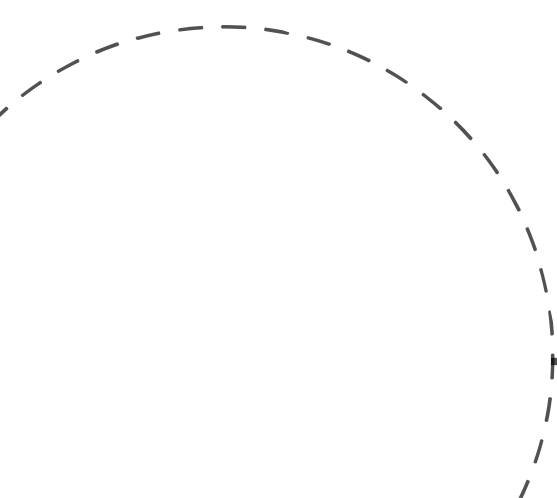




Data Dashboard

August 2022

Economic Affairs and Research Division



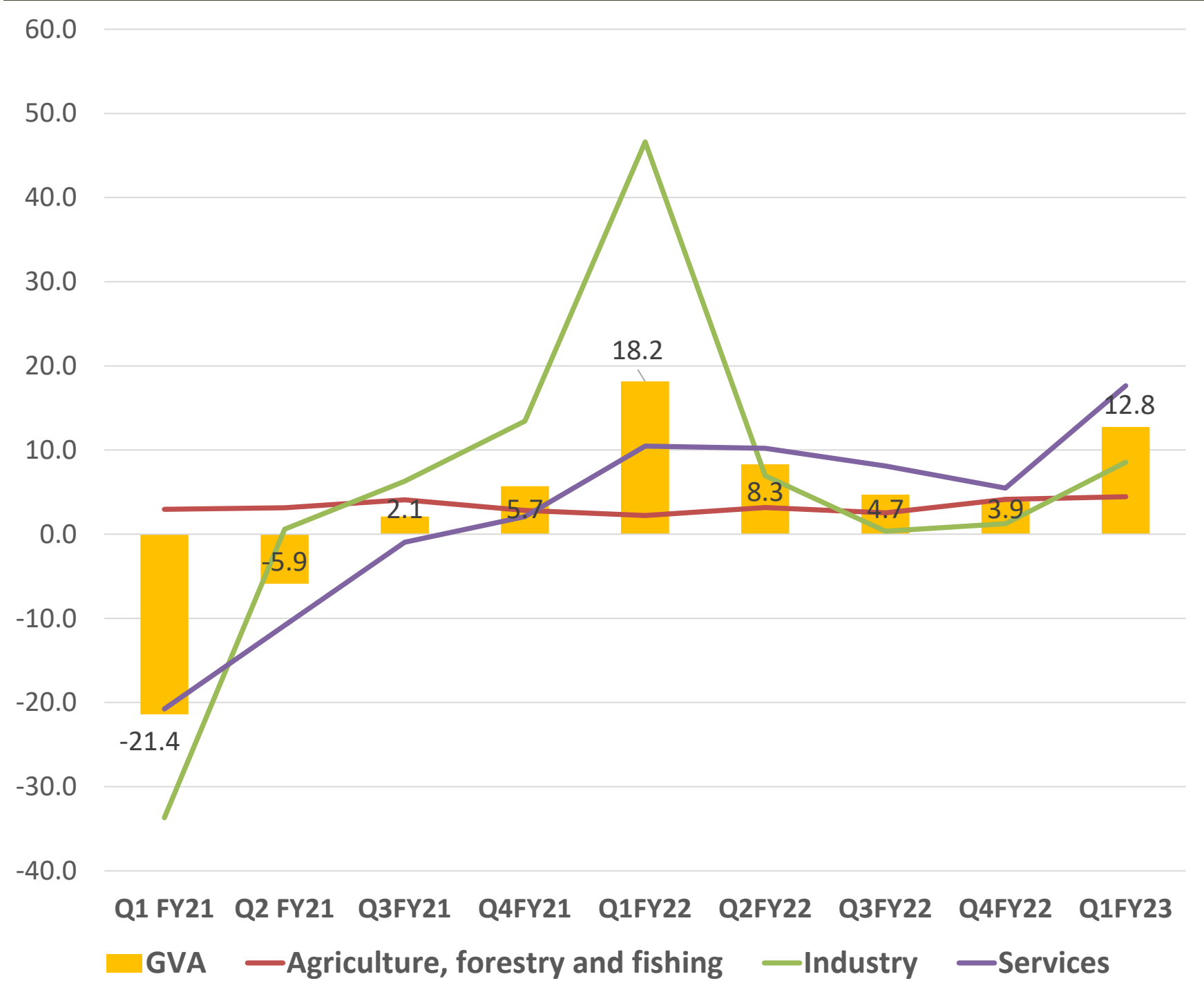
Highlights

- India witnessed another month of moderation in the CPI-based retail inflation in the month of July. Retail inflation moderated from 7.0 percent in June 2022 to 6.7 percent in July 2022. This was driven by a drop in inflation in the food and miscellaneous sub-segments, although fuel prices rose once again in July after moderating somewhat in May this year. Inflation in the food & beverages sub-segment declined to 6.8 percent in July 2022 as compared to 7.6 percent reported in June 2022; while for miscellaneous products segment prices moderated to 5.9 percent in July 2022 vis-à-vis 6.3 percent in June 2022. However, fuel inflation rose from 10.1 percent in June to 11.8 percent in July this year. Nonetheless, economists are optimistic that India's headline retail inflation may ease to below 6 percent by Q4 of this financial year.
- Industrial activity in the country, although gaining traction, exhibits a mixed trend. While IIP numbers had noted a significant jump in May 2022, it moderated somewhat in June 2022, with the respective y-o-y growth figures at 19.6 percent and 12.3 percent. Likewise, the m-o-m growth in the index also noted a moderation, growing at 0.2 percent in June 2022 compared to 2.3 percent growth in the previous month. A moderation was evident in case of some high frequency indicators during the month of July 2022; after witnessing a significant improvement in the month of May 2022 - that may be attributed to a low base effect as India was engulfed in the devastating second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in the same month last year.
- Further, according to the Reserve Bank, consumer confidence continues to recover in successive rounds of the survey after the historic low recorded in July 2021. The Current Situation Index rose by 1.4 points to 77.3 in the present round vis-à-vis 75.9 in the previous round, while the Future Expectations Index also improved, although marginally from 113.0 in June 2022 to 113.3 in August 2022. This was on account of improved perception on employment, household income, and spending. Majority of the households also reported a rise in their current spending and anticipated an increase in spending in the near-term as well. This along with the upcoming festival season is expected to augur well for the Indian economy. However, it may be noted that the current situation index remained in the pessimistic zone. Maintaining a momentum in demand could be a challenge.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare recently released its Fourth Advance Estimates of production for crop year 2021-22, which pegs the production of cereals (especially rice), pulses, and foodgrains to be above target. However, the ongoing Kharif acreage has been less than the previous year and is likely to impinge on the food production. The country to a large extent has received a normal monsoon this year, but it has been highly skewed in terms of its spatial distribution.
- On the external front, India has recorded an all-time high trade deficit of USD 30 billion in the month of July 2022 on account of rising import costs. Additionally, the forex reserves are on a decline owing to RBI's intervention to stabilize the incessantly depreciating INR for the past three months. However, FPIs have started registering a net inflow of funds into the country since July 2022, after witnessing persistent selling since October 2021.

Gross Domestic Product

India's GDP Growth reported at 13.5% in Q1 2022-23

GVA and Components (% YoY)- Quarterly



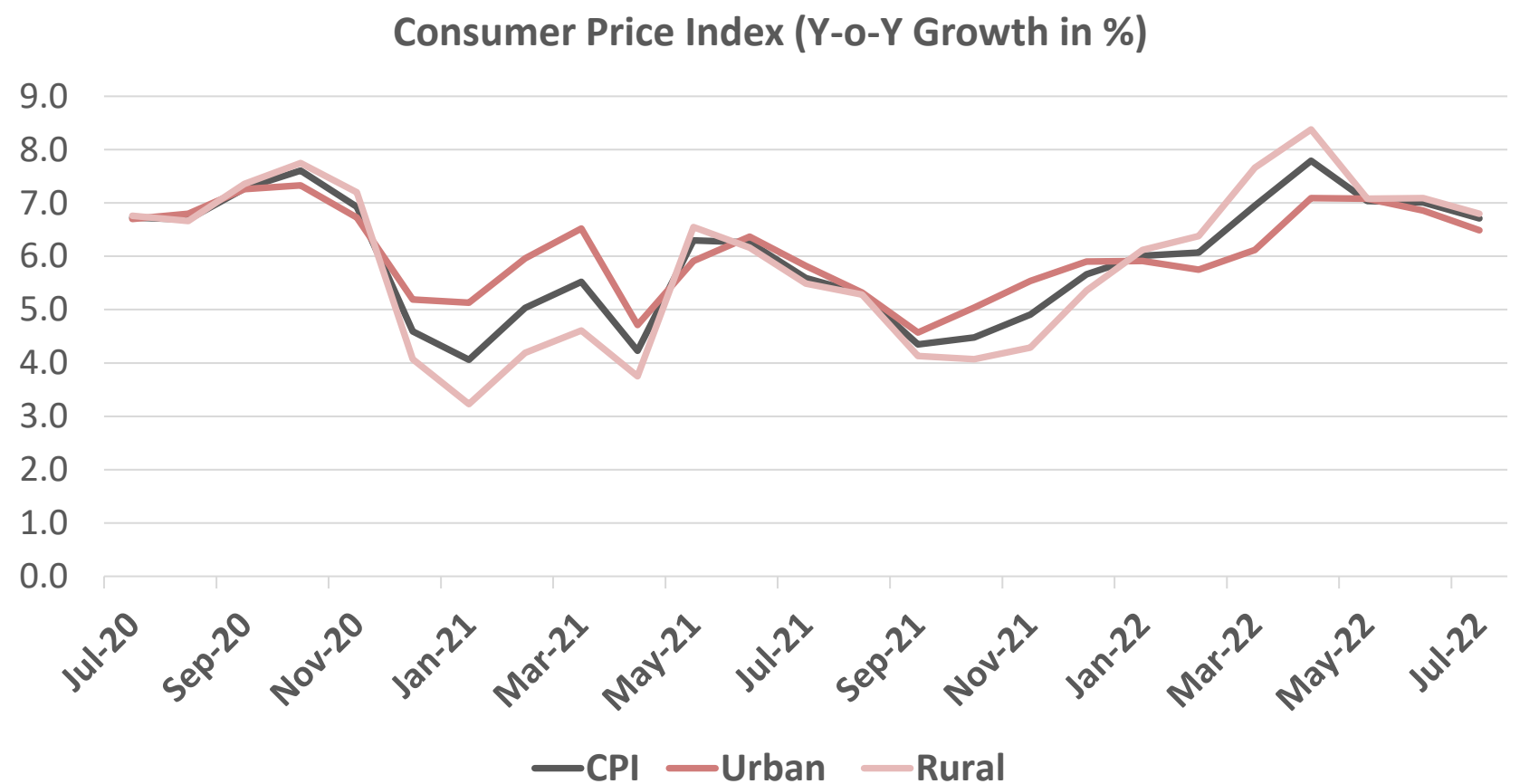
GDP and Components (% YoY)- Quarterly

	GDP	PFCE	GFCE	GCF	GFCF	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services
Q1 FY21	-23.8	-23.8	13.6	-48.3	-45.3	-25.5	-41.1
Q2 FY21	-6.6	-8.3	-22.9	-6.1	-4.5	-6.5	-17.9
Q3 FY21	0.7	0.6	-0.3	-1.9	-0.6	-8.6	-5.2
Q4 FY21	2.5	6.5	29.0	11.9	10.1	3.7	11.7
Q1 FY22	20.1	14.4	-4.8	72.3	62.5	40.8	61.1
Q2 FY22	8.4	10.5	8.9	26.8	14.6	20.7	41.0
Q3 FY22	5.4	7.4	3.0	8.4	2.1	23.1	33.6
Q4 FY22	4.1	1.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	16.9	18.0
Q1 FY23	13.5	25.9	1.3	19.3	20.2	14.7	37.2

According to the estimates for the first quarter of 2022-23, the overall GDP and GVA growth reported a double digit expansion which was on expected lines supported by the base effect. On a year-on-year basis, GDP growth in Q1 2022-23 has been reported at 13.5 percent & GVA growth at 12.8%. GDP growth number for the first quarter is lower than the estimate of 16.2 percent put out by the Reserve Bank of India in the August monetary policy announcement. The uptick in the GDP growth during the first quarter has been primarily driven by consumption and investment.

Inflation: Consumer Price Index

CPI inflation moderated to 6.7% in July 2022



Latest retail inflation data reported softening in price levels for the third consecutive month in July 2022 – which comes as a welcome reprieve. The consumer price index moderated to a five-month low of 6.7 percent in July 2022, vis-à-vis 7.0 percent inflation noted last month - with prices of food & beverages & miscellaneous segment noting a decline.

Inflation for the food and beverages sub-segment declined to 6.8 percent in July 2022 as compared to 7.6 percent growth reported in June 2022; while for miscellaneous products segment prices moderated to 5.9 percent in July 2022 vis-à-vis 6.3 percent in June 2022. The decline in miscellaneous goods segment was backed by transport & communication and personal care & effects categories. However, inflation in the clothing & footwear segment increased to 9.9 percent in July 2022 as compared to 9.5 percent in June 2022 while inflation in the fuel and light segment also increased to 11.8 percent in July 2022 vis-a-vis 10.1 percent noted in June 2022.

CPI and Major Constituents (Y-o-Y growth in %)

Month	Weight	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
General Index	100	5.6	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.7	6.0	6.1	7.0	7.8	7.0	7.0	6.7
Food and beverages	45.86	4.5	3.7	1.6	1.8	2.6	4.5	5.6	5.9	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	6.7
Pan, tobacco and intoxicants	2.38	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.2	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.7	1.2	1.8	1.8
Clothing & footwear	6.53	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.9	8.9	9.5	9.9
Housing	10.07	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.9
Fuel & light	6.84	12.4	13.0	13.6	14.4	13.4	11.0	9.3	8.7	7.5	10.7	9.5	10.1	11.8
Miscellaneous	28.32	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.0	8.0	6.8	6.3	5.9

Source: CMIE

Inflation: Food

CPI Food and Major Constituents (Y-o-Y growth in %)																					
	Cereals			Egg, fish and meat		Milk & Products	Oils and fats	Pulses				Vegetables					Fruits				
	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Egg	Meat & Fish			Arhar	Moong	Masur	Urad	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Brinjal	Green chillies	Banana	Coconut	Apple	Grapes	Groundnut
Jul-21	-3.4	16.1	-3.5	20.8	8.3	2.7	32.5	12.5	3.8	9.4	6.1	-33.8	29.7	-38.9	3.0	7.7	3.1	10.0	30.1	16.2	4.0
Aug-21	-0.2	11.2	-3.1	16.3	9.3	2.9	33.1	12.3	2.2	9.7	6.5	-39.6	24.0	-34.5	-0.7	-3.2	2.7	7.5	14.3	17.2	4.4
Sep-21	-4.1	8.5	-1.0	7.1	8.0	3.1	34.2	11.5	2.4	11.6	6.9	-47.3	-9.6	-45.6	-11.6	-16.0	-0.9	5.5	-1.4	13.7	5.7
Oct-21	-3.0	-4.5	2.3	-1.4	7.1	3.2	33.6	3.6	1.5	12.7	4.1	-47.5	-23.5	-8.4	-0.8	-21.8	1.8	2.2	6.5	8.5	8.8
Nov-21	-1.8	-4.3	4.9	-1.3	5.6	3.4	29.7	-0.3	0.3	12.9	1.9	-45.4	-30.8	31.6	10.4	-15.9	3.2	1.0	8.9	10.2	9.6
Dec-21	-3.3	-1.3	6.3	1.5	4.6	3.8	24.3	-1.6	-0.6	13.5	1.1	-38.0	-22.7	46.9	29.5	-8.8	0.3	-2.4	6.1	3.2	9.3
Jan-22	-3.3	-0.5	7.5	2.2	5.5	4.1	18.7	0.1	-1.1	14.2	0.5	-17.0	-14.6	38.7	31.9	1.0	0.6	-5.2	1.1	-1.3	8.6
Feb-22	-3.3	-0.1	8.3	4.2	7.5	3.9	16.4	0.3	-1.6	15.3	-0.6	3.1	-19.6	22.2	35.4	19.1	2.5	-4.7	-2.5	-1.1	7.7
Mar-22	-3.3	-0.1	11.2	2.4	9.6	4.7	18.7	-0.7	-2.1	15.4	-1.6	20.4	-9.2	18.5	27.7	47.2	5.5	-6.2	-3.9	4.3	7.5
Apr-22	-0.5	-0.1	13.4	-0.1	7.0	5.5	17.3	-1.6	-2.3	14.8	-1.8	17.4	-3.9	33.6	26.7	39.2	6.5	-5.8	-3.5	5.7	7.3
May-22	0.4	-0.3	13.3	-4.6	8.2	5.6	13.3	-3.8	-3.8	12.0	-3.5	18.7	-13.7	135.6	24.9	22.4	2.8	-6.8	-6.0	0.2	4.5
Jun-22	0.6	-0.1	14.0	-5.5	8.6	6.2	9.4	-4.3	-3.8	10.6	-3.7	23.8	-20.7	158.4	11.2	17.6	10.5	-6.9	-6.2	-0.4	4.0
Jul-22	0.6	-0.1	15.2	-3.8	3.0	5.8	7.5	-2.0	-2.6	9.9	-1.7	33.9	-20.6	44.2	7.1	10.3	16.6	-4.7	-5.6	3.8	5.9

Inflation: State-wise Spread

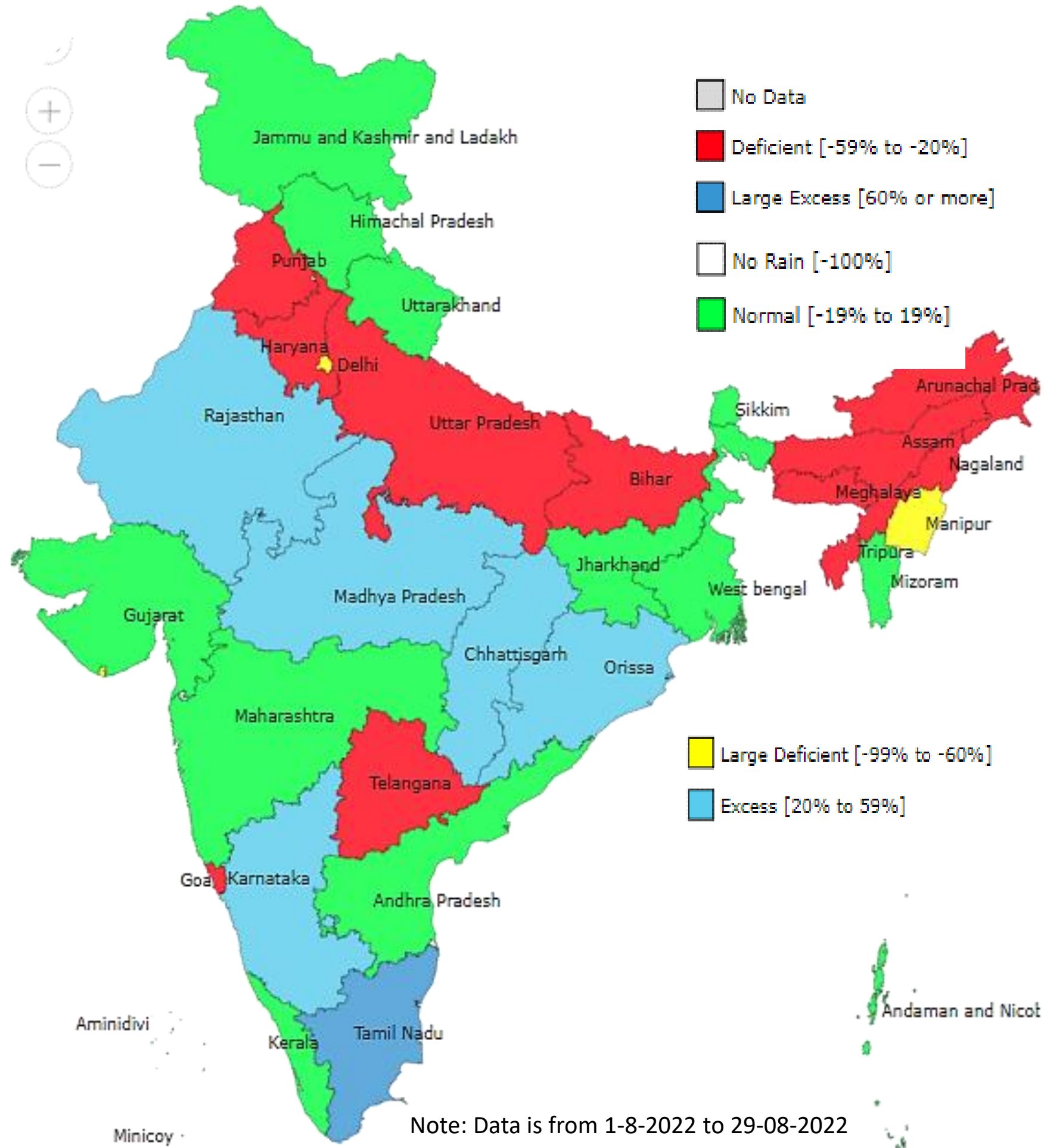
States /UTs with Inflation over RBI's tolerance level (>6%)		
State	Weight	July 2022 (Y-o-Y in %)
Andhra Pradesh	4.58	7.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	6.8
Assam	1.77	7.9
Chhattisgarh	1.46	6.2
Gujarat	5.6	7.9
Haryana	3.32	7.8
Madhya Pradesh	4.48	7.4
Maharashtra	13.18	7.7
Mizoram	0.1	9.4
Nagaland	0.13	7.0
Odisha	2.18	6.1
Rajasthan	5.51	6.9
Sikkim	0.05	8.7
Telangana	3.74	8.6
Tripura	0.25	7.7
Uttar Pradesh	12.37	6.9
Uttarakhand	0.91	6.1
West Bengal	7.09	7.8
Chandigarh	0.17	6.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.03	7.0
Daman & Diu	0.02	6.1
Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh	0.94	7.0
Lakshadweep	0.01	9.2
Puducherry	0.17	6.2

Majority of the Indian states and Union Territories are witnessing inflation levels that are significantly higher than RBI's upper tolerance threshold of 6.0 percent.

States & UTs with Inflation within RBI's tolerance level (4.0% to 6.0%)		
State	Weight	July 2022 (Y-o-Y in %)
Bihar	5.14	5.2
Delhi	2.77	4.1
Himachal Pradesh	0.67	4.6
Jharkhand	1.69	5.6
Karnataka	5.89	4.9
Kerala	4.55	5.4
Meghalaya	0.22	5.1
Punjab	3.21	5.6
Tamil Nadu	7.25	4.8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.06	5.7

States & UTs with Inflation lower than RBI's lower tolerance band (below 4.0%)		
State	Weight	July 2022 (Y-o-Y in %)
Goa	0.19	2.5
Manipur	0.18	1.1

State-wise Rainfall Distribution



State-wise Distribution of Districts with Excess/ Deficient Rainfall:
01-06-2022 to 30-08-2022

STATES	LARGE EXCESS	EXCESS	NORMAL	DEFICIENT	LARGE DEFICIENT
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR (UT)	0	0	2	1	0
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	10	5	1
ASSAM	0	2	18	7	0
MEGHALAYA	1	1	4	5	0
NAGALAND	0	1	7	3	0
MANIPUR	0	0	2	7	0
MIZORAM	0	0	4	4	0
TRIPURA	0	0	3	5	0
SIKKIM	0	0	3	1	0
WEST BENGAL	0	0	7	11	1
ODISHA	1	6	23	0	0
JHARKHAND	0	0	7	14	3
BIHAR	0	0	3	33	2
UTTAR PRADESH	0	1	9	47	18
UTTARAKHAND	2	0	4	7	0
HARYANA	1	3	12	6	0
CHANDIGARH (UT)	0	0	1	0	0
DELHI (UT)	0	1	1	6	1
PUNJAB	2	3	7	10	0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	2	6	3	1
JAMMU & KASHMIR (UT)	3	9	5	3	0
MADHYA PRADESH	4	19	24	5	0
GUJARAT	5	10	17	1	0
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU (UT)	0	3	0	0	0
GOA	0	0	2	0	0
MAHARASHTRA	0	16	20	0	0
CHHATTISGARH	1	11	10	5	0
ANDHRA PRADESH	1	3	9	0	0
TELANGANA	14	16	3	0	0
TAMIL NADU	25	6	6	1	0
PUDUCHERRY (UT)	0	0	3	1	0
KARNATAKA	15	9	6	0	0
KERALA	0	0	11	3	0
LAKSHADWEEP (UT)	0	0	1	0	0
LADAKH (UT)	1	1	0	0	0
RAJASTHAN	7	17	9	0	0

Note: Data is from 1-8-2022 to 29-08-2022

Source: IMD

Fourth Advance Estimates of Crop Production

Fourth Advance Estimates of Crop Production (Million Tonnes)				
Crops	2021-22		2020-21	2019-20
	Target	Fourth Advance Estimates		
Rice	121.10	130.29	124.37	118.87
Wheat	110.0	106.84	109.59	107.86
Coarse Cereals	51.21	50.90	51.32	47.75
Total Cereals	282.31	288.03	285.28	274.48
Total Pulses	25.0	27.69	25.46	23.03
Total Foodgrains	307.31	315.72	310.74	297.50
Total Oilseeds	384.01	376.96	359.46	332.19
Sugarcane	397.0	431.81	405.39	320.50
Cotton	37.0	31.20	35.24	36.06
Jute & Mesta	10.60	10.31	9.35	9.87

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

Weekly Area Coverage Under Kharif Crops As On 26-Aug-2022				
Crops	Area Sown (Lakh Ha)		Difference in Area Coverage Over 2021	% change over 2021
	2021	2022		
Total Foodgrains	694.8	671.6	-23.2	-3.3
Total Cereals	560.4	543.9	-16.5	-2.9
Rice	391.0	367.6	-23.4	-6.0
Coarse cereals	169.4	176.3	6.9	4.1
Total Pulses	134.4	127.7	-6.7	-5.0
Sugarcane	54.7	55.6	0.9	1.6
Total Oilseeds	188.6	186.5	-2.1	-1.1
Cotton	116.9	124.6	7.6	6.5
Jute & Mesta	7.0	6.9	0.1	-0.1

Source: CMIE

According to the fourth advance estimates of production of major agricultural crops for the year 2021-22, production of foodgrains in the country is estimated at 315.72 million tonnes which is higher by 4.98 million tonnes than in 2020-21. It is also higher by 25 million tonnes than the previous five years' (2016-17 to 2020-21) average production of foodgrains. Record production is estimated of rice, maize, gram, pulses, rapeseed and mustard, oilseeds and sugarcane.

As of August 26, 2022, in the current kharif sowing season, a shortfall of 3.3 percent was reported in area under foodgrain coverage. A decline was noted in case of rice, pulses and oilseeds. Overall acreage under rice has fallen by nearly 23 lakh hectares during the present kharif cropping season over last season. This has occurred mostly in the monsoon-deficit states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal. Further, a fresh concern has recently emerged with several farmers in Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, and Western UP reporting "dwarfing" disease of paddy.

Inflation: Global Food Prices Indicate Moderation

FAO Food Price Index (M-o-M growth in %)												
		Food		Meat		Dairy		Cereals		Oils		Sugar
Jul-21	↓	-0.6	↑	3.1	↓	-2.7	↓	-3.1	↓	-1.4	↑	1.7
Aug-21	↑	2.7	↓	-0.6	↓	-0.5	↑	3.3	↑	6.7	↑	10.0
Sep-21	↑	1.0	↓	-0.7	↑	1.7	↑	1.9	↑	1.6	↑	0.5
Oct-21	↑	3.1	↓	-0.6	↑	2.8	↑	3.2	↑	9.6	↓	-1.8
Nov-21	↑	1.6	↑	0.5	↑	3.7	↑	3.1	↓	-0.2	↑	0.9
Dec-21	↓	-1.2	↓	-1.3	↑	2.4	↓	-0.7	↓	-3.3	↓	-3.1
Jan-22	↓	-0.2	↓	-0.7	↑	1.2	↓	-1.5	↑	2.4	↓	-4.8
Feb-22	↑	4.0	↑	1.1	↑	6.7	↑	3.3	↑	8.5	↓	-1.9
Mar-22	↑	13.2	↑	5.2	↑	3.0	↑	17.1	↑	24.8	↑	6.7
Apr-22	↓	-0.8	↑	2.2	↑	0.6	↓	-0.3	↓	-5.7	↑	3.1
May-22	↓	-0.3	↑	0.4	↓	-1.7	↑	2.3	↓	-3.5	↓	-1.0
Jun-22	↓	-2.3	↑	1.8	↑	4.2	↓	-4.1	↓	-7.6	↓	-2.6
Jul-22	↓	-8.6	↓	-0.5	↓	-2.5	↓	-11.5	↓	-19.2	↓	-3.8

The FAO Food Price Index averaged 140.9 points in the month of July noting a decline by 8.6 percent from June and marking the fourth consecutive monthly fall. FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index decreased by 19.2 percent in July from June, marking a 10-month low; while the FAO Cereal Price Index dropped by 11.5 percent in the month. The fall in cereal prices was led by decline in wheat prices supported by the agreement between Russia and Ukraine to unblock exports from key Black Sea ports. Nonetheless, uncertainties remain on fore - including high fertilizer prices, a muted global economic outlook, and currency movements. These factors can pose a strain on global food security going ahead.

Industry Performance: IIP

IIP growth moderated to 12.3 % in June 2022, from 19.6 % in May 2022

The y-o-y growth in industrial production reported a moderation in June 2022 as compared to the previous month, even though the growth remained in double digits. The index registered a growth of 12.3 percent during the month of June 2022 vis-à-vis 19.6 percent y-o-y growth noted in May 2022. Likewise, the m-o-m growth in the index also noted a moderation with the overall index growing at 0.2 percent in June 2022 compared to 2.3 percent growth witnessed in the previous month. However, 21 of the 23 sub-sectors of manufacturing displayed a Y-o-Y growth in June 2022, while two sub-sectors (pharma, medicinal chemical and botanical products, and textiles) witnessed a contraction.

Economic Activity-wise Classification				
	IIP	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity
Weight	100	14.37	77.63	7.99
Jun-21	13.8	23.1	13.2	8.3
Jul-21	11.5	19.5	10.6	11.1
Aug-21	13.0	23.3	11.1	16.0
Sep-21	4.4	8.6	4.3	0.9
Oct-21	4.2	11.5	3.3	3.1
Nov-21	1.0	4.9	0.3	2.1
Dec-21	1.0	2.6	0.6	2.9
Jan-22	2.0	3.0	1.9	0.9
Feb-22	1.2	4.6	0.2	4.5
Mar-22	2.2	3.9	1.4	6.1
Apr-22	6.7	8.0	5.8	11.8
May-22	19.6	11.2	20.6	23.5
Jun-22	12.3	7.5	12.5	16.4

Use-based Classification							
	Primary goods	Capital goods	Intermediate goods	Infrastructure/construction goods	Consumer goods (Total)	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
Weight	34.05	8.22	17.22	12.34	28.17	12.84	15.33
Jun-21	12.0	27.3	22.6	20.0	6.0	28.0	-3.9
Jul-21	12.4	30.3	14.6	12.3	5.5	19.4	-2.3
Aug-21	16.9	20.0	11.8	13.5	7.9	11.1	5.9
Sep-21	4.6	3.3	7.0	9.3	0.7	1.6	-0.1
Oct-21	9.0	-1.6	4.6	6.6	-1.0	-3.2	0.7
Nov-21	3.5	-2.6	2.1	3.1	-2.6	-5.7	-0.8
Dec-21	2.8	-3.0	1.0	2.0	-0.6	-1.9	0.3
Jan-22	1.6	1.8	2.5	5.9	0.0	-4.4	3.1
Feb-22	4.6	1.3	4.1	8.7	-8.0	-9.7	-6.8
Mar-22	5.7	2.4	1.8	6.7	-3.9	-3.1	-4.4
Apr-22	10.1	13.3	7.0	4.0	2.4	7.4	-0.6
May-22	17.8	54.4	17.5	18.2	18.6	58.4	1.0
Jun-22	13.7	26.1	11.0	8.0	10.7	23.8	2.9

Source: CMIE

Industry Performance: Core

Performance of Eight Core Industries : Base Year 2011-12 (Y-o-Y change in %)									
Month	Overall index	Coal	Crude oil	Natural gas	Refinery products	Fertilizers	Steel	Cement	Electricity
Weight	100.0	10.3	9.0	6.9	28.0	2.6	17.9	5.4	19.9
Jul-21	10.0	18.8	-3.3	19.0	6.7	0.6	9.4	21.7	11.1
Aug-21	12.1	20.6	-2.2	20.8	9.1	-3.2	6.9	36.4	16.0
Sep-21	5.4	7.8	-1.7	27.5	6.0	0.1	7.1	11.3	0.9
Oct-21	8.8	14.7	-2.1	25.9	14.4	0.1	5.8	14.6	3.1
Nov-21	3.2	8.2	-2.2	23.6	4.3	2.5	0.9	-3.6	2.1
Dec-21	4.1	5.2	-1.7	19.6	5.9	3.5	-0.6	14.2	2.9
Jan-22	4.0	8.2	-2.5	11.6	3.7	-2.0	3.8	14.1	0.9
Feb-22	5.8	6.6	-2.2	12.5	8.8	-1.4	5.6	4.2	4.5
Mar-22	4.8	0.2	-3.4	7.6	6.0	15.3	4.1	8.9	6.1
Apr-22	9.6	30.1	-0.9	6.3	9.2	8.8	2.5	7.5	11.8
May-22	19.2	33.7	4.6	7.0	16.7	22.9	14.7	26.2	23.5
Jun-22	13.2	32.0	-1.7	1.3	15.1	8.1	3.7	19.7	16.4
Jul-22	4.5	11.3	-3.7	-0.3	6.2	6.2	5.7	2.0	2.2

The index of eight core industries rose by 4.5 per cent on a y-o-y basis in July 2022, falling from 13.2 percent growth registered in the month of June 2022. This was the lowest growth in the index registered in the last six months. Six of the eight sectors reported a rise in production, while two reported a fall in July 2022. Coal sector grew at a much faster pace of 11.4 per cent compared to the other sectors. Among other energy sources, output of crude oil fell by 3.7 per cent and that of natural gas by 0.3 per cent. Refinery products industry reported a 6.2 per cent rise in production in July 2022. Steel production grew by 5.7 per cent and cement production grew by 2.0 per cent. Electricity generation rose by 2.2 per cent in July 2022.

Lead Indicators: Industry

	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
PMI Manufacturing (Index numbers)	55.3	52.3	53.7	55.9	57.6	55.5	54	54.9	54	54.7	54.6	53.9	56.4
PMI Services (Index numbers)	45.4	56.7	55.2	58.4	58.1	55.5	51.5	51.8	53.6	57.9	58.9	59.2	55.5
Fuel Consumption (Y-o-Y in %)	6.5	6.4	5.0	0.2	-11.8	3.3	2.3	5.4	6.5	9.6	23.7	17.9	6.1
Non-food Credit Growth (% Y-o-Y)	6.2	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	9.6	7.3	8.2	8.7	10.3	11.9	12.8	-
GST Collections (in Rs. Billion)	1163.9	1120.2	1170.1	1301.3	1315.3	1297.8	1383.9	1330.3	1421.0	1675.4	1408.9	1446.2	1490
E-way Bills (Number in Million)	64.2	65.9	67.9	73.5	61.2	71.6	68.8	69.1	78.2	75.2	73.6	74.5	75.6

Lead Indicators: Sectoral

	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Passenger car Sales (Y-o-Y in %)	31.4	-5.2	-46.4	-38.5	-25.0	-18.2	-14.8	-6.3	-2.4	-14.2	164.5	8.5	8.6
Two-wheelers Sales (Y-o-Y in %)	11.5	-6.2	-13.7	-21.0	-26.9	-8.3	-17.2	-21.1	-17.1	9.0	124.3	20.2	5.2
Steel production (Y-o-Y in %)	8.1	9.2	6.2	7.1	2.6	1.6	6.2	6.1	6.1	2.8	17.1	7.8	8.5
Tractor Sales (Y-o-Y in %)	8.2	-9.8	-9.5	3.2	-16.7	-22.5	-27.8	-26.4	-11.6	38.1	47.7	-10.9	-12.3
Fertilizer Sales (Y-o-Y in %)	9.0	1.6	1.1	-7.7	3.2	5.3	-5.6	-4.6	-1.2	32.6	4.9	-21.1	-14.3

Lead Indicators: Transport/ Infrastructure

	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-2z1	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Air cargo handled (Y-o-Y in %)	35.2	29.5	14.9	16.5	6.2	6.9	0.5	-2.8	0.3	2.4	13.8	14.0	6.1
Revenue Earning Freight Traffic of Major Commodities: Quantity (Y-o-Y in %)	18.5	16.9	3.6	8.4	6.1	7.2	7.7	6.6	6.7	9.4	14.6	11.3	8.3
Cargo Traffic at Major Ports (Y-o-Y in %)	6.7	11.4	0.1	6.5	-0.2	-0.6	-3.1	-0.1	0.6	5.5	10.2	12.2	15.1
Electricity Generation: Conventional: Utilities (Y-o-Y in %)	7.1	17.3	-1.8	3.1	1.8	2.2	-0.6	2.8	4.3	10.0	20.6	16.9	2.5

Source: CMIE

Corporate Sector Performance

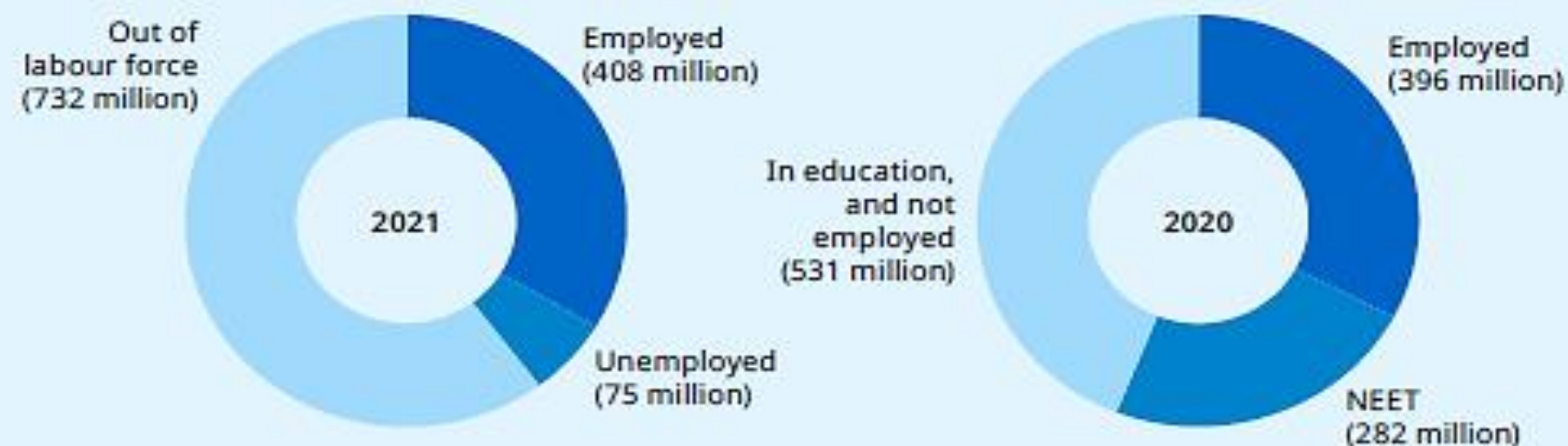
Non-financial Sector : Income, Expenditure & Profits (Y-o-Y in %)						
	Q1 2020-21	Q1 2021-22	Q2 2021-22	Q3 2021-22	Q4 2021-22	Q1 2022-23
Total income	-37.3	61.3	35.7	28.9	24.9	50.1
Net sales	-38.7	64.8	36.2	30.2	25.3	51.5
Export income	-86.8	15.9	26.1	9.4	21.0	20.7
Total expenses	-34.3	53.7	35.3	27.6	25.8	53.6
Operating expenses	-41.1	70.2	41.1	32.6	28.3	59.4
Raw materials, etc & purch of fin gds	-51.5	101.1	52.8	40.4	33.3	75.0
Salaries and wages	-3.5	15.5	13.2	13.4	13.7	16.0
Total other expenses	-28.0	43.4	25.8	20.5	20.1	37.5
Power & fuel	-44.6	80.0	48.6	55.8	47.5	87.9
Royalties, technical know-how fees, etc	-48.0	120.4	90.0	89.9	63.1	63.5
Advertising expenses	-46.3	76.7	13.6	9.8	6.0	20.7
Marketing expenses	-32.1	20.9	11.9	20.3	24.4	50.2
Outward freight/other distribution expenses	-35.7	64.1	21.0	3.1	13.3	19.7
Travel expenses	-81.1	15.2	11.9	62.7	66.0	133.0
Net profit (PAT)			56.3	29.1	12.0	7.0

Corporate Sector Performance

Manufacturing Sector Components: Net Sales Growth (Y-o-Y in %)					
	Q1 2021-22	Q2 2021-22	Q3 2021-22	Q4 2021-22	Q1 2022-23
Manufacturing	80.1	41.5	34.8	29.6	52.6
Food & Agro-based products	24.8	14.9	20.7	16.4	30.2
Textiles	146.9	56.0	38.9	28.9	48.5
Readymade garments	59.7	39.9	35.8	24.6	88.6
Chemicals & chemical products	71.3	50.3	50.3	40.5	66.3
Fertilisers	20.4	22.2	56.3	50.1	83.2
Drugs & pharmaceuticals	14.5	4.1	1.1	7.9	1.6
Plastic products	58.4	37.4	15.2	19.4	34.1
Petroleum products	89.8	63.6	60.5	45.4	79.2
Consumer goods	45.9	30.1	14.5	6.7	49.5
Gems & jewellery	135.9	76.9	23.9	0.2	106.1
Domestic appliances	73.3	27.9	10.3	7.8	62.9
Construction materials	63.0	19.0	11.8	10.4	32.8
Metals & metal products	123.6	54.9	39.8	34.3	29.1
Machinery	76.9	32.7	22.2	16.2	49.1
Non-electrical machinery	93.1	36.2	16.8	15.4	44.9
Electrical machinery	67.6	37.3	25.5	27.6	49.3
Electronics	51.0	22.8	39.8	-0.5	70.7
Transport equipment	157.1	23.3	6.0	14.4	55.6
Automobile	171.9	20.0	5.3	15.9	63.5
Commercial vehicles	188.5	79.6	26.0	28.3	131.5
Passenger vehicles	332.8	9.6	2.2	20.4	49.1
Two & three wheelers	126.5	7.1	-5.2	-5.4	37.6

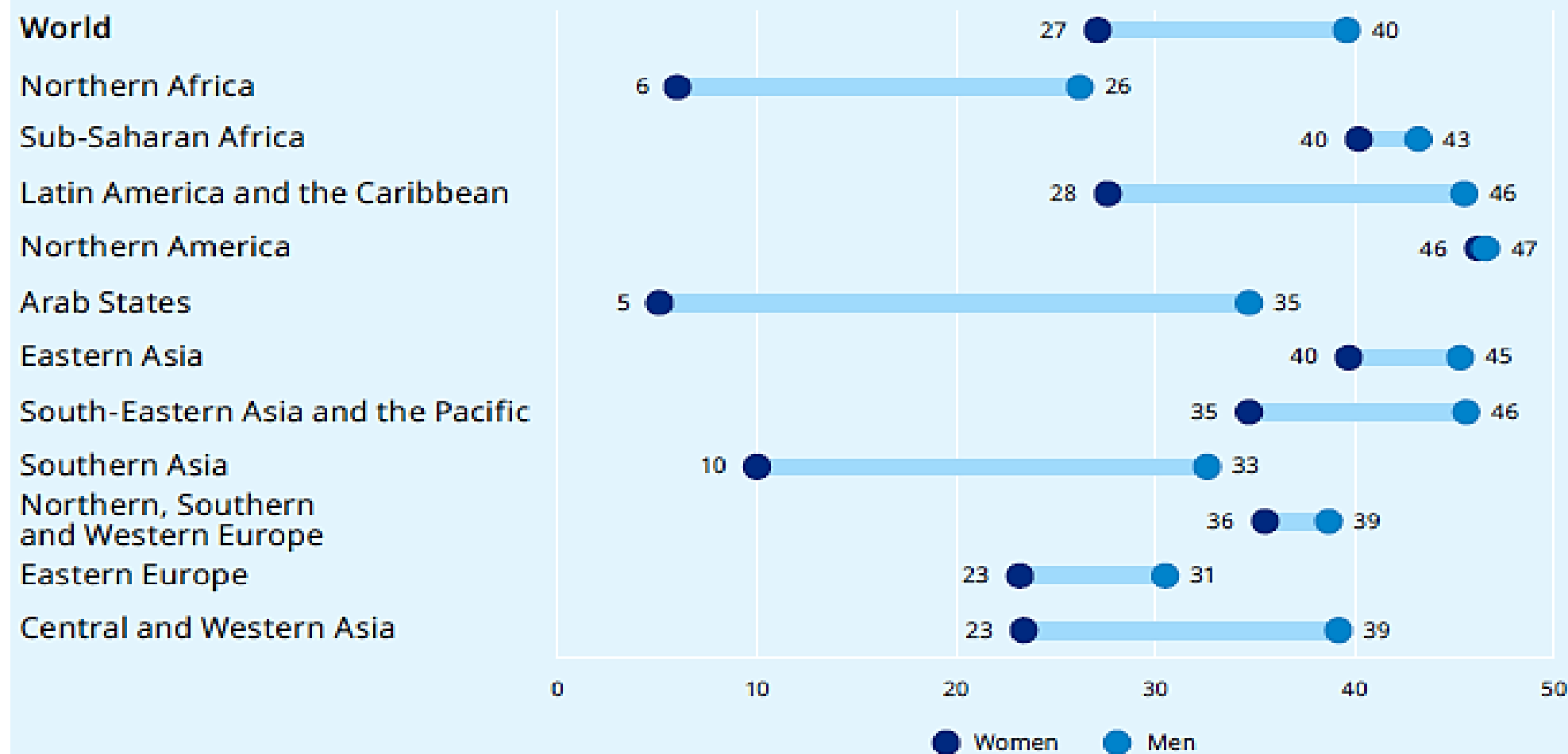
Global Employment Trends: ILO

Global Youth Employment Trends



Note: NEET: Not in Education, Employment, or Training

Youth Employment-to-population Ratio across Regions



Key Findings

- ✓ More than one in five youth (aged 15-24 years) not engaged in education, employment or training
- ✓ Young workers twice as likely as adult workers to live in extreme poverty
- ✓ However, youth have caught up to some extent with adults in terms of the quality of their employment relationship over the past two decades
- ✓ On an average, almost half of all those young people who were not in education or training were not employed either in 86 countries of the world
- ✓ NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) status much more prevalent among young people aged 20–24 years than among those aged 15–19 years.
- ✓ Young women exhibit a much lower employment-to-population ratio (EPR) than men, and the gender gap has not narrowed over the past two decades
- ✓ The COVID-19 pandemic had an especially devastating effect on youth employment, when the global employment deficit of young people relative to 2019 amounted to 8.2 per cent in 2020 compared to a deficit of 3.6 per cent for adults during the same period

Source: Global Employment Trends for Youth 2022, ILO, August 2022

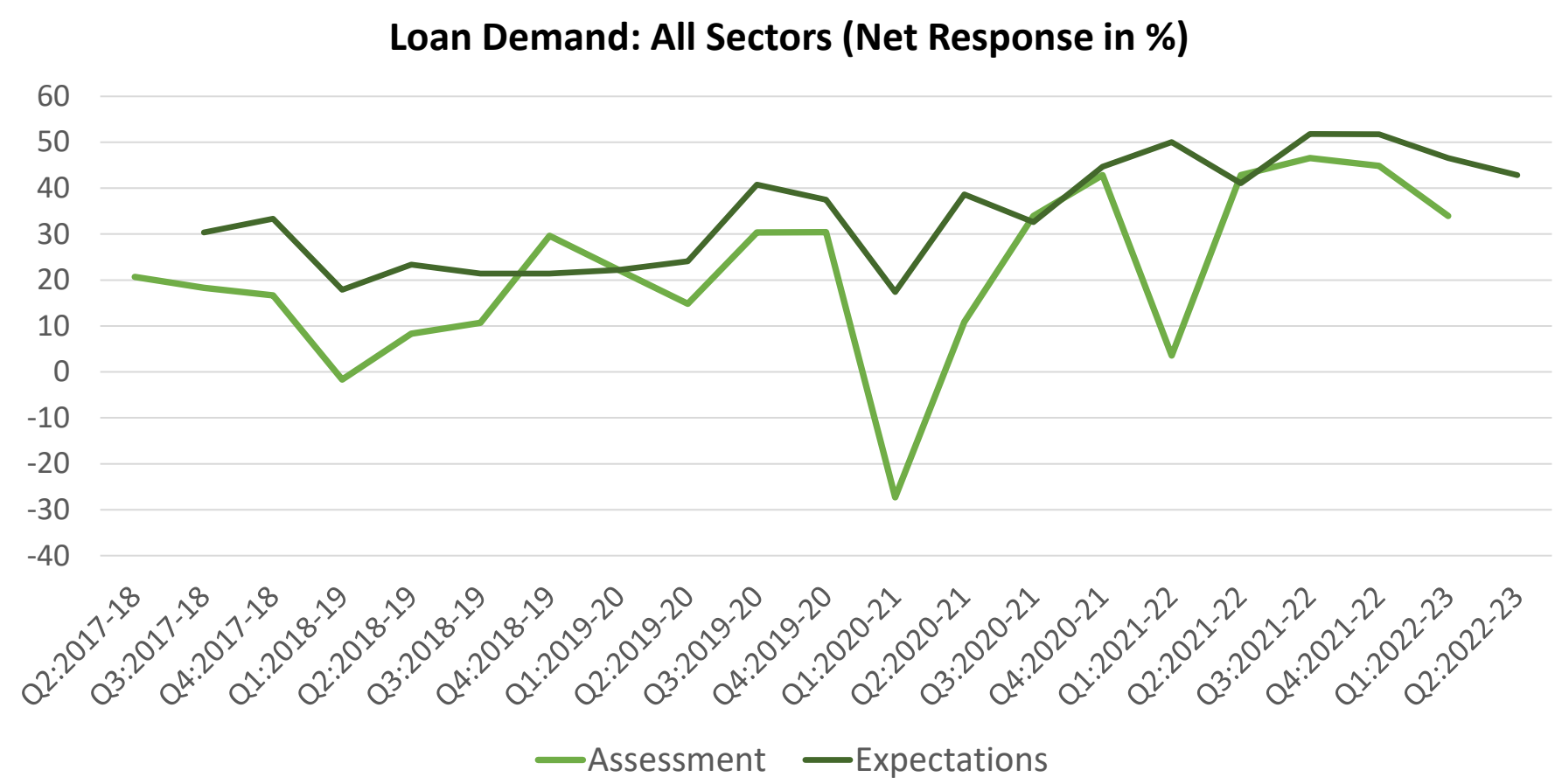
Money & Banking: Repo Rate/Lending Rates

Interest Rates (in %)

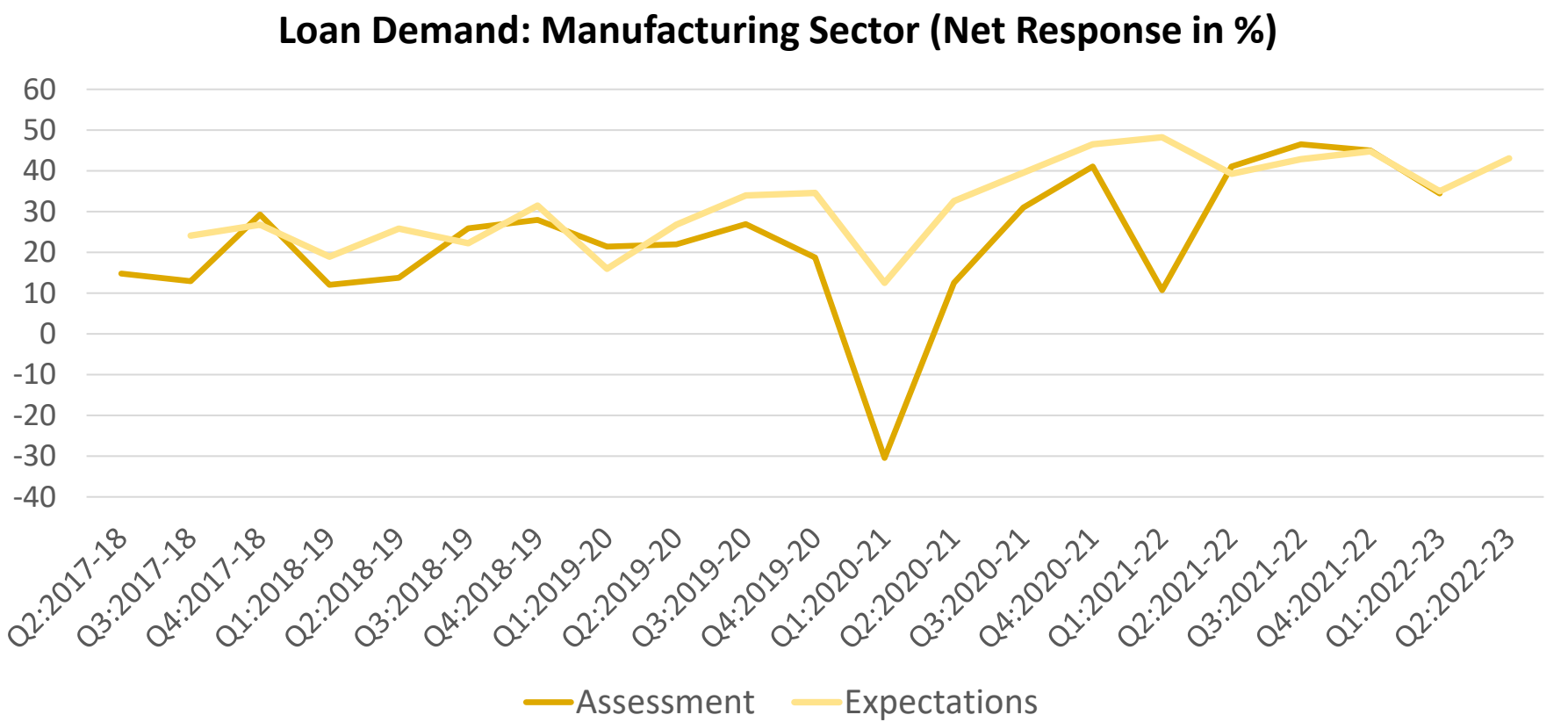
	Repo Rate	Weighted Average Lending Rate of SCBs		Corporate Bond Yield 10 year (AAA)	G-secs yield with residual maturity (weighted average)		
		O/S Loans	Fresh Loans		1 year	5 year	10 year
Jul-21	4.00	8.98	7.99	6.89	4.12	5.71	6.15
Aug-21	4.00	8.98	8.05	6.85	3.94	5.71	6.23
Sep-21	4.00	8.92	7.9	6.86	3.91	5.62	6.17
Oct-21	4.00	8.93	7.9	6.83	4.16	5.7	6.32
Nov-21	4.00	8.91	7.98	6.97	4.26	5.72	6.34
Dec-21	4.00	8.86	7.72	6.87	4.34	5.77	6.41
Jan-22	4.00	8.83	7.82	7.14	4.7	6.03	6.62
Feb-22	4.00	8.81	7.82	7.10	4.4	6	6.78
Mar-22	4.00	8.74	7.63	7.07	4.77	6.11	6.83
Apr-22	4.00	8.72	7.51	8.19	4.89	6.57	7.11
May-22	4.40	8.79	7.86	8.02	5.94	7.09	7.34
Jun-22	4.90	8.93	7.94	7.89	6.38	7.23	7.49
Jul-22	4.90	9.01	8.18	8.14	6.27	7.12	7.38
Aug-22	5.40	-	-	7.90	6.17	6.97	7.25

Bank Lending Survey: RBI

Bankers' Assessment of Loan Demand Remains Positive Although Optimism Declined Slightly from the Previous Quarter



Sectors	Sector-Wise Loan Demand (Net Response in %)			
	Assessment Period		Expectations Period	
	Q4:2021-22	Q1:2022-23	Q2:2022-23	Q3:2022-23
All Sectors	44.8	33.9	42.9	46.4
Agriculture	40.0	36.2	34.5	46.6
Mining and Quarrying Sector	5.0	14.3	3.6	21.4
Manufacturing	45.0	34.5	43.1	46.6
Infrastructure	39.7	37.5	37.5	46.6
Services	43.3	35.7	44.6	53.4
Retail/Personal	48.1	42.0	46.0	51.8



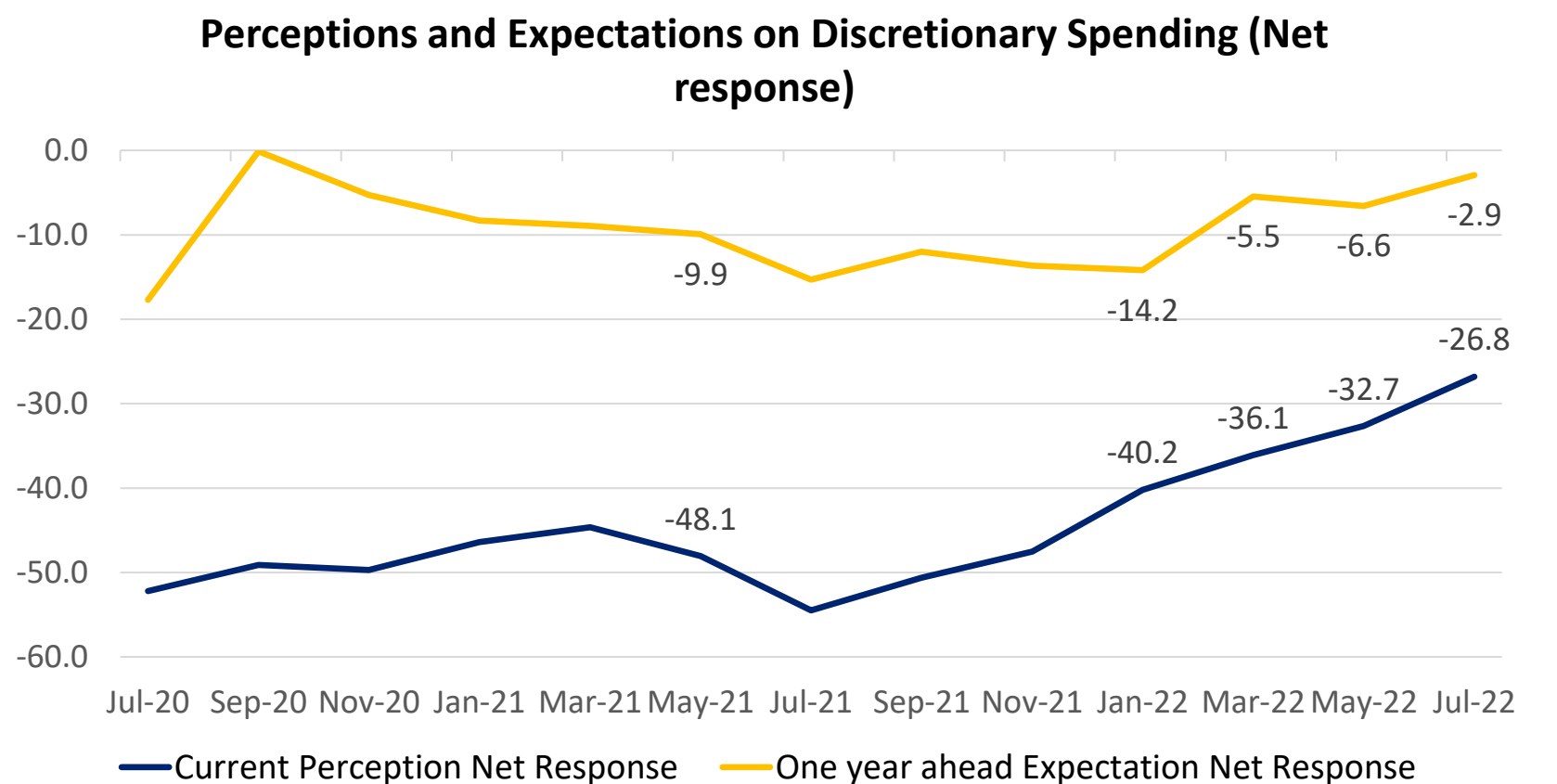
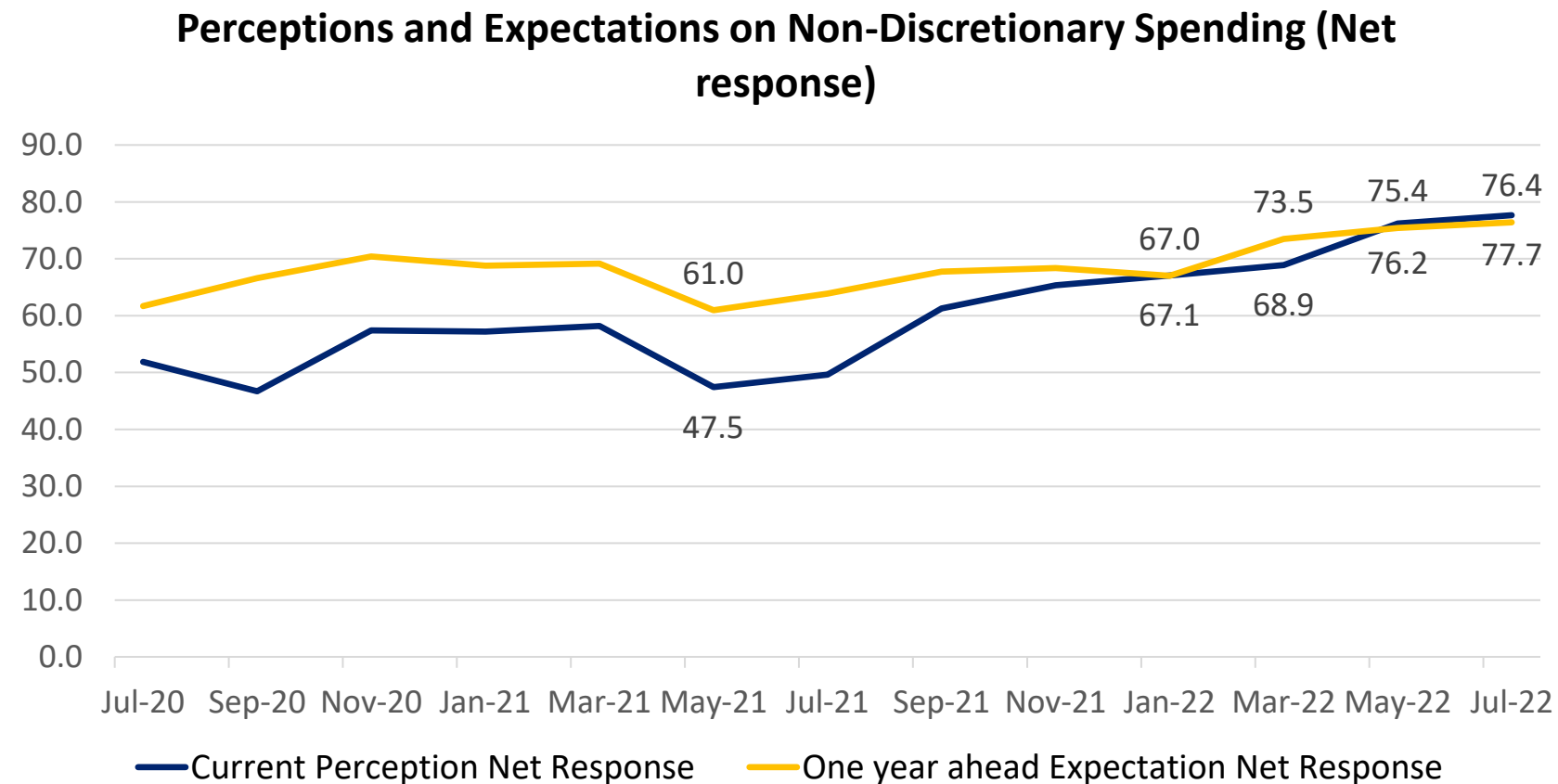
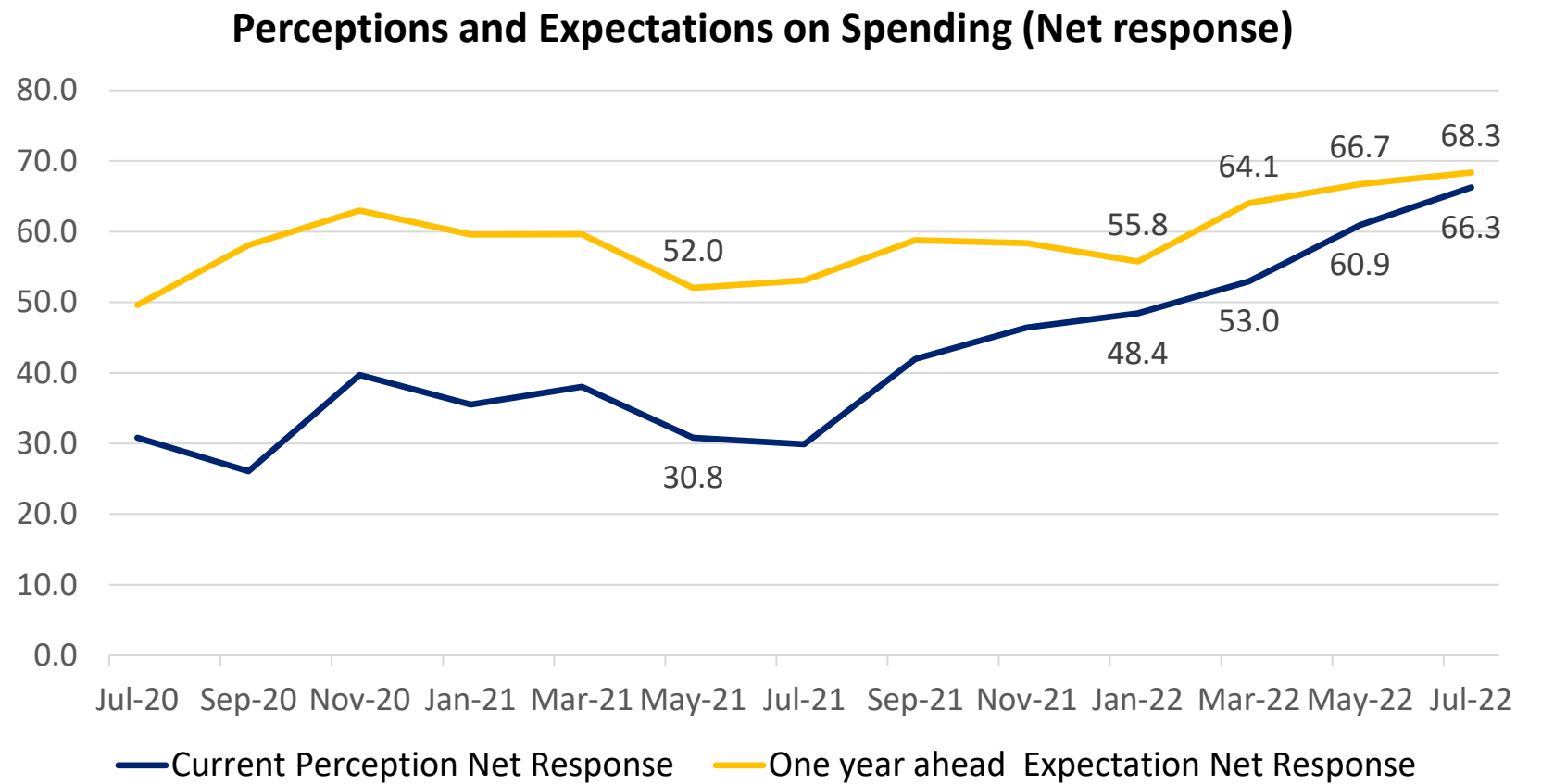
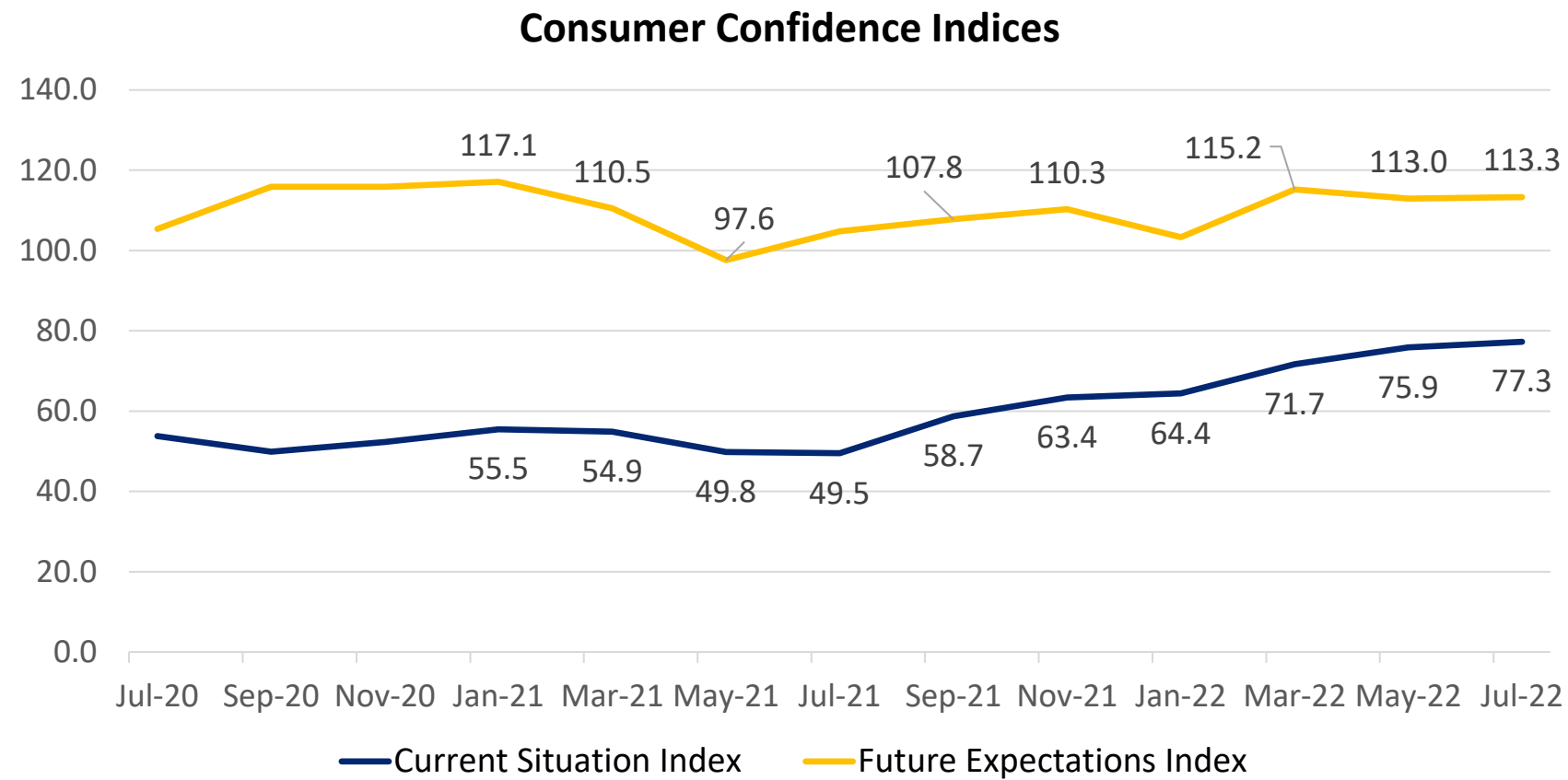
Bankers' assessment of loan demand in Q1:2022-23 remained positive for all major sectors although their sentiments were somewhat discouraged as compared to the previous quarter. Similarly, they remained positive on loan demand during Q2:2022-23 although the level of optimism is somewhat subdued.

Easier loan terms & conditions prevailed for new loans and are also expected to remain easy in the upcoming quarters of FY 2022-23

Net response is the difference of percentage of banks reporting increase/optimism and those reporting decrease/pessimism

Source: Bank Lending Survey, Reserve Bank of India August 2022

Consumer Confidence is Improving: RBI



Net response is the difference between positive and negative perceptions

Source: Consumer Confidence Survey, Reserve Bank of India, August 2022

External Sector: Merchandise Trade

India's Merchandise Trade (USD billion)							
Month	Trade Balance	Exports			Imports		
		Total	Petroleum products	Non-petroleum products	Total	Crude oil and petroleum products	Non-crude oil and petroleum products
Jul-21	-10.6	35.5	5.8	29.7	46.1	12.4	33.7
Apr-22	-20.6	39.7	7.9	31.9	60.3	20.1	40.2
May-22	-24.2	39.1	8.5	30.5	63.3	19.2	44.1
Jun-22	-24.2	42.4	10.7	31.7	66.6	21.6	45.0
Jul-21	-30.0	36.3	6.4	29.9	66.3	21.1	45.1

Source: CMIE

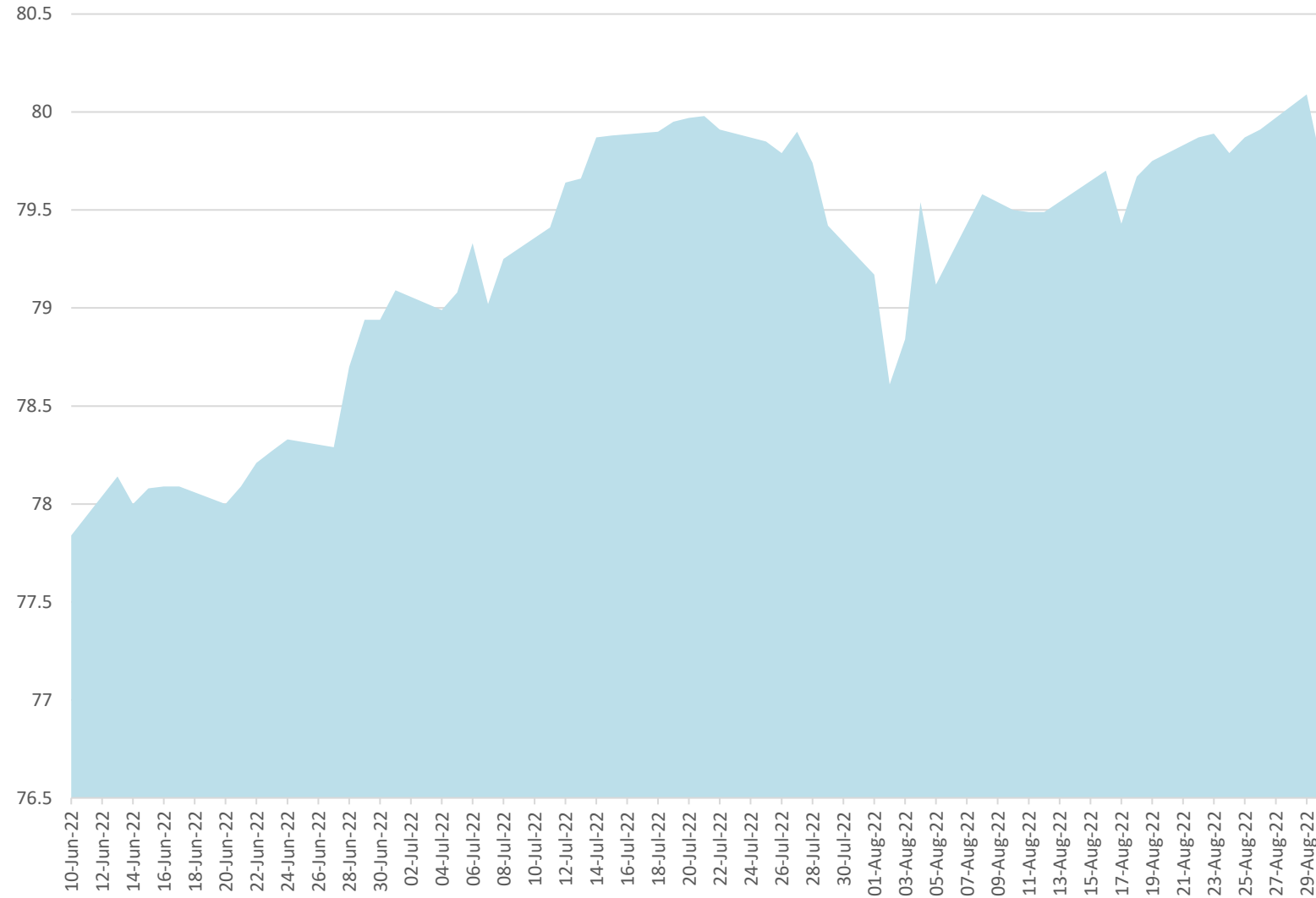
India's merchandise trade deficit hit a record USD 30 billion in the month of July 2022, vis-à-vis USD 10.6 billion deficit recorded in July 2021. Merchandise exports rose by 2.2 per cent y-o-y to reach USD 36.3 billion in July 2022 – posting the lowest y-o-y growth in about seventeen months. Persisting uncertainty and moderating global growth is impacting India's export prospects. India's merchandise imports, on the other hand, reported a much higher y-o-y growth of 43.6 per cent and touched USD 66.3 billion in July 2022 compared to USD 46.1 billion recorded in the same month a year ago.

Major Export Items				Major Import Items			
Commodities	July 2021 (in USD Million)	July 2022 (in USD Million)	Y-o-Y % change	Commodities	July 2021 (in USD Million)	July 2022 (in USD Million)	Y-o-Y % change
Tobacco	65.2	113.5	74.2	Silver	11.8	1108.9	9329.1
Electronic Goods	1244.2	1817.6	46.1	Project goods	42.0	198.7	373.0
Coffee	71.2	93.4	31.2	Cotton Raw & Waste	57.7	193.9	236.1
Rice	710.9	930.5	30.9	Coal, Coke & Briquettes, etc.	1958.9	5180.0	164.4
Cereal preparations & miscellaneous processed items	182.5	227.2	24.5	Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles	142.4	268.8	88.8

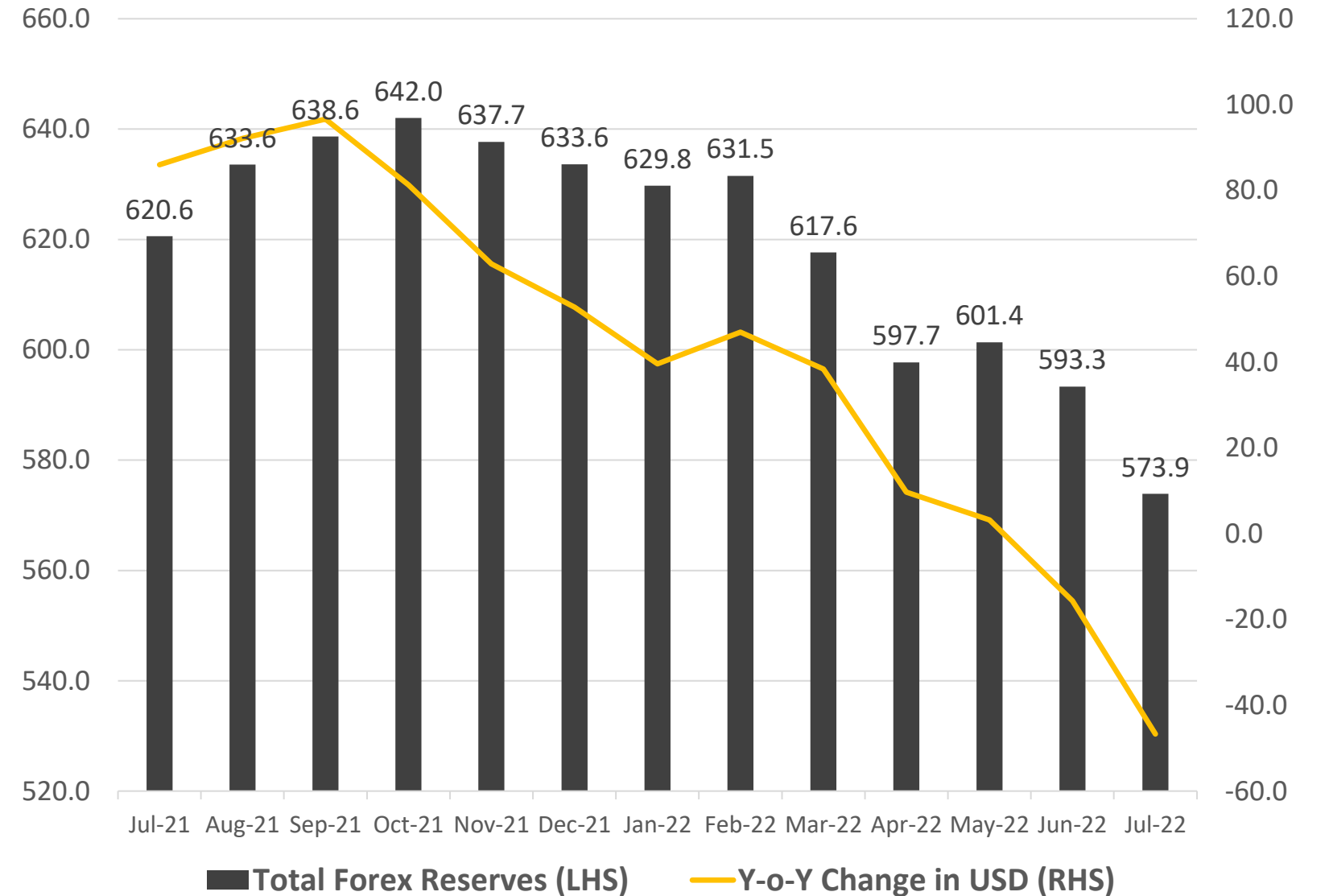
Source: PIB

Rupee Movement & Forex Reserves

INR movement against USD - Daily



Forex Reserves (in USD billion)

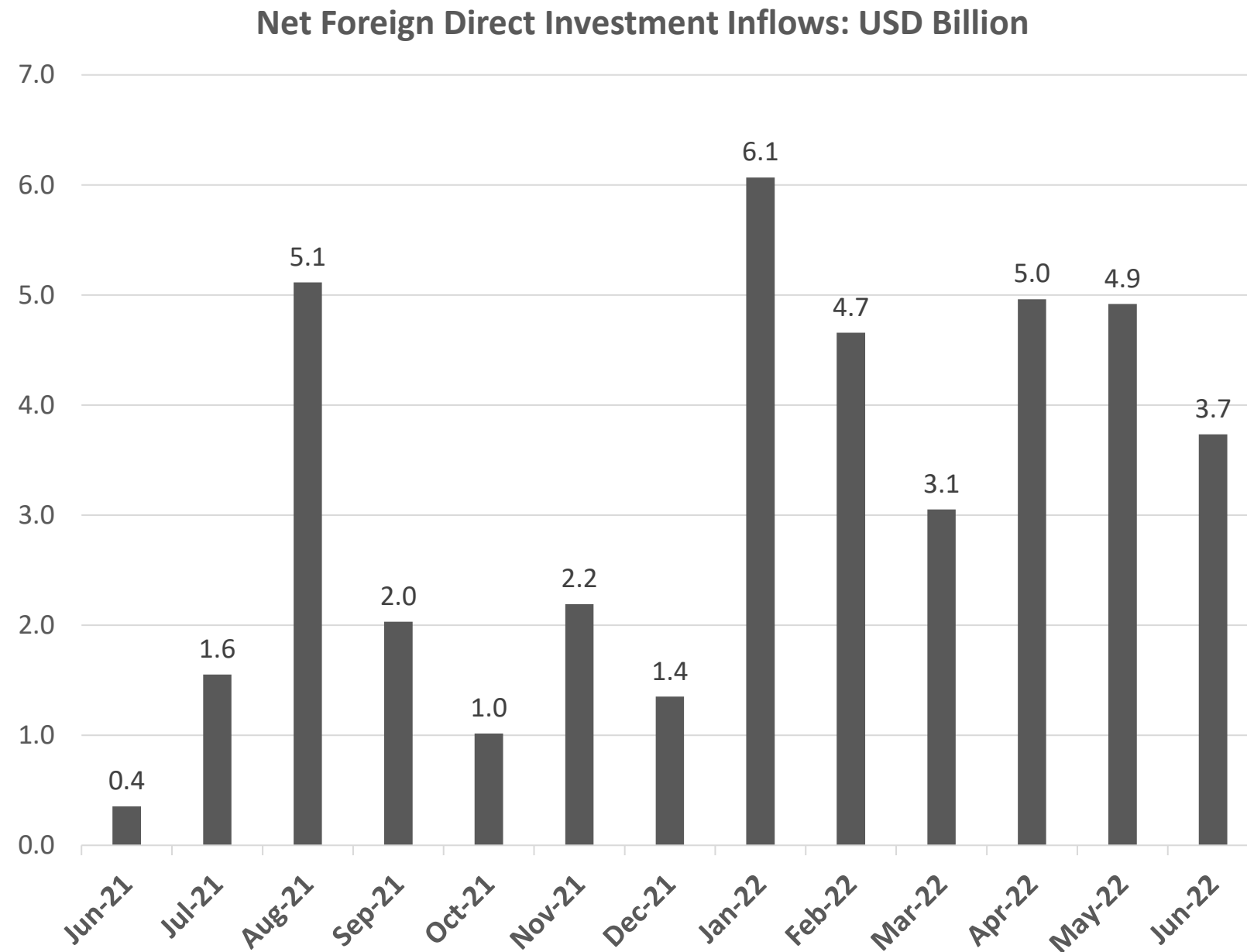


Source: CMIE

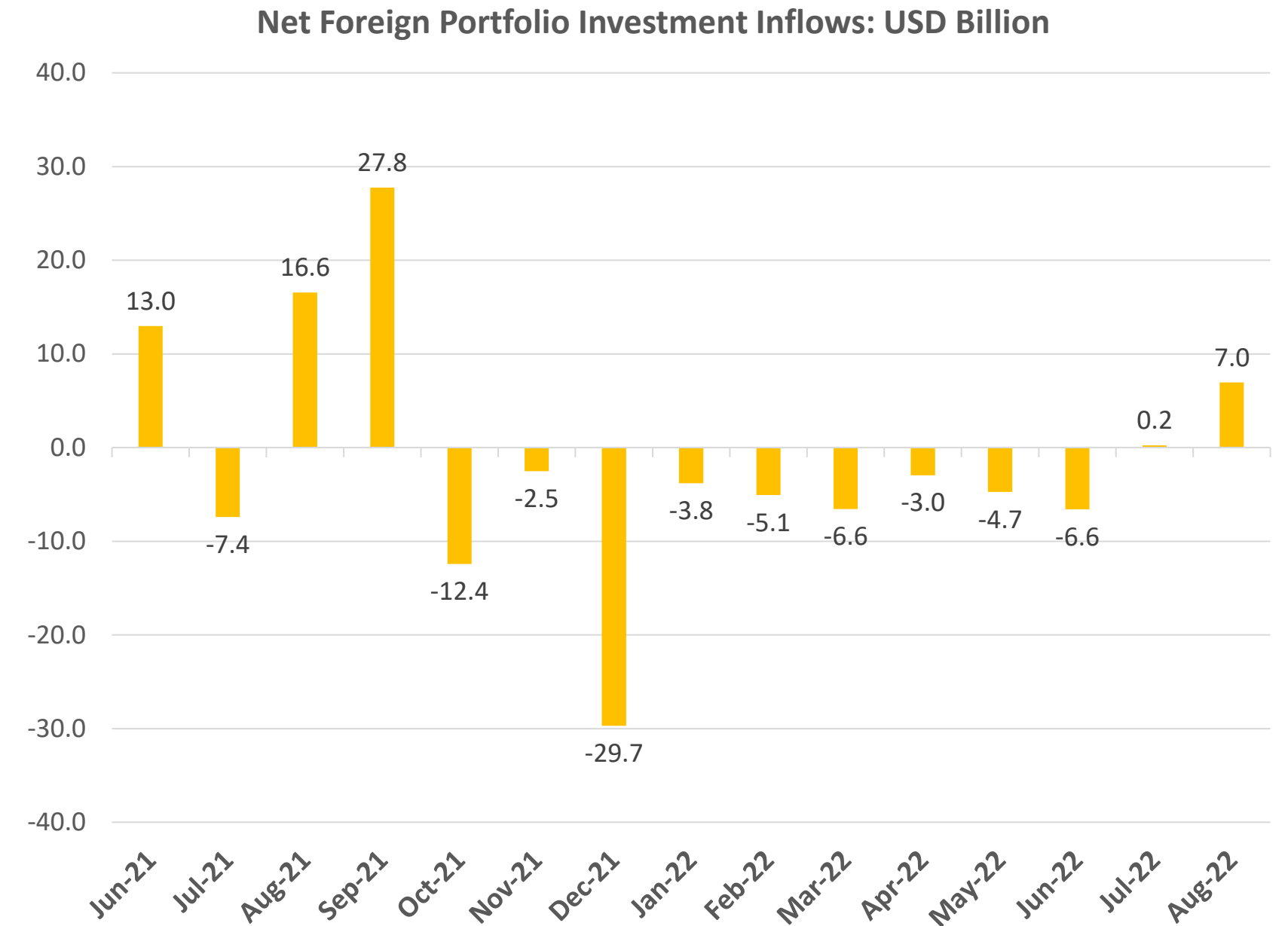
India's foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 573.9 billion at the end of July 2022, witnessing a steep fall from June's figure of USD 593.3 billion. The y-o-y change in forex reserves has also been quite substantial, with reserves falling by USD 46.7 billion in July 2022 vis-à-vis July 2021.

Forex reserves stood at USD 561.04 billion for the week ending August 26, 2022

External Sector: Foreign Inflows



Source: CMIE



Source: NSDL

India's net foreign direct investment inflows decreased to USD 3.7 billion in the month of June 2022, from USD 4.9 billion recorded at the end of May 2022. However, net inflows on account of portfolio investments have been showing an improvement since July 2022, after persistently remaining in the negative territory since October 2021.

Foreign portfolio investments recorded a net inflow of USD 0.2 billion in the month of July 2022 and further increased substantially to USD 7.0 billion in August 2022*.

* Up till August 29, 2022

Public Finance

Trend in Revenue and Expenditure

	Budget Estimates 2022-23	Actuals Up to July 2022	% of Actuals to Budget Estimates	
	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Current	Corresponding period previous year
Revenue Receipts	22,04,422	7,55,795.00	34.3%	37.4%
Tax Revenue (Net)	19,34,771	6,66,212.00	34.4%	34.2%
Non-Tax Revenue	2,69,651	89,583.00	33.2%	57.6%
Total Receipts	22,83,713	7,85,914.00	34.4%	34.6%
Revenue Expenditure	31,95,257	9,18,075.00	28.7%	29.9%
Capital Expenditure	7,49,652	2,08,670.00	27.8%	23.2%
Total Expenditure	39,44,909	11,26,745.00	28.6%	28.8%
Fiscal Deficit	16,61,196	3,40,831.00	20.5%	21.3%

Source: Controller General of Accounts

Growth in Central Tax Collections (% Y-o-Y)

Month	Income Tax	Corporate Tax	Customs Duty	Excise Duty
Jul-21	32.3	-	99.4	-0.2
Apr-22	59.6	75.2	-42.1	-37.7
May-22	33.3	96.8	15.1	-16.5
Jun-22	26.0	2.6	7.1	-1.8
Jul-22	79.4	60.9	-12.4	-26.4

Source: CMIE

According to budget estimates for the fiscal year 2022-23, the government is targeting a total expenditure of Rs. 39.4 lakh crore, while the total receipts are estimated at Rs. 22.8 lakh crore.

In absolute terms, Central Government's gross fiscal deficit during April-July 2022 amounted to Rs.3.4 trillion, higher than the last year's Rs.3.2 trillion. It was at 20.5 percent of its annual budgeted target during the first four months of 2022-23. Corresponding figure for the previous year stood at 21.3 percent.

On the revenue side, net tax collections rose to Rs.6.7 trillion during April-July 2022 – with the Centre utilizing 34.4 percent of its budgeted expenditure allocation.



Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
Federation House
Tansen Marg, New Delhi 110001

Follow us on

