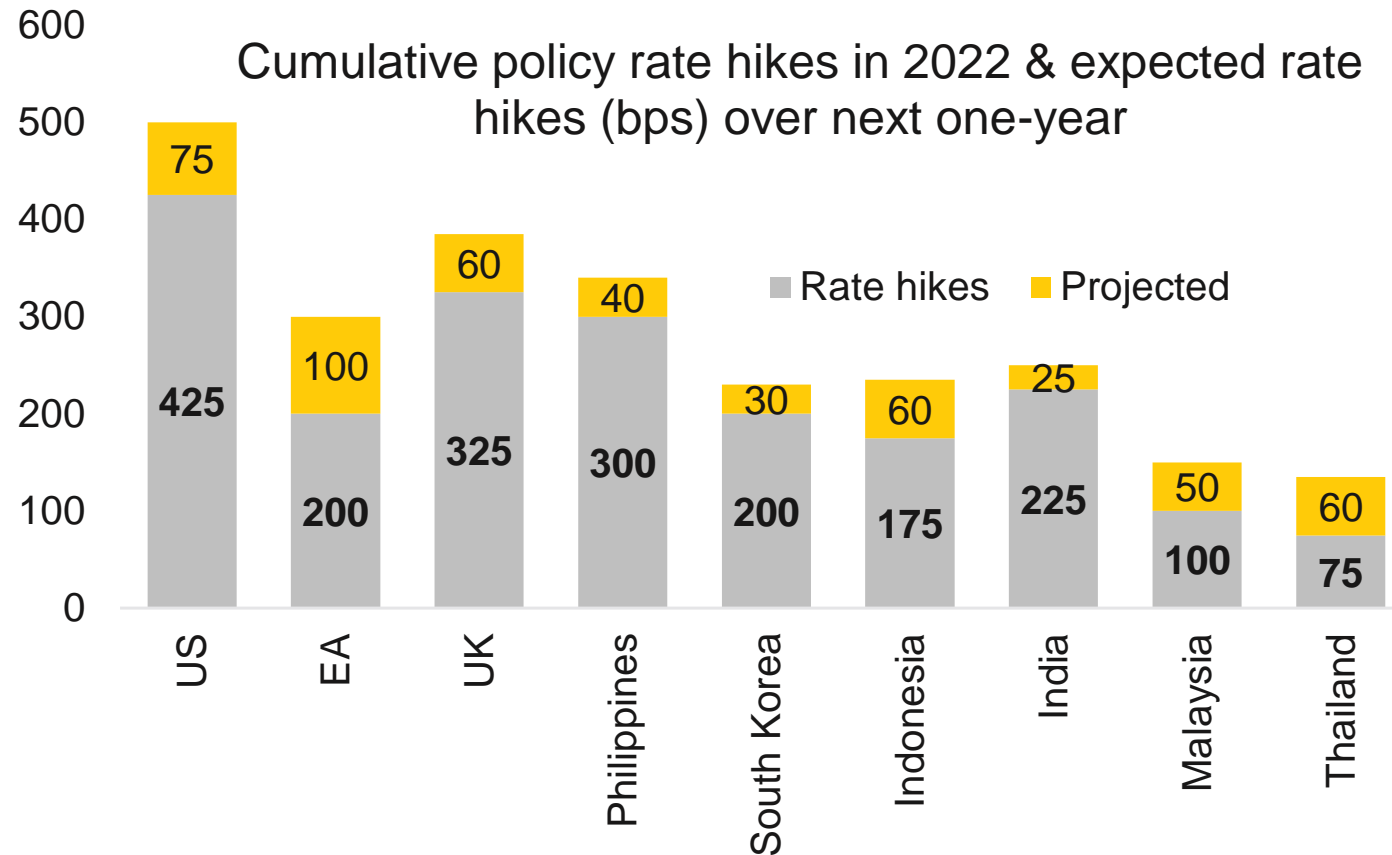


2023: India Macro Outlook



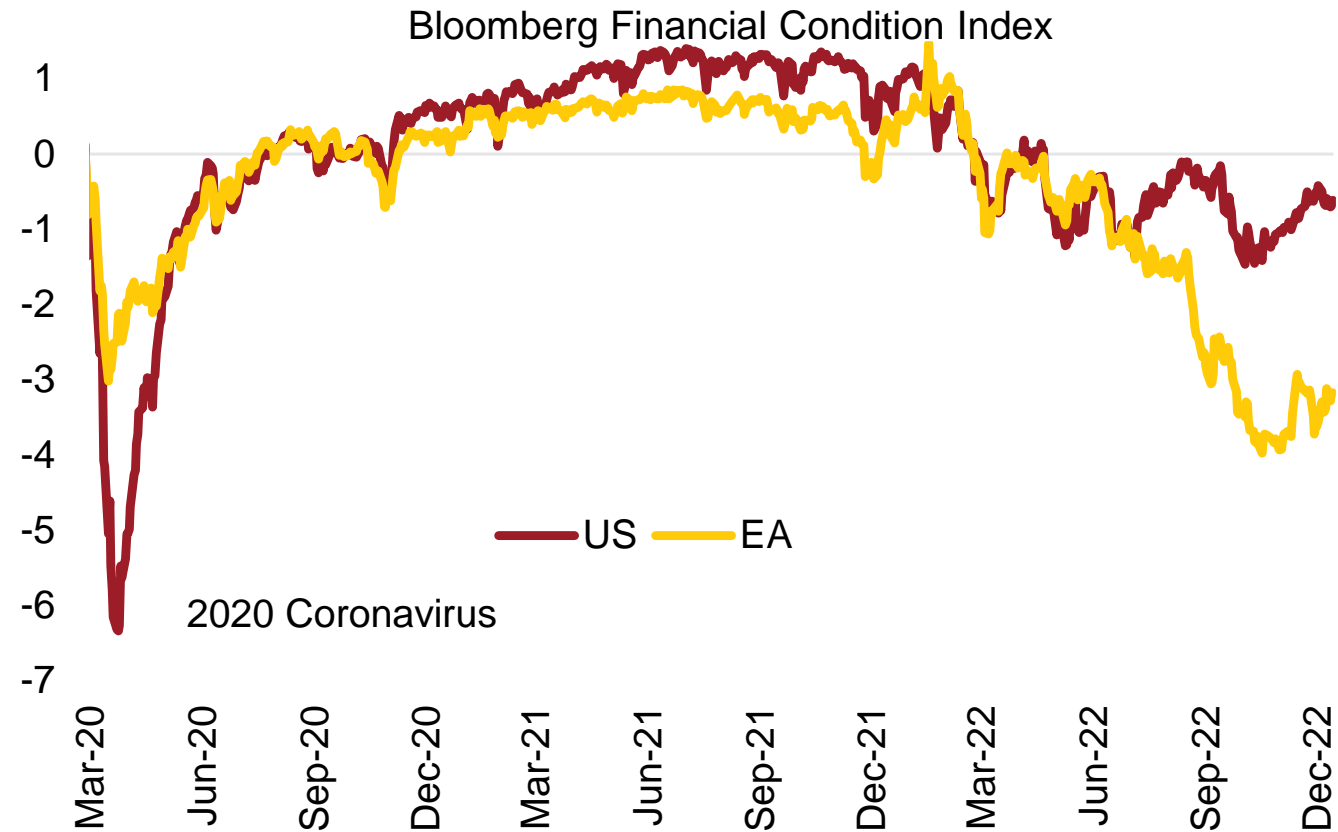
Global outlook

Moving towards the end of rate hiking cycle



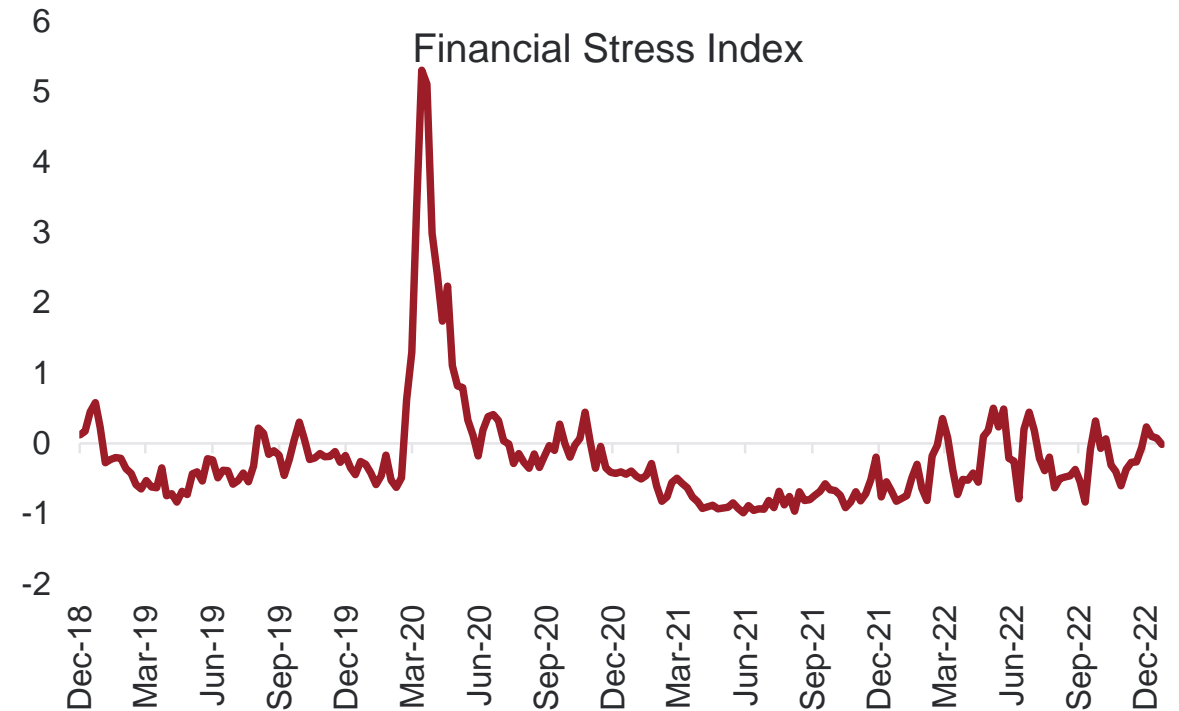
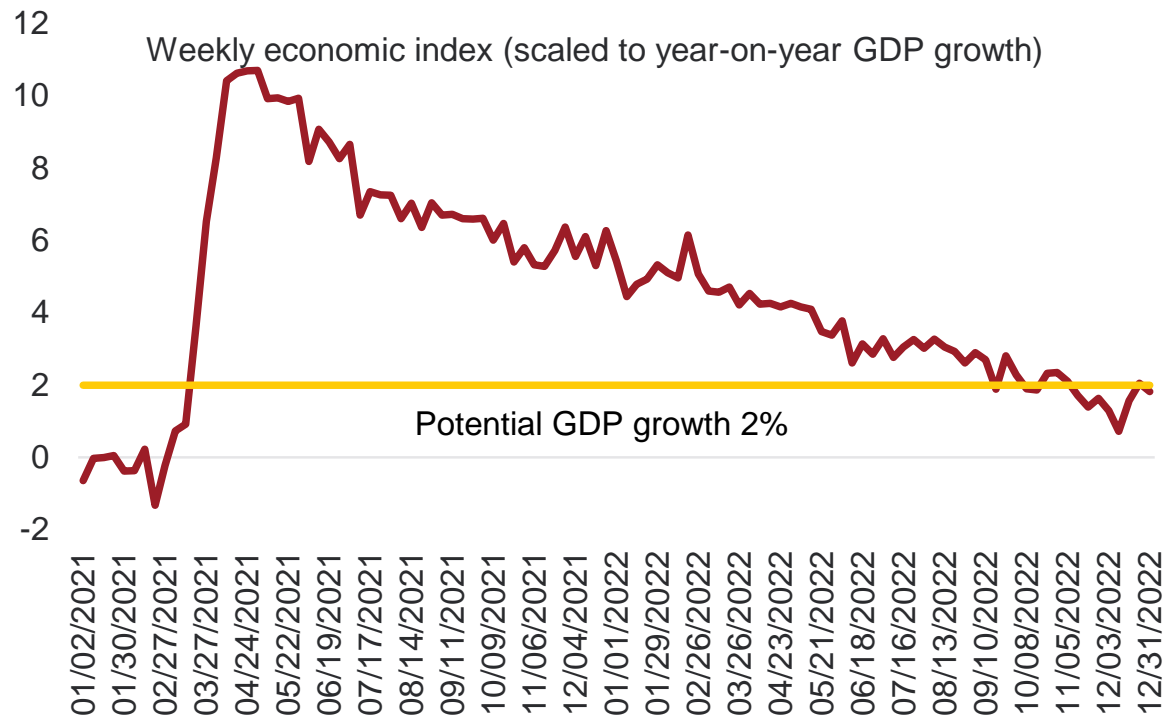
- US Fed: projections from Dot Plot and India RBI : IDFC FIRST Bank Estimate and rest from Bloomberg consensus

Why the Fed will need to remain hawkish



- To keep financial conditions tight as inflation is still elevated

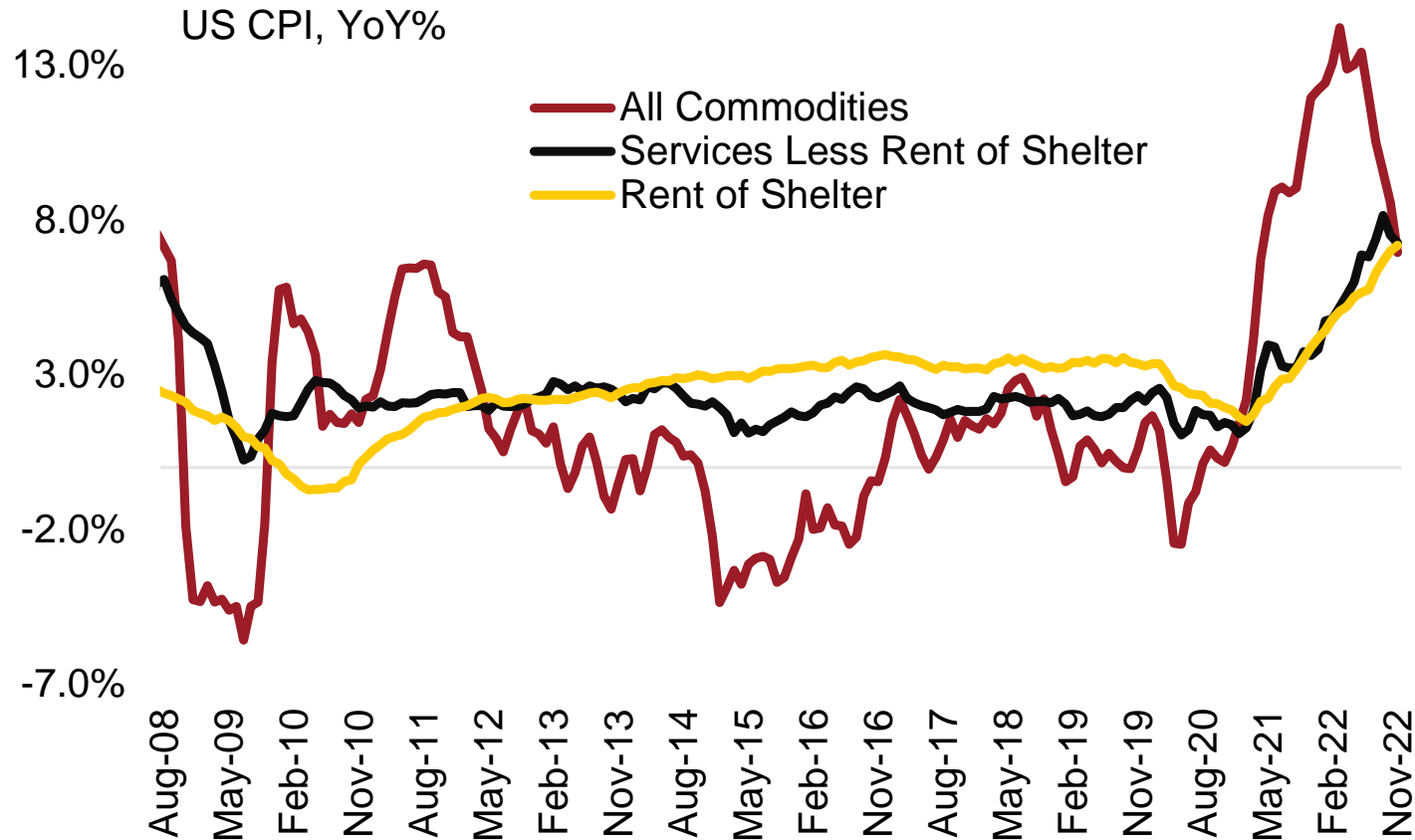
US growth resilience: Led by strong balance sheets



- **Household and corporate balance sheets in much better shape**
 - Household net worth has reduced from pandemic peak, but it remains well above pre-pandemic levels
- Weekly economic index – series covering consumer behavior, the labor market, and production.
- Financial Stress index - constructed from 18 weekly data series: seven interest rate series, six yield spreads and five other indicators.

US: Inflation pressures are easing but the journey is long

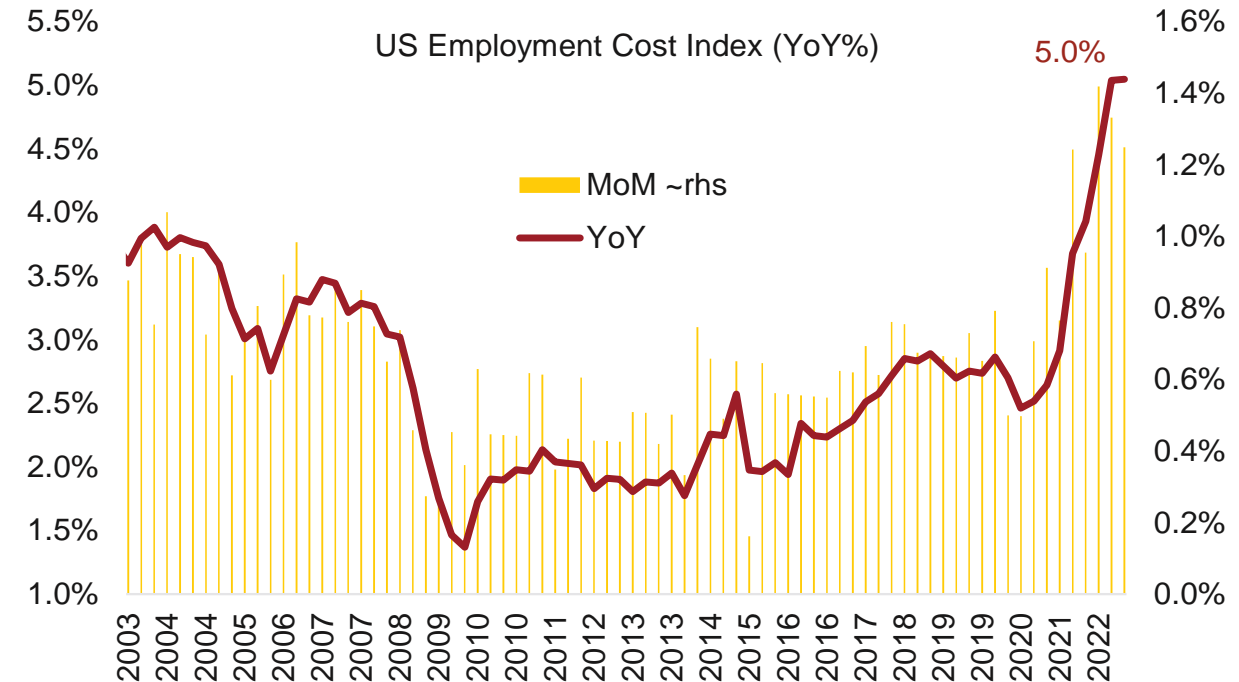
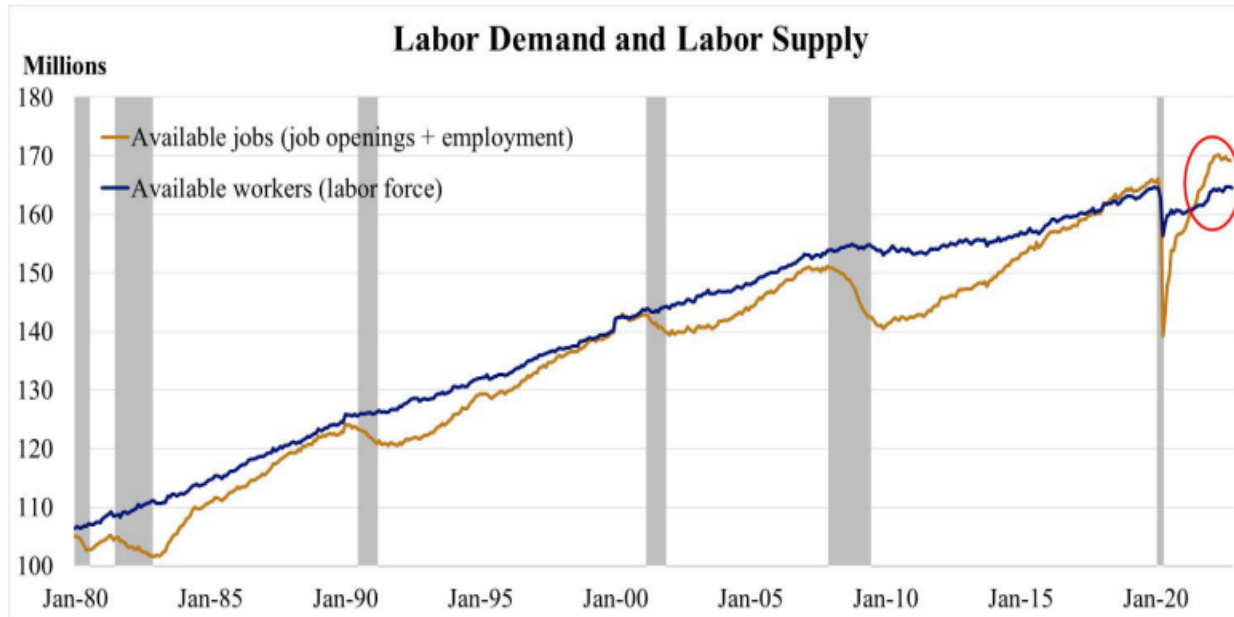
Services inflation likely to remain strong



- Core services inflation to take time to decline as labour market remains strong
- The fall in house prices take time to reflect in CPI

US: Labour market remains exceptionally tight

Number of job openings > number of unemployed



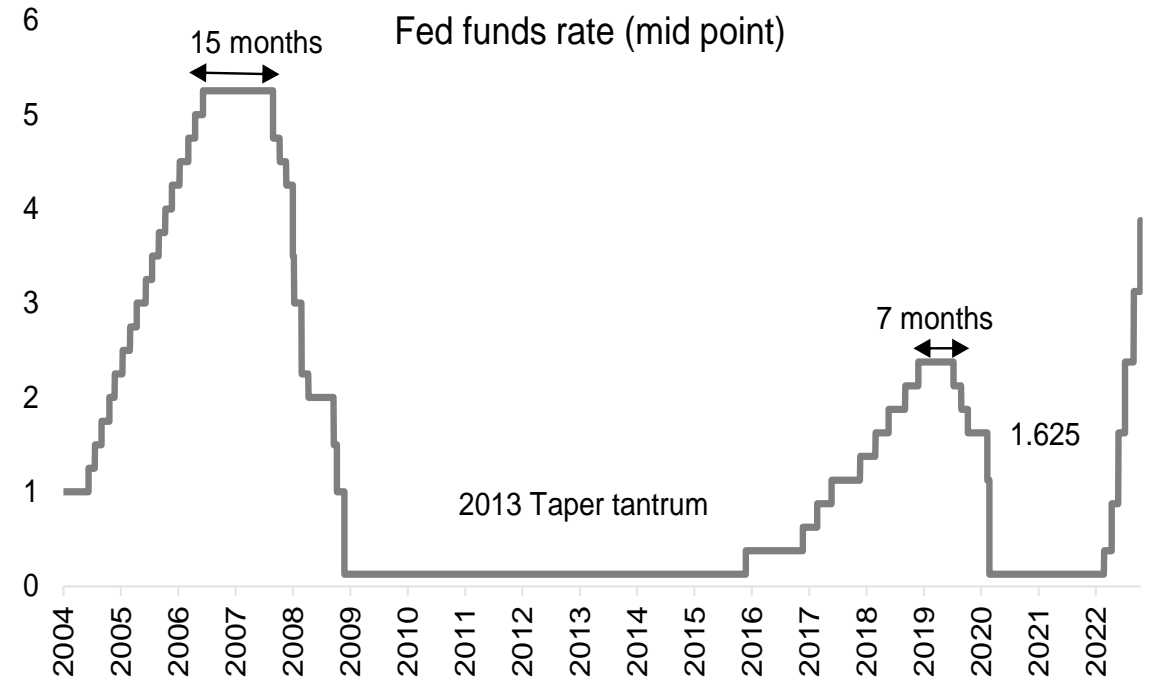
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; R. Barnichon, "Building a composite Help-Wanted Index," Economics Letters, December 2010, 109, pp. 175-178; and author's calculations. Last observation: November 2022.

- Labour market remains exceptionally strong, with more job openings than unemployed people
- Wage growth remains elevated
- Monetary policy focus on reducing demand and bring it alignment with supply

US Fed: More rate hikes to come

FOMC indicates peak Fed Funds rate could be at 5.1% in 2023

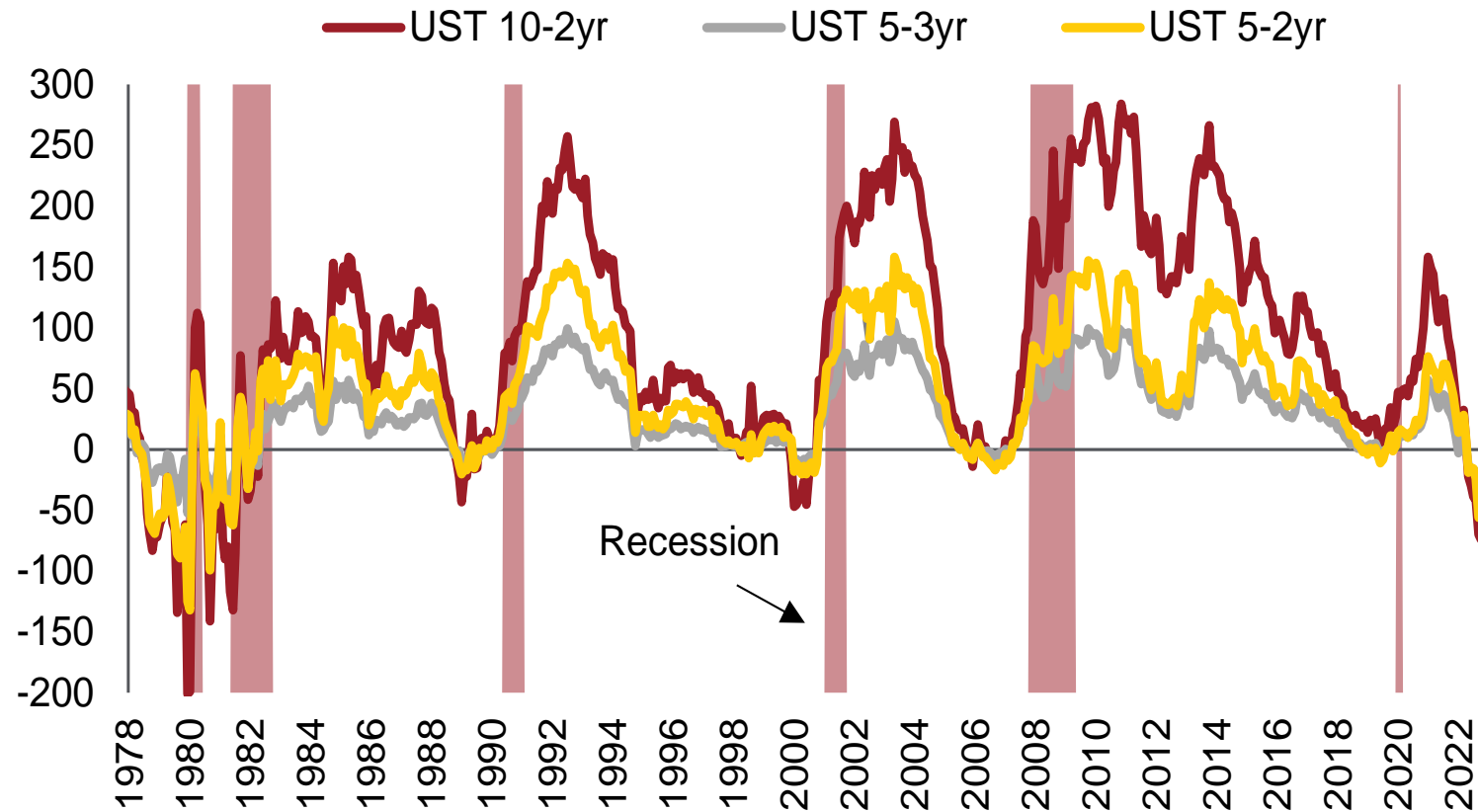
Year	Meeting	Real GDP	Unemployment rate	PCE inflation	Core PCE inflation	Fed funds rate
2022	Dec-22	0.5	3.7	5.6	4.8	4.4
	Sep-22	0.2	3.8	5.4	4.5	4.4
2023	Dec-22	0.5	4.6	3.1	3.5	5.1
	Sep-22	1.2	4.4	2.8	3.1	4.6
2024	Dec-22	1.6	4.6	2.5	2.5	4.1
	Sep-22	1.7	4.4	2.3	2.3	3.9
LR	Dec-22	1.8	4.0	2.0	0.0	2.5
LR	Sep-22	1.8	4.0	2.0		2.5



- **Implies another 75bps hike in 2023**

- Latest FOMC dot plot shows willingness to maintain below trend growth till 2023
- Given the strength of the US labour market and elevated inflation the Fed will need to maintain peak rate for majority of 2023

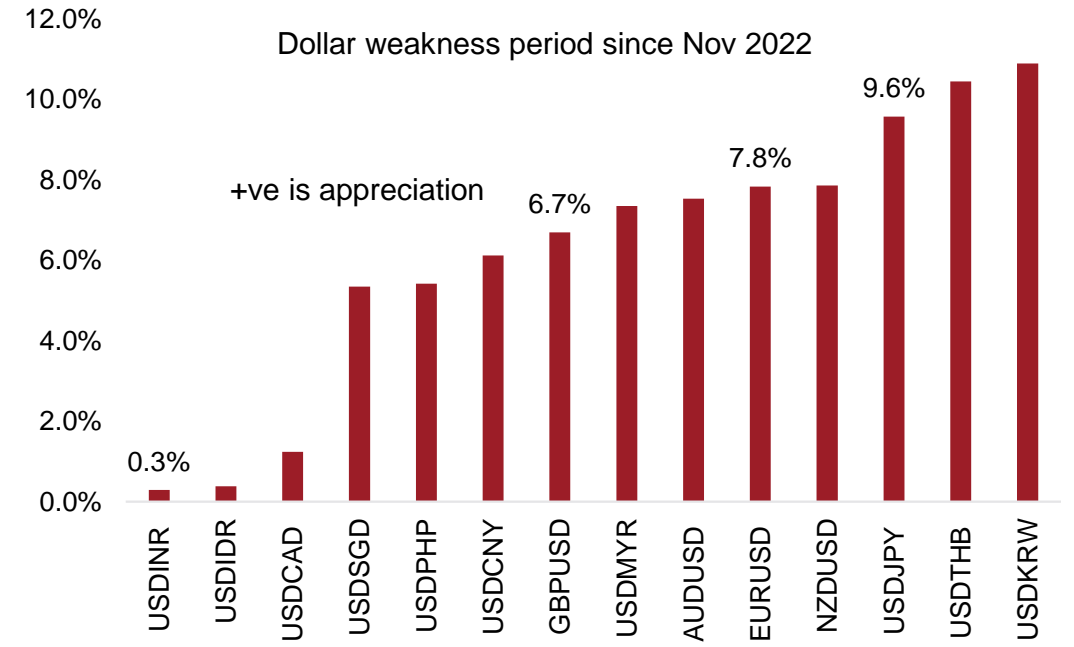
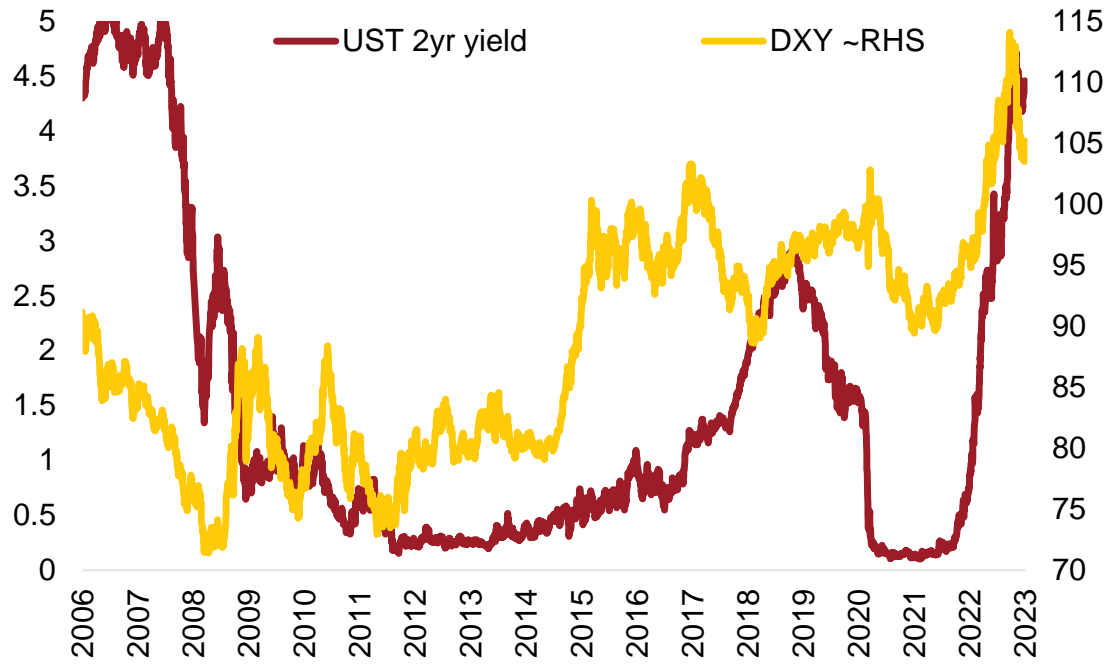
US yield curve has been an accurate predictor of recession



- Yield curve inverted since July 2022
- Historically the yield curve inversion has a lead-time of up to 18 month

Dollar strength isn't over

Positioning adjustment overdone

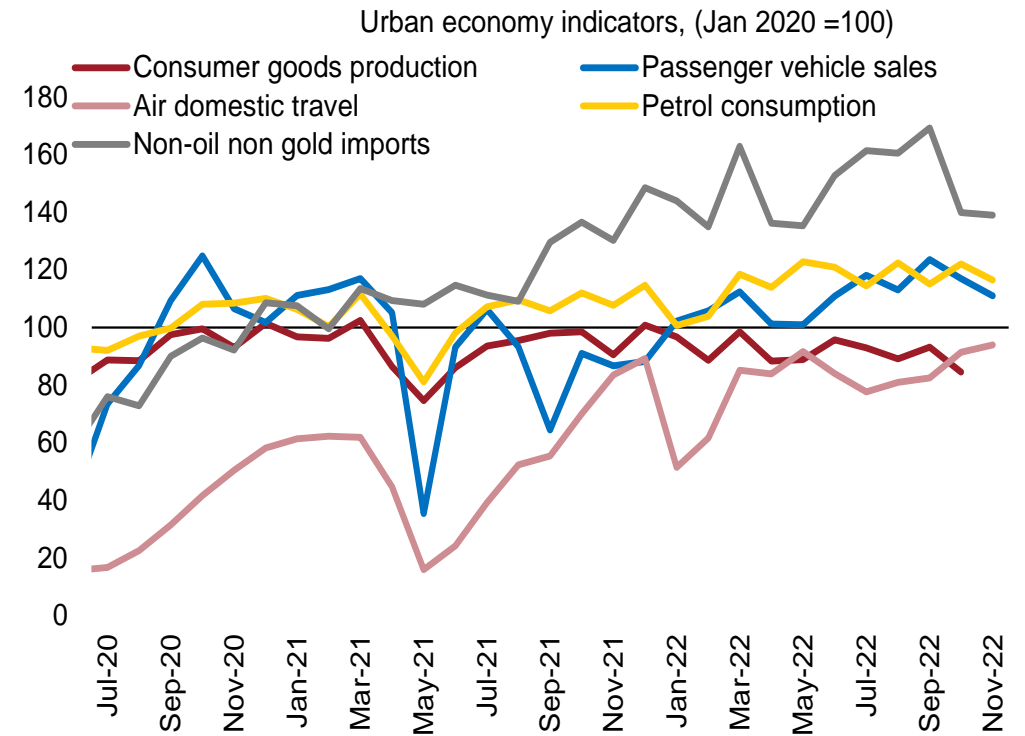
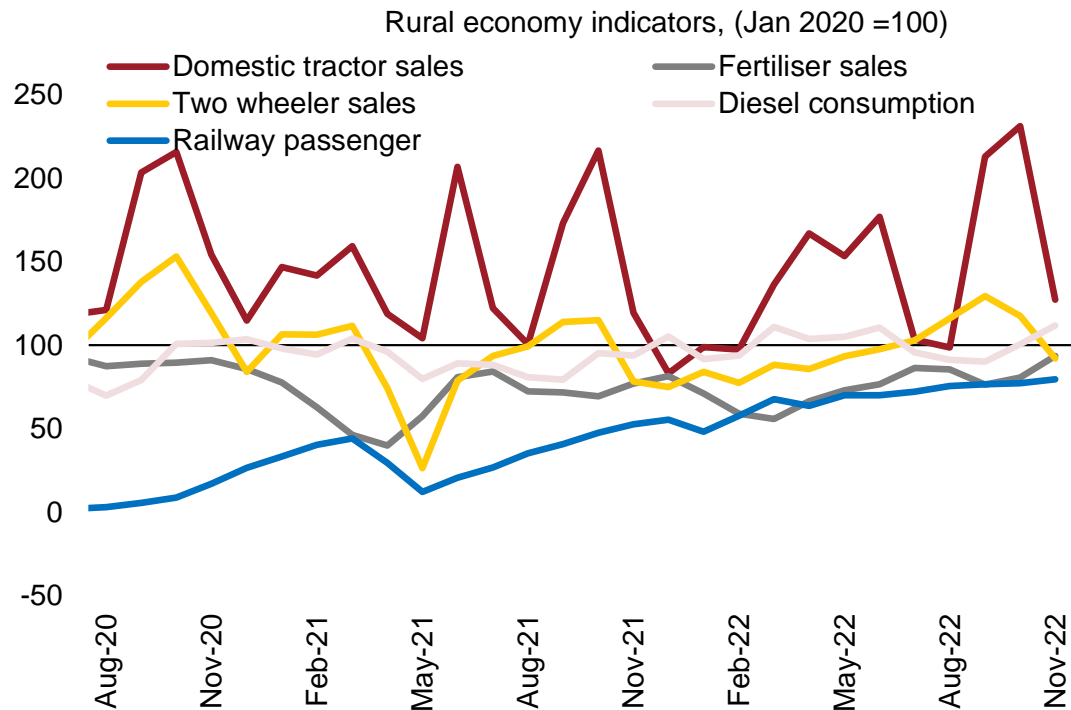


- Positioning data indicates that net dollar longs have reduced by more than 60% from June 2022 peak levels
- USD strength to be supported by Fed remaining more hawkish than other Central banks and relatively better growth fundamentals than other DMs. Financial conditions in the US to tighten further next year as impact of QT is felt

India outlook

India growth momentum holds-up

Led by urban consumption



FY23 GDP growth expected at 7.0%

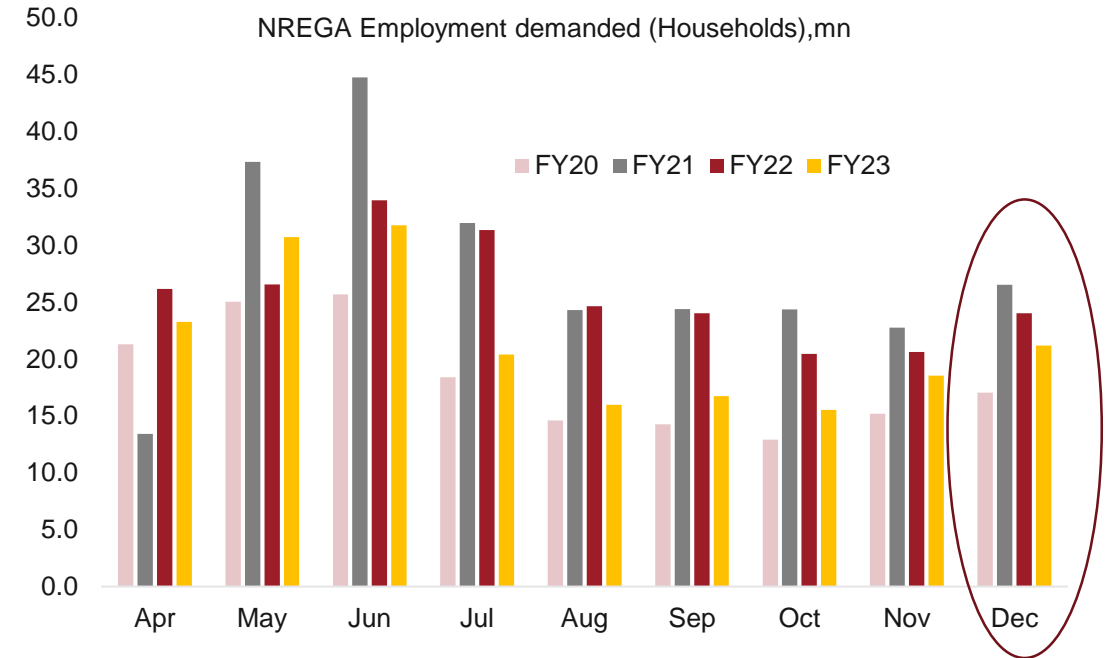
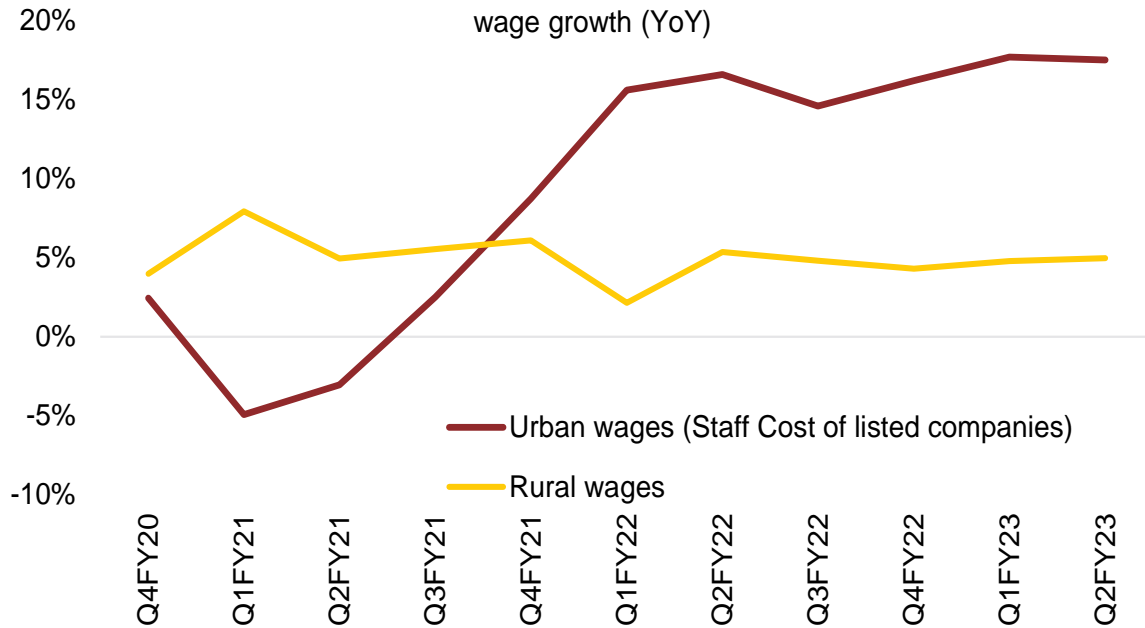
- Growth momentum has held-up with majority indicators above the pre-pandemic level; Impact of rate hikes yet to be felt
- Growth likely to be led by services and urban consumption

FY24 GDP growth expected at 5.8%

- Global growth slowdown which has impacted exports
- Transmission of rate hikes to rise as liquidity conditions tighten
- Waning support from base effects

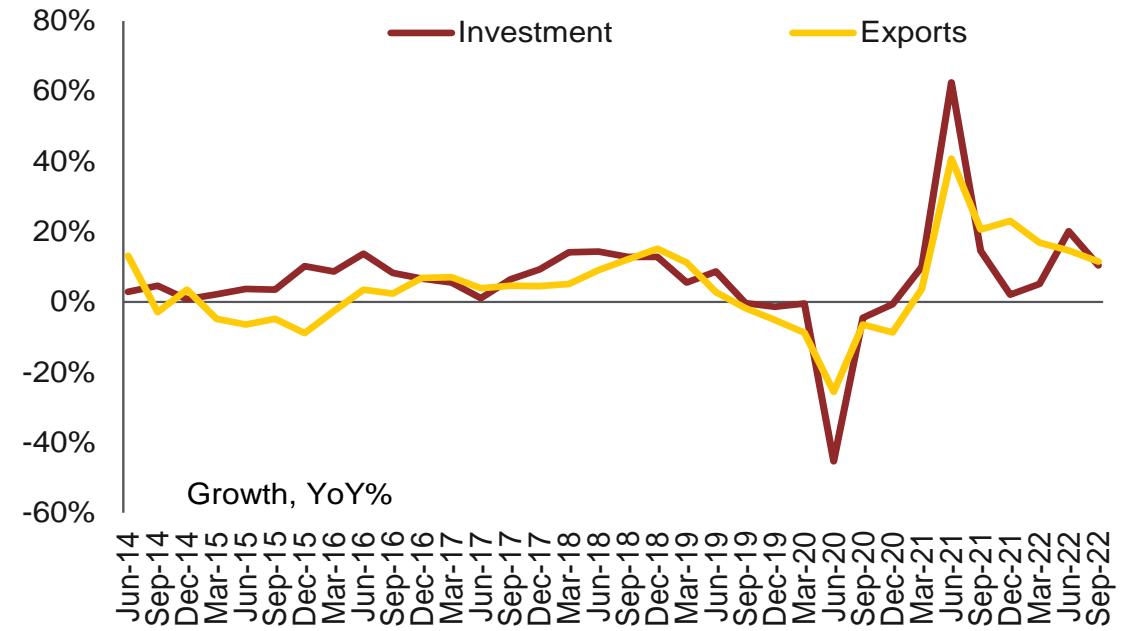
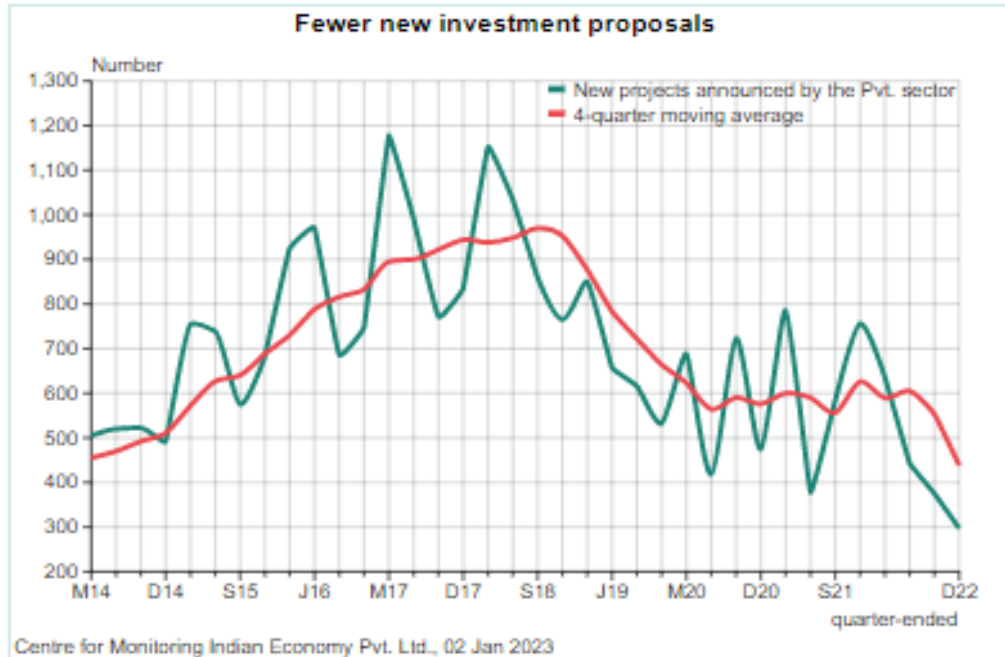
Differentiated pace of recovery continues

Rural wage growth remains on the weaker side



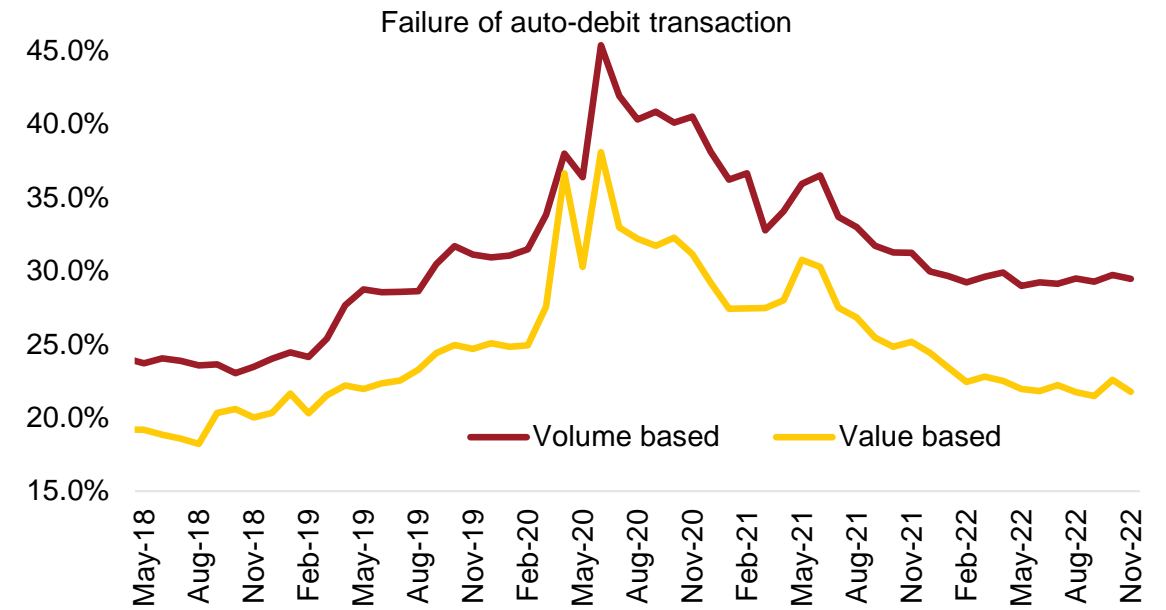
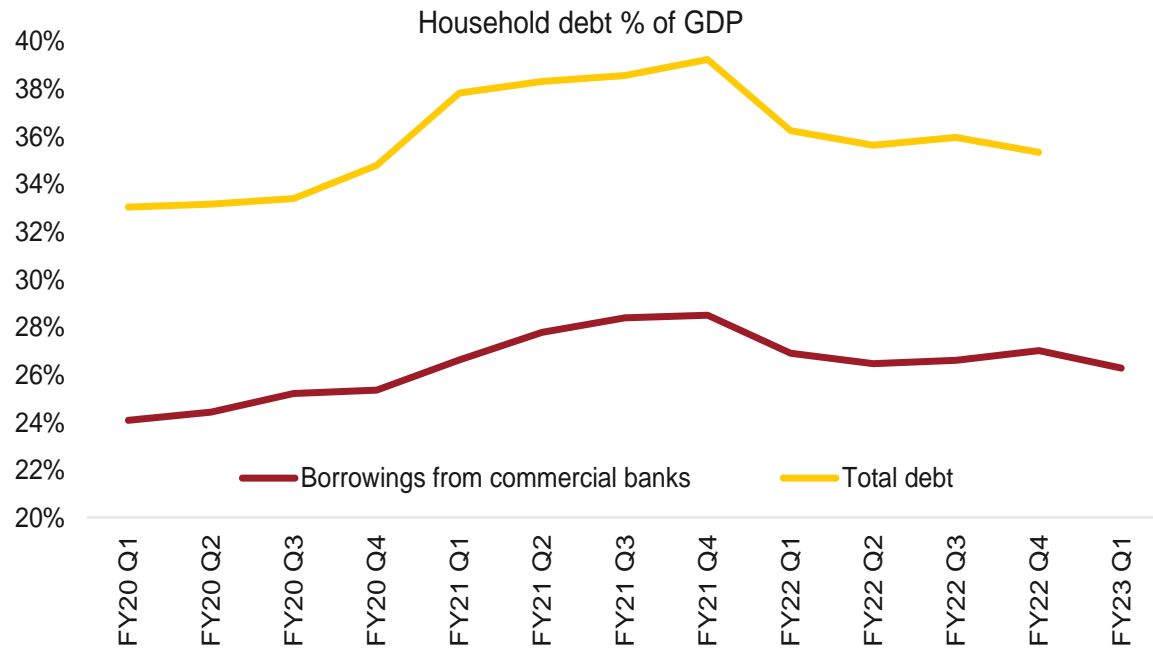
- NREGA shows demand for employment remains higher than pre-pandemic levels

Risk from global growth slowdown in FY24



- Conditions supportive for capex cycle recovery with bank and corporate balance sheets in much better health. That said the expectation of global growth slowdown could delay recovery in private sector capex
- Support from government sector capex (Central government) is expected to continue in FY24

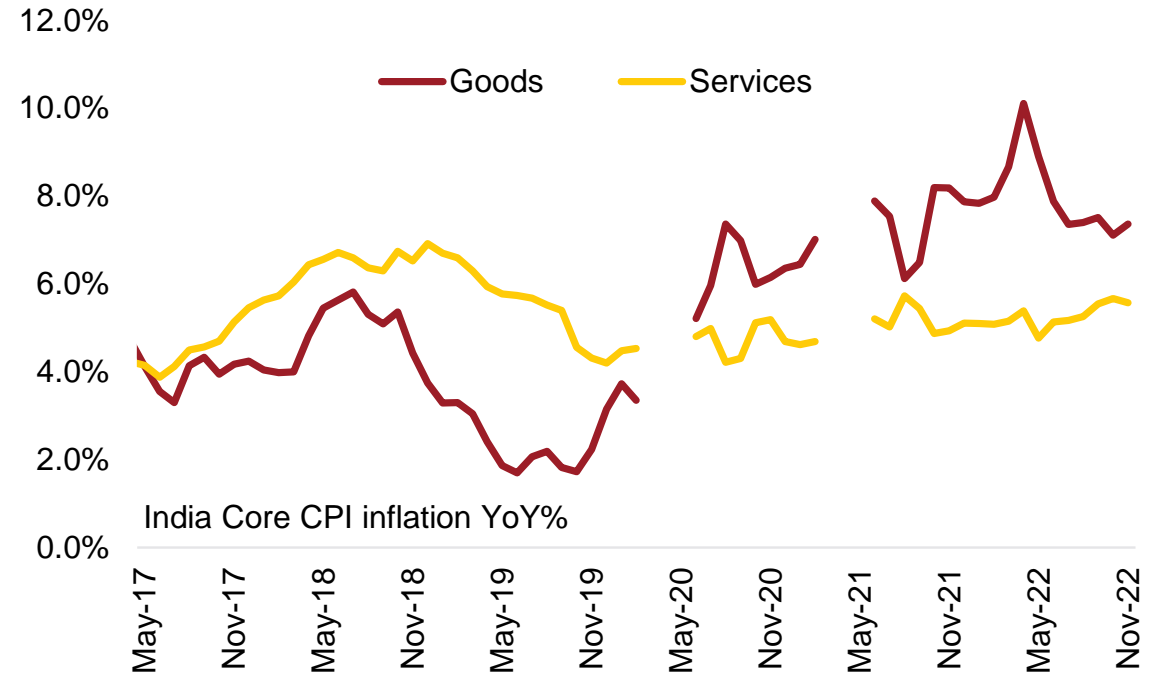
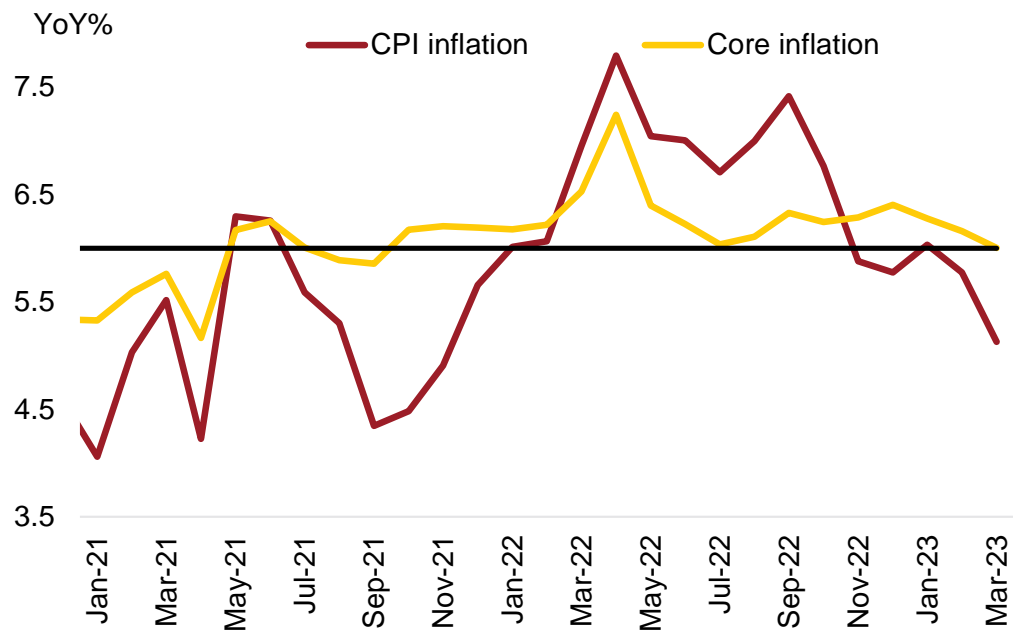
Moderate household leverage to limit impact of tighter financial conditions on consumption



- Tighter financial conditions could dampen consumption demand but moderate leverage and credit quality holding-up will limit the impact

RBI: Terminal repo rate expected at 6.50%

25bps hike in February 2023

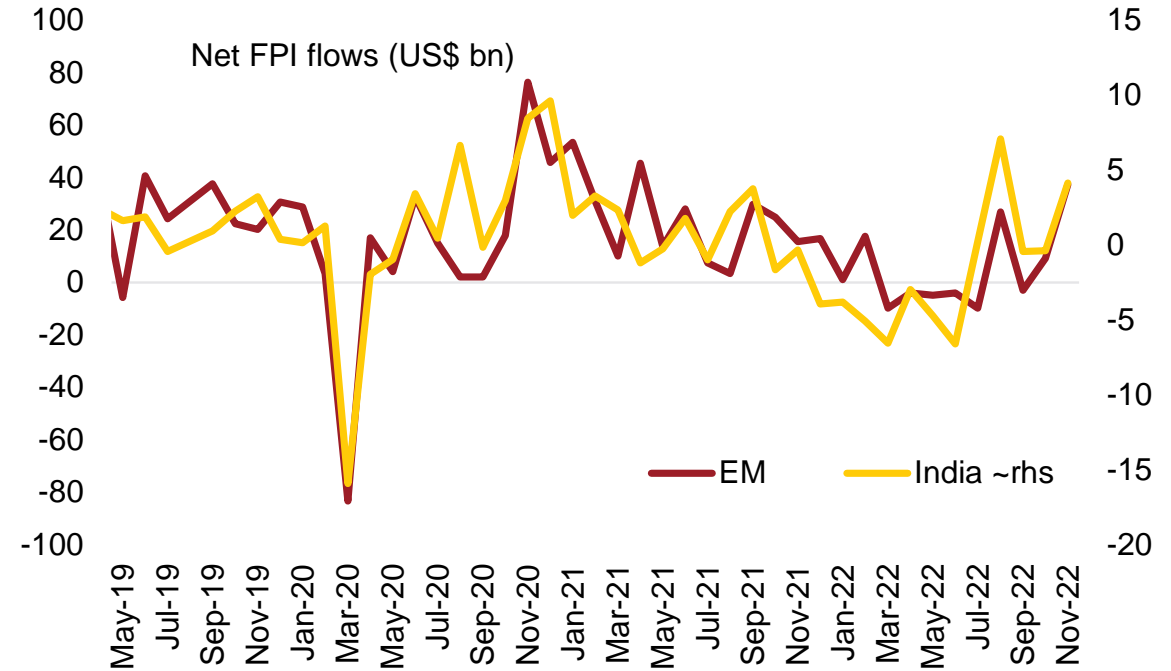
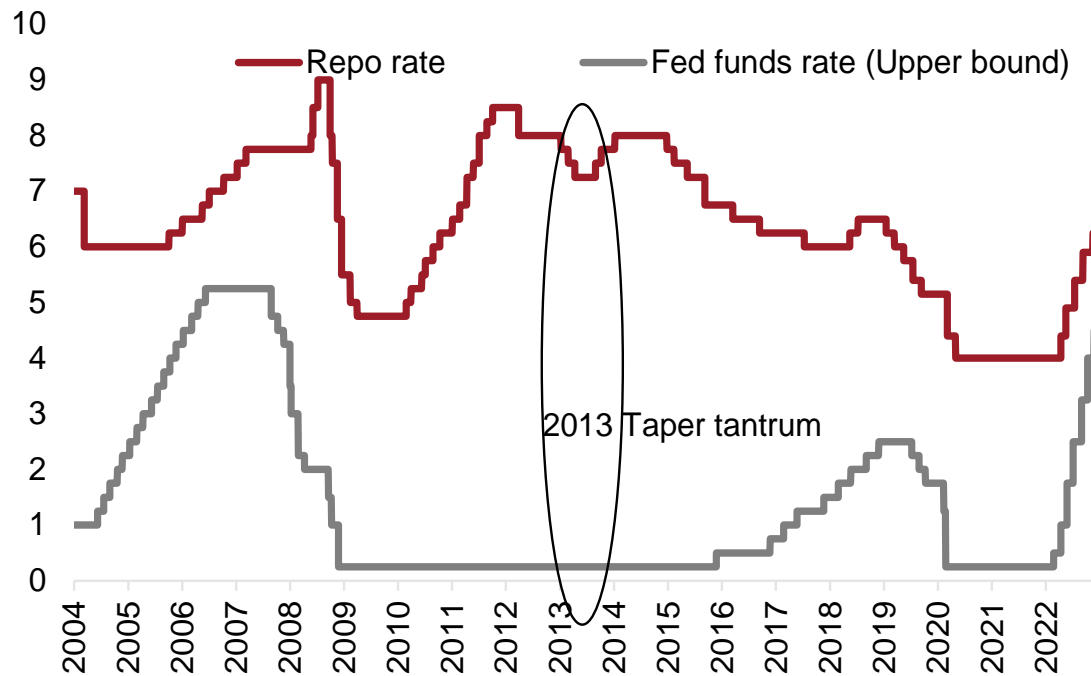


One more rate hike supported by elevated core inflation and Fed

- Focus has shifted towards elevated core inflation, which could stay elevated as services sector recovery gains momentum
- External factors also support another rate hikes given Fed is likely to remain hawkish
- 25bps hike in February with stance maintained as withdrawal of accommodation

Depreciation pressures on INR to persist as interest rate differentials narrow

USDINR expected to trade between 81 to 83.50 till March 2023 ; Between 83.50 to 85 post March 2023

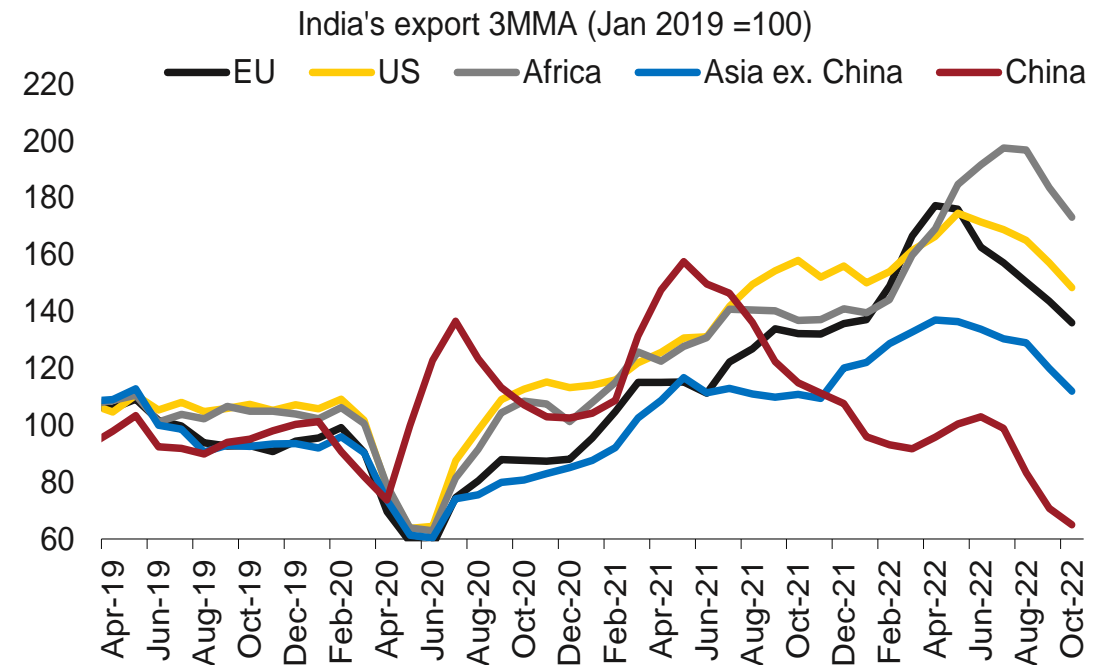
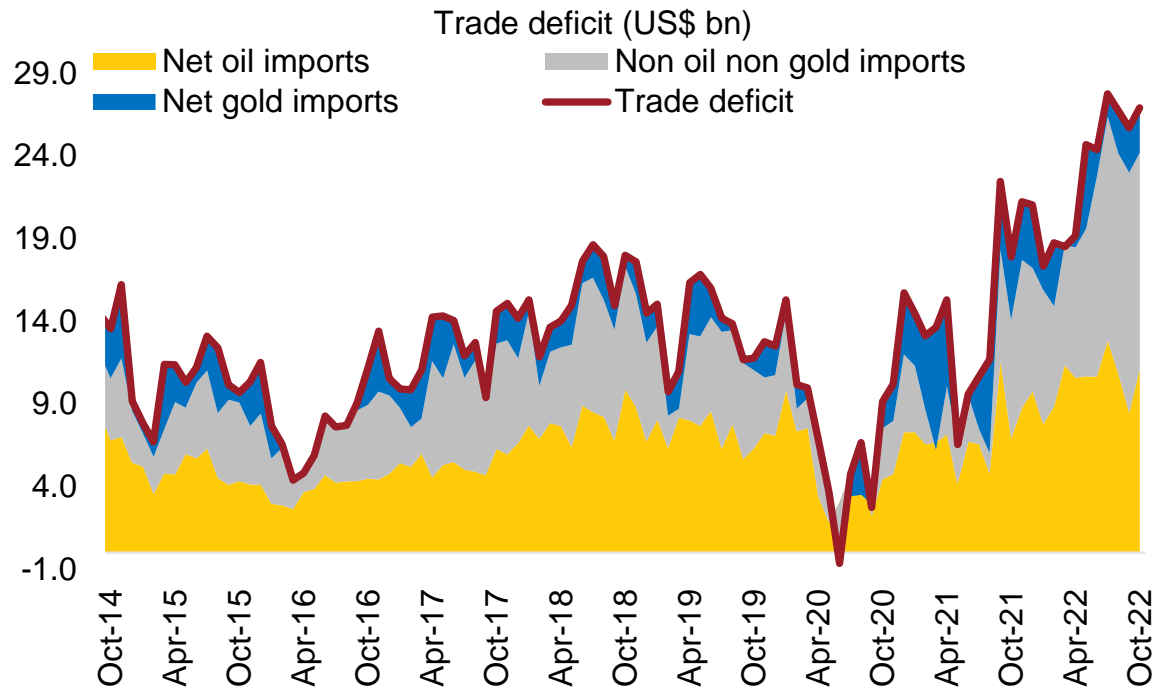


Depreciation supported by

- Peak Fed funds rate of 5.1% and RBI repo rate of 6.50%, implied interest rate differentials to narrow to fresh historical lows
- Current account deficit to narrow as crude oil prices likely to remain ~US\$80pb in FY24. However, weakness in exports to limit improvement.
- India to start FY24 with lower FX reserve cover
- Risk-off sentiment to keep portfolio flows volatile

FY24 current account deficit to narrow as oil prices remain ranged

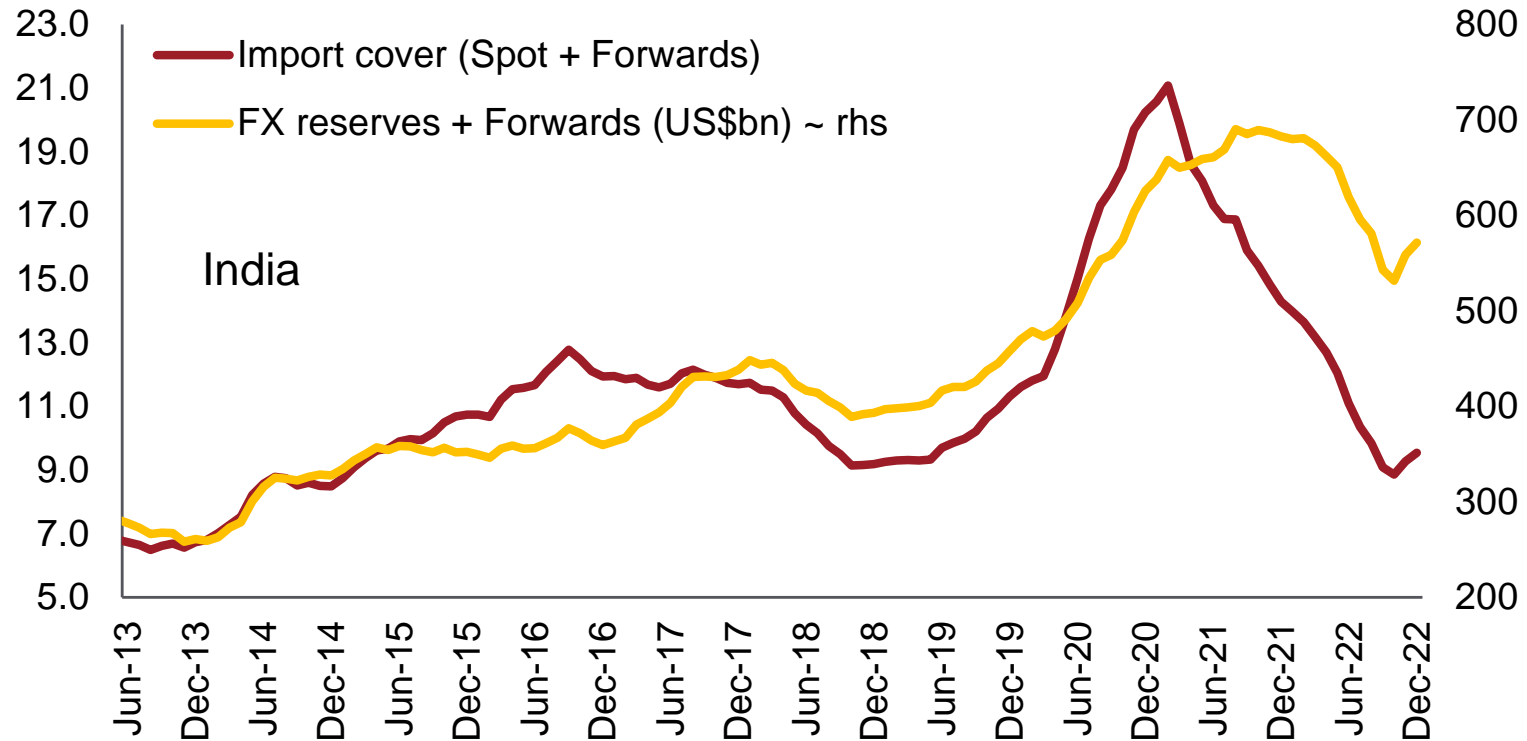
Export weakness to limit improvement



FY24 current account deficit expected at 2.8% of GDP v/s 3.0% in FY23

- Crude oil prices expected to average at US\$80bp in FY24; Domestic demand slowdown to moderate non-oil imports
- Export weakness to intensify with global growth slowdown

FX reserve cover lower in FY24

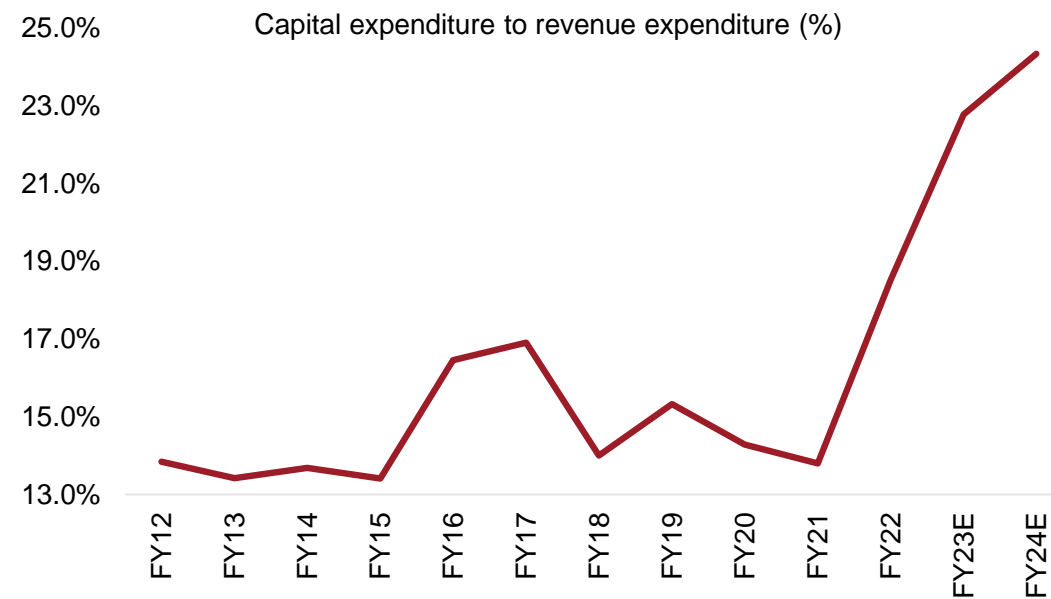
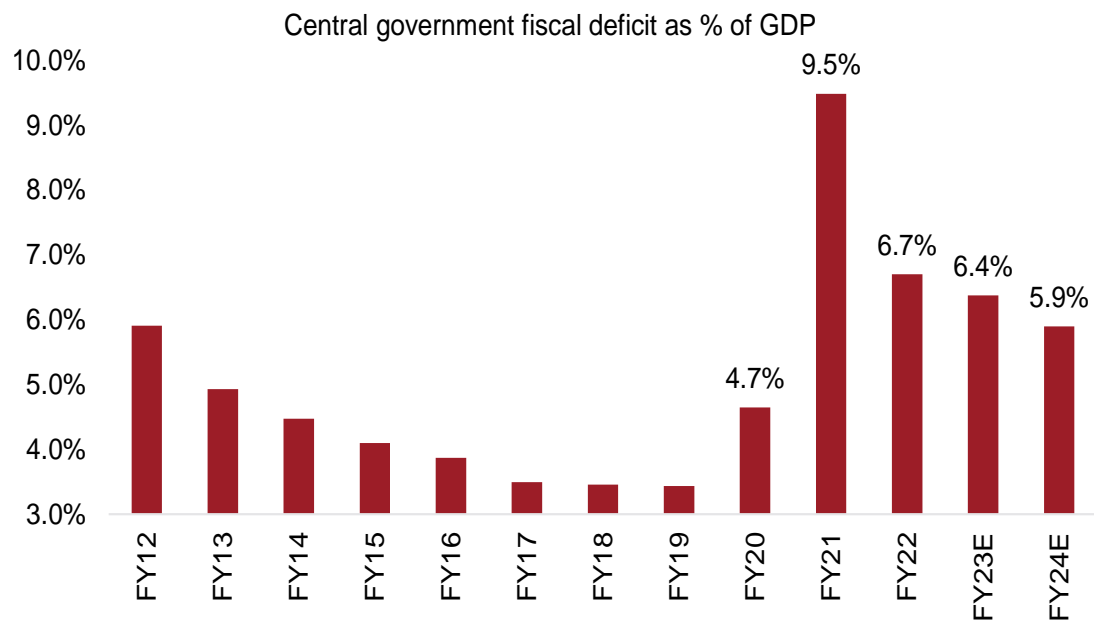


FX cover (spot + forward book) has reduced to 9.5 months as of December 2022 v/s 14 months December 2021

- Will limit RBI's ability to counter INR depreciation

FY24 fiscal deficit expected at 5.9% of GDP v/s 6.4% in FY23

Expenditure saving from lower subsidy expenditure; focus to remain on capex



Fiscal slippage in FY23 estimated at INR800bn; no extra-borrowing expected in FY23

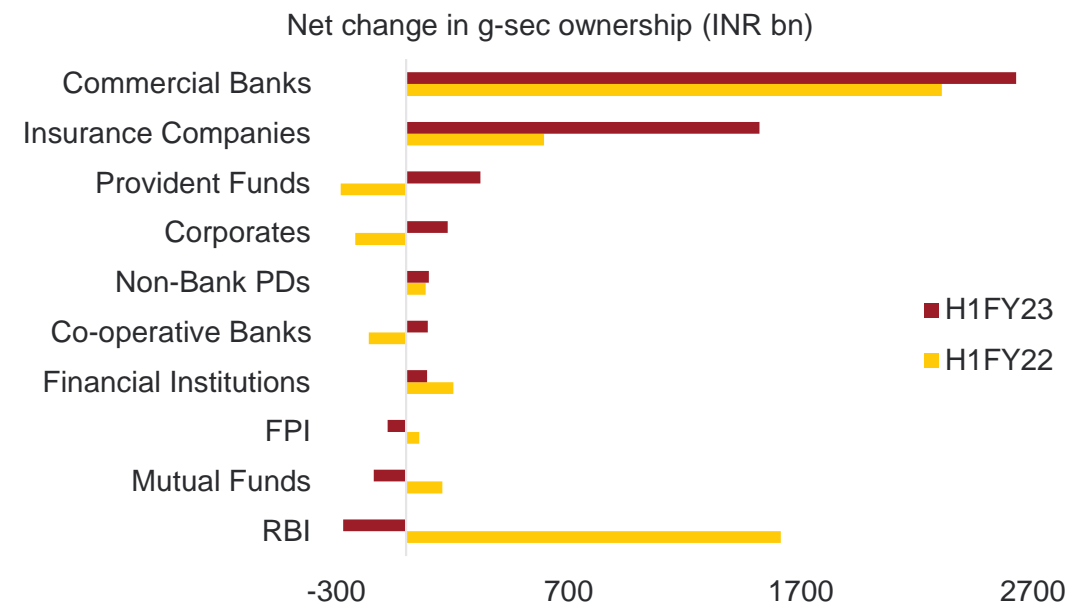
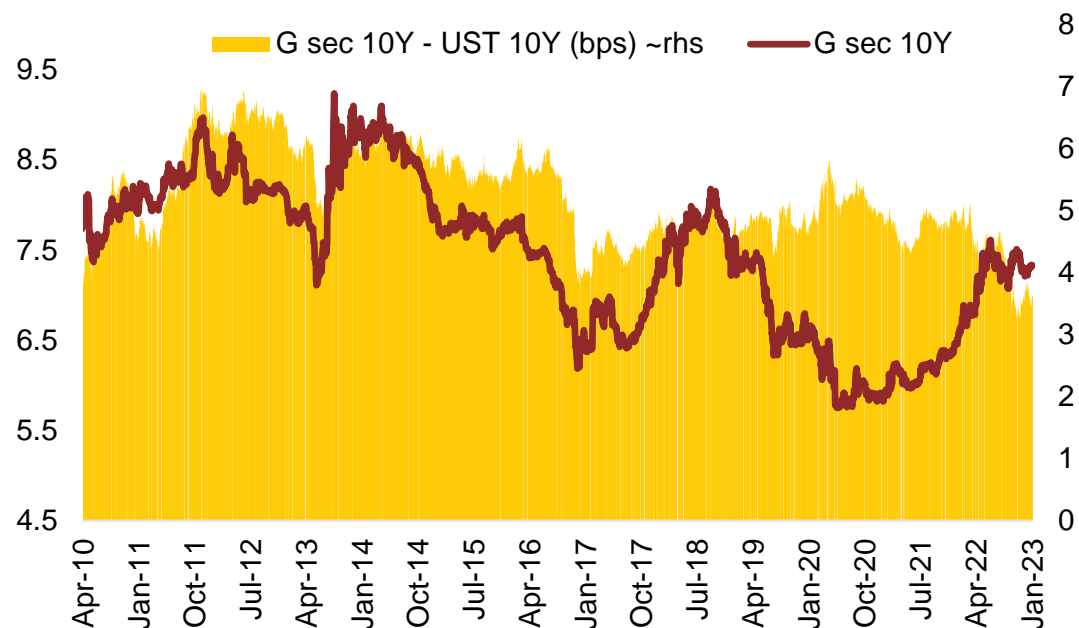
- Led by rising subsidy expenditure – fertilizer, food, LPG
- Strong tax collections to limit slippage with both direct and indirect tax collection exceeding Budget Estimate

FY24 fiscal deficit estimated at 5.9% of GDP

- Savings from subsidy payments estimated at INR1.6tn (fertilizer, food and LPG)
- Tax collection growth expected to slow to ~8% in FY24 from 14.5% in FY23, based on expectation of moderation in nominal GDP growth to 10.6% (v/s 15.4% in FY23) and lower fuel excise collections

Investor demand for g-secs stronger than expected

10-yr yield not expected to exceed 7.5% in FY23; expected to be ranged in FY24



In FY23 Demand supported by:

- Net issuance of SDL lower by 10.9%YoY in FYTD23 (till December)
- Corporate bond net issuances in H1FY23 were lower by 68.6%
- Strong demand from banks, insurance companies and provident funds
- Surplus liquidity conditions persist on an average basis in FY23

In FY24 g-sec yield to remain range-bound around 7.5%

- Gross g-sec supply estimated at INR15.7tn (v/s INR14.2tn in FY22) and net issuance of INR11.2tn (v/s INR11.08tn in FY22)
- Gross SDL issuance in FY24 estimated at INR8.7tn (v/s INR7tn in FY23) and net issuance of INR5.86tn (v/s INR4.6tn in FY22)
- Liquidity expected to be in mild deficit
- Rate hiking cycle behind us with CPI inflation expected to average at 5% to 5.5% in FY24 v/s 6.5% in FY23

Annex: FY24 Current account deficit expected at 2.8% of GDP

USD bn	FY21	FY22	FY23E	FY24E
A. CURRENT ACCOUNT (I+II)	23.9	-38.8	-100.4	-99.2
AS % of GDP	0.9	-1.2	-3.0	-2.8
I. MERCHANDISE	-102.2	-189.5	-283.3	-269.5
AS % of GDP	-3.8	-6.0	-8.3	-7.5
Total exports	296.3	429.2	422.3	379.0
Total imports	398.5	618.6	705.6	648.5
II. INVISIBLES (a+b+c)	126.1	150.7	183.0	170.3
a) Services	88.6	107.5	139.1	132.3
b) Transfers	73.5	80.4	88.0	75.2
c) Income	-36.0	-37.3	-44.2	-37.3
B Total Capital Account (1 to 5)	63.7	85.8	56.0	72.8
As % of GDP	2.4	2.7	1.6	
a) Foreign Direct Investment (i+ii)	44.0	38.6	38.1	38.3
b) Portfolio Investment	36.1	-16.8	-1.2	7.6
2.Loans (a+b+c)	6.9	33.6	18.6	20.0
3. Banking Capital (a+b)	-21.1	6.7	0.6	7.0
D. Overall Balance (A+B+C)	87.3	47.5	-44.4	-26.4

Annex: FY24 fiscal deficit expected at 5.9% of GDP

	Rs bn				% GDP			
	FY22	FY23BE	FY23E	FY24E	FY22A	FY23BE	FY23E	FY24E
Revenue Receipts	21684	22044	24088	25521	9.2%	8.5%	8.8%	8.5%
Gross tax revenue	27083	27578	31011	33449	11.4%	10.7%	11.4%	11.1%
Corporate tax	7120	7200	8623	9087	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	3.0%
Income tax	6734	7000	8535	9665	2.8%	2.7%	3.1%	3.2%
CGST	5912	6600	6966	7961	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Compensation cess	1046	1200	1255	1292	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Customs	1991	2130	2048	1963	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Excise	3908	3350	3202	3039	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
Tax Revenue (Net)	18204	19348	21610	23100	7.7%	7.5%	7.9%	7.6%
Non-Tax Revenue	3480	2697	2479	2421	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
--Dividend RBI & PSB	1071	739	343	760	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
Non-Debt Capital Receipts	392	793	600	800	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
-Disinvestment	146	650	450	650	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Total Receipts	22076	22837	24688	26321	9.3%	8.9%	9.0%	8.7%
Revenue Expenditure	32014	31947	34294	35460	13.5%	12.4%	12.6%	11.7%
-Interest Payments	8054	9407	9407	10327	3.4%	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%
-Subsidy	5008	3556	5702	4131	2.1%	1.4%	2.1%	1.4%
--Food subsidy	2890	2068	2872	2642	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%
--Fertilizer subsidy	1537	1052	2145	1052	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%
Capital Expenditure	5928	7502	7813	8641	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
Total Expenditure	37942	39449	42107	44101	16.0%	15.3%	15.4%	14.6%
Fiscal Deficit	15865	16612	17418	17780	6.7%	6.4%	6.4%	5.9%
Nominal GDP	236646	258000	273078	302024				
Nominal GDP - growth	19.5%	9.0%	15.4%	10.6%				

Annex: FX reserve adequacy

	FX reserves (US\$ bn)	Volatile capital flows (as % of FX reserves)	Short-term external debt % of FX reserves (original maturity)	Short-term debt % of FX reserves (residual maturity)	Import cover (Spot + Forwards)	FPI holdings of government debt (as % of FX reserves)	Net FPI holdings of equity (as % of FX reserves)	Net FPI holdings of debt (as % of FX reserves)
FY14	304	96%	30%	57.4%	7.0	1.9%	47.0%	19.0%
FY22	606	63%	20%	44.1%	13.0	3.4%	25.6%	17.2%
FY23E	542	69%	24%	50.7%	9.4	3.4%	24.1%	19.2%
FY24E	516	74%	26%	53.3%	9.5	3.5%	25.3%	20.2%

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