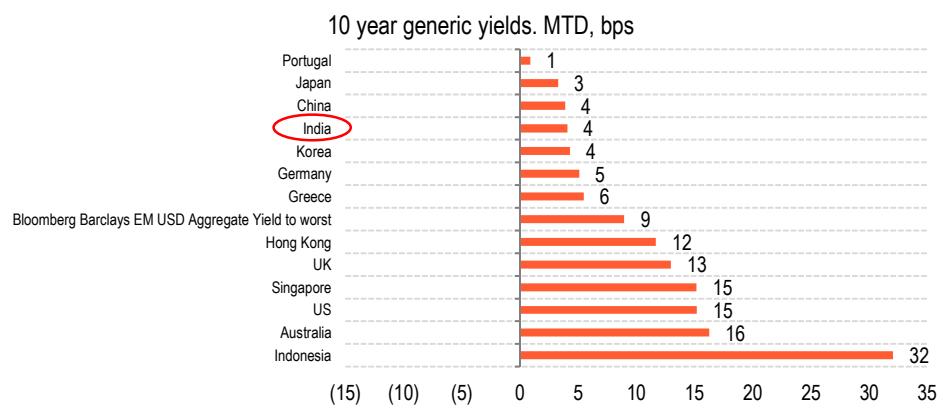
Fig 189 – Metal and real estate stocks rose the most



Source: Bloomberg | As on 30 Jul 2021

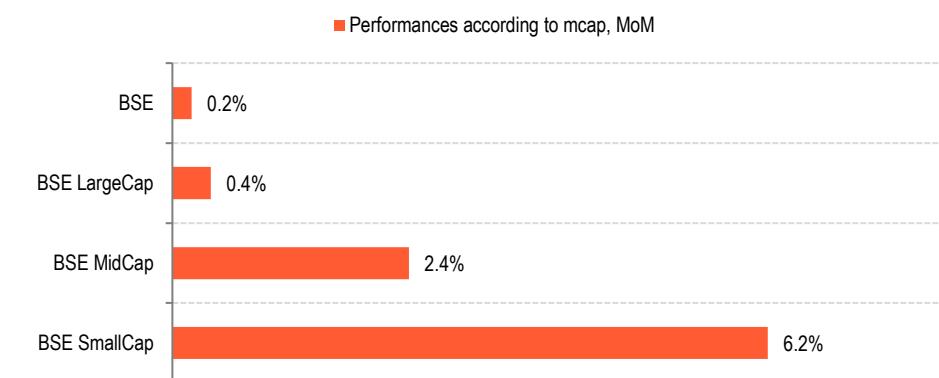
10-year bond yields

Fig 191 – In Aug'21, India's 10Y yield rose by 4bps



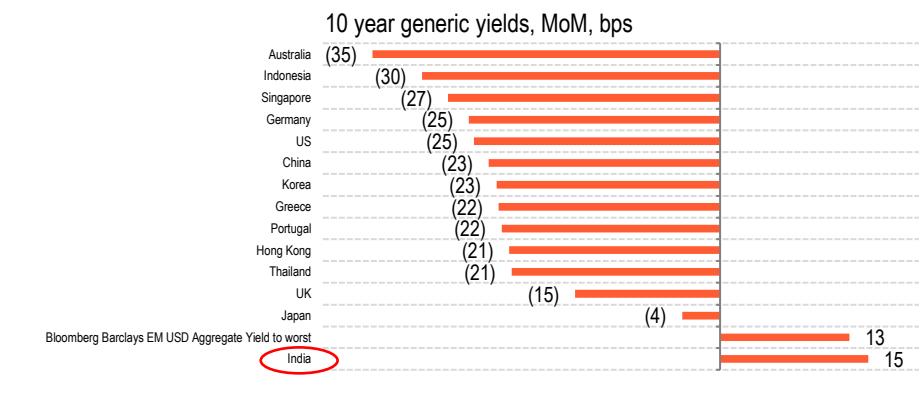
Source: Bloomberg | * As on 9 Aug 2021, Note: For India 6.10GS2031 yield is taken

Fig 190 – Small caps rose the most



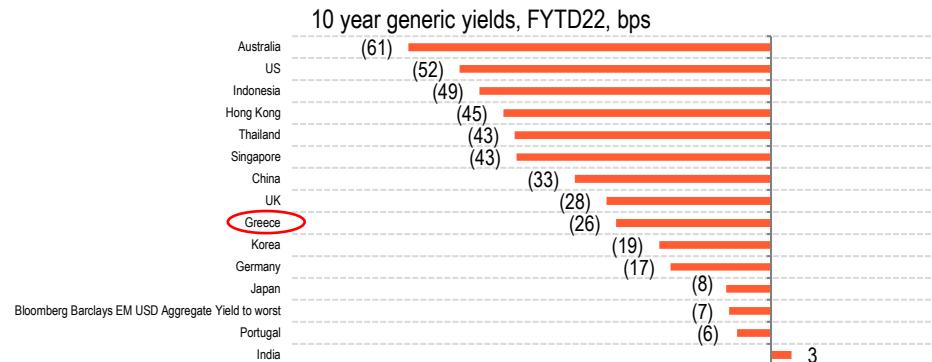
Source: Bloomberg | As on 30 Jul 2021

Fig 192 – In Jul'21, India's 10y yield has risen by 15bps



Source: Bloomberg | * As on 30 Jul 2021, Note: For India 6.10GS2031 yield is taken

Fig 193 – In FYTD22, India's 10Y yield rose by 3bps, other global yields declined



Source: Bloomberg | * As on 30 Jul 2021, Note: For India 6.10GS2031 yield is taken

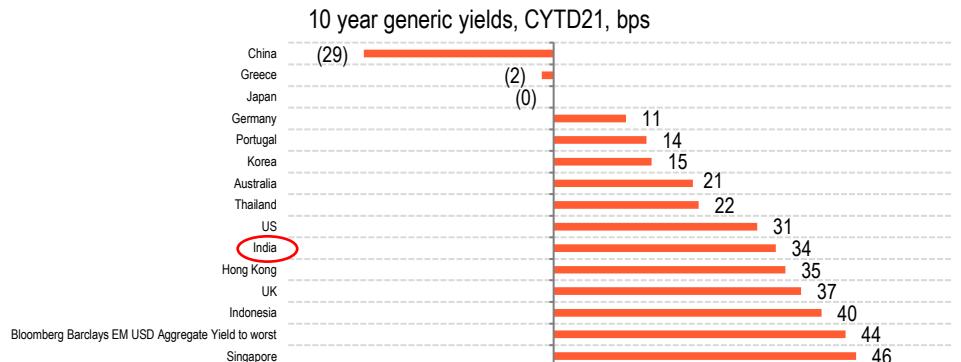
Currencies

Fig 195 – INR depreciated by 0.1% in Jul'21



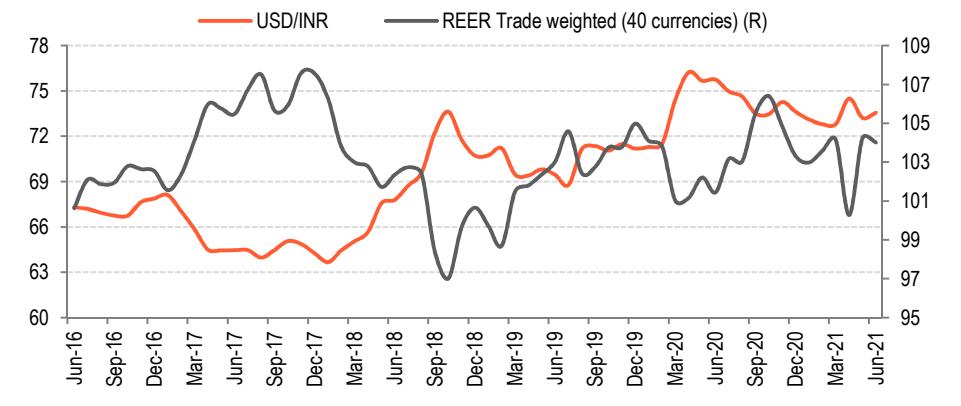
Source: Bloomberg | *As on 30 Jul 2021

Fig 194 – In CYTD21, India's 10Y yield rose by 34bps



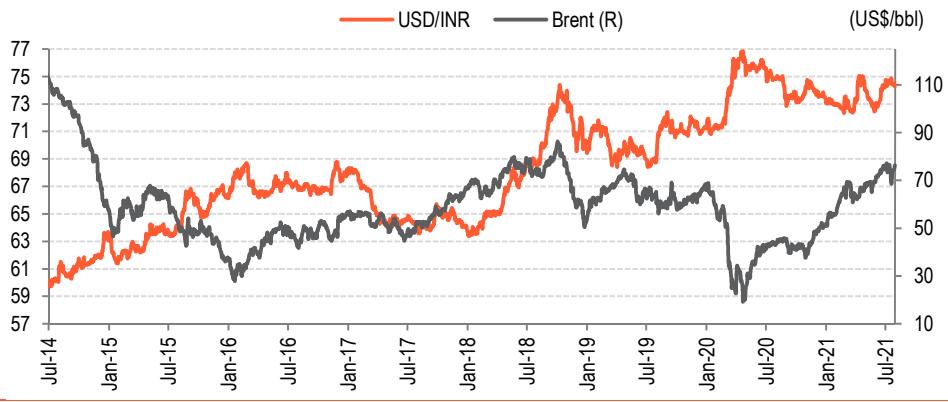
Source: Bloomberg | * As on 30 Jul 2021, Note: For India 6.10GS2031 yield is taken

Fig 196 – INR still overvalued by 4% (Jun'21)



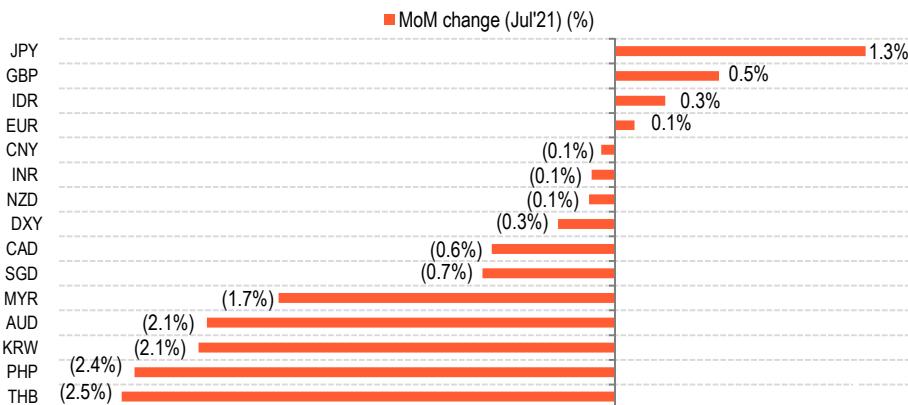
Source: Bloomberg

Fig 197 – Higher oil prices weighing on INR



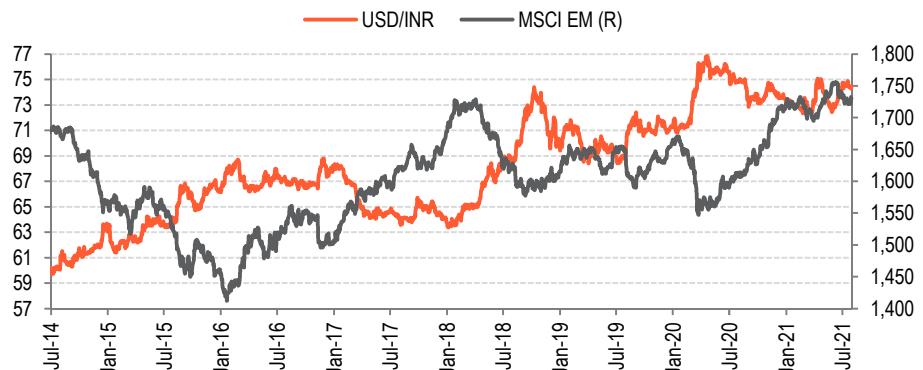
Source: Bloomberg | *As on 30 Jul 2021

Fig 199 – DXY index fell by 0.3% in Jul'21



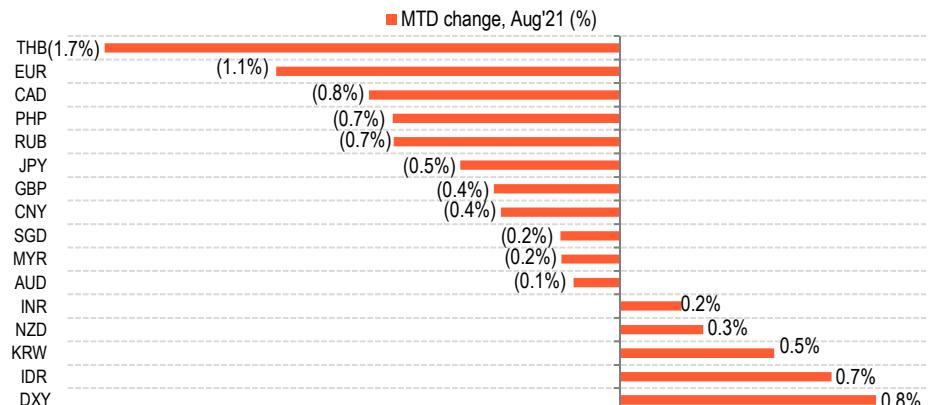
Source: Bloomberg | *As on 30 Jul 2021

Fig 198 – EM currencies also depreciated in Jul'21



Source: Bloomberg | *As on 30 Jul 2021

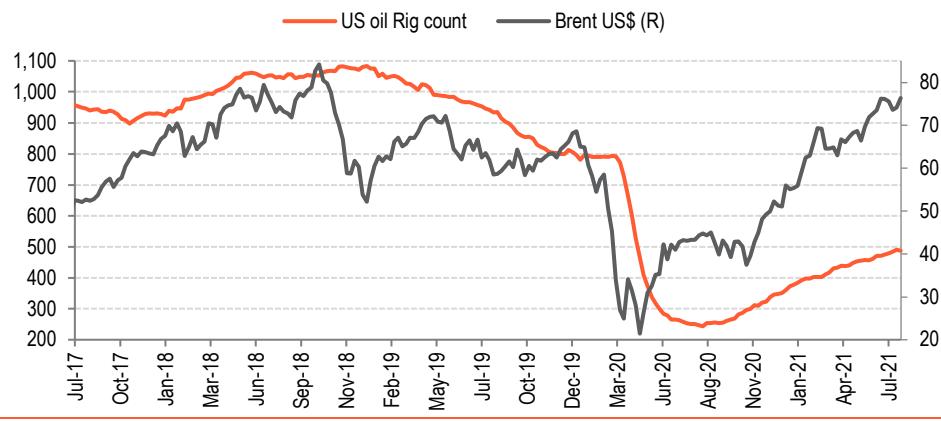
Fig 200 – In Aug'21, INR has appreciated by 0.2% supported by lower oil prices



Source: Bloomberg | *As on 9 Aug 2021

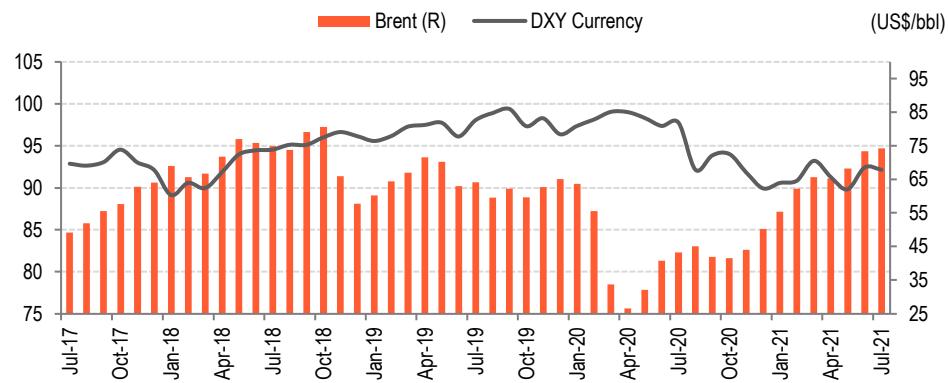
Commodities

Fig 201 – US rig count inched up, so also oil prices



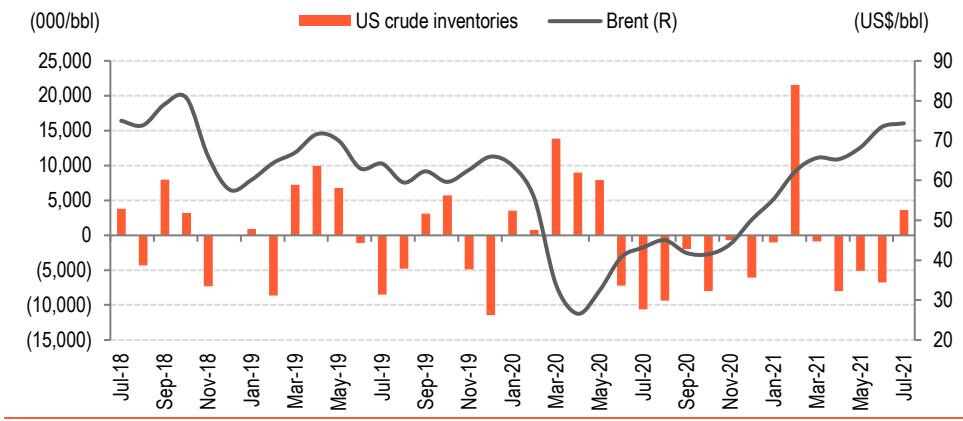
Source: Bloomberg

Fig 203 – Oil prices on an average inched up to US\$ 74/bbl from US\$ 73/bbl in Jun'21, DXY inched a tad to 92.17 from 92.44



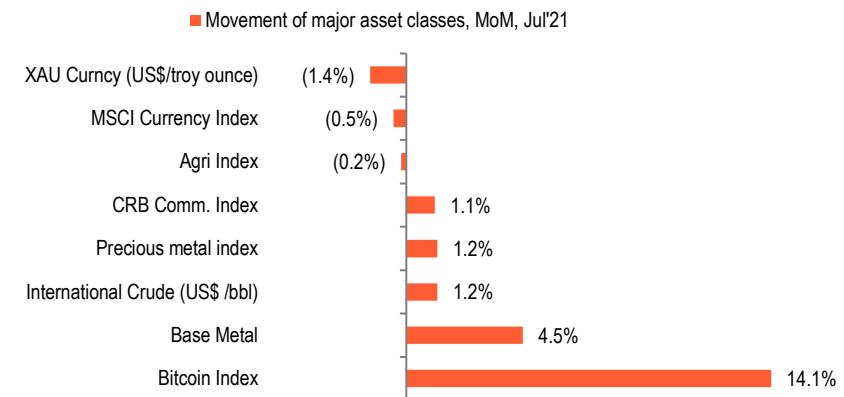
Source: Bloomberg | DXY Index as on last trading day of the month

Fig 202 – US crude oil inventories picked up, showing muted demand



Source: Bloomberg

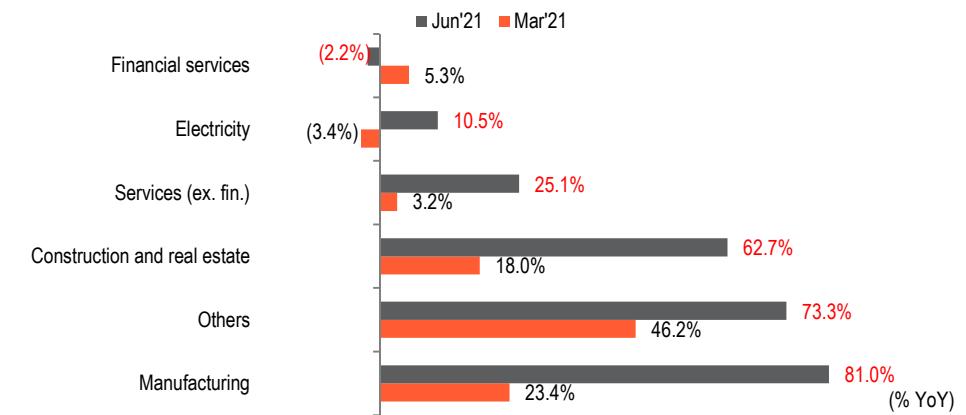
Fig 204 – Gold declined the most, bitcoin rose the most



Source: Bloomberg | Index as on last trading day of the month

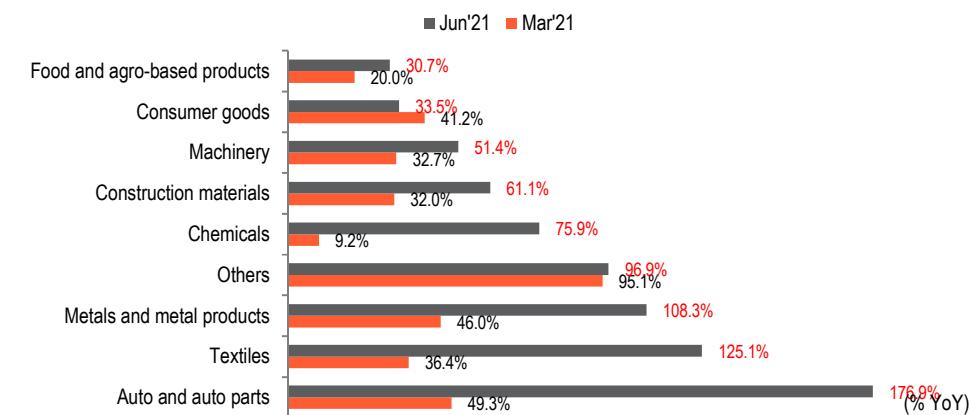
Corporate earnings

Fig 205 – Improvement in net sales for manufacturing firms



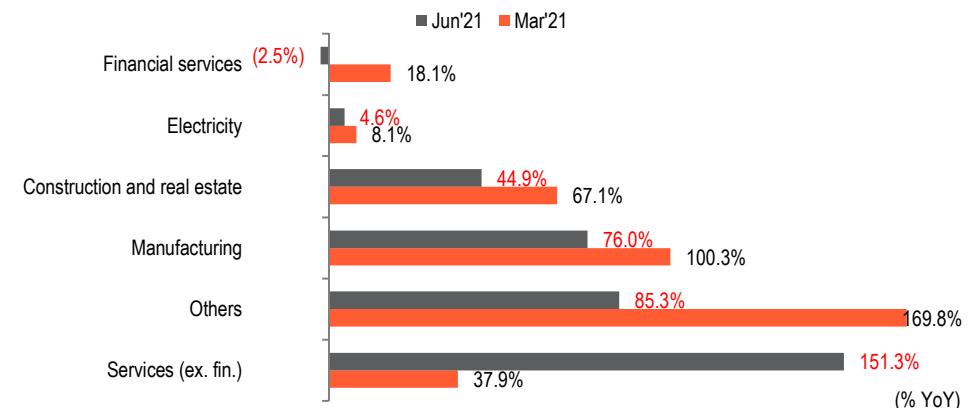
Note: Based on financial results of 315 firms in BSE 500

Fig 207 – Within manufacturing, net sales of Auto sector rises the most



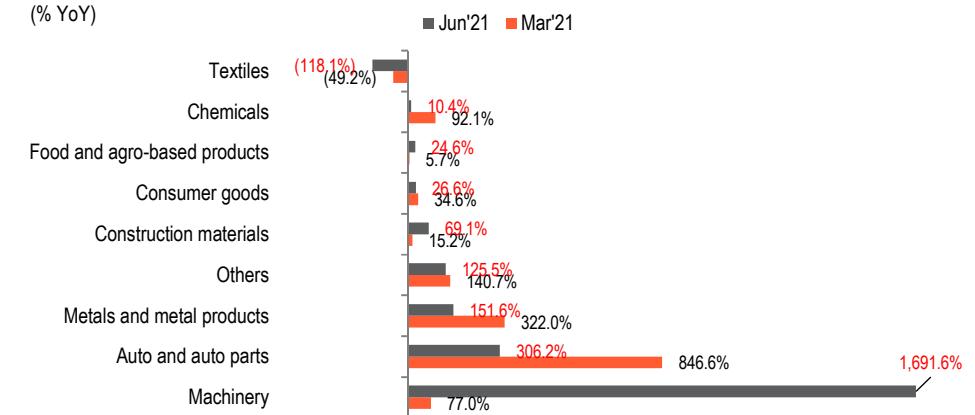
Note: Based on financial results of 158 manufacturing firms in BSE 500

Fig 206 – PBDIT of services sector improves



Note: Based on financial results of 315 firms in BSE 500

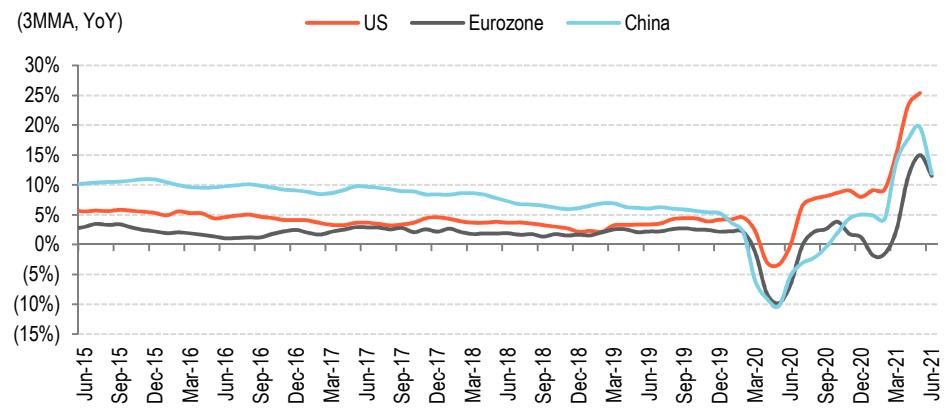
Fig 208 – .. PBDIT of machinery sector surges



Note: Based on financial results of 158 manufacturing firms in BSE 500

Global consumption

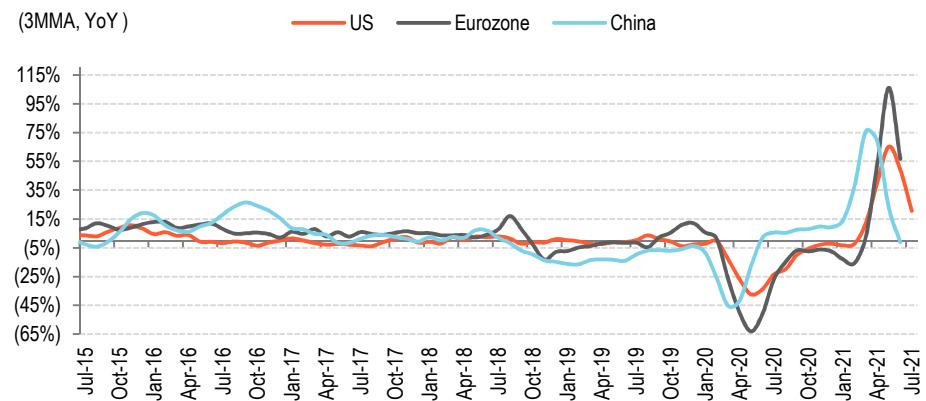
Fig 209 – Retail sales moderate



Note: Retail sales for US till May'21

Fig 210 – Auto sales dips in Jul'21

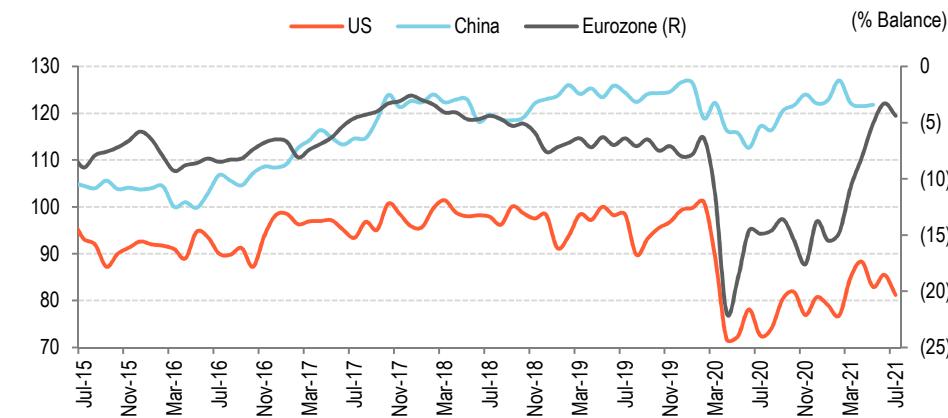
Fig 210 – Auto sales dips in Jul'21



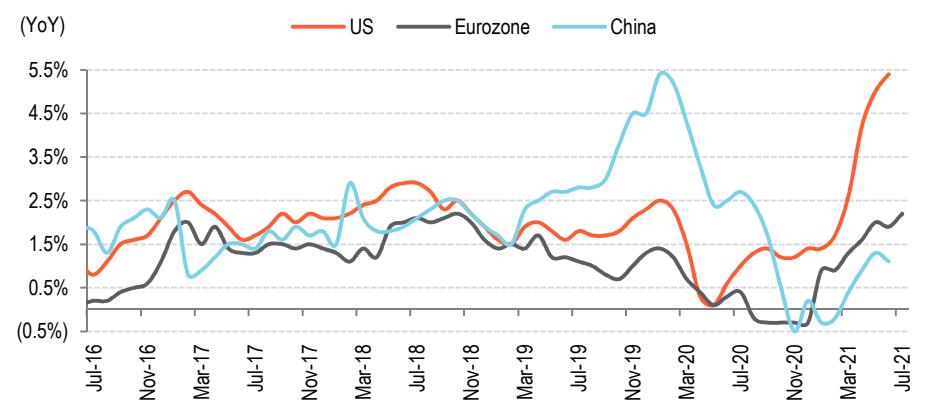
Note: Auto sales for Eurozone and China till May'21

Fig 211 – Consumer confidence falls in US and Eurozone

Fig 212 – CPI continue to edge upwards in US and Eurozone; Cools-off in China



Note: Consumer confidence for eurozone is % diffusion index. Data for China is for Jun'21



Note: Data for US and China till Jun'21

Policy

Fig 213 – Some central banks are hawkish such as BoE, others such as US, ECB, BoJ are dovish

Country	Current inflation rate (%)	Current policy rate (%)	CY20 (change in bps)	CYTD21 (change in bps)	Direction of policy rate in CYTD21
Brazil	8.35	5.25	(250)	325	⬆️
Turkey	17.53	19.0	500	200	⬆️
Russia	6.46	5.5	(200)	125	⬆️
Germany	3.80	0	0	0	-
UK	2.50	0.1	(65)	0	-
US	5.40	0.3	(150)	0	-
India	6.26	4.0	(115)	0	-
Japan	0.20	(0.1)	0	0	-
China	1.10	4.4	0	0	-
Korea	2.40	0.5	(75)	0	-
Australia	3.80	0.1	(65)	0	-
Thailand	1.25	0.5	(75)	0	-
Malaysia	3.40	1.8	(125)	0	-
Phillipines	4.10	2.0	(200)	0	-
Indonesia	1.33	3.5	(125)	(25)	⬇️
Mexico	5.88	4.0	(300)	(25)	⬇️

Source: Bloomberg

Global investment and manufacturing

Fig 214 – Global manufacturing and services PMI both seen easing in Jul'21

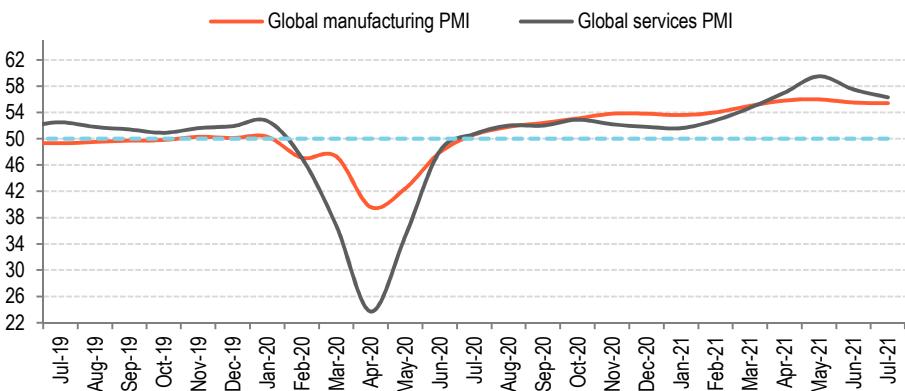


Fig 216 – Barring Japan, producer prices remain elevated elsewhere

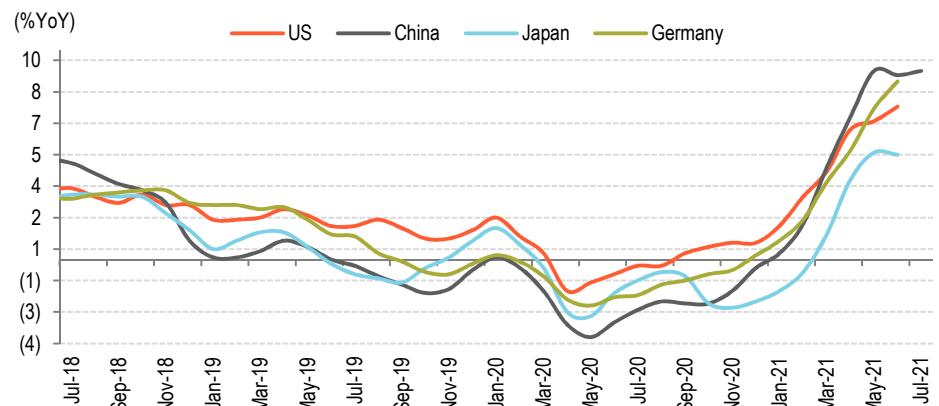


Fig 215 – Barring Japan and Germany, manufacturing activity (PMI) slowed elsewhere in Jul'21

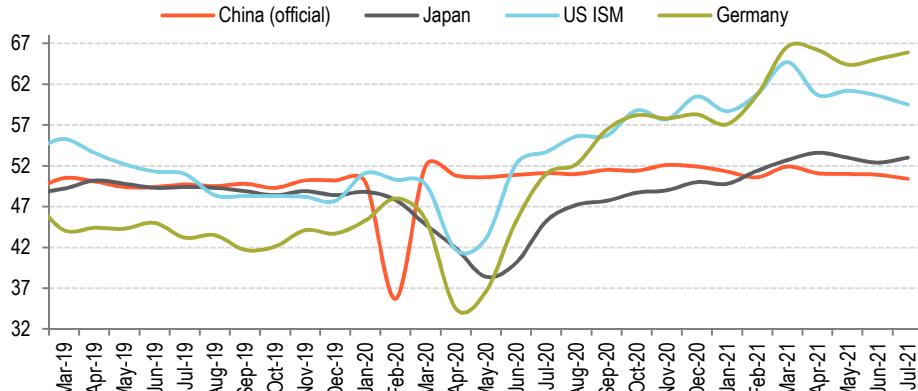
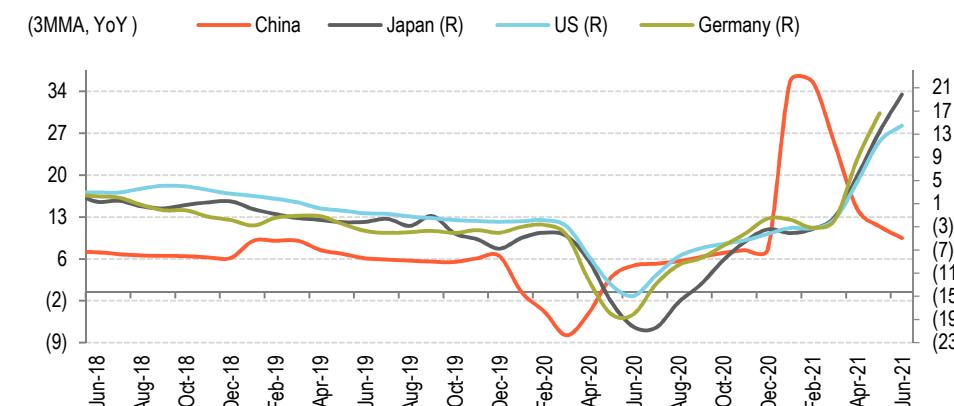
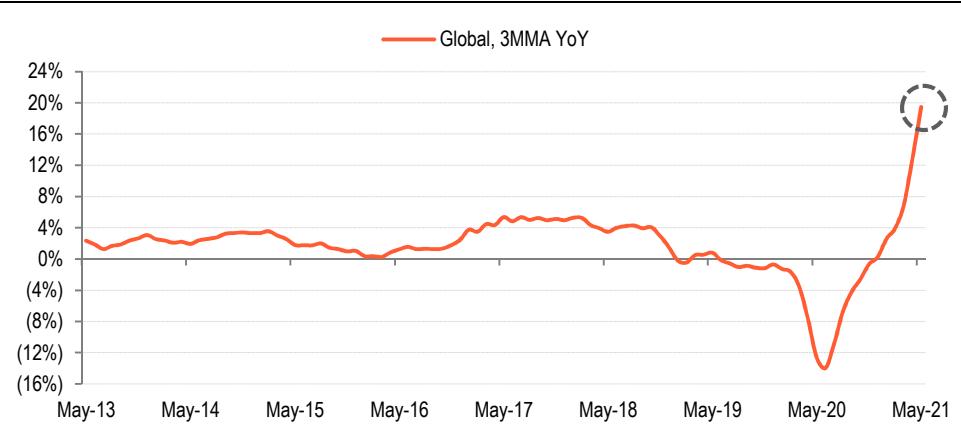


Fig 217 – Industrial production remained buoyant in Jun'21; China slowing



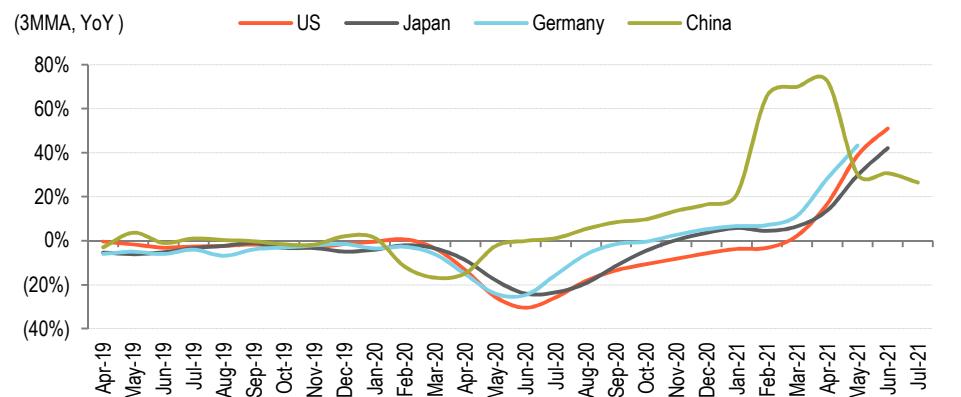
Global trade

Fig 218 – World trade volume improves further in May'21



Source: CPB, World Trade Monitor

Fig 220 – China's exports tapering in Jul'21



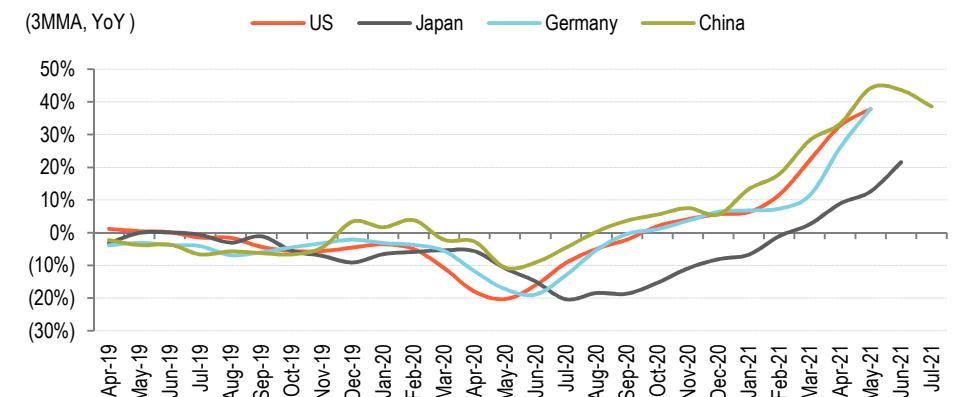
Source: Bloomberg

Fig 219 – Trade volumes improving across the board

Country/Region (% YoY)	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21
Africa and Middle East	(5.7)	(5.1)	(4.5)	(4.1)	(3.8)	0.0
China	6.8	16.7	26.3	31.4	26.0	21.0
Eastern Europe / CIS	(4.3)	(2.2)	(0.4)	1.9	4.7	7.4
Emerging Asia (ex. China)	(2.0)	1.2	4.7	8.9	18.7	28.5
Euro Area	(2.1)	(1.7)	(2.3)	1.7	13.3	25.0
Japan	(0.9)	1.5	3.8	4.4	6.9	10.0
Latin America	(1.4)	0.4	0.9	4.2	10.9	23.3
US	0.2	1.4	0.9	3.3	10.7	20.9

Source: CPB, World Trade Monitor

Fig 221 – Imports also muted



Source: Bloomberg

Fig 222 – Performance of high frequency indicators

Indicators	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21
Agriculture													
Domestic Tractor Sales	35.9	64.8	26.7	9.0	48.3	41.2	47.5	30.4	170.4	480.8	(2.4)	22.1	8.2
Two Wheeler Sales	(37.5)	(28.7)	(12.6)	(26.8)	(21.4)	11.9	(8.8)	(16.0)	(35.0)	-	158.3	16.9	27.6
MNREGA work (HH, MoM)	(29)	(24)	0.3	(0.3)	(6.6)	16.6	(0.7)	8.9	(8.5)	4.2	1.3	26.8	(9.2)
Manufacturing													
IIP: General index	(10.5)	(7.1)	1.0	4.5	(1.6)	2.2	(0.6)	(3.2)	24.1	134.6	29.3	-	-
IIP: Manufacturing	(11.4)	(7.6)	0.4	4.5	(1.6)	2.7	(0.9)	(3.4)	28.3	197.9	34.5	-	-
IIP: Capital goods	(22.8)	(14.4)	(1.2)	3.2	(7.5)	2.2	(9.0)	(3.8)	48.3	1042.9	85.3	-	-
IIP: Infra & Construction goods	(8.2)	0	4.0	10.9	2.1	3.1	1.8	(4.0)	34.9	596.1	46.8	-	-
IIP: Consumer goods	(23.7)	(10.2)	5.3	18.1	(3.2)	6.5	(0.2)	6.6	55.0	1943.6	98.2	-	-
Steel	(6.5)	0.5	6.2	5.9	0.7	3.5	8.2	2.2	31.5	472.7	55.3	25.0	-
Cement	(13.5)	(14.5)	(3.4)	3.2	(7.3)	(7.2)	(5.8)	0.2	40.6	582.7	8.3	4.3	-
Electricity	(2.4)	(1.8)	4.8	11.2	3.5	5.1	5.5	0.2	22.5	38.5	7.5	7.2	-
PMI: Manufacturing	46	52	56.8	58.9	56.3	56.4	57.7	57.5	55.4	55.5	50.8	48.1	55.3
Services													
Services PMI index	34.2	41.8	49.8	54.1	53.7	52.3	52.8	55.3	54.6	54.0	46.4	41.2	45.4
Automobile sales	(36.3)	(26.8)	(10.2)	(24.0)	(19.3)	11.0	(9.7)	(13.4)	(28.6)	-	164.4	22.6	34.1
Passenger vehicle sales	(25.2)	(7.1)	9.8	(8.8)	4.2	24.0	(4.5)	10.6	28.4	-	178.8	43.5	62.9
Vehicle Registration	(35.2)	(25.4)	(8.4)	(22.3)	(17.5)	11.7	(8.6)	(12.6)	(27.7)	215.6	158.5	22.4	33.7
Rail freight traffic	(4.6)	3.9	15.5	15.4	9.0	8.7	8.7	5.5	26.6	70.7	39.1	20.5	18.4
Port Cargo volume	(13.2)	(10.4)	(1.9)	(1.2)	2.8	4.4	4.0	1.9	16.4	29.5	33.0	19.5	-
Credit growth	6.4	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.3	5.9	6.6	5.6	6.2	5.1	5.9	6.5
Deposit growth	12.1	10.9	10.5	11.1	10.7	10.8	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.2	9.5	9.9	10.7
CIC	23	23.2	22.7	20.3	22.8	22.4	21.4	20.3	17.2	15.0	13.2	12.0	10.3
Toll collection (in mn)	86.6	96.8	110.1	122.4	124.9	138.4	149.2	159	193.3	164.3	116.5	157.9	192.3
Diesel consumption	(19.4)	(20.7)	(5.9)	7.5	(6.9)	(2.7)	(2.1)	(8.4)	27.6	105.4	0.8	(1.5)	12.4
GST E-way bill (in mn)	48.4	49.4	57.4	64.2	57.7	64.2	62.9	63.8	71.2	58.8	40.0	54.7	64.2
External Trade													
Merchandise exports	(9.3)	(12.2)	6.0	(4.9)	(8.4)	0.4	6.4	(0.8)	60.3	195.7	68.1	48.3	47.9
Merchandise imports	(28.0)	(26.0)	(19.6)	(10.3)	(12.2)	8.4	2.0	7.0	53.8	167.1	68.7	98.3	59.4
Services exports	(10.8)	(9.9)	(1.4)	(6.3)	(5.1)	(6.4)	(10.1)	(1.0)	12.6	6.7	3.5	16.1	-
Services imports	(21.7)	(20.1)	(8.7)	(12.3)	(11.8)	(8.4)	(15.9)	(4.1)	12.8	6.4	3.0	11.9	-

Source: CEIC, MoRTH, Posoco, Markit, RBI, Bank of Baroda Research

Disclaimer

The views expressed in this research note are personal views of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of Bank of Baroda. Nothing contained in this publication shall constitute or be deemed to constitute an offer to sell/ purchase or as an invitation or solicitation to do so for any securities of any entity. Bank of Baroda and/ or its Affiliates and its subsidiaries make no representation as to the accuracy; completeness or reliability of any information contained herein or otherwise provided and hereby disclaim any liability with regard to the same. Bank of Baroda Group or its officers, employees, personnel, directors may be associated in a commercial or personal

capacity or may have a commercial interest including as proprietary traders in or with the securities and/ or companies or issues or matters as contained in this publication and such commercial capacity or interest whether or not differing with or conflicting with this publication, shall not make or render Bank of Baroda Group liable in any manner whatsoever & Bank of Baroda Group or any of its officers, employees, personnel, directors shall not be liable for any loss, damage, liability whatsoever for any direct or indirect loss arising from the use or access of any information that may be displayed in this publication from time to time.

Visit us at www.bankofbaroda.com



For further details about this publication, please contact:

Economics Research Department

Bank of Baroda

chief.economist@bankofbaroda.com