CONSUMER PRICE INDEX SEPTEMBER 2018

CPI inflation rose mildly to 3.8% in Sept 2018 from 3.7% in Aug 2018, while remaining sub-4.0%, in line with our expectation



OCTOBER 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- The year-on-year (YoY) CPI inflation rose mildly to 3.8% in September 2018 from the 10-month low 3.7% in August 2018, led by a rise in the inflation for food and beverages, and pan, tobacco and intoxicants, even as the YoY inflation eased for housing, clothing and footwear, and fuel and light.
- The mild uptick in the CPI inflation in September 2018 is in line with our expectation of a sub-4% print for that month.
- The inflation for food and beverages recorded a modest uptick to 1.1% in September 2018 from the 13-month low 0.8% in August 2018, reflecting an unfavourable base effect, as well as the narrowing disinflation for vegetables.
- The core CPI inflation (excluding food and beverages, fuel and light, as well as petrol and diesel for vehicles) eased to 5.7% in September 2018 from 5.9% in August 2018, led primarily by the base-effect led easing in housing inflation.

OVERVIEW

- The CPI inflation inched up to 3.8% in September 2018 (+3.3% in September 2017) from 3.7% in August 2018 (+3.3% in August 2017; refer Exhibit 1 and 2), largely in line with our forecast (+3.9%). This sequential uptick was led by a rise in inflation for food and beverages, and pan, tobacco and intoxicants, even as the YoY inflation eased for housing, clothing and footwear, and fuel and light. The CPI inflation remained below the Monetary Policy Committee's (MPC's) medium term target of 4.0% for the second month in a row.
- The inflation for food and beverages recorded a modest uptick to 1.1% in September 2018 (+1.8% in September 2017) from the 13-month low 0.8% in August 2018 (+2.0% in August 2017; refer Exhibit 3), partly led by an unfavourable base effect. The YoY inflation rose in September 2018 relative to August 2018 for vegetables (to -4.2% from -7.1%), non-alcoholic beverages (to +2.1% from +1.9%), prepared meals and snacks (to +4.4% from +4.2%), spices (to +2.9% from +2.8%), and cereals and products (to +3.1% from +3.0%). However, the YoY inflation dipped in September 2018 relative to August 2018 for categories such as egg (to +3.8% from +6.8%), fruits (to +1.1% from +3.5%), sugar and confectionary (to -6.4% from -5.4%), pulses and products (to -8.6% from -7.8%), meat and fish (to +2.3% from +3.2%), and oils and fats (to +3.2% from +3.5%). In month-on-month (MoM) terms, the food and beverages sub-index declined by 0.8% in September 2018, narrower than the fall of 1.1% that had been recorded in September 2017 (refer Exhibit 4), driven by the trend in vegetables (-4.2%, -7.1%).
- The inflation for pan, tobacco and intoxicants (with a weight of 2.4% in the CPI) rose to 5.6% in September 2018 from the series-low print of 5.4% in August 2018. Moreover, this sub-index increased by 0.8% in MoM terms in September 2018, higher than the 0.7% rise recorded in September 2017.
- In contrast, the core-CPI inflation eased to 5.7% in September 2018 from 5.9% in August 2018 (refer Exhibit 5), led primarily by the base-effect led easing in housing inflation. On an MoM basis, this sub-index rose by 0.5% in September 2018, lower than the uptick of 0.6% recorded in September 2017. Accordingly, the wedge between headline and core-CPI inflation narrowed to 195 bps in September 2018 from 216 bps in August 2018.

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- The inflation for miscellaneous items (with a weight of 28.3% in the CPI Index) remained unchanged at 5.6% in September 2018, in line with the print in August 2018. The YoY CPI inflation for personal care and effects (to +4.1% from +4.5%), and household goods and services (to +4.9% from +5.0%) eased in September 2018 relative to the previous month. In contrast, the CPI inflation rose for transport and communication (to +6.4% from +6.0%, reflecting the rise in prices of fuels such as petrol and diesel), education (to +6.4% from +6.1%), recreation and amusement activities (to +5.0% from +4.9%), and healthcare (to +5.9% from +5.8%) in September 2018 relative to August 2018. On an MoM basis, the sub-index for miscellaneous items rose by 0.6% in September 2018, in line with the uptick in September 2017.
- Reflecting the favourable base effect, housing inflation (with a weight of 10.1% in the CPI Index) softened to an 11-month low 7.1% in September 2018 from 7.6% in August 2018. In MoM terms, the sub-index rose by 0.5% in September 2018, considerably lower than 1.0% increase recorded in September 2017, which had reflected the staggered impact of the revision in house rent allowance for Central Government employees.
- The inflation for clothing and footwear (with a weight of 6.5% in the CPI) also eased to 4.6% in September 2018 from 4.9% in August 2018. In MoM terms, the sub-index for clothing and footwear rose by 0.3% in September 2018, lower than the uptick of 0.5% recorded in September 2017.
- The inflation related to fuel and light dipped mildly to 8.5% in September 2018 (+1.8% in September 2017) from the 60-month high 8.6% in August 2018 (+5.0% in August 2017). This sub-index increased by a considerable 0.9% in MoM terms in September 2018, similar to the rise recorded in September 2017.
- The urban CPI inflation posted an uptick to 4.3% in September 2018 from the 10-month low print of 4.0% in August 2018, led by food and beverages (to +0.7% from -0.3%), and clothing and footwear (to +5.4% from +5.3%). However, the inflation eased in September 2018 relative to the previous month for housing (to +7.1% from +7.6%), fuel and light (to +8.8% from +9.2%), and pan, tobacco and intoxicants (to +6.3% from +6.6%).
- In contrast, the rural CPI inflation softened mildly to an 11-month low 3.3% in September 2018 from 3.4% in August 2018, led by clothing and footwear (to +4.2% from +4.7%), and food and beverages (to +1.4% from +1.5%), even as the print for pan, tobacco and intoxicants rose (to +5.3% from +5.0%) during these two months. The urban CPI inflation exceeded the rural CPI inflation for the third month in a row in September 2018 (refer Exhibit 6).
- The buildup in the CPI inflation up to September 2018 stood at 2.8%, modestly lower than the buildup of 3.3% recorded up to September 2017.
- The final headline CPI inflation for August 2018 remained unchanged at 3.7%, in line with the initial print for the month.

OUTLOOK

The high frequency data reveals a mixed trend in food prices in the ongoing month. The uneven distribution of monsoon rainfall may limit the growth in kharif output, which in conjunction with the revision in minimum support prices (MSPs) may impact prices in the immediate term. However, the YoY rise in reservoir levels across most regions would support a brisk pace of rabi sowing, once it commences. Overall, the extent to which the revised MSPs result in a rise in crop prices after the kharif harvest would crucially determine the trajectory of food inflation in the remainder of this fiscal.

The weakness in the INR is expected to impact the landed cost of various imports in the near term. Despite the recent excise cut, the average prices of petrol and diesel in October 2018 remain higher than the previous month, which may have a second-round impact on the prices of various perishable items.

The rise in crude oil prices, the sharp weakening of the INR, and the revision in MSPs are likely to push up the headline inflation above 4% in the ongoing quarter. These risks, combined with the change in stance from neutral to calibrated tightening, suggest the continued possibility of a rate hike in the December 2018 policy review.

Exhibit 1: Trend in CPI Inflation (YoY)

	Weight	YoY Inflation			MoM	Buildup*	
		Jul-18	Aug-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Sep-18	Sep-18
		Final	Provisional	Final	Provisional	Provisional	Provisional
CPI (combined)	100.00	4.2%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	-0.1%	2.8%
Food and beverages	45.86	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	-0.8%	2.4%
Cereals and products	9.67	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	0.4%	2.0%
Meat and fish	3.61	2.3%	3.2%	3.2%	2.3%	-1.6%	1.5%
Egg	0.43	7.4%	7.0%	6.8%	3.8%	-2.2%	-2.3%
Milk and products	6.61	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	0.4%	1.4%
Oils and fats	3.56	2.8%	3.5%	3.5%	3.2%	0.0%	1.2%
Fruits	2.89	6.9%	3.6%	3.5%	1.1%	-4.0%	-1.1%
Vegetables	6.04	-2.3%	-7.0%	-7.1%	-4.2%	-4.2%	11.5%
Pulses and products	2.38	-8.9%	-7.8%	-7.8%	-8.6%	-0.7%	-2.5%
Sugar and confectionary	1.36	-5.8%	-5.4%	-5.4%	-6.4%	-0.9%	-2.1%
Spices	2.50	2.7%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	0.1%	1.2%
Pan, tobacco and intoxicants	2.38	6.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.6%	0.8%	1.9%
Clothing and footwear	6.53	5.3%	4.9%	4.9%	4.6%	0.3%	2.4%
Housing	10.07	8.3%	7.6%	7.6%	7.1%	0.5%	2.3%
Fuel and light	6.84	8.0%	8.5%	8.6%	8.5%	0.9%	4.1%
Miscellaneous	28.32	5.8%	5.5%	5.6%	5.6%	0.6%	3.4%
Household goods and services	3.80	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	0.3%	3.1%
Health	5.89	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%	5.9%	0.4%	3.0%
Transport and communication	8.59	6.6%	6.0%	6.0%	6.4%	1.3%	4.0%
Recreation and amusement	1.68	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	0.5%	3.0%
Education	4.46	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	6.4%	0.1%	4.6%
Personal care and effects	3.89	5.3%	4.5%	4.5%	4.1%	0.6%	2.1%
CPI-Food	36.55	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	-1.1%	2.5%
CPI-Core	44.97	6.2%	5.8%	5.9%	5.7%	0.5%	2.8%
CPI Rural		4.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	-0.2%	2.5%
CPI Urban		4.3%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%	0.1%	3.1%

*Buildup with reference to March 2018 Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO); ICRA research

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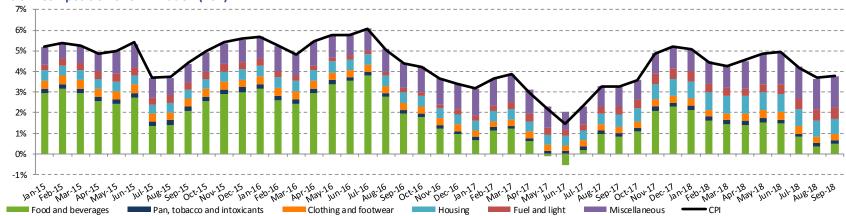
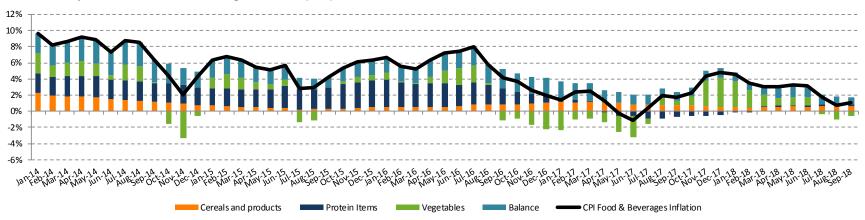
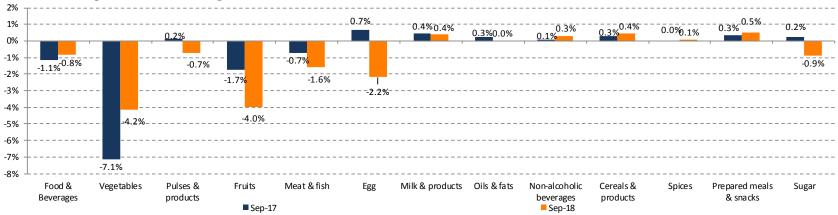


Exhibit 3: Composition of Food and Beverages Inflation (YoY)

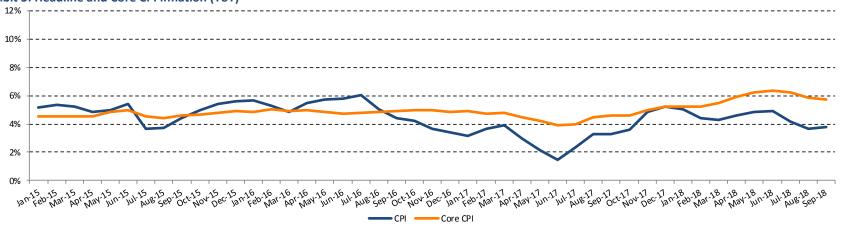


Source: CSO; ICRA research



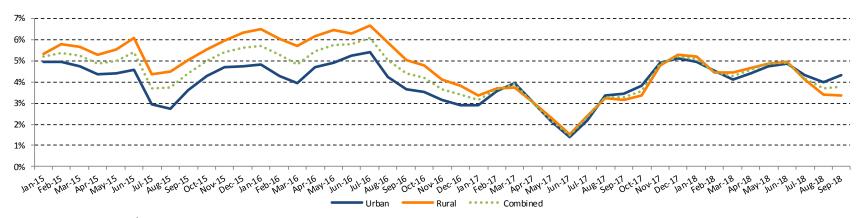




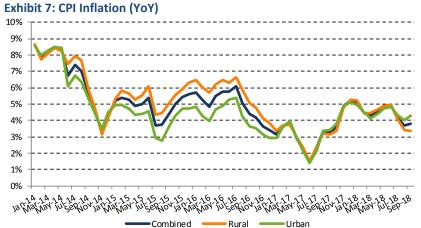


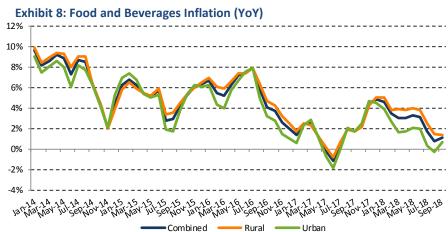
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Exhibit 6: Rural and Urban CPI Inflation (YoY)

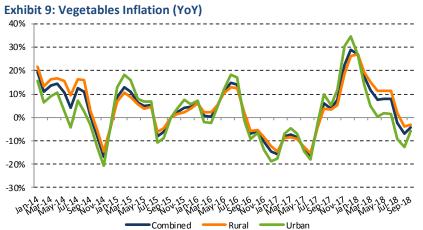


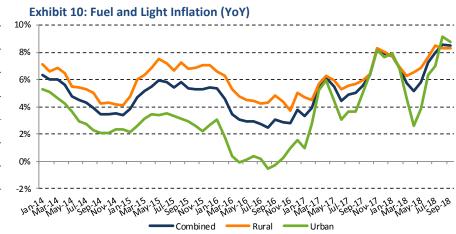
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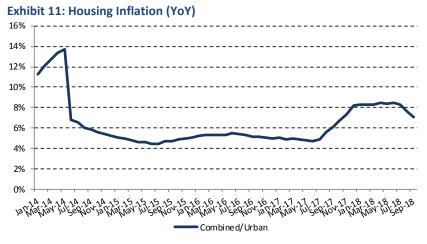


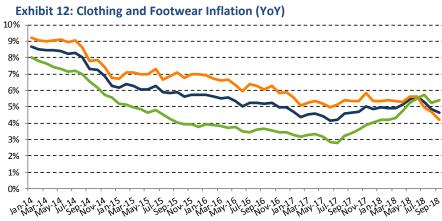
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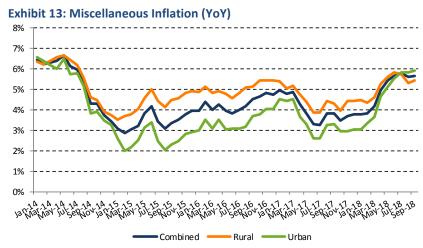


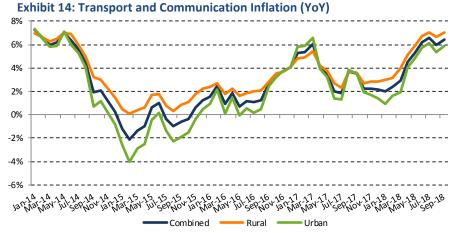


Source: CSO; ICRA research









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