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# #THE **BIG** PERSPECTIVE

— Tailored exclusively for NRIs —

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## India macro

- Inflation
- India growth
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## Markets

- G-sec
- USDINR

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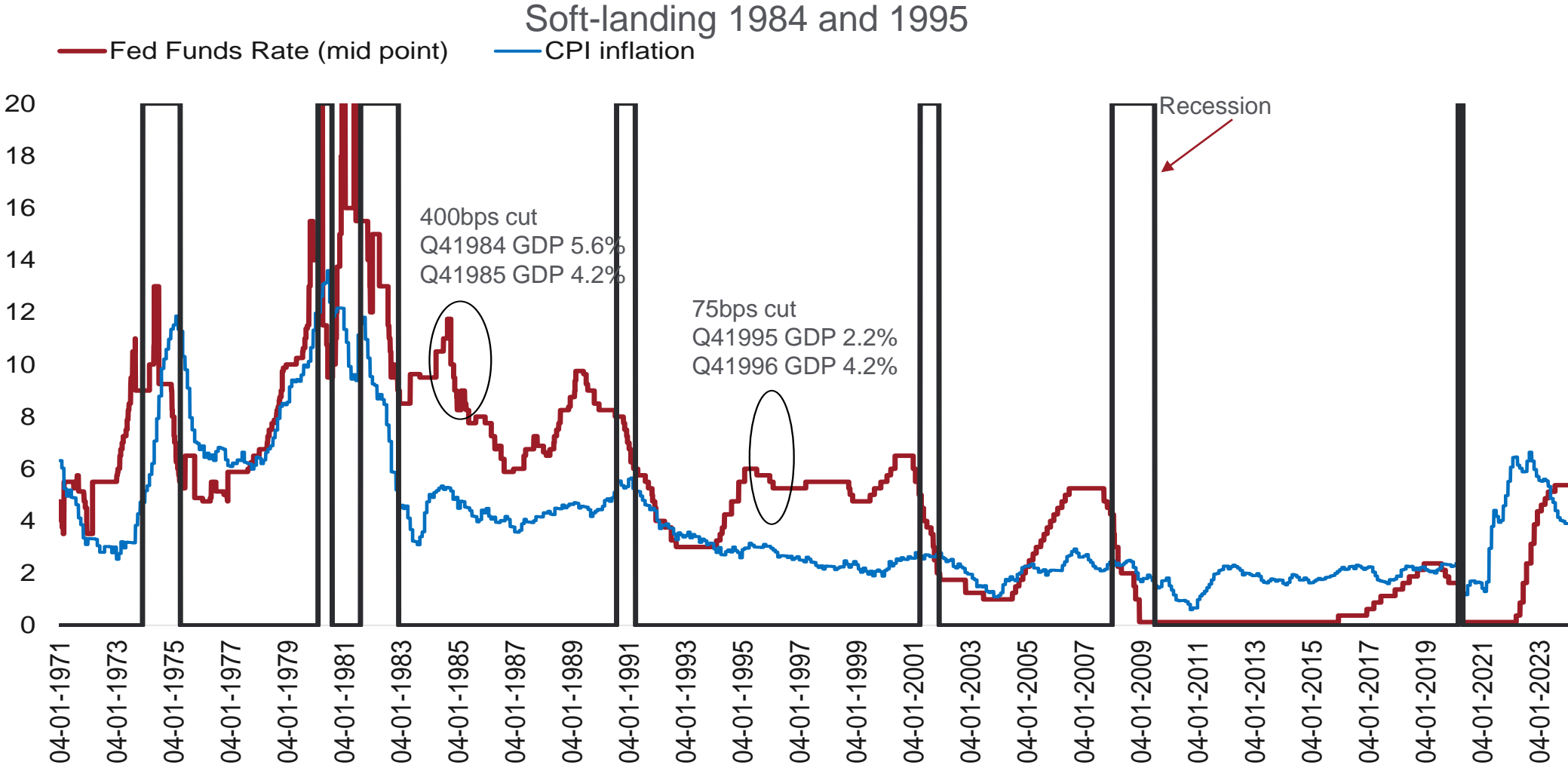
# Global outlook

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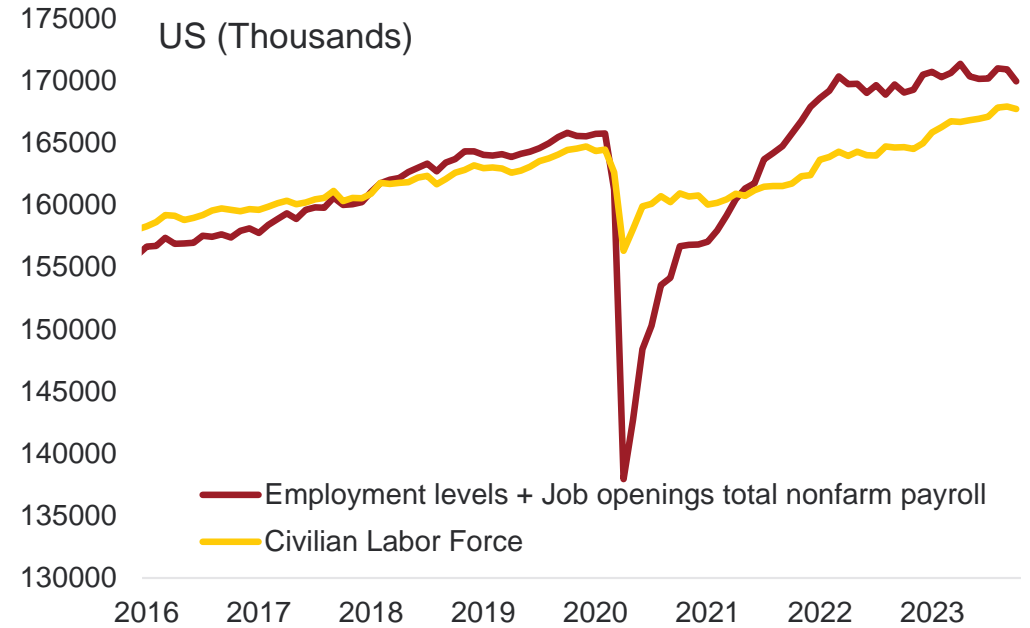
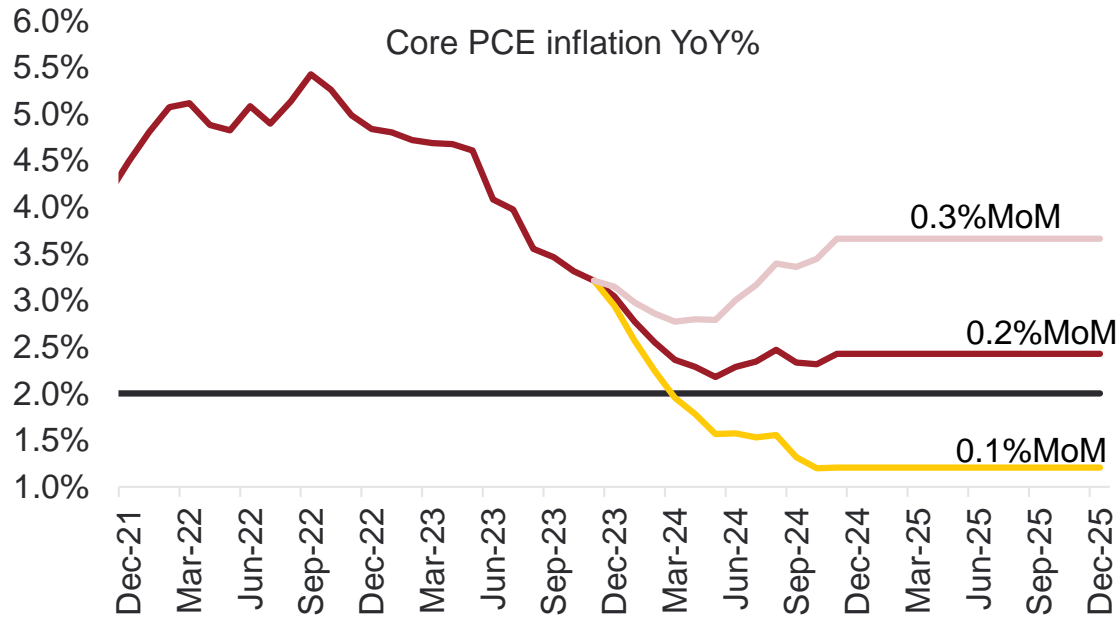
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# Post Fed Rate hiking cycles, soft landing has been rare



Source: St Louis Fed, IDFC FIRST Bank Economics Research

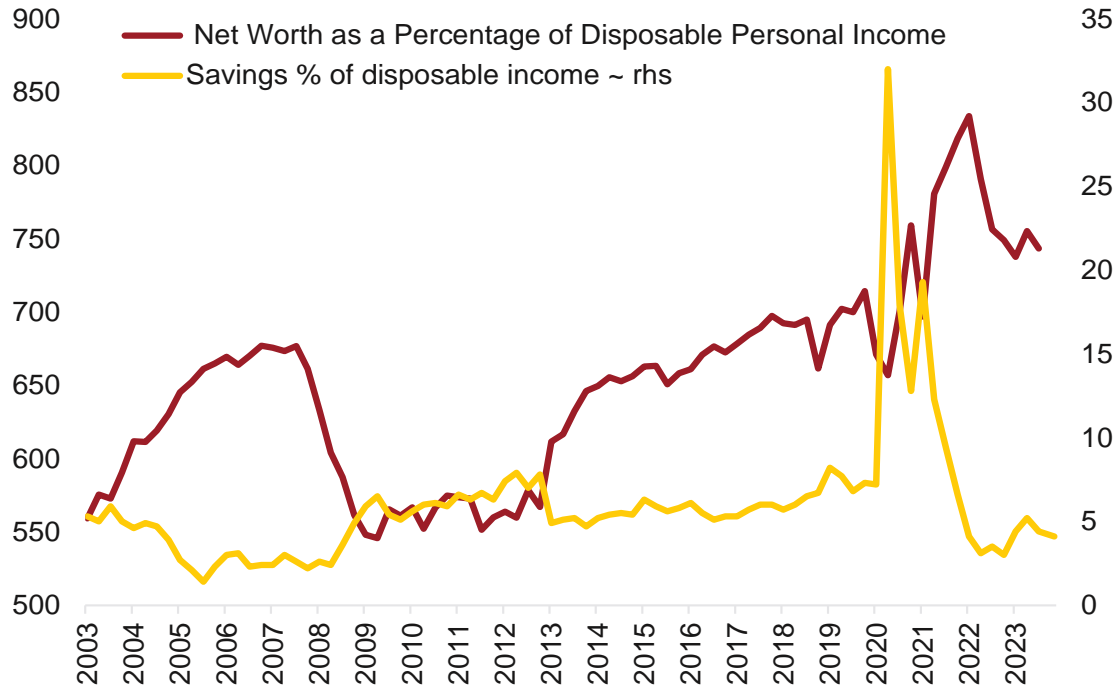
# Fed: First rate cut expected in June 2024



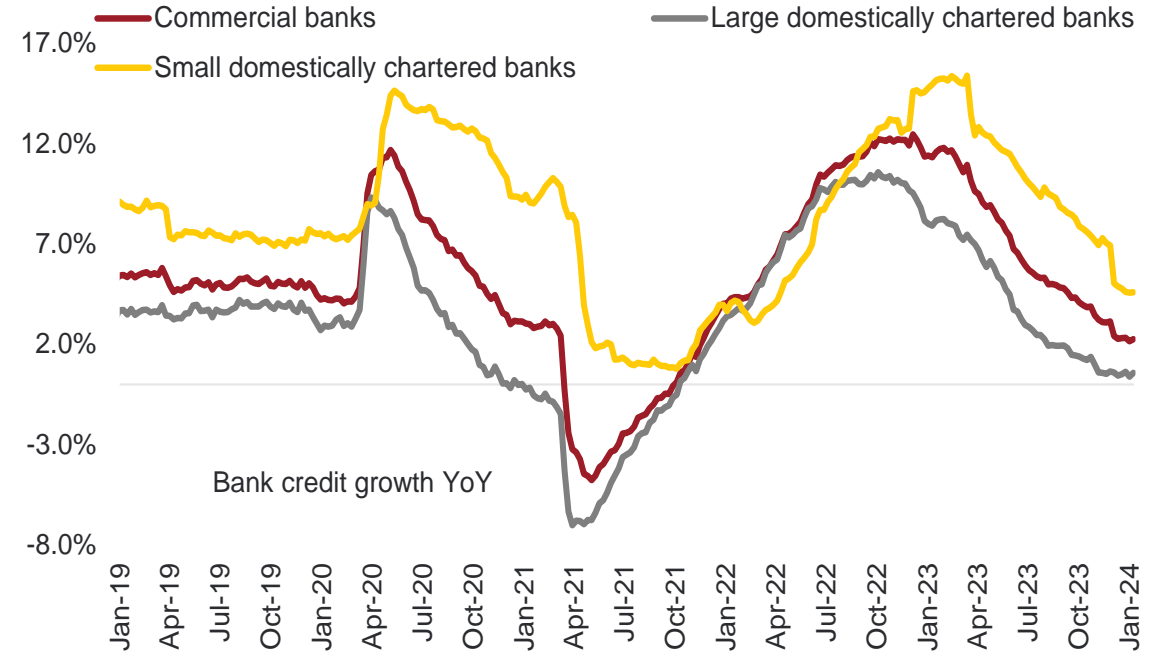
- Core PCE would need to see a MoM momentum of 0.2% or lower to get Year-on-Year towards 2%

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

# US: Growth to weaken gradually

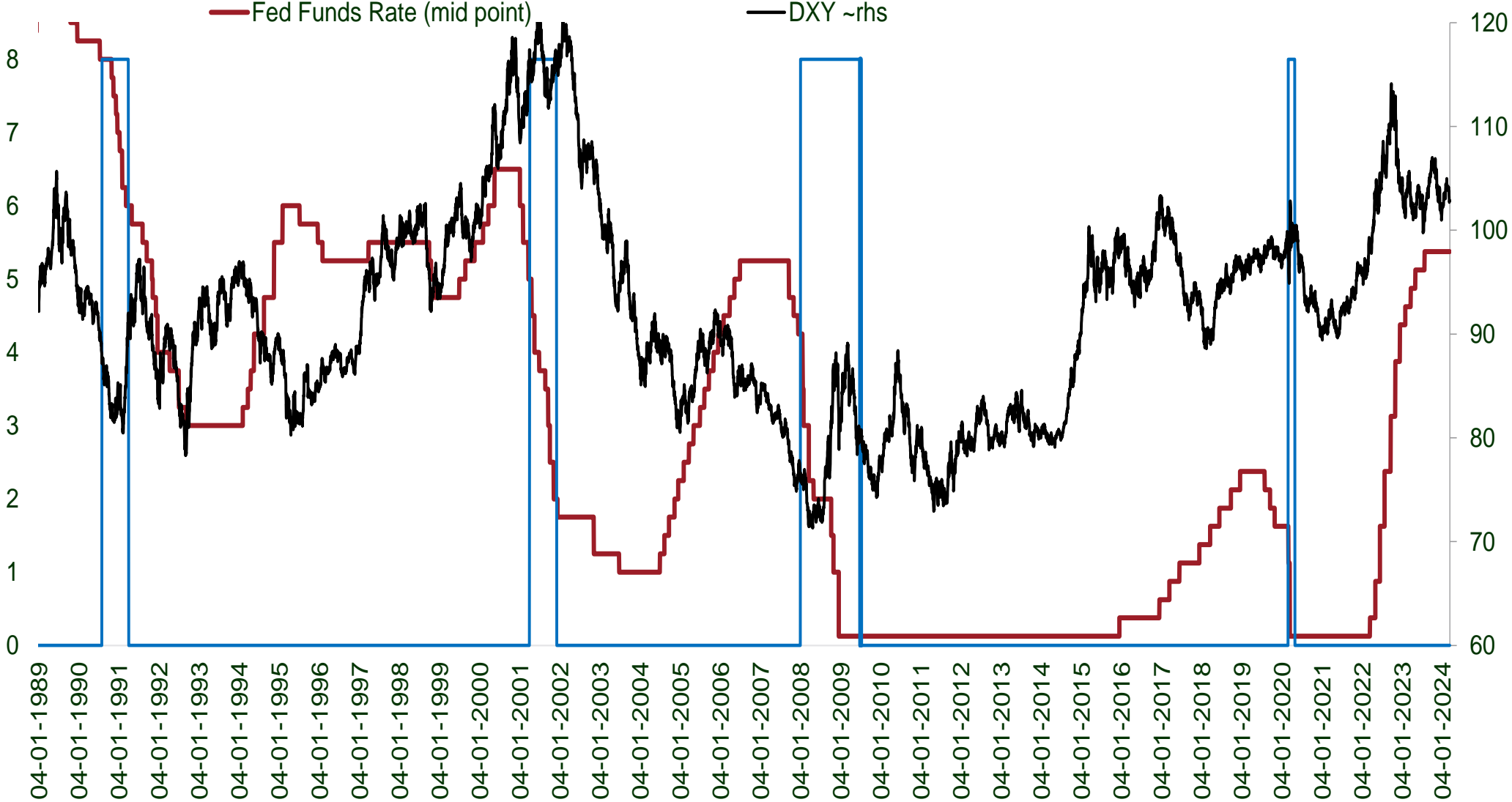


- Consumption demand supported by strong labour market and household net worth remaining higher than pre-pandemic



- 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
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	5.2	7.6	3.5	1.6	-0.8
<b>Industry</b>	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
<b>Services</b>	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
<b>GVA at basic prices</b>	4.8	6.0	8.2	7.7	6.5

$$GDP = GVA + Net\ taxes$$

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

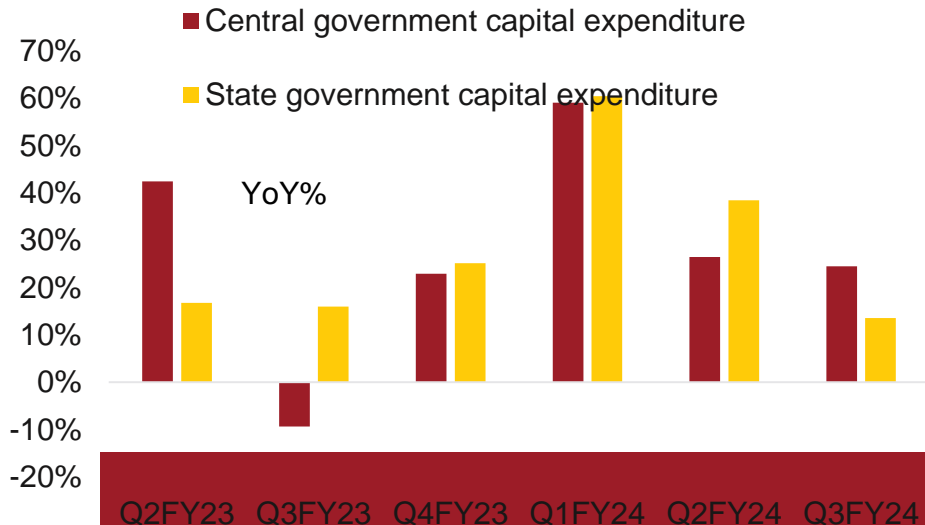
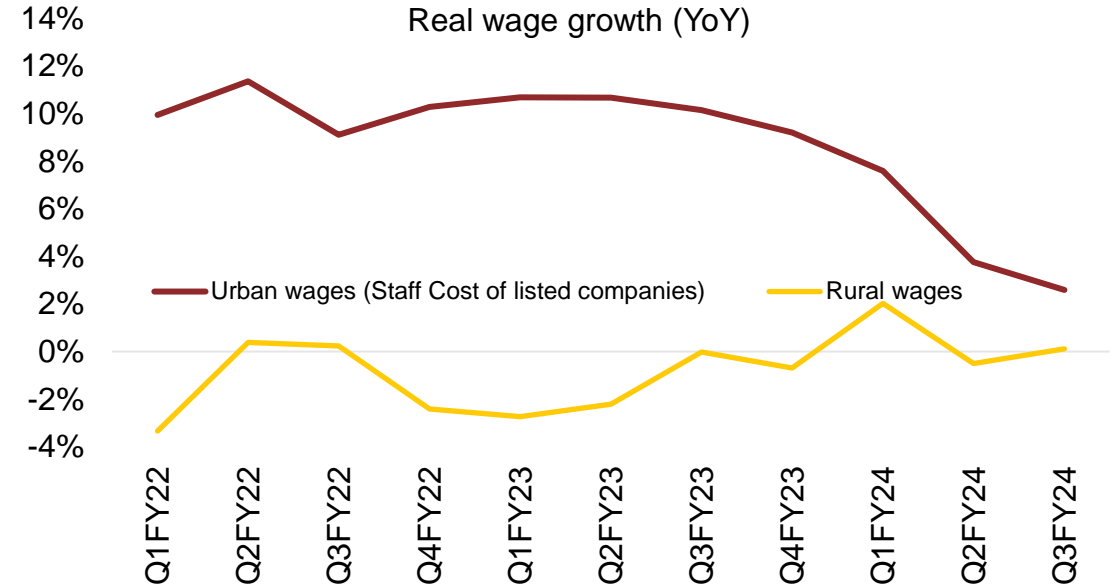
(YoY% change)	Q3FY23	Q4FY23	Q1FY24	Q2FY24	Q3FY24
Private final consumption expenditure (PFCE)	1.8	1.5	5.3	2.4	3.5
Govt final consumption expenditure (GFCE)	7.1	13.9	-0.1	13.8	-3.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	5.0	3.8	8.5	11.6	10.6
Change in Stocks (CIS)	11.5	18.2	1.6	10.7	7.9
Valuables	-38.2	-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
<b>GDP</b>	4.3	6.2	8.2	8.1	8.4

*GDP boosted by decline in subsidy payments*

# Listed company performance

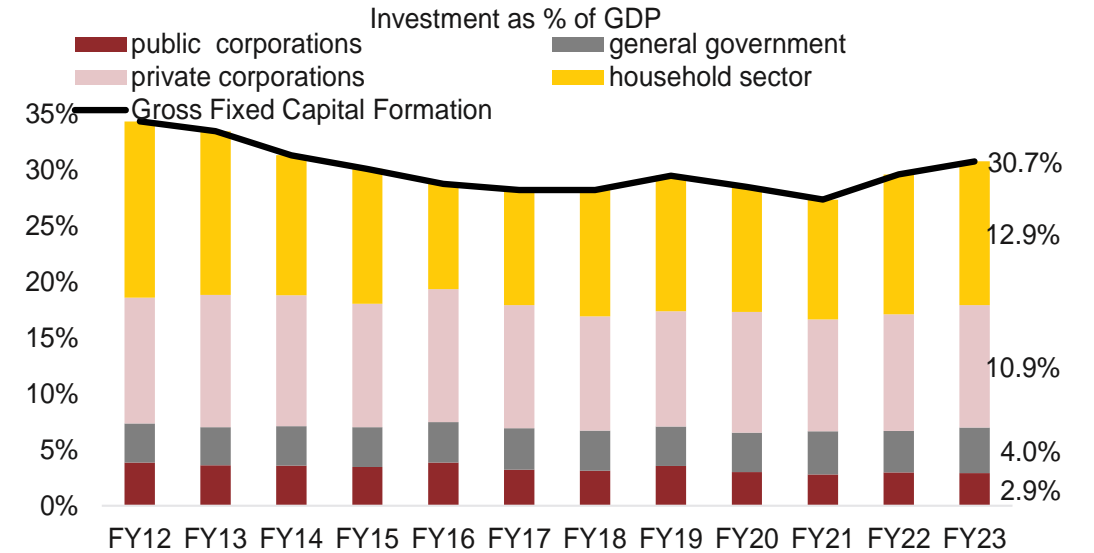
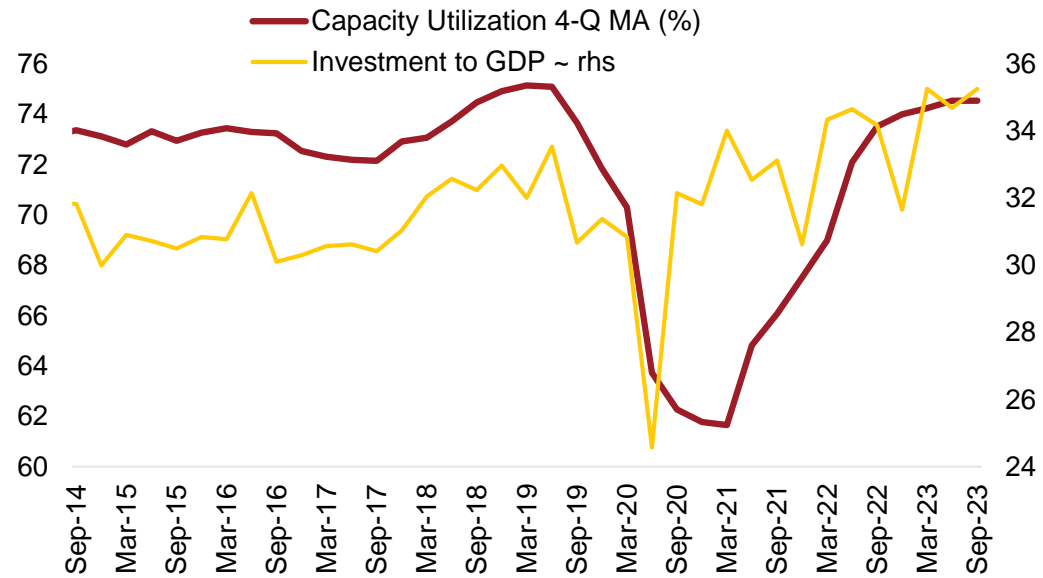
## Listed Non-Government Non-Financial Companies

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



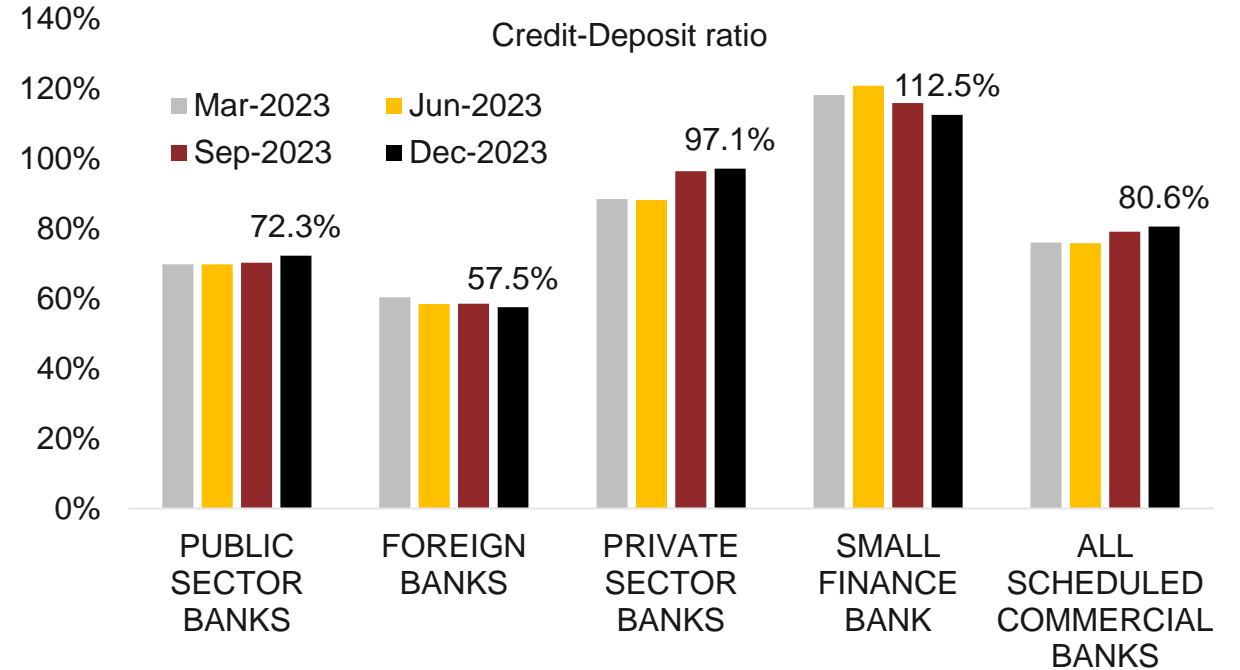
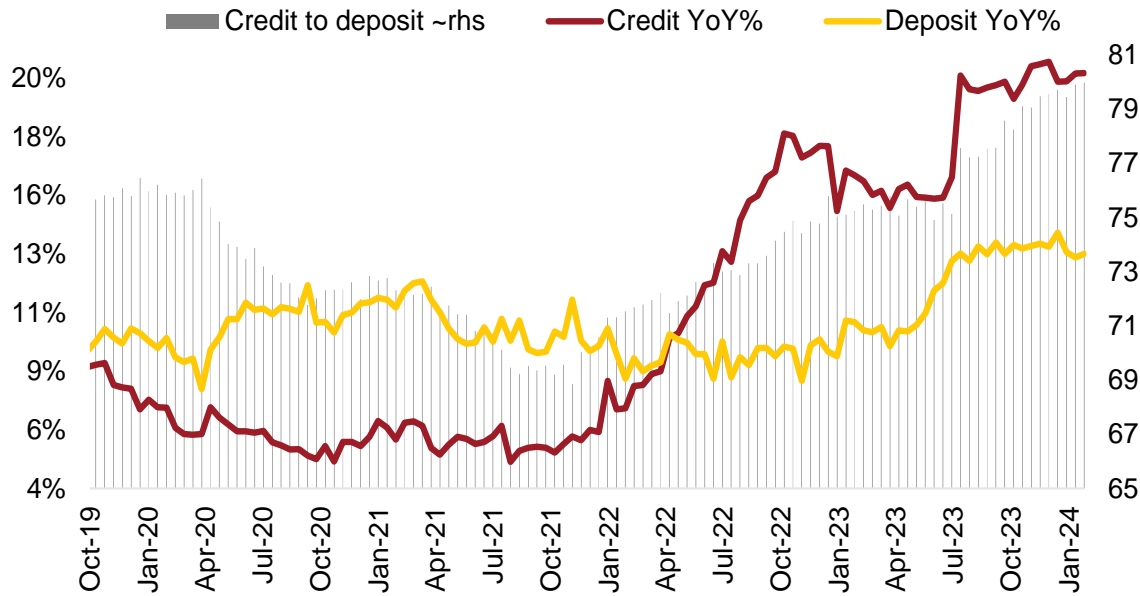
Source: Bloomberg, RBI, IDFC FIRST Bank Economics Research

# 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

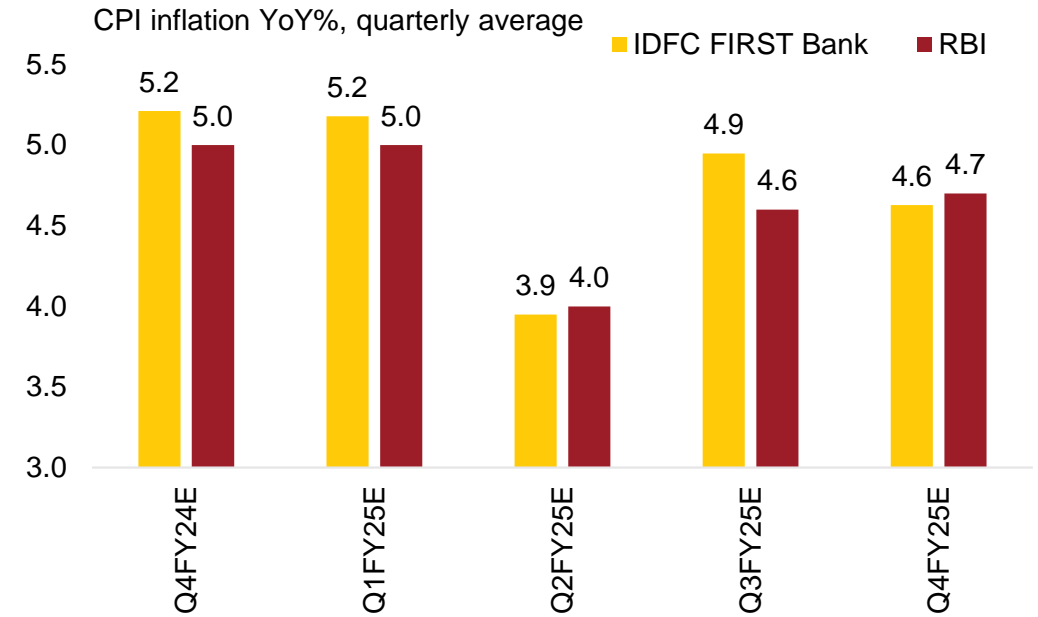
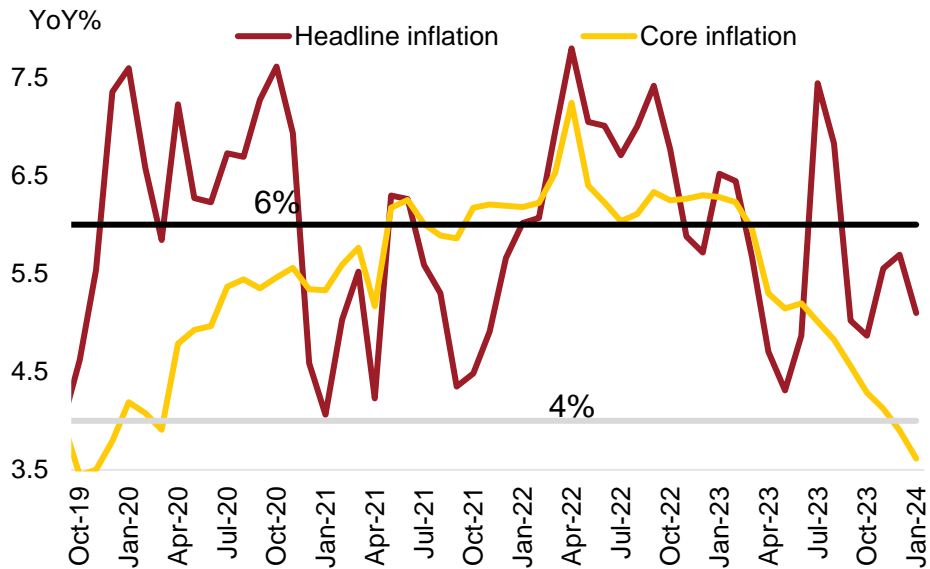
# Bank credit growth remains strong at 20%



- 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

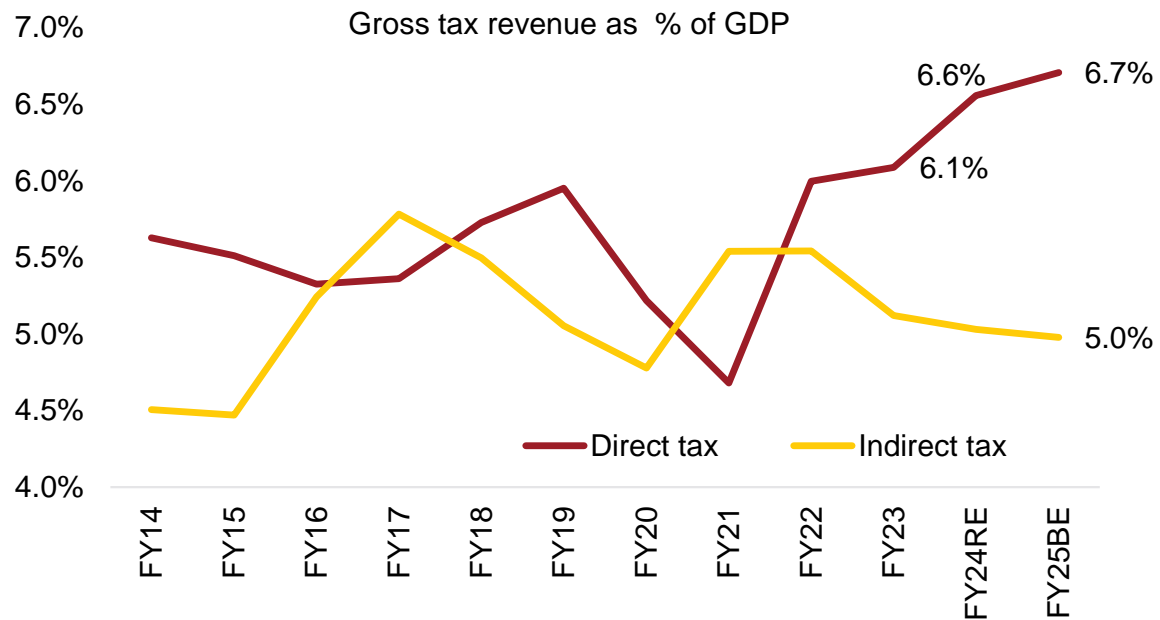
RBI rate cut cycle to start from June / August 2024



- 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

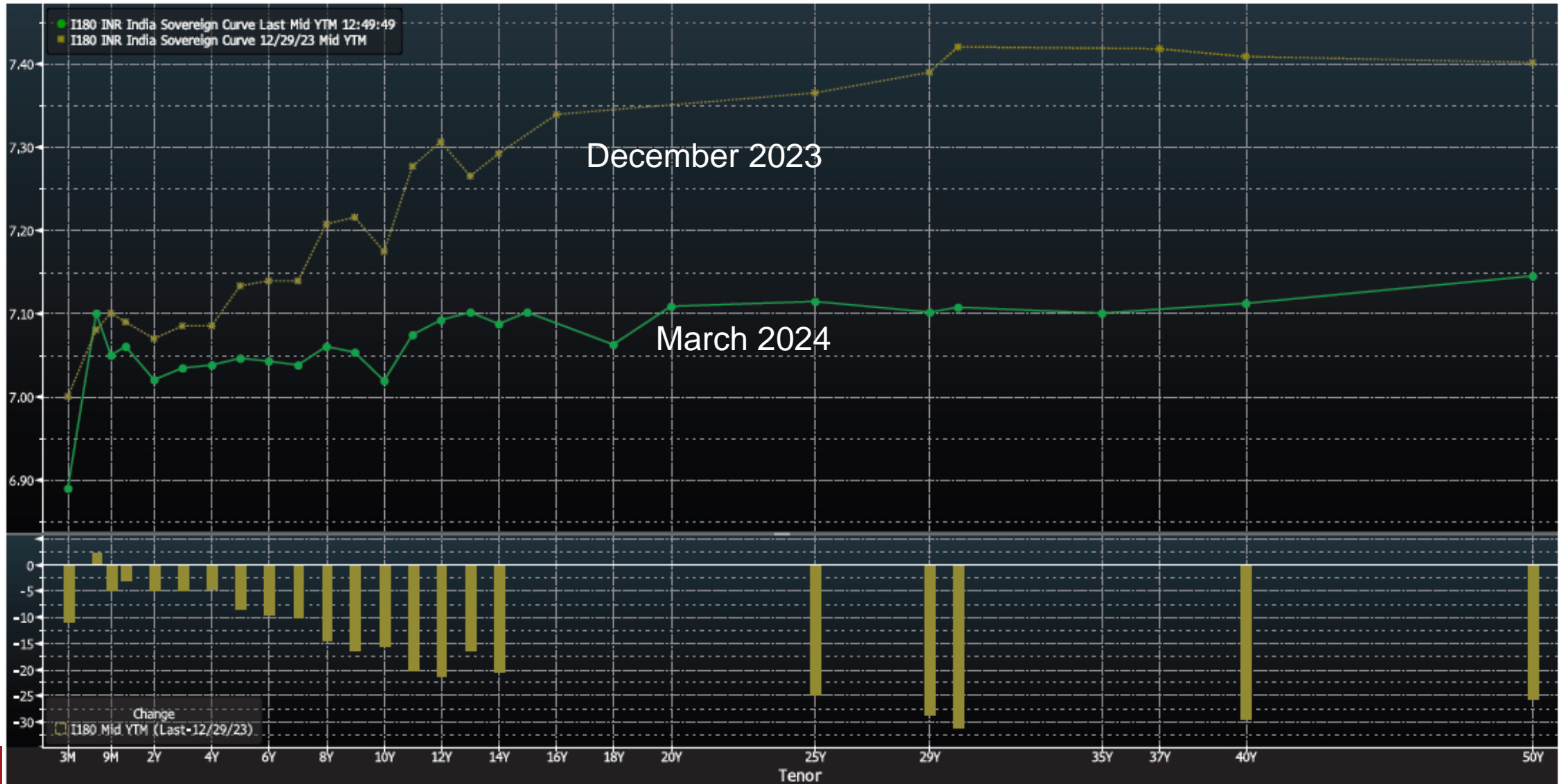
Fiscal consolidation led by moderation in revenue expenditure



	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	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>

- 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

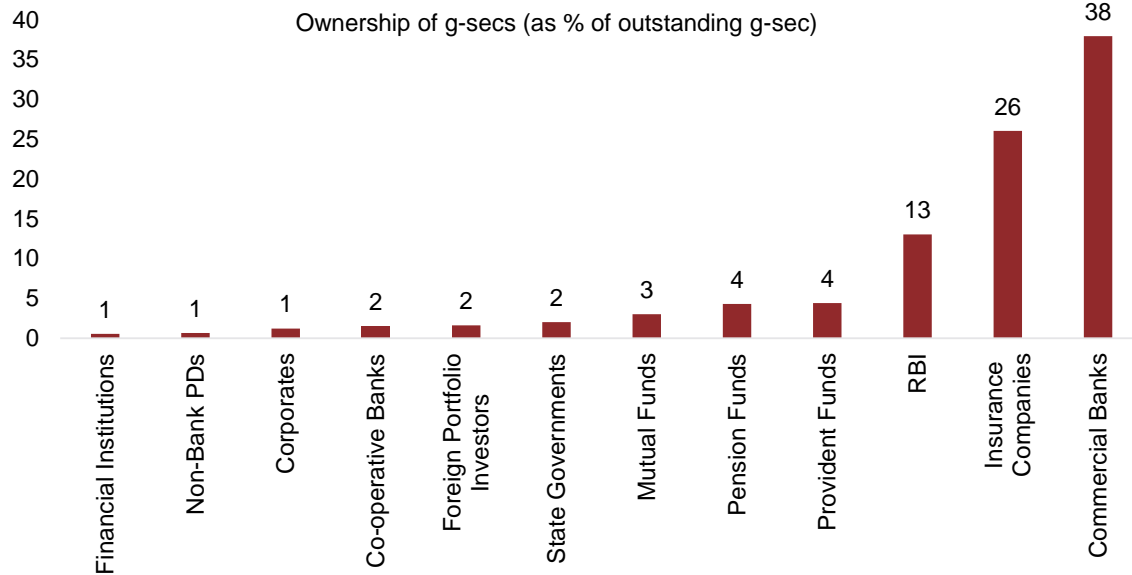
# 10-yr G-sec yield to reduce to 6.8%



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%	<b>21.5%</b>	11.1%	8.4%	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	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

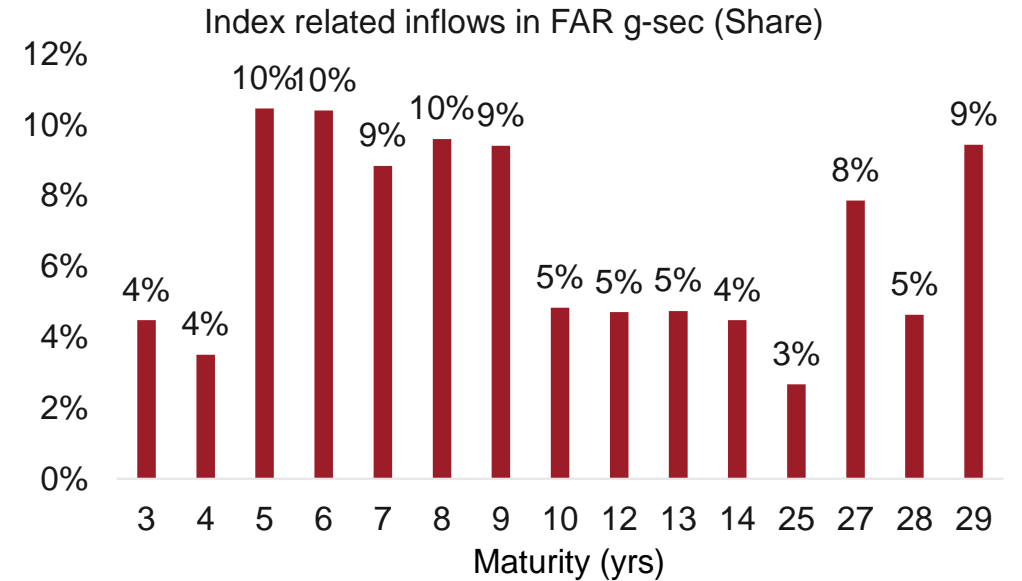
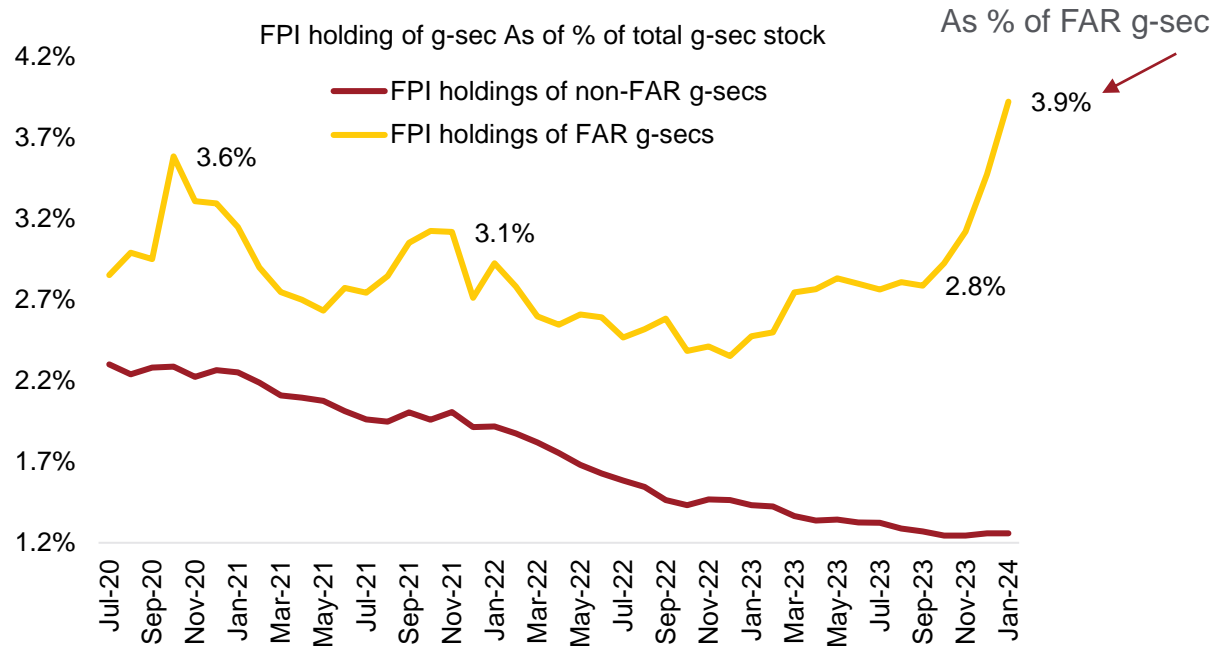
## Reduction in g-sec yields in FY25 driven by:

- 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



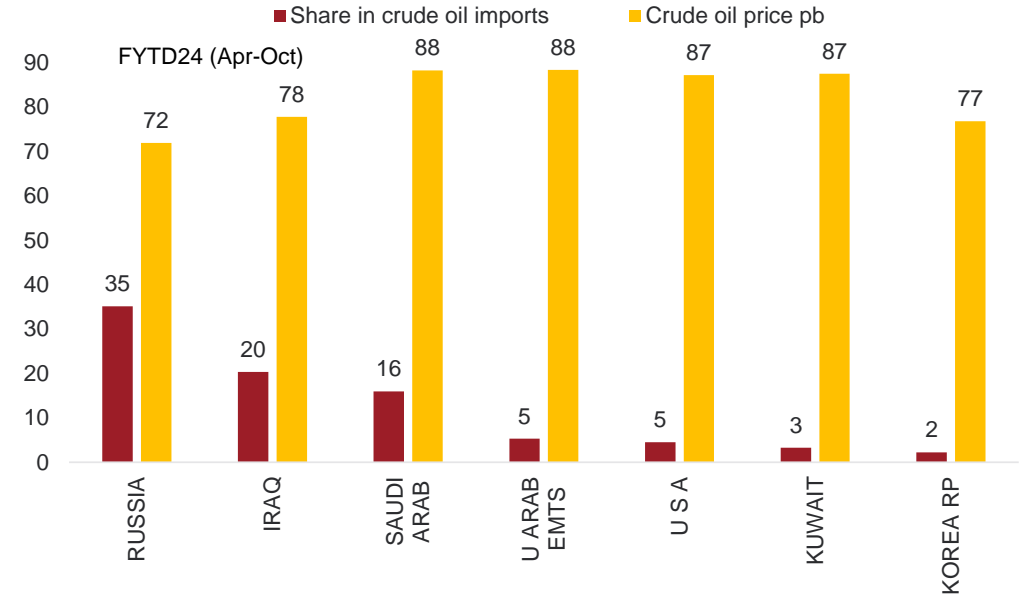
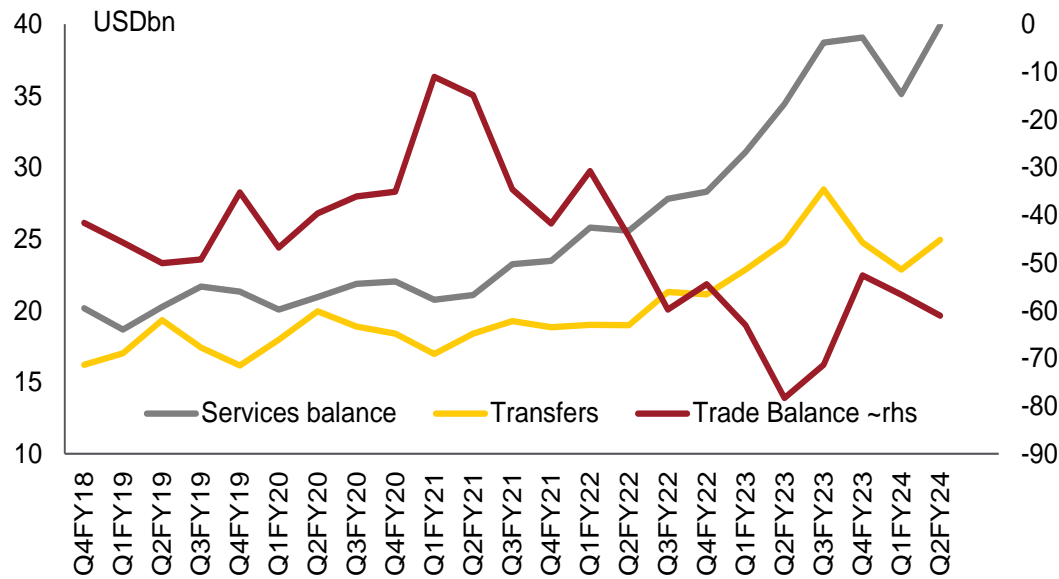
# 10-yr G-sec yield to reduce to 6.8%

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).

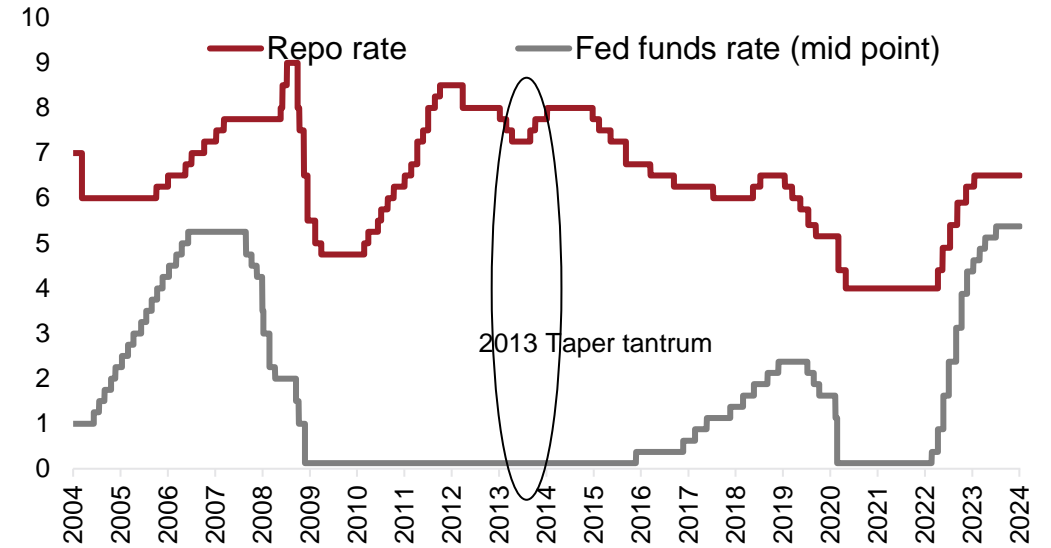
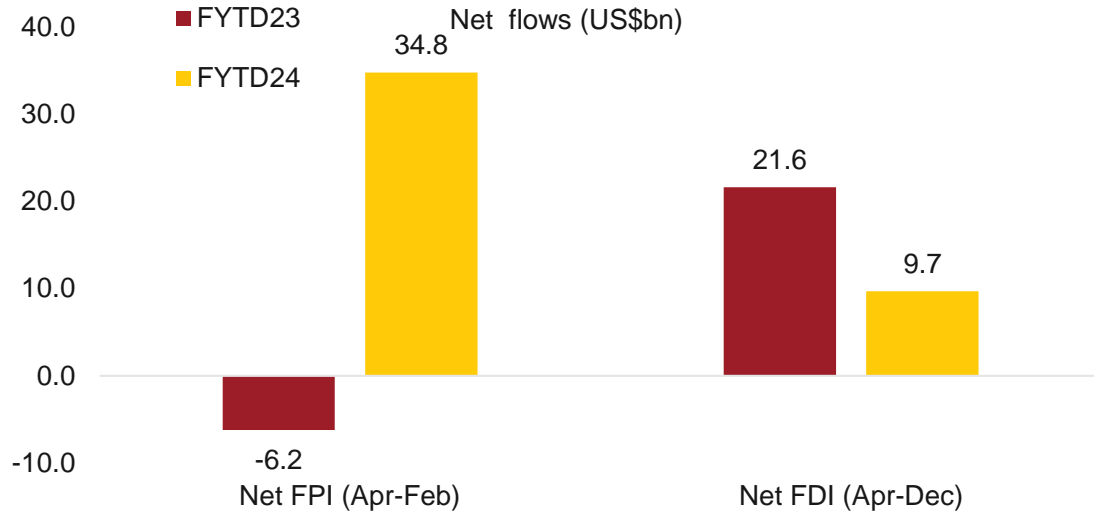
# FY24 CAD estimated at 1.0% of GDP



## 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

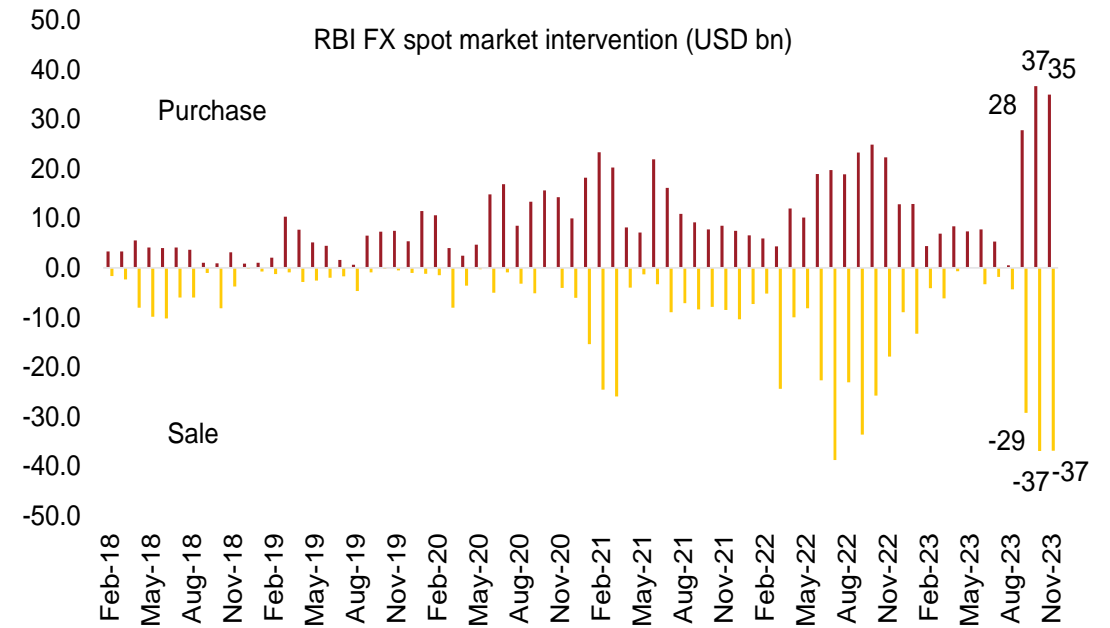
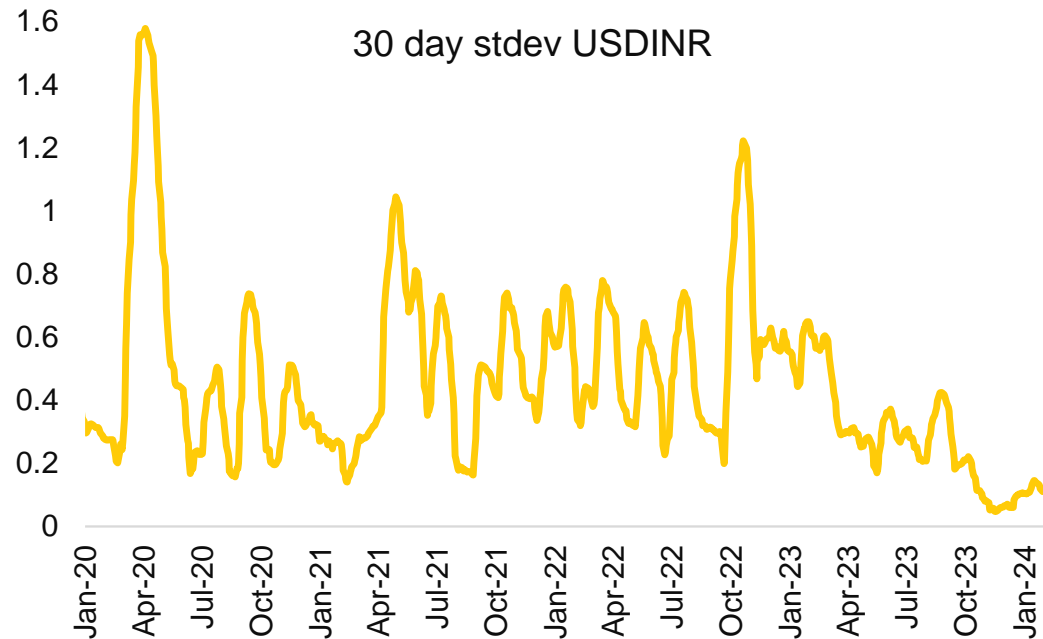


## INR appreciation led by

- 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](mailto: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
<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>23832</b>	<b>26323</b>	<b>26997</b>	<b>30013</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>
<b>Gross tax revenue</b>	<b>30542</b>	<b>33609</b>	<b>34372.1</b>	<b>38308.0</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>
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%
<b>Tax Revenue (Net)</b>	<b>20978</b>	<b>23306</b>	<b>23239</b>	<b>26016</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>2854</b>	<b>3017</b>	<b>3758</b>	<b>3997</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
--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%
<b>Non-Debt Capital Receipts</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
-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%
<b>Total Receipts(1+4)</b>	<b>24554</b>	<b>27163</b>	<b>27557</b>	<b>30803</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>34531</b>	<b>35021</b>	<b>35402</b>	<b>36547</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
-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%
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>7400</b>	<b>10010</b>	<b>9502</b>	<b>11111</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>Total Expenditure (8+10)</b>	<b>41932</b>	<b>45031</b>	<b>44905</b>	<b>47658</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
<b>Fiscal Deficit (12-7)</b>	<b>17377</b>	<b>17868</b>	<b>17348</b>	<b>16855</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
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
<b>A. CURRENT ACCOUNT (I+II)</b>	<b>-67.1</b>	<b>-35.1</b>	<b>-52.0</b>
AS % of GDP	-2.0	-1.0	-1.3
<b>I. MERCHANDISE</b>	<b>-265.3</b>	<b>-246.6</b>	<b>-252.6</b>
Total exports	456.1	438.4	416.6
Total imports	721.4	685.0	669.3
<b>II. INVISIBLES (a+b+c)</b>	<b>198.2</b>	<b>211.5</b>	<b>200.6</b>
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>B Total Capital Account</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>104.6</b>
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
<b>D. Overall Balance</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>52.6</b>

## 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%





ALWAYS YOU FIRST

— THANK YOU —