

# **INDIAN ECONOMY: MONTH IN REVIEW NOV 2019**

Appreciable improvement in early economic indicators in November 2019, portends modest IIP growth after two months of contraction

December 2019

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As expected, the year-on-year (YoY) performance of most of the early economic indicators improved appreciably in November 2019 relative to the previous month, although this was partly on account of easing base effects. A pickup in growth or narrower contraction was displayed in November 2019 in sequential terms by 15 of the 18 lead indicators except crude oil production, non-food bank credit and bank deposits. In addition, the number of indicators displaying a contraction narrowed to six in November 2019 from 10 in October 2019. Based on these trends, we expect the contraction of the core sector industries to narrow substantially in November 2019, and the Index of Industrial Production to report a modest growth in that month after having contracted since September 2019.

Given the sharp base effects driven by the earlier onset of the festive season in 2019 relative to 2018, it may be more constructive to parse the average growth performance of various indicators for October-November 2019. As many as 11 of the 16 non-financial indicators recorded an improvement in these two months relative to their YoY performance in Q2 FY2020, such as non-oil exports; domestic airlines' passenger traffic; hydroelectricity generation; output of passenger vehicles (PV), commercial vehicles (CV), motorcycles, refinery products, and Coal India Limited (CIL); and consumption of ATF, diesel and petrol. Nevertheless, 9 of the 16 indicators contracted in October-November 2019, although this marks some improvement from the trend in Q2 FY2020, in which 12 indicators had displayed a YoY decline. Overall, we are cautiously optimistic of a pickup in the real GVA and GDP growth in Q3 FY2020 from 4.3% and 4.5%, respectively, in Q2 FY2020.

- Aggregate auto production recorded a contraction for the thirteenth consecutive month, although the pace of the same narrowed sharply to a mild 1.4% in November 2019 (-0.8% in November 2018) from 26.2% in October 2019 (+20.7% in October 2018), on account of the base effect. This sequential improvement in contraction was led by PV (to +4.1% from -21.1%) and motorcycles (to +0.4% from -26.0%), both of which reverted to a YoY growth in November 2019, after having reported a contraction for the previous nine and eight months, respectively. Moreover, the pace of contraction in the production of CV (to -16.4% from -45.5%) as well as scooters (to -6.1% from -25.4%) narrowed sharply in November 2019 relative to the previous month.
- Additionally, the pace of contraction in the output of CIL narrowed considerably to 3.9% in November 2019 from 20.9% in October 2019, which is likely to have benefited from the easing in rainfall; nevertheless, labour issues in some mines remain an area of concern.
- The YoY decline in electricity generation narrowed to 6.5% in November 2019 (+4.6% in November 2018) from the revised 13.3% in October 2019 (+10.6% in October 2018), partly on account of a favourable base effect. The pace of contraction of thermal electricity generation eased to 10.0% from 18.9%, respectively. Moreover, with healthy reservoir levels, the YoY growth of hydro electricity generation improved to 24.3% in November 2019 from 17.9% in October 2019.
- Encouragingly, rail freight and diesel consumption reverted to a YoY growth in November 2019, after having contracted for three consecutive months. Diesel consumption recorded a sharp turnaround to an expansion of 8.8% in November 2019 from the contraction of 7.3% in October 2019. Additionally, rail freight reverted to a mild growth of 0.8% in November 2019 from the considerable YoY decline of 8.1% in October 2019.
- Growth of refinery production increased to a seven-month high 3.8% in November 2019 from the marginal 0.2% in October 2019. In contrast, the contraction in production of crude oil worsened further to 6.0% from 5.1%, respectively.
- The contraction in cargo handled at major ports narrowed to 0.2% in November 2019 (+1.6% in November 2018) from 5.3% in October 2019 (+6.4% in October 2018), partly led by a favourable base effect. Encouragingly, the growth of non-oil merchandise exports improved to 2.5% in November 2019 in US\$ terms from 1.4% in the previous month, driven by the exports of electronic goods, iron ore, engineering goods etc.
- The YoY performance of ATF consumption (to +5.5% from +1.2%), passenger traffic by domestic airlines (to an 11-month high +11.2% from +4.0%) and petrol consumption (to +9.2% from +8.9%) recorded an improvement in November 2019 relative to October 2019.
- However, the YoY growth of bank deposit and non-food bank credit eased to 9.7% and 7.8%, respectively, on November 22, 2019 from 10.3% and 8.8%, respectively, on October 25, 2019.



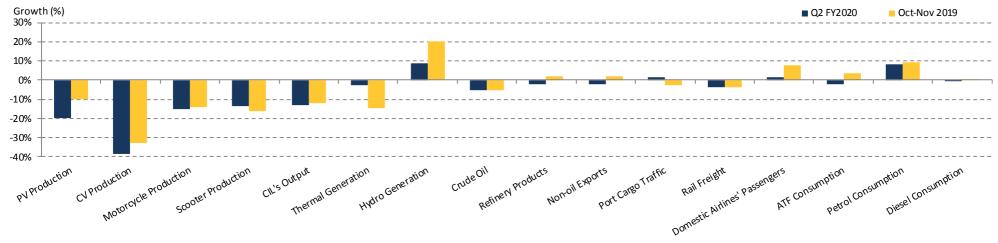
Months	PV	CV	Motor cycle	Scooter	CIL Prod.	Thermal Gen.	Hydro Gen.		Refinery Product			Freight	Domestic Airlines Passengers	ATF	Petrol	Diesel	l Rank	Non Food Bank Credit
Sep-19	-18.1	-46.3	-18.9	-15.8	-23.5	-9.6	19.3	-5.4	-6.9	-4.5	-0.4	-6.6	1.2	-3.6	6.3	-3.2	9.4	8.6
Oct-19	-21.1	-45.5	-26.0	-25.4	-20.9	-18.9	17.9	-5.1	0.2	1.4	-5.3	-8.1	4.0	1.2	8.9	-7.3	10.3	8.8
Nov-19	4.1	-16.4	0.4	-6.1	-3.9	-10.0	24.3	-6.0	3.8	2.5	-0.2	0.8	11.2	5.5	9.2	8.8	9.7	7.8

Exhibit 1: The YoY performance of 15 of the 18 early indicators displayed a sequential improvement in November 2019, partly on account of easing of base effect

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufactures (SIAM); CIL; Central Electricity Authority (CEA); Ministry of Commerce, Government of India (GoI); Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; Indian Railways; Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA); Indian Ports Association; Reserve Bank of India (RBI); CEIC; ICRA research

YoY growth; sequential pickup	YoY growth; sequential dip	YoY growth/contraction; no	YoY contraction; sequential	YoY contraction; sequential		
		sequential change	pickup	dip		

Exhibit 2: Improvement in YoY performance of 11 of 16 lead indicators in October-November 2019 relative to Q2 FY2020, suggests likely pickup in GVA growth in Q3 FY2020; nevertheless, nine indicators continued to contract in October-November 2019

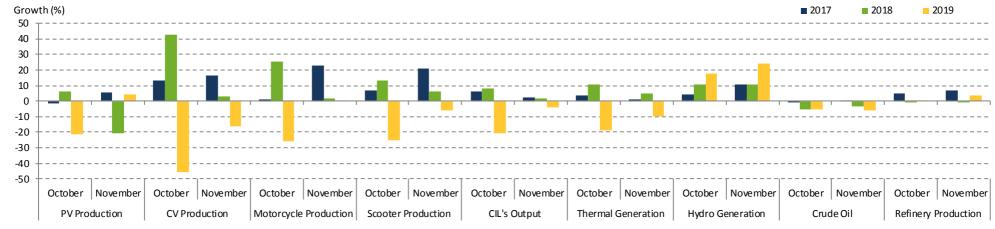


Source: PPAC; SIAM; DGCA; Ministry of Commerce, GoI; CEA; CIL; Indian Ports Association; Indian Railways; CEA; Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; CEIC; ICRA research

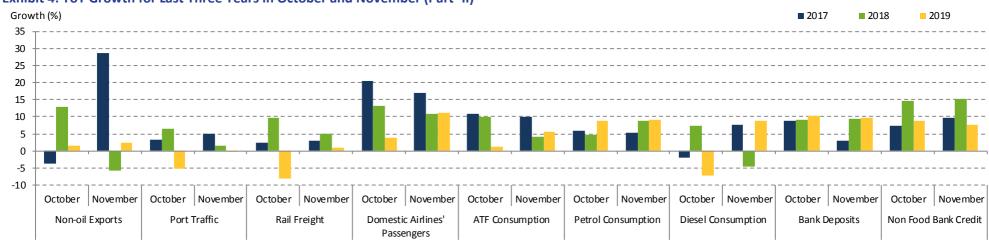
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Source: SIAM; CIL; CEA; Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; CEIC; ICRA Research



## Exhibit 4: YoY Growth for Last Three Years in October and November (Part -II)

Source: Indian Ports Association; Ministry of Commerce, Gol; Indian Railways; DGCA; PPAC; RBI; CEIC; ICRA research

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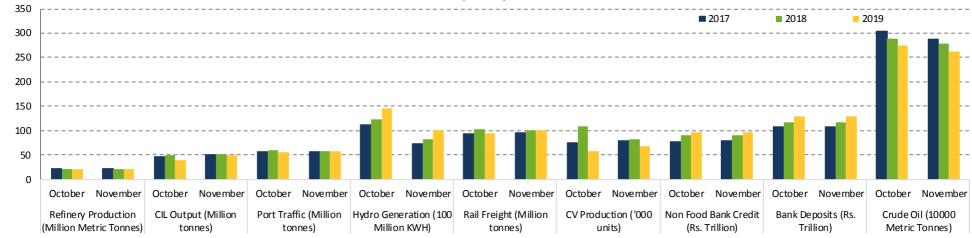
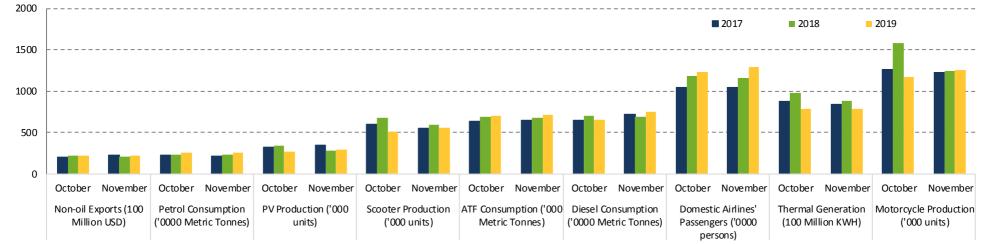


Exhibit 5: Trends in Volumes for Last Three Years in October and November (Part -I)

Source: CIL; Indian Ports Association; CEA; Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; Indian Railways; SIAM; RBI; CEIC; ICRA Research



## Exhibit 6: Trends in Volumes for Last Three Years in October and November (Part -II)

Source: PPAC; SIAM; DGCA; Ministry of Commerce, GoI; CEA; CEIC; ICRA research



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