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#THE **BIG** PERSPECTIVE

— Tailored exclusively for NRIs —

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Global

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2

India macro

- Inflation
- India growth
- RBI view

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Markets

- G-sec
- USDINR

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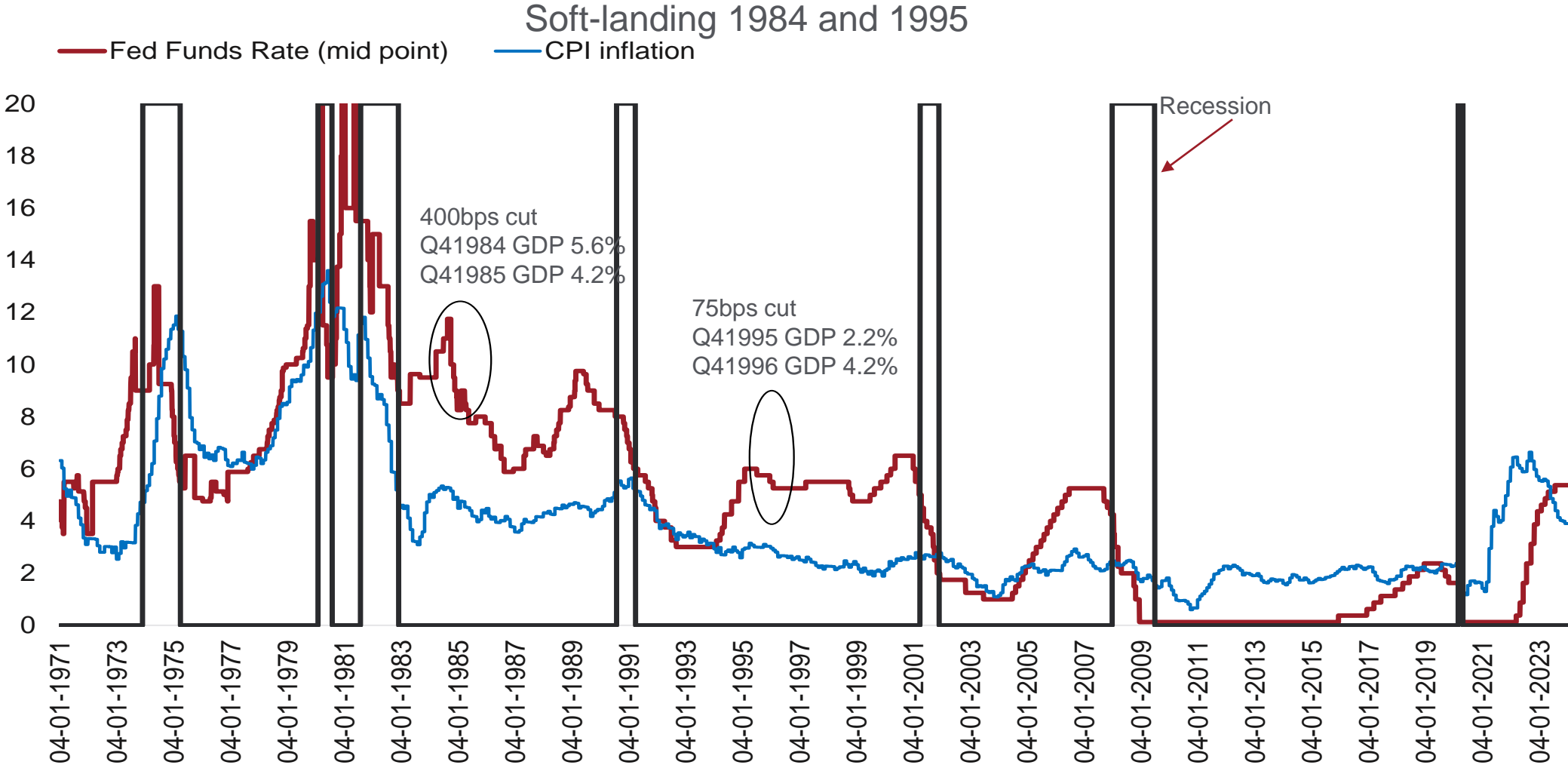
Global outlook

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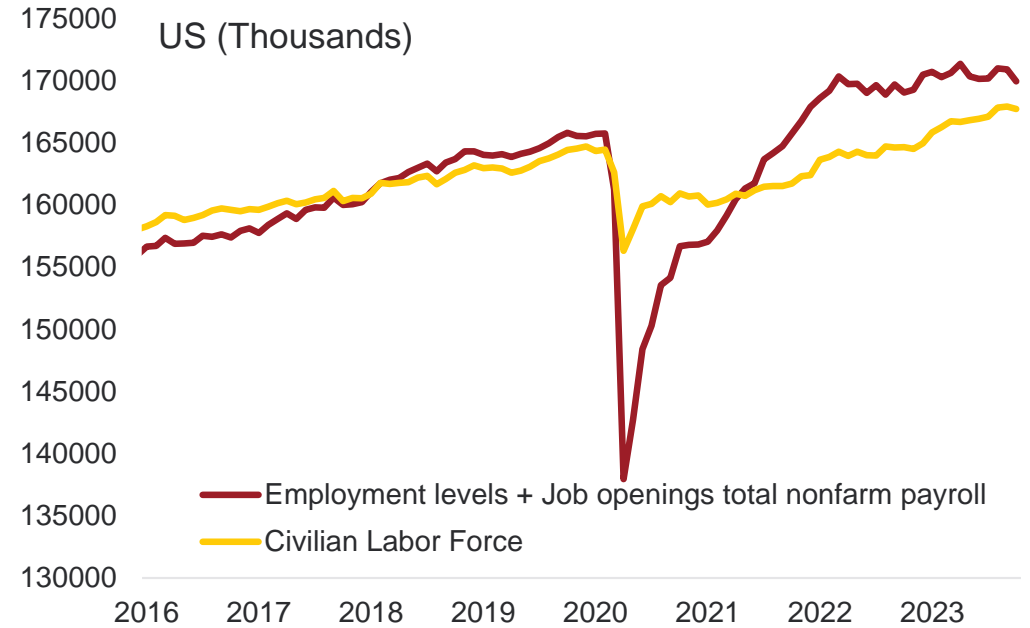
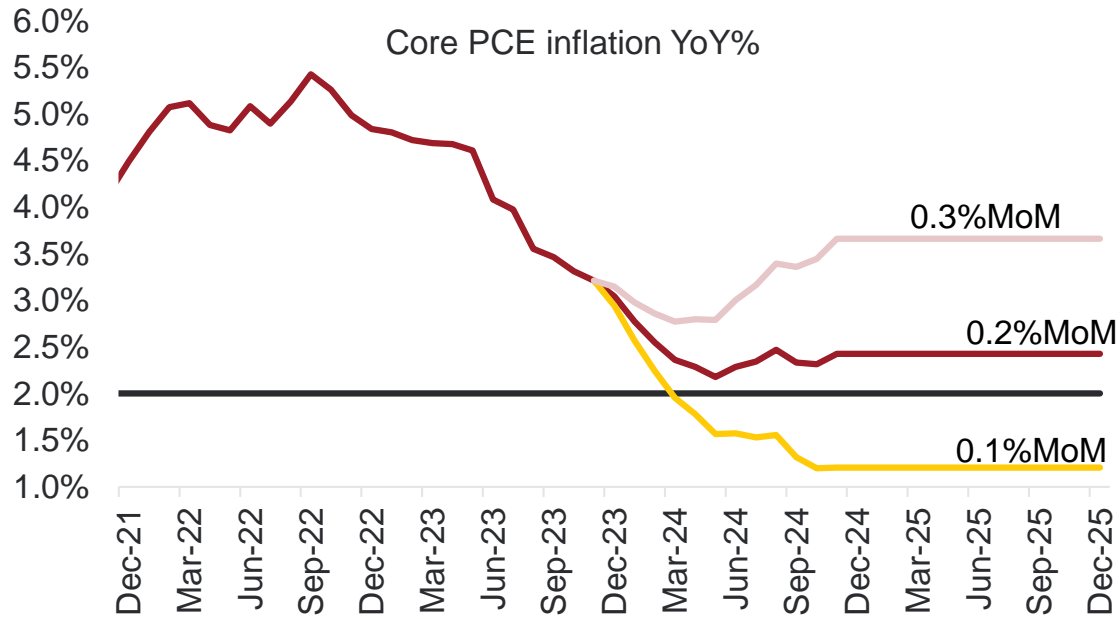
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Post Fed Rate hiking cycles, soft landing has been rare



Source: St Louis Fed, IDFC FIRST Bank Economics Research

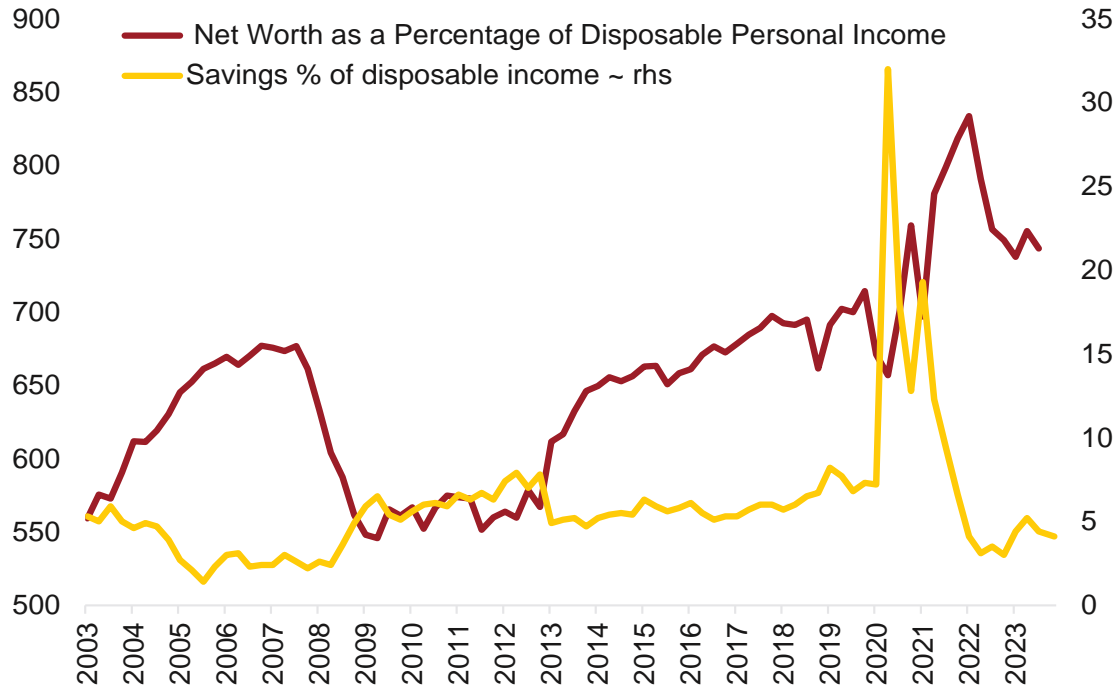
Fed: First rate cut expected in June 2024



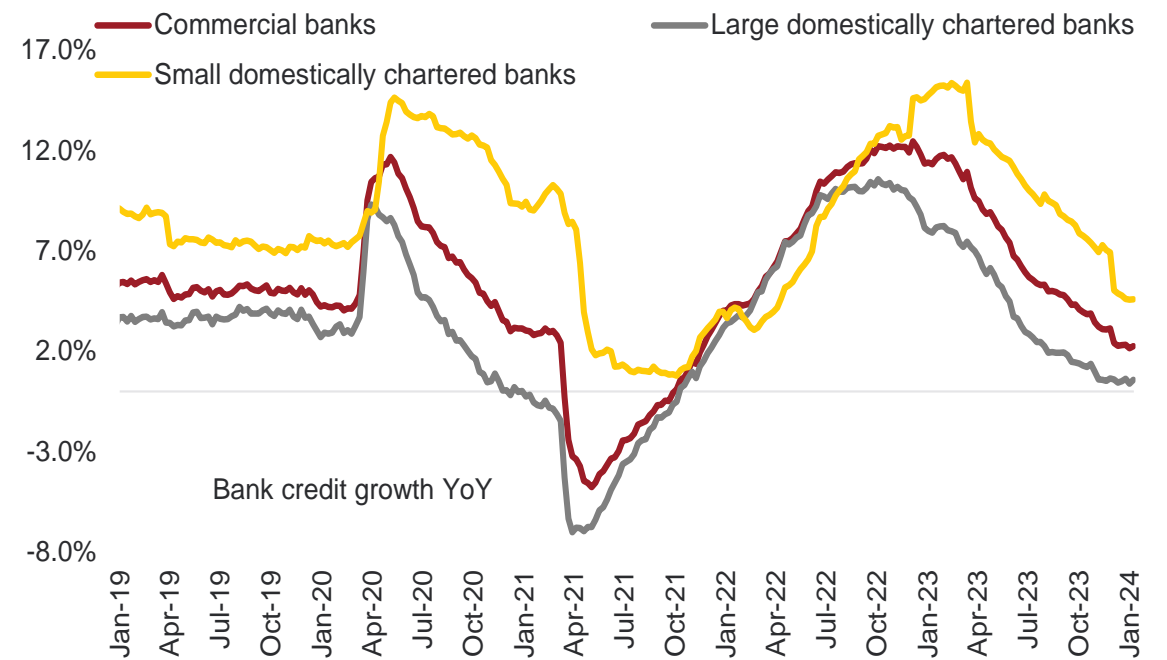
- Core PCE would need to see a MoM momentum of 0.2% or lower to get Year-on-Year towards 2%

- Labour market is moving from extreme tightness (demand > supply) to balanced

US: Growth to weaken gradually

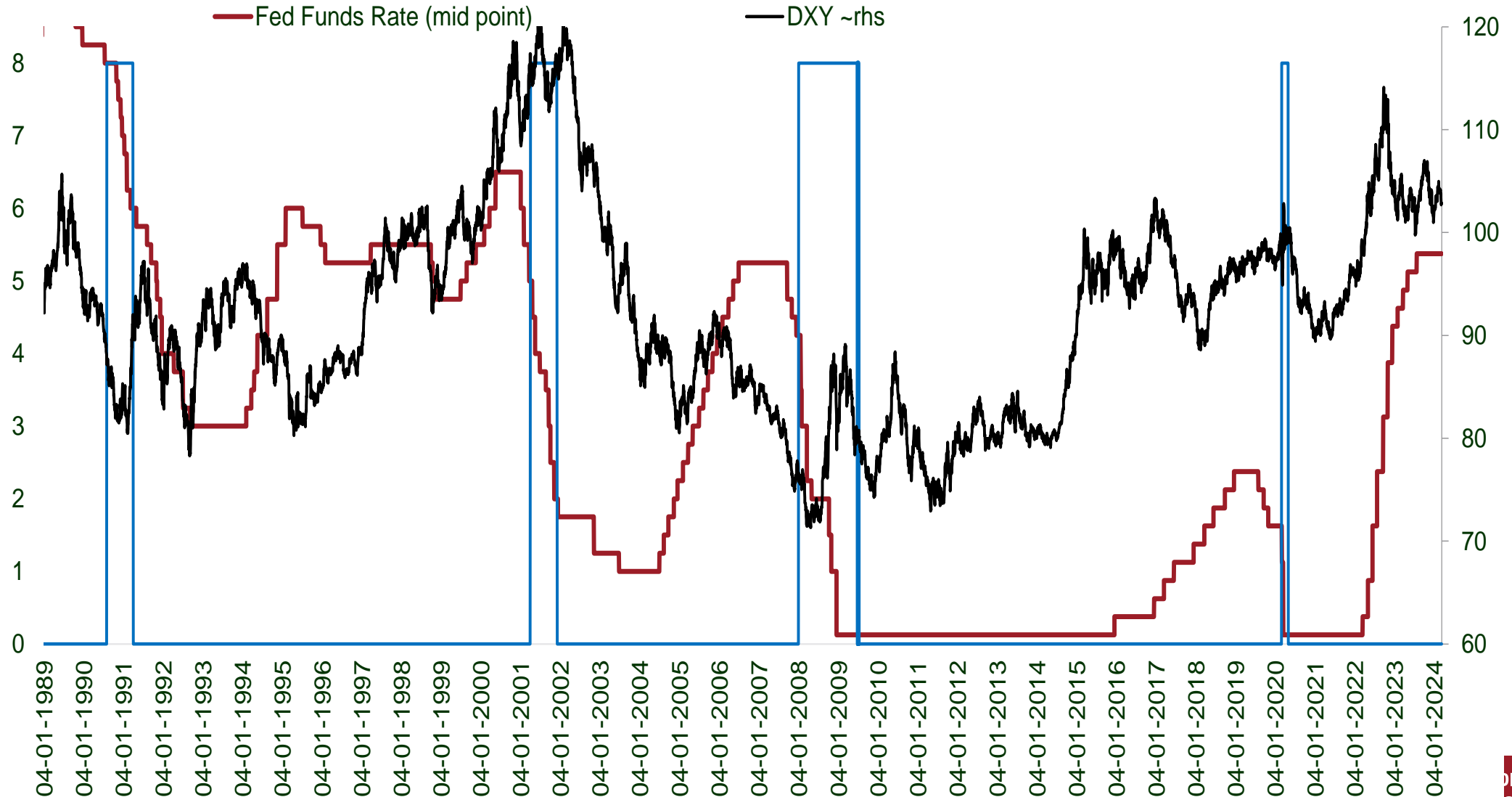


- Consumption demand supported by strong labour market and household net worth remaining higher than pre-pandemic



- Slowdown in bank credit growth to add to downward pressure on growth

US: Some dollar strength could return



Source: Bloomberg, RBI, IDFC FIRST Bank Economics Research

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India outlook



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Q3FY24 GVA growth slowdown led by industry

(YoY% change)	Q3FY23	Q4FY23	Q1FY24	Q2FY24	Q3FY24
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.2	7.6	3.5	1.6	-0.8
Industry	0.6	3.4	6.0	13.6	10.4
Mining and Quarrying	1.4	2.9	7.1	11.1	7.5
Manufacturing	-4.8	0.9	5.0	14.4	11.6
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	8.7	7.3	3.2	10.5	9.0
Construction	9.5	7.4	8.5	13.5	9.5
Services	7.2	7.2	10.7	6.0	7.0
Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communication services	9.2	7.0	9.7	4.5	6.7
Financial, Real Estate and Professional Services	7.7	9.2	12.6	6.2	7.0
Public Administration, Defence and Other Services	3.5	4.7	8.2	7.7	7.5
GVA at basic prices	4.8	6.0	8.2	7.7	6.5

$$GDP = GVA + Net\ taxes$$

$$Discrepancy = GDP - C - G - I - NX$$

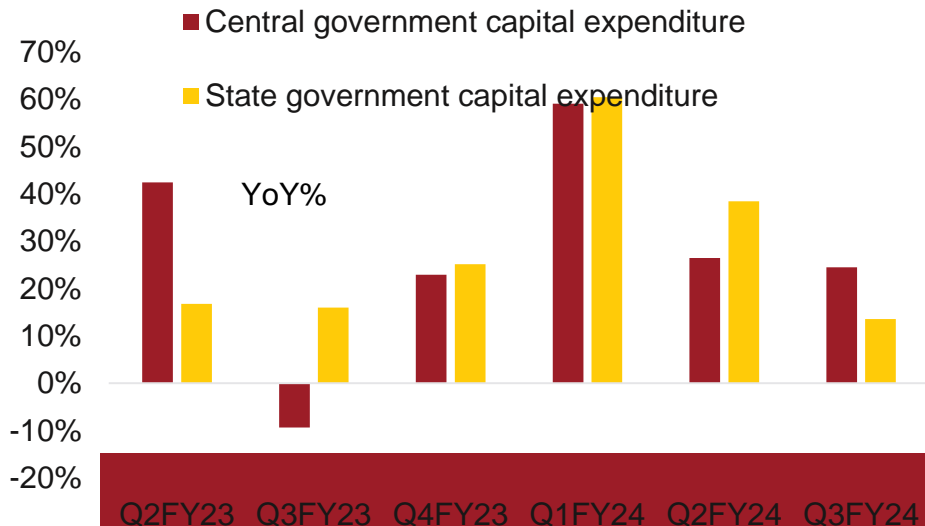
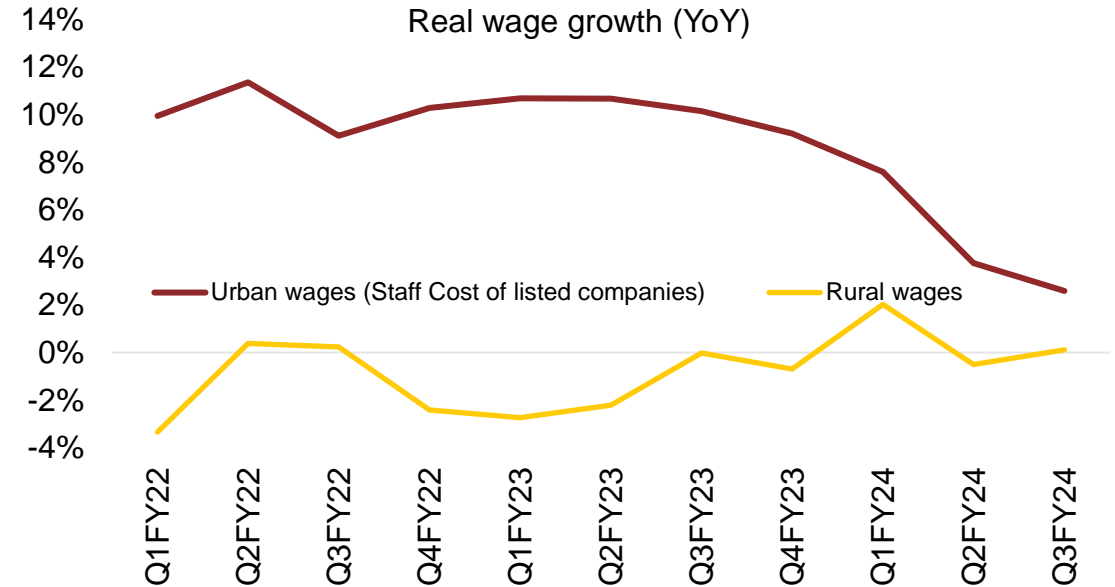
(YoY% change)	Q3FY23	Q4FY23	Q1FY24	Q2FY24	Q3FY24
Private final consumption expenditure (PFCE)	1.8	1.5	5.3	2.4	3.5
Govt final consumption expenditure (GFCE)	7.1	13.9	-0.1	13.8	-3.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	5.0	3.8	8.5	11.6	10.6
Change in Stocks (CIS)	11.5	18.2	1.6	10.7	7.9
Valuables	-38.2	-23.6	-21.2	-1.1	61.8
Exports	10.9	12.4	-6.5	5.3	3.4
Less Imports	4.1	-0.4	15.3	11.9	8.3
Discrepancies	3.9	-6.1	183.0	122.6	105.2
GDP	4.3	6.2	8.2	8.1	8.4

GDP boosted by decline in subsidy payments

Listed company performance

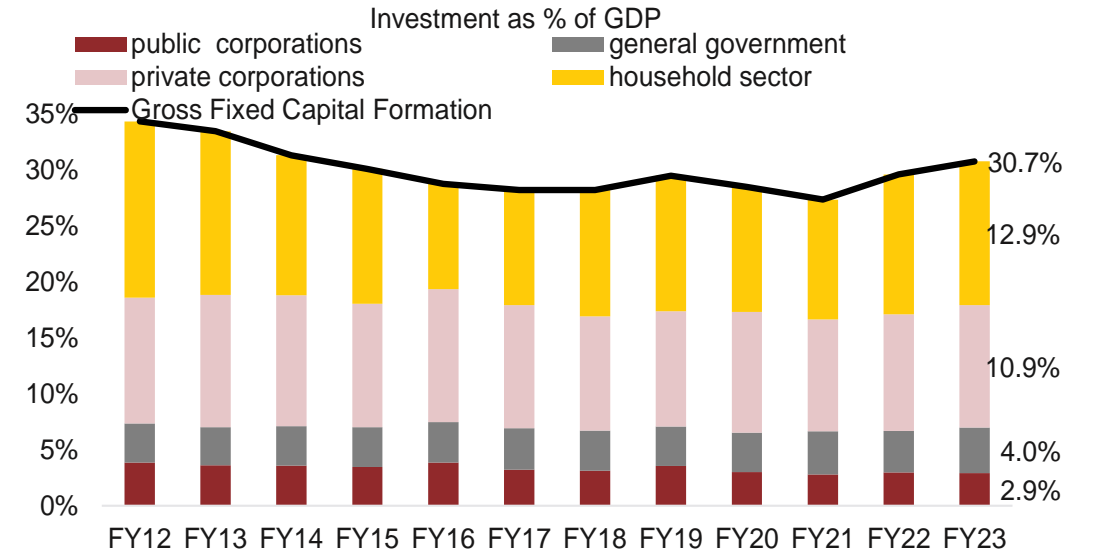
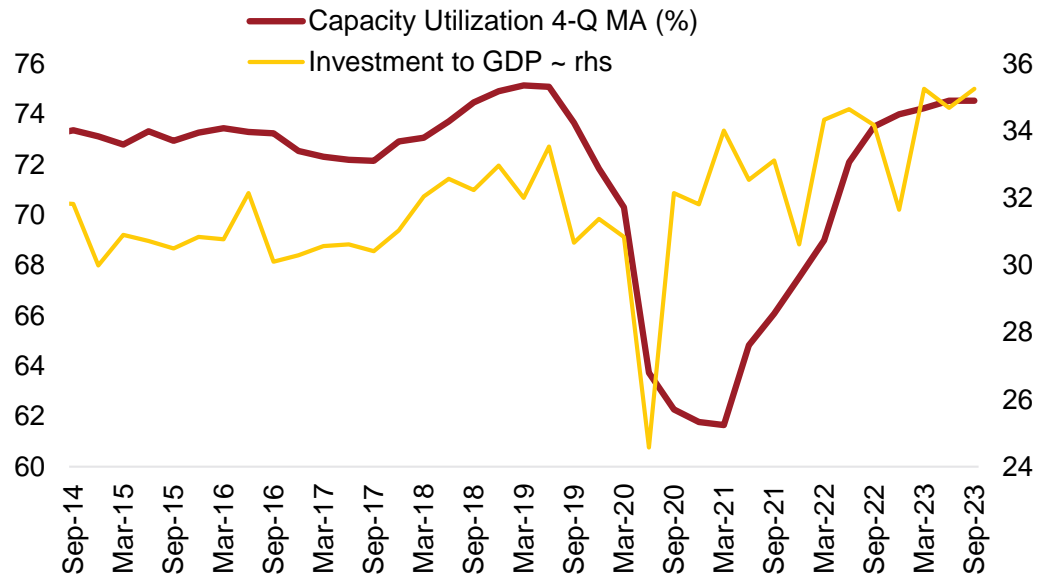
Listed Non-Government Non-Financial Companies

EBITDA (YoY)	Q3FY23	Q4FY23	Q1FY24	Q2FY24	Q3FY24
Manufacturing	-4.5	7.4	2.8	25.6	15.6
Services (Non-IT)	8.0	26.8	28.7	19.4	27.4
IT	10.2	0.1	16.4	6.7	5.9
Sales (YoY)	Q3FY23	Q4FY23	Q1FY24	Q2FY24	Q3FY24
Manufacturing	10.6	5.3	0.1	4.2	3.7
Services (Non-IT)	19.9	20.5	4.5	1.9	12.9
IT	19.4	16	10.9	5.9	3.2
Expenditure (YoY)	Q3FY23	Q4FY23	Q1FY24	Q2FY24	Q3FY24
Manufacturing	12	4.9	-3.1	1.6	4.1
Services (Non-IT)	20.3	18.6	-7.5	-1.7	11.9
IT	21.9	17.5	10.9	6.0	3.0



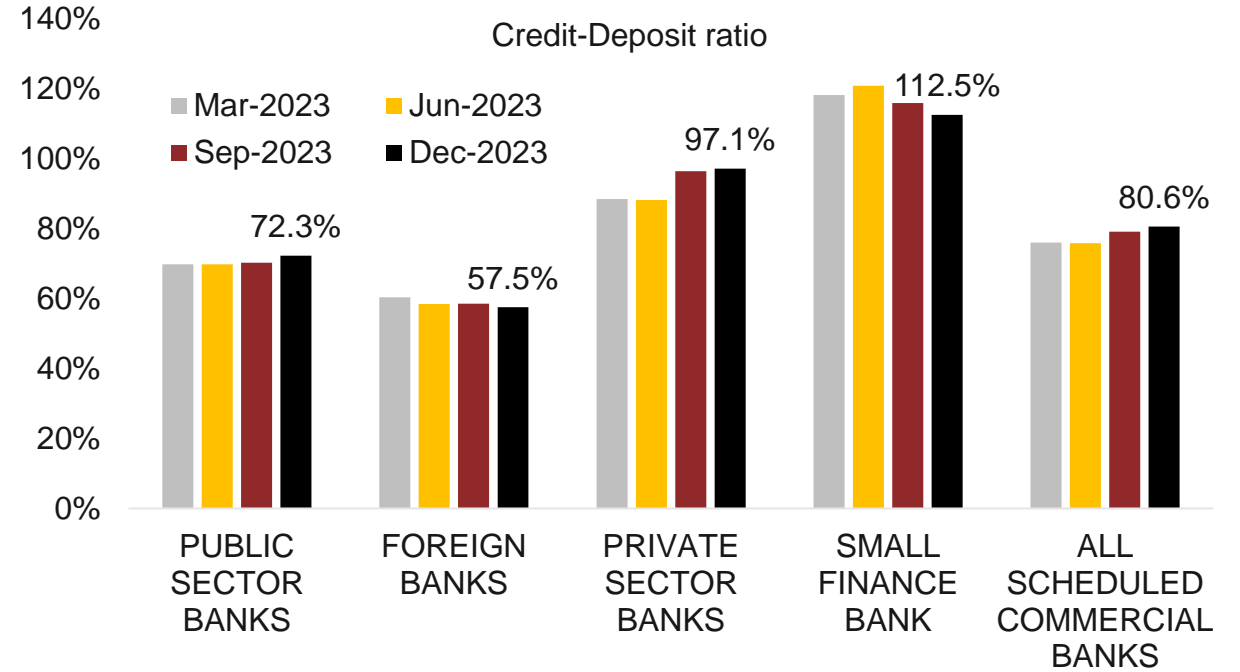
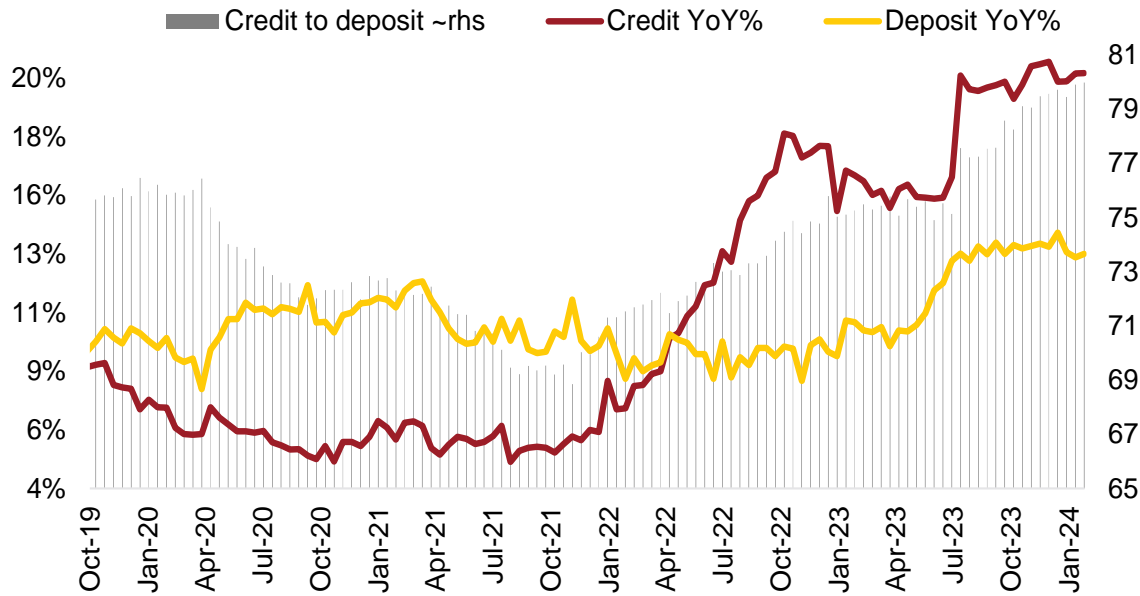
Source: Bloomberg, RBI, IDFC FIRST Bank Economics Research

Private sector capex to be key in FY25



- Pick-up in private capex will be key for growth recovery as government capex (Centre and States) is expected to moderate
- Private capex will be supported by rising capacity utilization and relatively stronger domestic demand.
- In FY24, the recovery seen in real estate (household sector investment) will need to continue into FY25

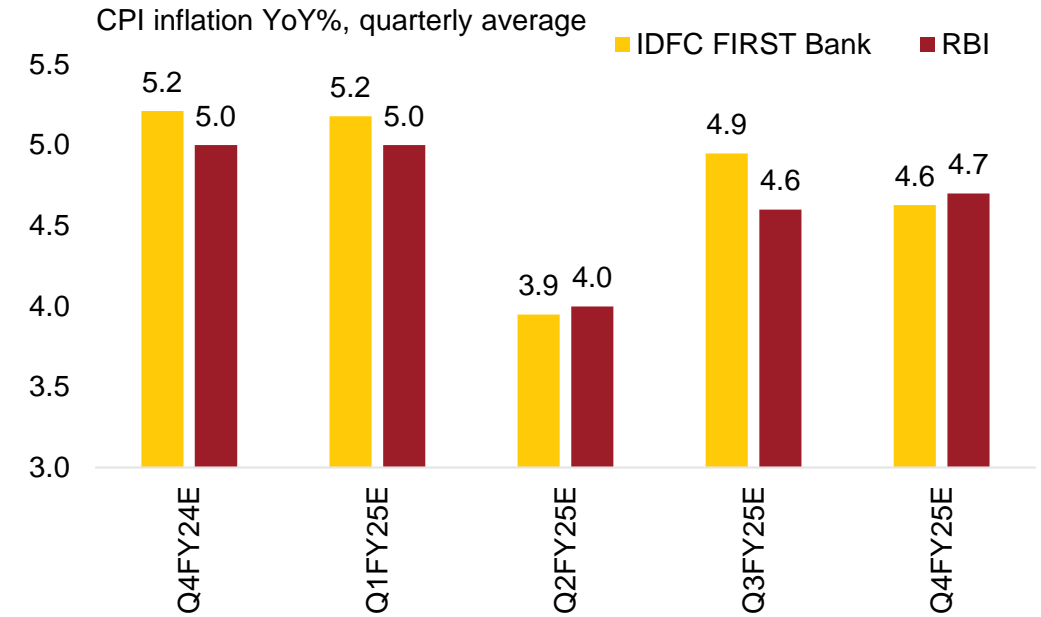
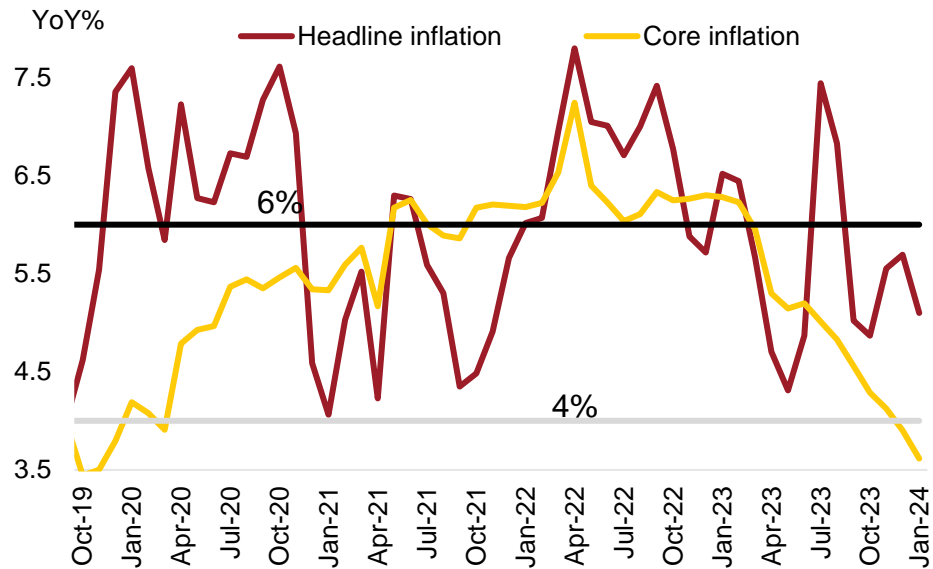
Bank credit growth remains strong at 20%



- Credit deposit ratio higher than pre-pandemic levels at 80% as of Feb 2024 v/s 76.5% pre-Covid-19

FY25 CPI inflation expected at 4.5% v/s 5.4% in FY24

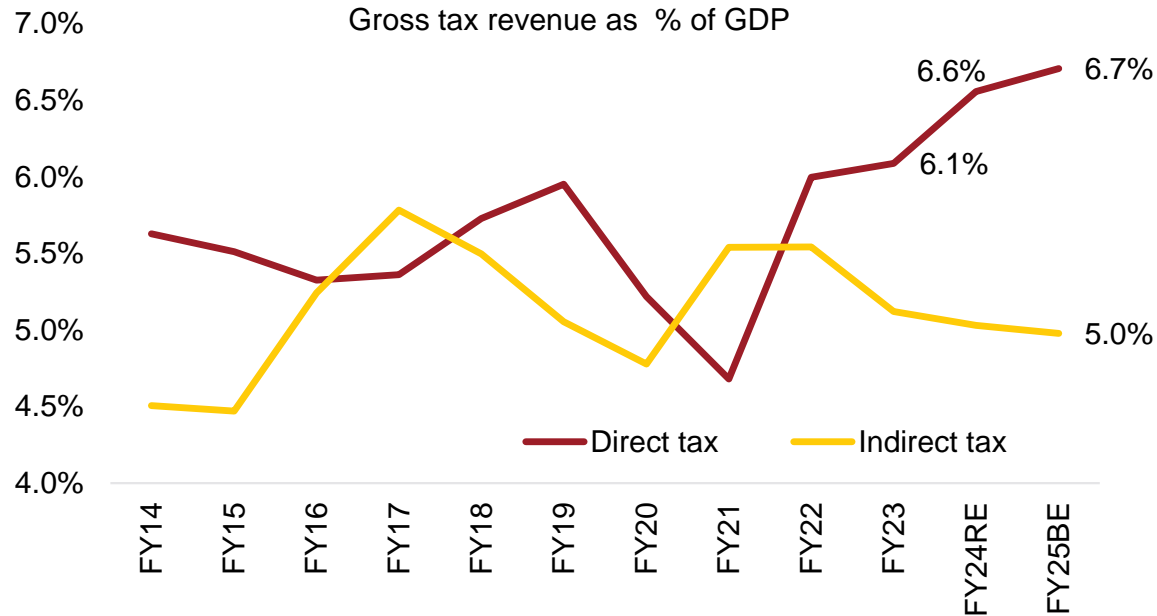
RBI rate cut cycle to start from June / August 2024



- FY25 inflation expected to average at 5.4%, assuming normal monsoon and Crude oil prices remaining moderate
- Core CPI inflation has shown broad-based moderation, spread across goods and services
- RBI likely to lag the Fed in terms of timing and quantum of rate cuts

FY25 Union Budget – fiscal consolidation while remaining growth supportive

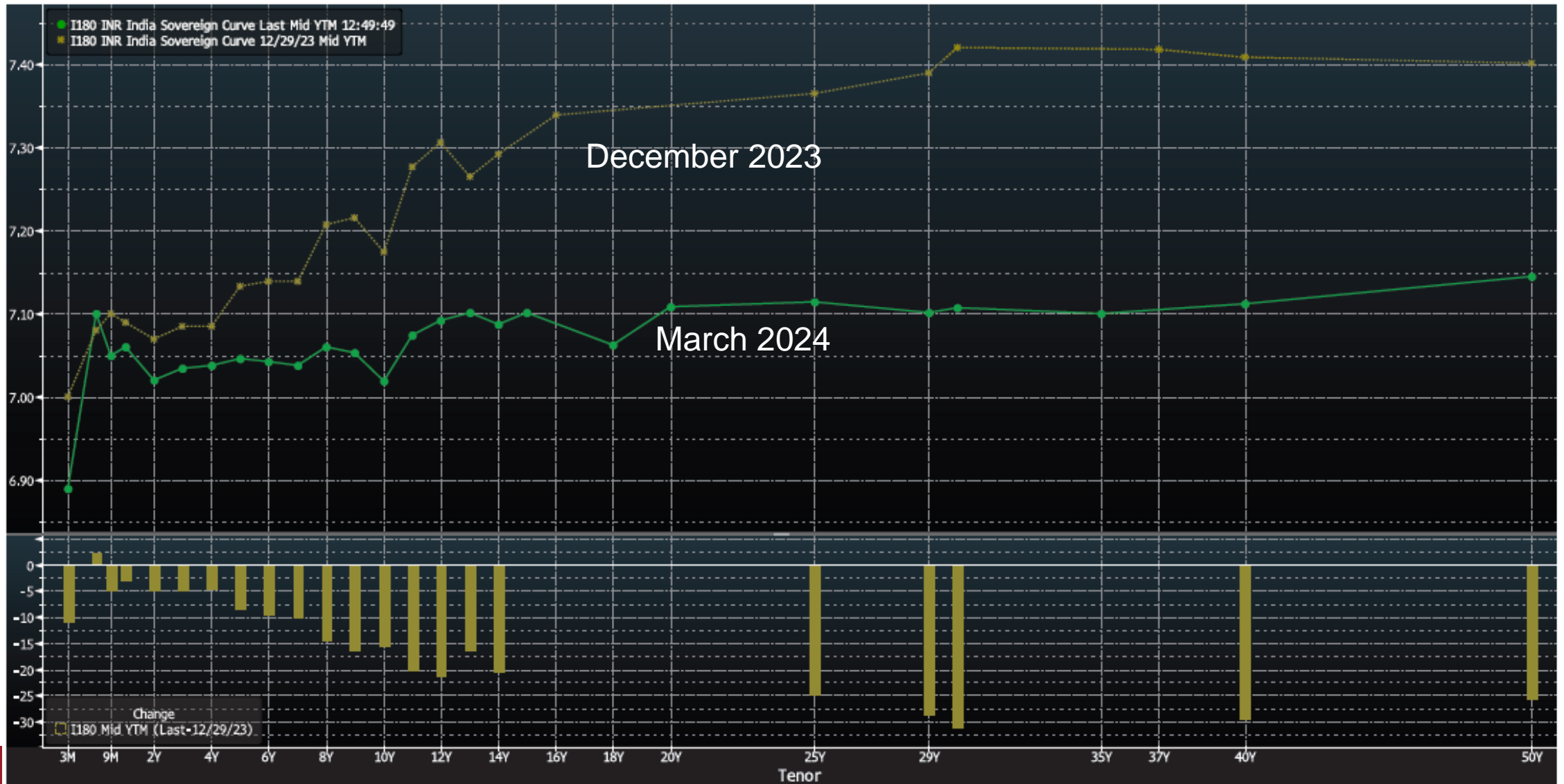
Fiscal consolidation led by moderation in revenue expenditure



	capital expenditure as % of GDP						
	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24RE	FY25BE
Roads	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Railways	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%
Defence	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Transfers to states	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Telecom	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Housing and Urban Affairs							
Total capital expenditure	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%	2.5%	2.7%	3.2%	3.4%

- The improvement in tax buoyancy in FY24 led by direct tax collections. In FY25 gross tax revenues as % of GDP estimated to rise to 11.7% from 11.6%
- Fiscal consolidation in FY25 led by revenue expenditure moderation - subsidies, transfers to states and pensions
- Growth supportive with capital expenditure as % of GDP rising to 3.4% in FY25 v/s 3.2% in FY24

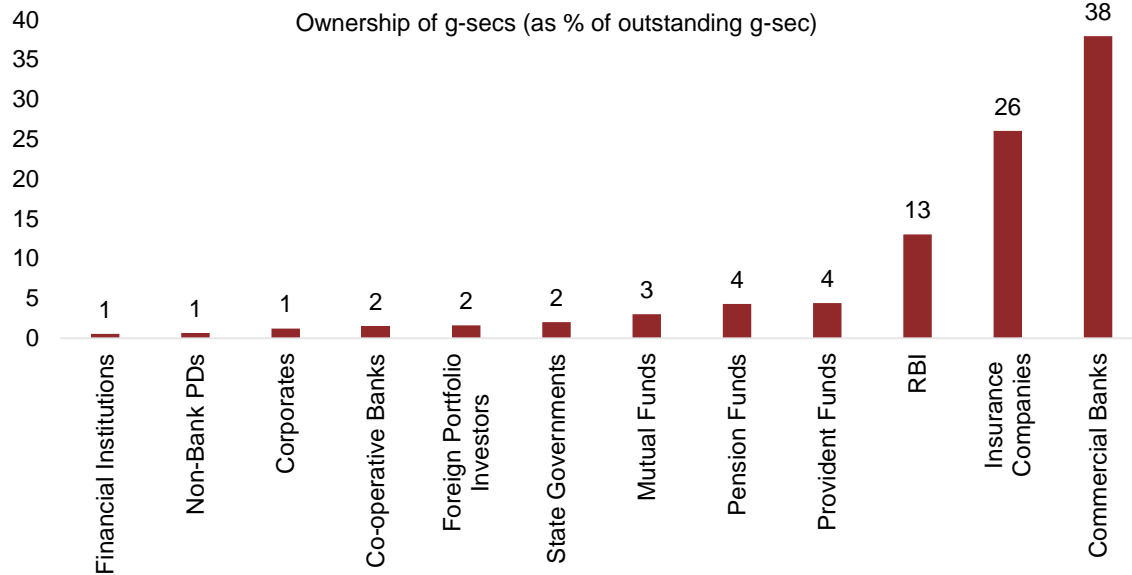
10-yr G-sec yield to reduce to 6.8%



Source: Bloomberg, RBI, IDFC FIRST Bank Economics Research

10-yr G-sec yield to reduce to 6.8%

G-sec demand supply to be supportive in FY25



INR bn	As a % of total household Financial asset								
	Financial Assets	Bank Deposits	Other Financial Institutions	Life Insurance Funds	Currency	Mutual funds	Public Provident Fund (PPF)	Pension Funds	Small Savings (excluding PPF)
FY21 Q4	100%	47.6%	0.8%	20.6%	11.4%	7.6%	3.2%	2.5%	6.0%
FY22 Q4	100%	45.9%	0.8%	20.8%	11.3%	8.5%	3.3%	2.9%	6.2%
FY23 Q4	100%	45.2%	0.8%	21.5%	11.1%	8.4%	3.3%	3.2%	6.4%

Demand –Supply: Remains favourable for g-sec

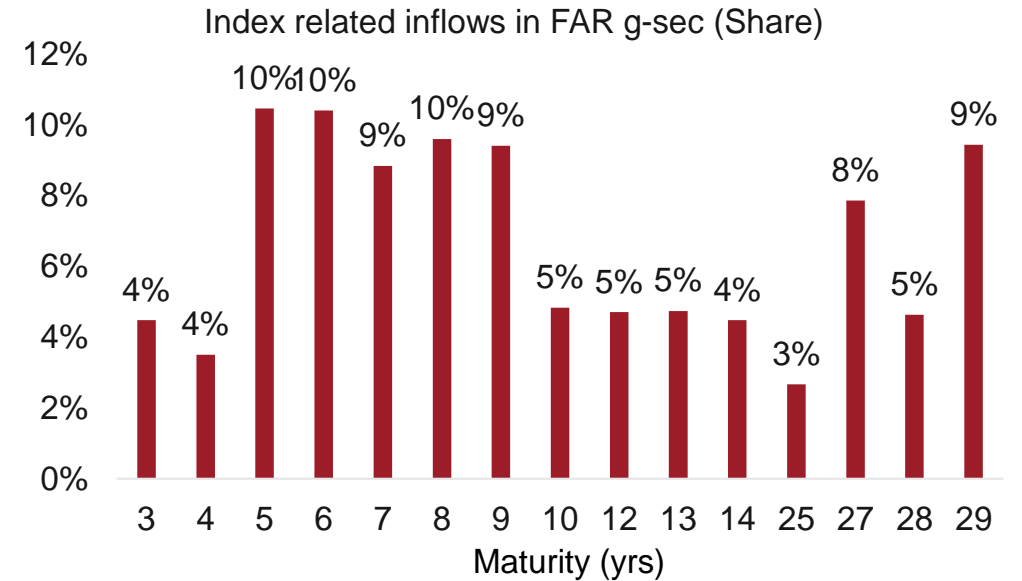
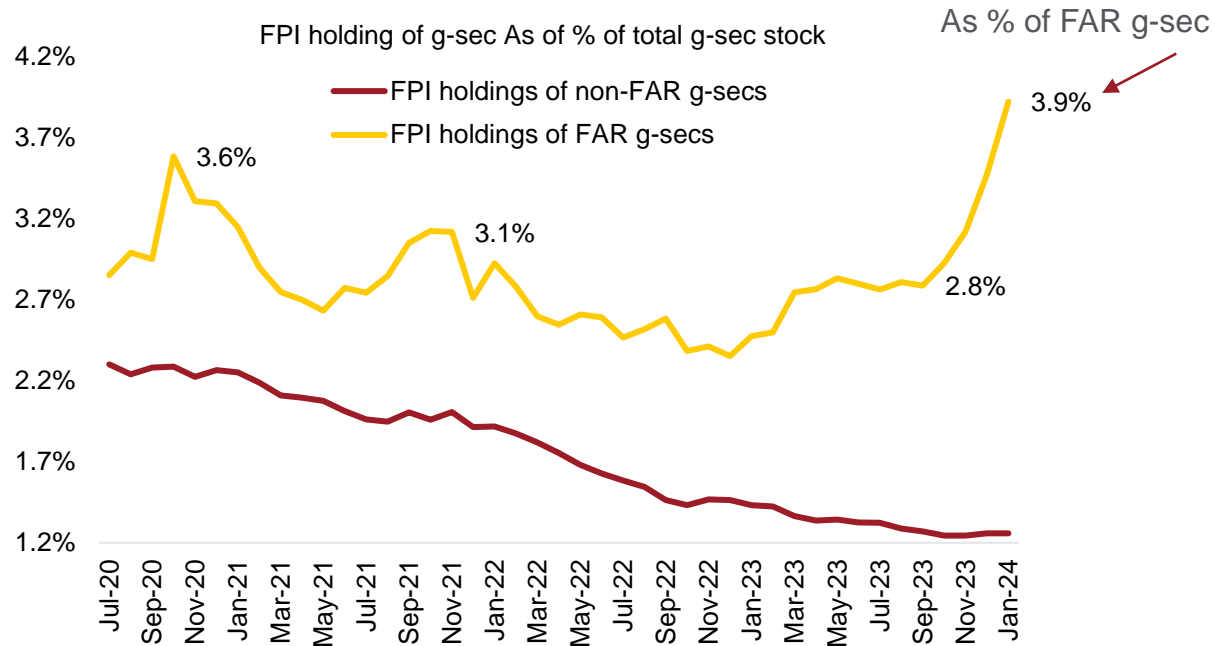
- Net g-sec supply of INR10.5tn in FY25 lower than expected
- Demand for g-secs will be supported by FPI (index inclusion), investor demand (Insurance, PFs and Pensions) as formal sector widens

Reduction in g-sec yields in FY25 driven by:

- Favourable demand and supply dynamics for g-sec
- RBI rate cuts- 50bps reduction rate cut. Additionally overnight rates are expected to move towards repo rate
- Moderation in CPI inflation to 4.5% in FY25

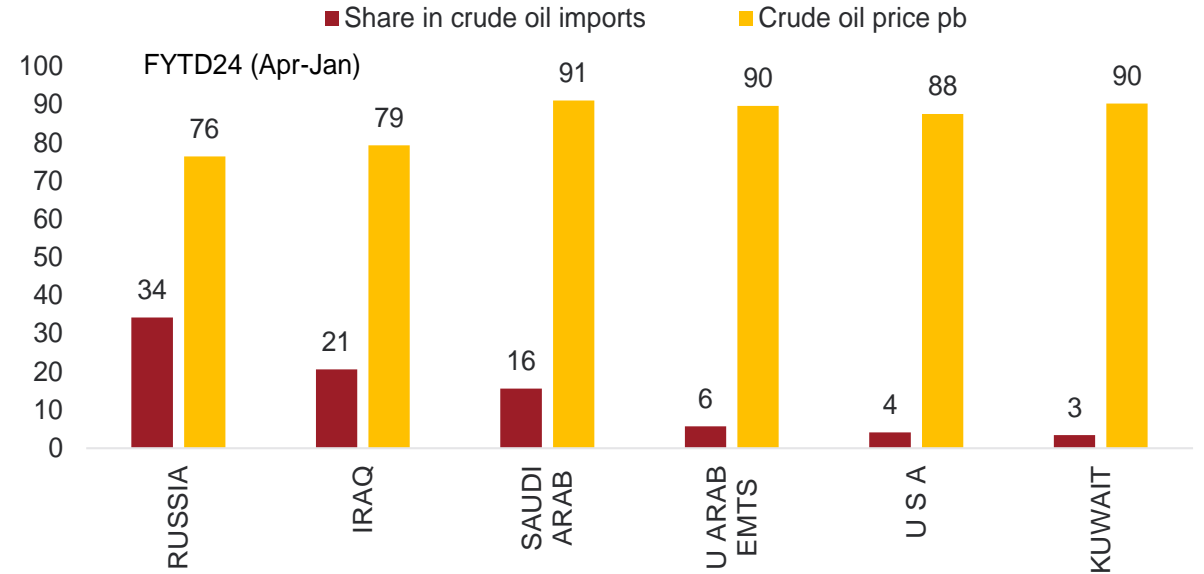
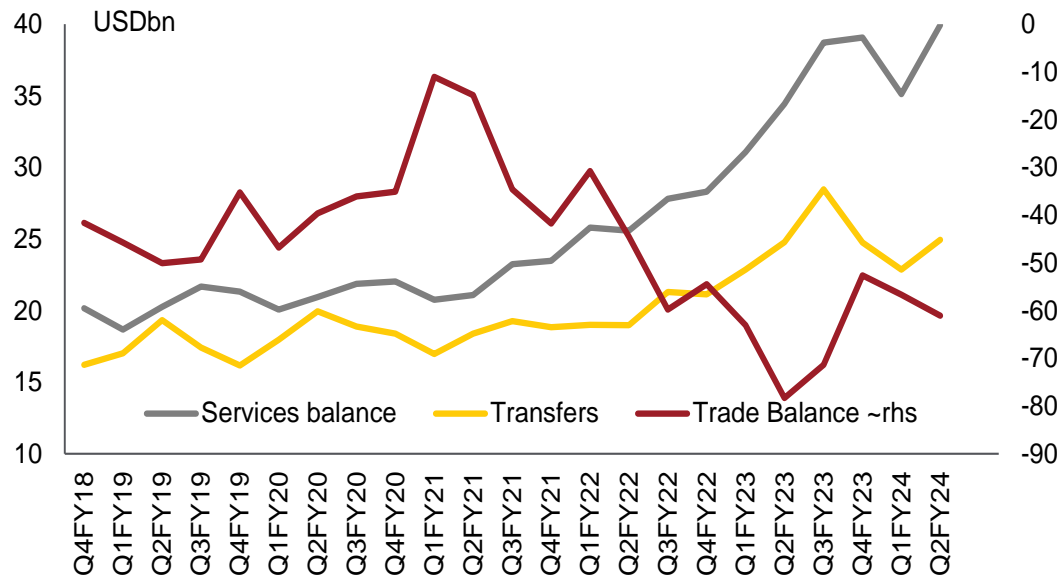
10-yr G-sec yield to reduce to 6.8%

Led by inflows from India's inclusion into JP Morgan Bond index



- The JP Morgan EM Bond Index inclusion which will start from June / July 2024 onwards, which could result in inflows of US\$30bn into FAR g-secs, spread-over a 10-month period
- FPI holdings of outstanding g-sec (FAR + Non-FAR) could rise to 3.8% by FY25 v/s 2.2% in January 2024.
- Around 61% of the index related inflows will be in the 10-yr and below segment
- RBI is expected to absorb the bond index related inflows (addition to FX reserves).

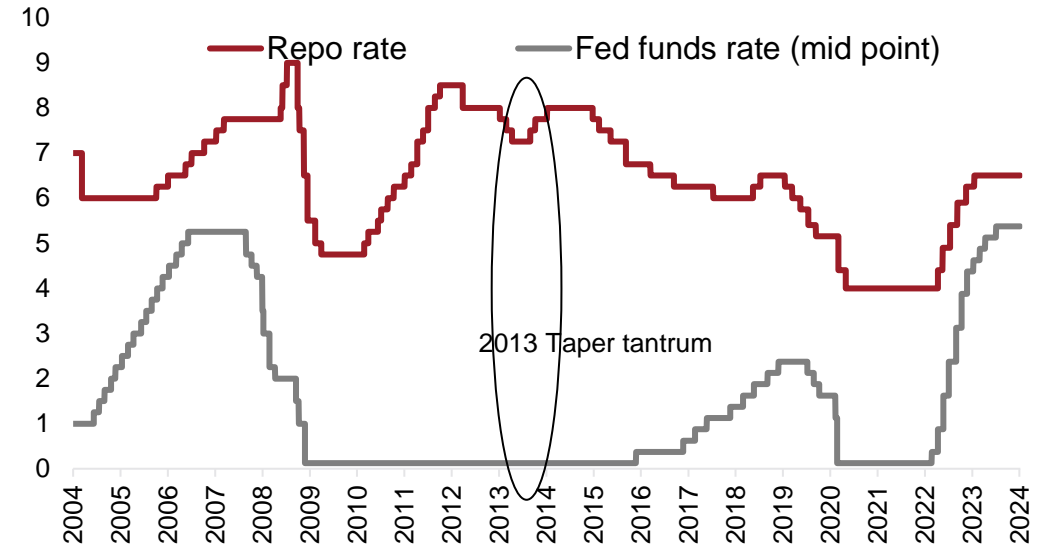
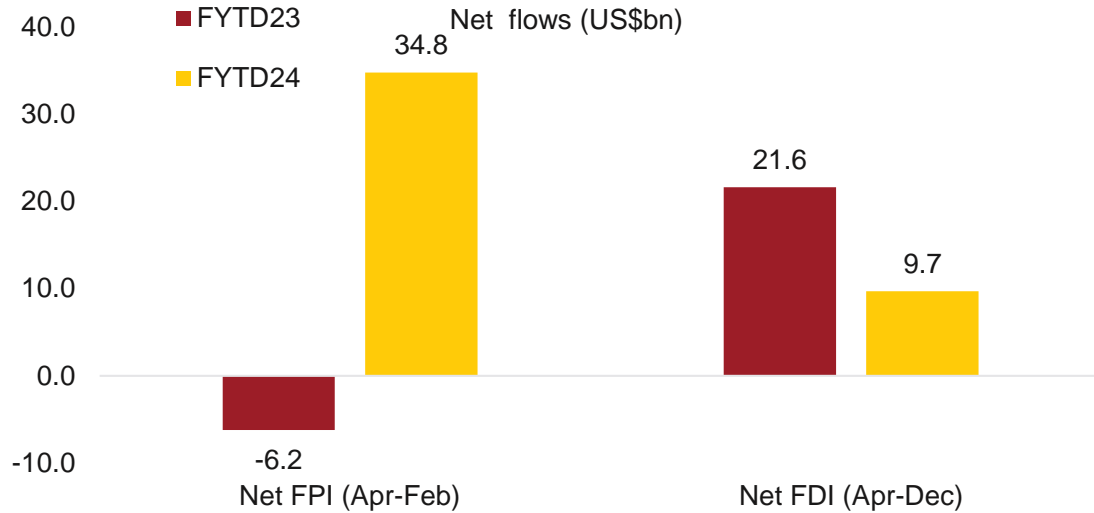
FY24 CAD estimated at 1.0% of GDP



Reduction in CAD led by:

- Decline in trade deficit with decline in global commodity prices
- Invisible surplus (services and transfers) has been stronger than expected, reflecting strength of US growth

FY25 USDINR trading range 83.00-81.50

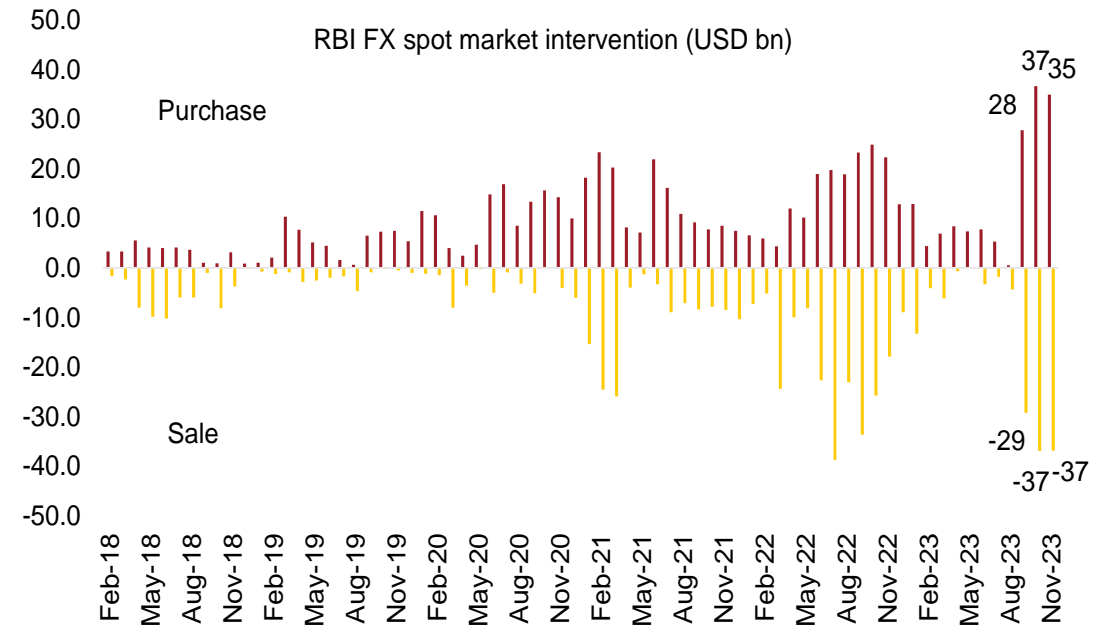
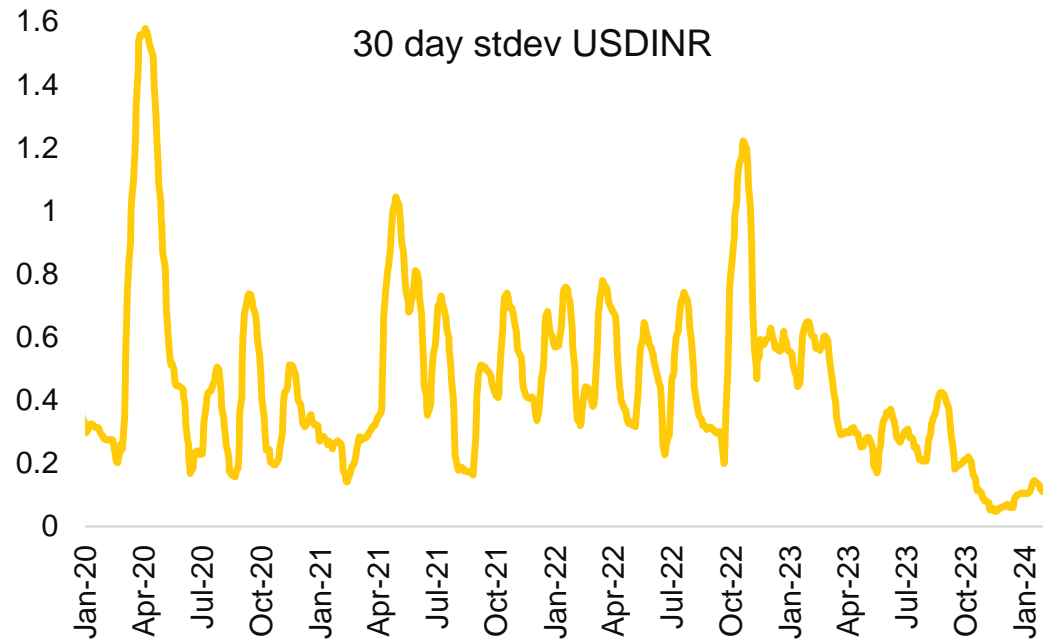


INR appreciation led by

- FY25 is expected to be a strong year for capital inflows. FPI and FDI inflows are expected to be on the stronger side – supported by relatively stable macros and India’s inclusion into bond index. ECB inflows are likely to pick-up with Fed expected to cut policy rates

RBI FX intervention to limit USDINR volatility. Bond index related FPI inflows likely to be absorbed by RBI.

RBI intervention focused on limiting USDINR volatility



- RBI intervention has been on both sides to limit USDINR volatility
- RBI forward book has turned net dollar long in December 2023 from net dollar short position in November, led by reduction in net-dollar shorts in the up to 1 month bucket

We would love to hear from you. For any further queries and feedback please drop us a mail at Nodaldesk@idfcfirstbank.com

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Annex: FY25 fiscal deficit target at 5.1% of GDP

Focus on fiscal consolidation and remaining growth supportive

	Rs bn				% GDP			
	FY23	FY24BE	FY24RE	FY25BE	FY23	FY24BE	FY24RE	FY25BE
Revenue Receipts	23832	26323	26997	30013	8.7%	8.7%	9.1%	9.2%
Gross tax revenue	30542	33609	34372.1	38308.0	11.2%	11.1%	11.6%	11.7%
Corporate tax	8258.3	9226.8	9226.8	10428.3	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%
Income tax	8332.3	9005.8	10223.3	11560.0	3.1%	3.0%	3.4%	3.5%
CGST	7185.2	8118.0	8116.0	9176.5	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
IGST	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Compensation cess	1258.6	1450.0	1450.0	1500.0	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Customs	2133.7	2331.0	2186.8	2313.1	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Excise	3190.0	3390.0	3036.0	3187.8	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Tax Revenue (Net)	20978	23306	23239	26016	7.7%	7.7%	7.8%	7.9%
Non-Tax Revenue	2854	3017	3758	3997	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%
--Dividends from PSE	600	430	500	480	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
--Dividend RBI & PSB	400	480	1044	1020	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Non-Debt Capital Receipts	722	840	560	790	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
-Recovery of Loans	259	230	260	290	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
-Disinvestment + others	460	610	300	500	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Total Receipts(1+4)	24554	27163	27557	30803	9.0%	9.0%	9.3%	9.4%
Revenue Expenditure	34531	35021	35402	36547	12.7%	11.6%	11.9%	11.2%
-Interest Payments	9285	10800	10554	11904	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
-Subsidy	5779	4031	4405	4097	2.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%
--Food subsidy	2728	1974	2123	2053	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
--Fertilizer subsidy	2513	1751	1889	1640	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Capital Expenditure	7400	10010	9502	11111	2.7%	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%
Total Expenditure (8+10)	41932	45031	44905	47658	15.4%	14.9%	15.1%	14.5%
Fiscal Deficit (12-7)	17377	17868	17348	16855	6.4%	5.9%	5.8%	5.1%
Nominal GDP	272407	301751	296577	327718				
Nominal GDP - growth	16.1%	10.8%	8.9%	10.5%				

- FY25 Nominal GDP growth estimate lower than expected at 10.5%
- RBI dividend estimate at INR800bn similar to last year
- Normalization in subsidy expenditure in FY25
- Downside risk to FY24 disinvestment target

Annex: FY25 CAD at 1.3% of GDP

USD bn	FY23	FY24E	FY25E
A. CURRENT ACCOUNT (I+II)	-67.1	-35.1	-52.0
AS % of GDP	-2.0	-1.0	-1.3
I. MERCHANDISE	-265.3	-246.6	-252.6
Total exports	456.1	438.4	416.6
Total imports	721.4	685.0	669.3
II. INVISIBLES (a+b+c)	198.2	211.5	200.6
a) Services	143.3	162.7	158.8
b) Transfers	100.9	98.6	93.6
c) Income	-45.9	-49.8	-51.8
B Total Capital Account	58.9	90.7	104.6
a) Foreign Direct Investment	28.0	21.5	30.0
b) Portfolio Investment	-5.2	36.5	44.6
2.Loans	8.3	7.6	20.0
3. Banking Capital	21.0	24.3	10.0
D. Overall Balance	-9.1	55.8	52.6

FY25 CAD to remain moderate

- FY25 crude oil prices average US\$85pb
- Rise in trade deficit reflects further external demand weakness

	10% increase in crude oil prices
CPI inflation	0.3%
CAD as % of GDP	0.2%



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