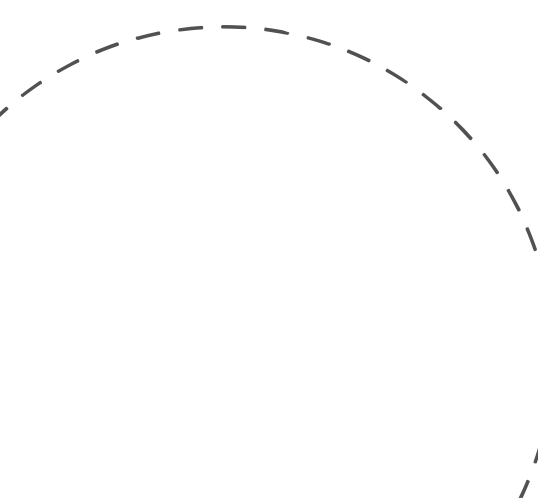




Data Dashboard

May 2022

Economic Affairs and Research Division

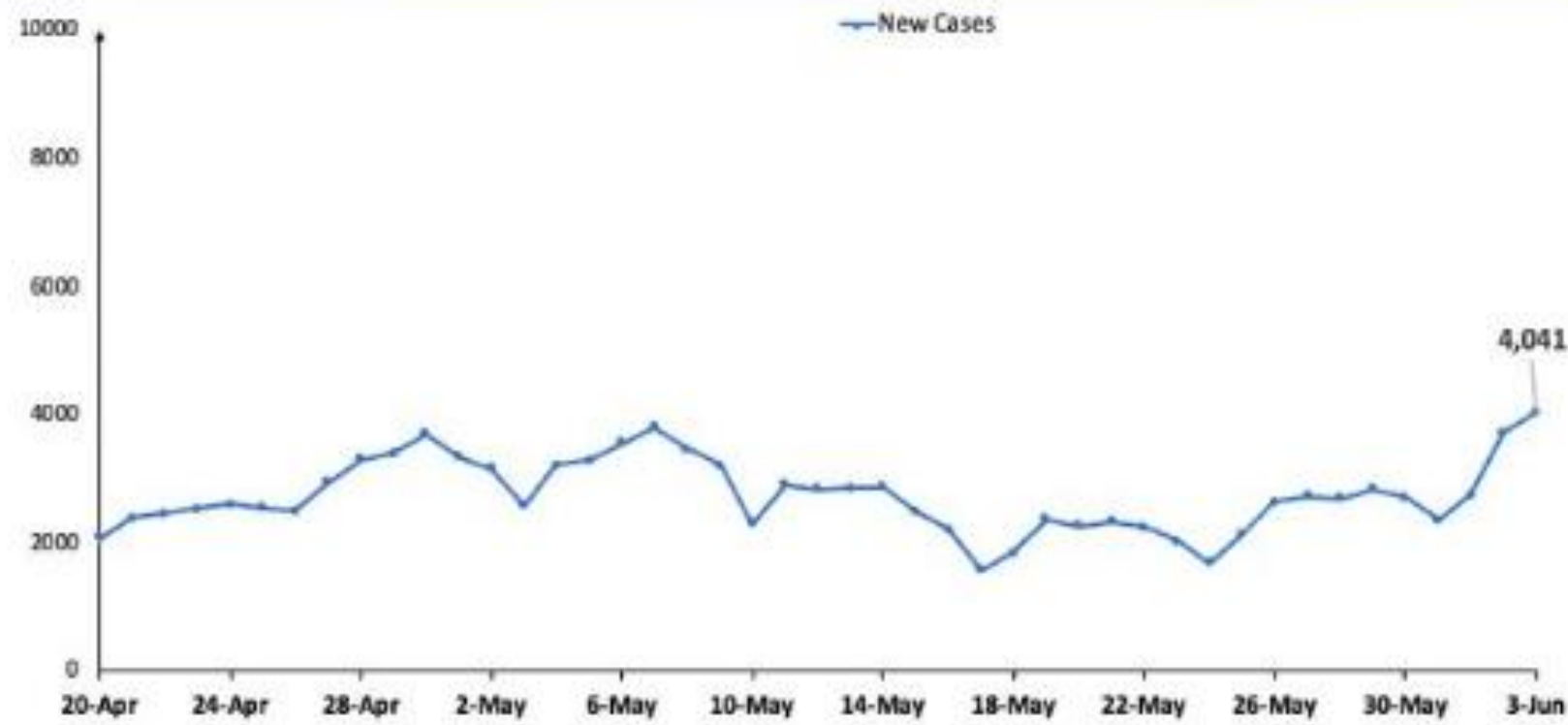


Highlights

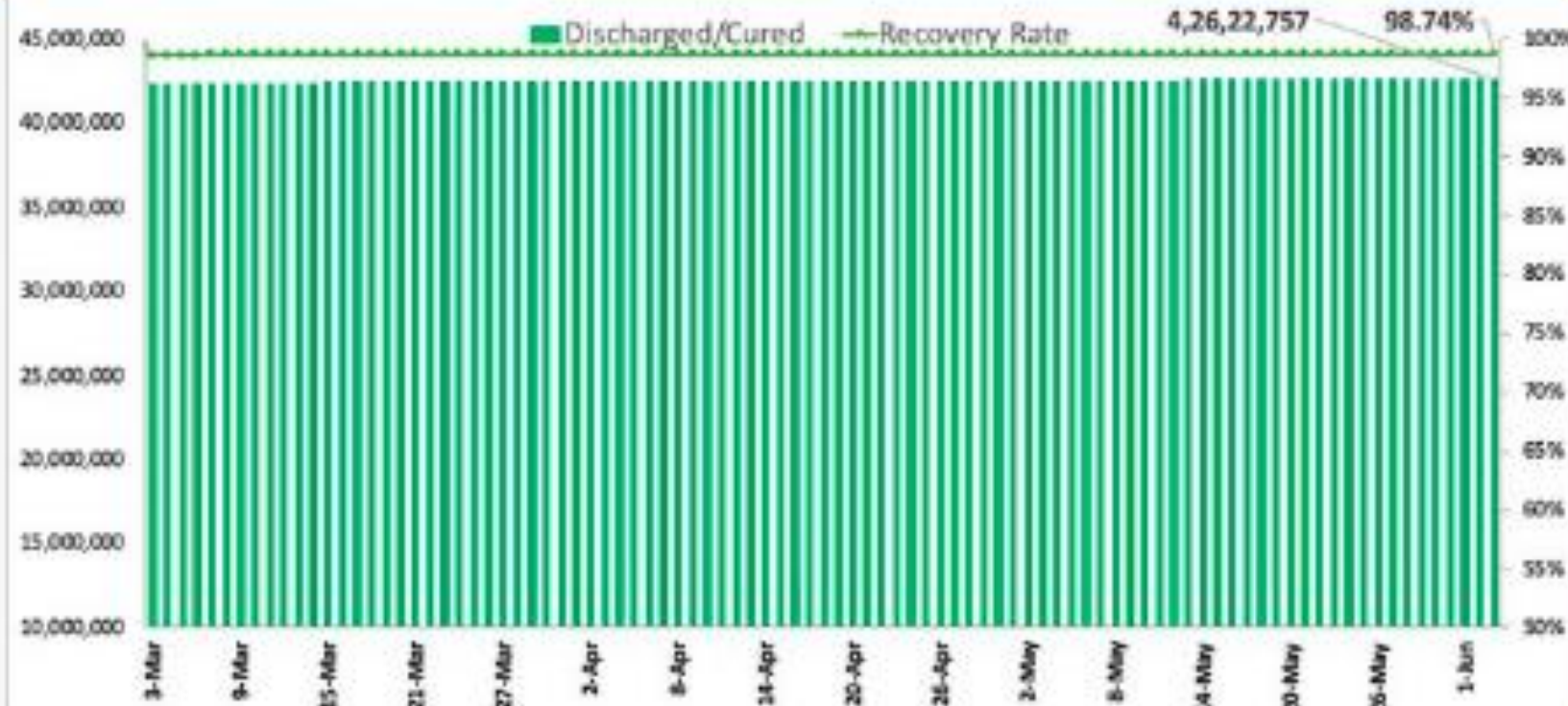
- The prolonged conflict between Russia and Ukraine continues to cause volatility in global commodity prices and financial markets which is impeding global economic prospects. Russia and Ukraine are major producers of several essential inputs. Food and fuel prices are skyrocketing, and numerous nations are experiencing shortage of critical supplies.
- India's CPI based retail inflation has risen sharply in 2022 owing to spillover effects from the geo-political stress. In the month of April, India's CPI based retail inflation reached an eight-year high of 7.8 percent on a y-o-y basis vis-à-vis 7.0 percent inflation noted in March this year. This is the highest inflation noted since May 2014. Some of the commodities that have been experiencing escalating inflation in the recent months include fuel, cereals, vegetables, fertilizers, coal and steel. As a result, the Reserve bank also hiked the repo rate by 40 bps in an unexpected MPC meeting held on May 4, 2022. Considering the rapidly spiraling prices, more such hikes can be anticipated from the Bank.
- Further, India has been experiencing a devastating heatwave which has caused crop losses, surge in power demand and a shortage of coal in the country – further fueling inflationary pressures. Consequently, Government of India has undertaken measures, such as regulating exports of wheat/sugar, cutting excise duty on fuel, removing import duties on edible oil, increasing fertilizer and LPG subsidies, etc – to keep a check on the price levels. Merchandise export growth has witnessed a moderation, while the import burden has increased leading to a widening of trade deficit.
- Moreover, Indian rupee is at record lows vis-à-vis the US Dollar, owing to interest rate hikes in advanced economies that are leading to huge foreign fund outflows. Elevated crude prices and rising domestic inflation have prompted further FII selling from domestic securities. This has also impacted the RBI's forex reserve position to some extent.
- India's GDP data for the fourth quarter of FY22, released in May end, reported a moderation in growth on back of the Omicron wave and persisting global volatility. On a year-on-year basis, GDP growth in Q4 2021-22 was 4.1 percent, compared to 5.4 percent in Q3 2021-22. GVA growth was recorded at 3.9 percent (year-on-year) in Q4 2021-22, compared with 4.7 percent in Q3 2021- 22.
- FICCI released the latest round of Business Confidence Survey recently which drew responses from around 165 companies from a variety of sectors including agriculture, textile, infrastructure, real estate, banking, electronics, automotive, pharmaceuticals, energy, and services etc. The Survey results reported an improvement in the optimism level of members of India Inc. The Overall Business Confidence Index stood at 67.6 in the current round as compared to 63.9 in the previous survey round – backed by improvement in both current conditions as well as expectations. The improved optimism amongst industry members was reflected in the near-term outlook on some of the operational parameters including sales and investments. However, escalating raw material prices amid the ongoing geopolitical tension is weighing heavy on the near-term outlook for profits and exports.

COVID-19 Pandemic Spread: India

Over 4000 cases reported on June 3, 2022



Recovered cases over 4.26 Cr & Recovery rate at 98.74%



INDIA'S COVID-19 VACCINATION COVERAGE

193.83 CRORE

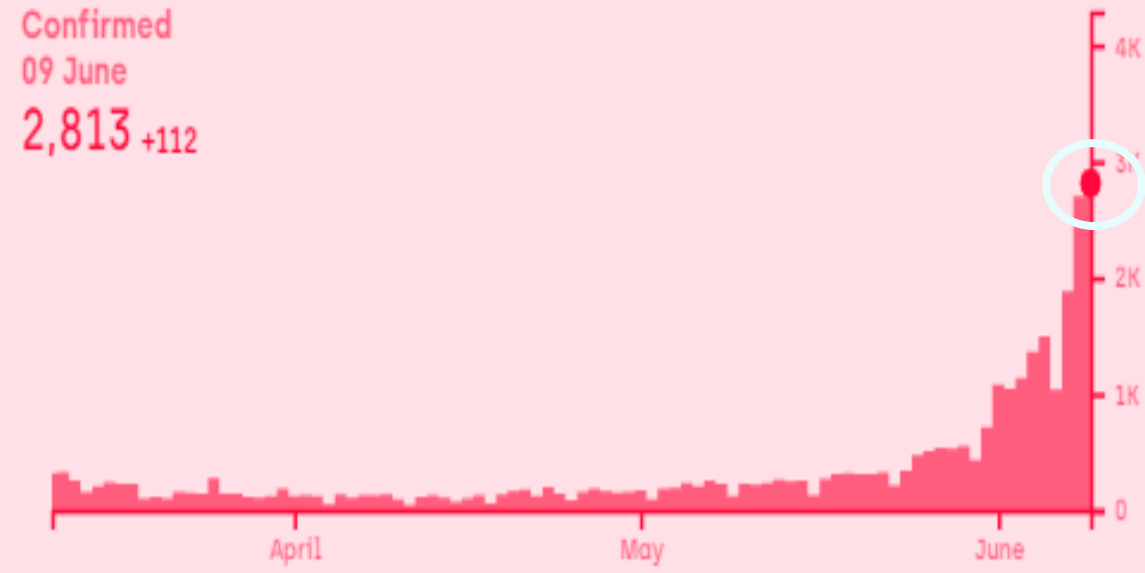
Doses Given		1 st Dose	2 nd Dose	Precaution Dose
	Healthcare Workers (HCWs)	1.04 Crore	1 Crore	52.68 Lakh
	Frontline Workers (FLWs)	1.84 Crore	1.75 Crore	88.41 Lakh
	Age Group 12-14 Years	3.42 Crore	1.71 Crore	-
	Age Group 15-18 Years	5.95 Crore	4.60 Crore	-
	Age Group 18-44 Years	55.72 Crore	49.10 Crore	9.75 Lakh
	Age Group 45-59 Years	20.32 Crore	19.10 Crore	14.71 Lakh
	Over 60 Years	12.71 Crore	11.91 Crore	1.94 Crore

The country has recently witnessed a spike in COVID-19 cases, with over 4000 new cases reported on June 3, 2022. This is the highest in the past two months. While India's active caseload is at 21,177, active cases constitute 0.05 percent of total cases. Kerala and Maharashtra have been the biggest contributors to the total daily caseload, accounting for more than 62% of all new cases in the day.

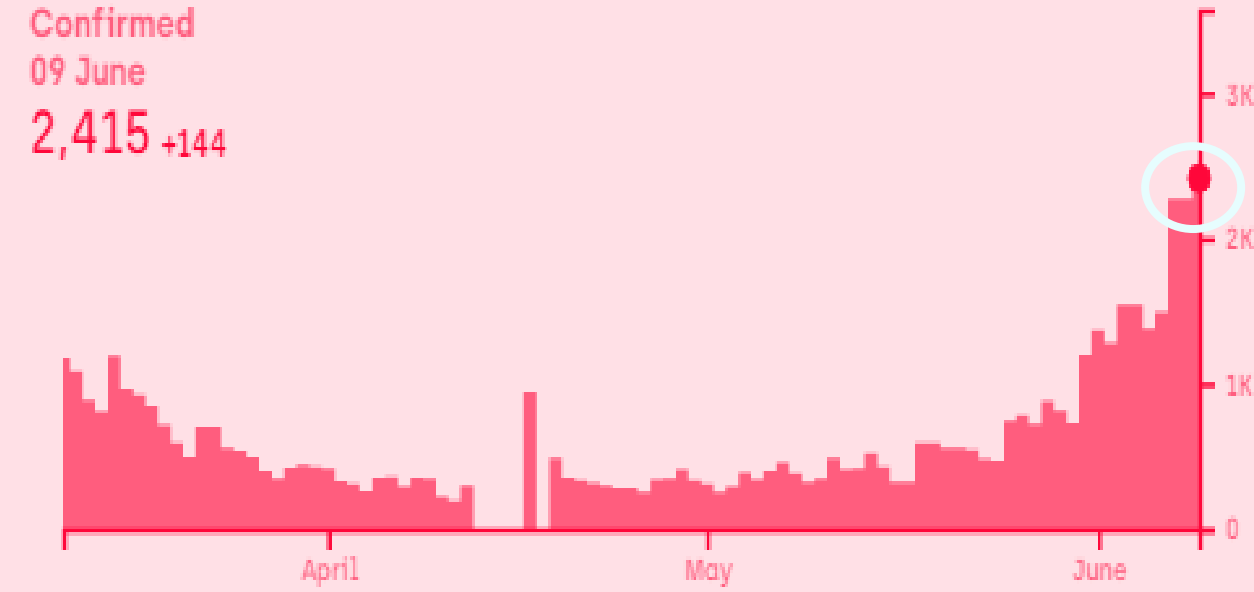
On the upside, while new outbreaks may appear in isolated pockets from time to time, as long as hospitalizations and disease-related deaths remain low, there is no immediate cause for concern because the new virus variants are largely asymptomatic or mild, with only a small fraction resulting in deaths around the world.

COVID-19 Pandemic Spread: India

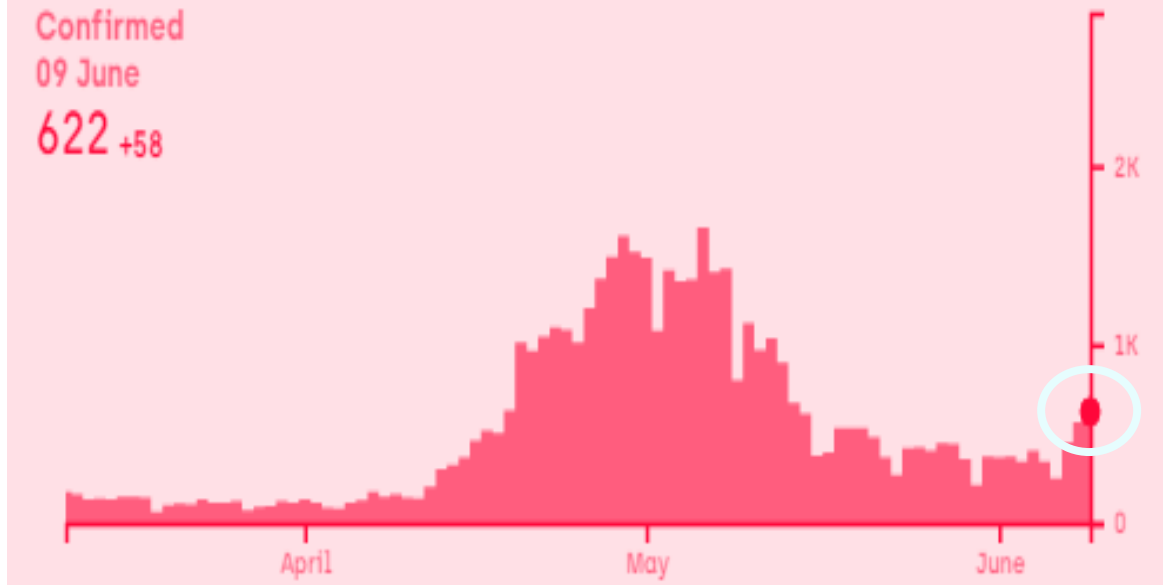
Maharashtra



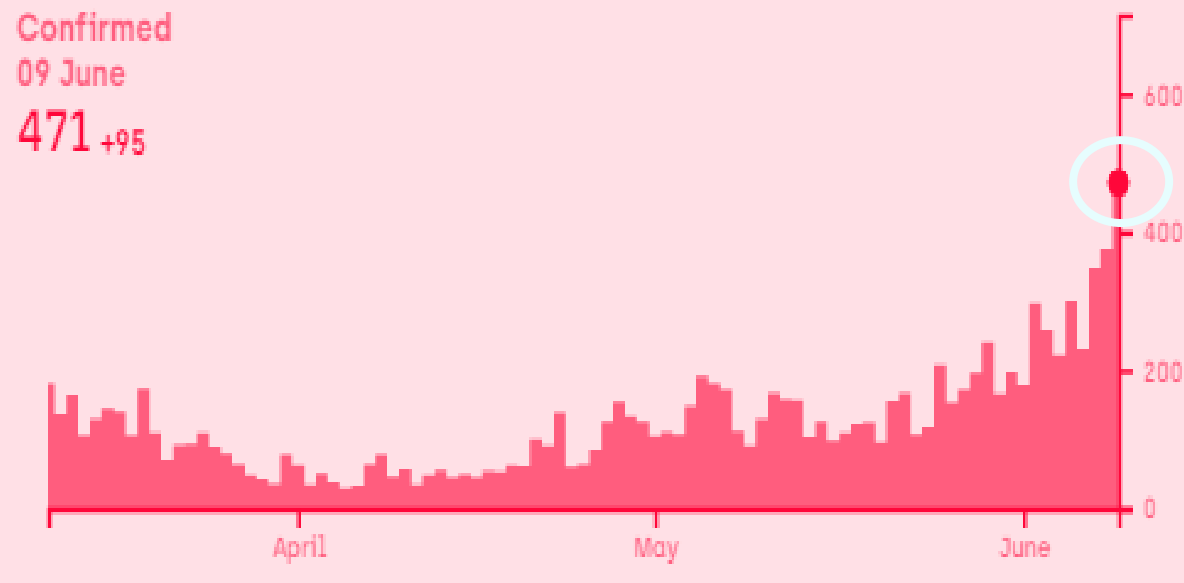
Kerala



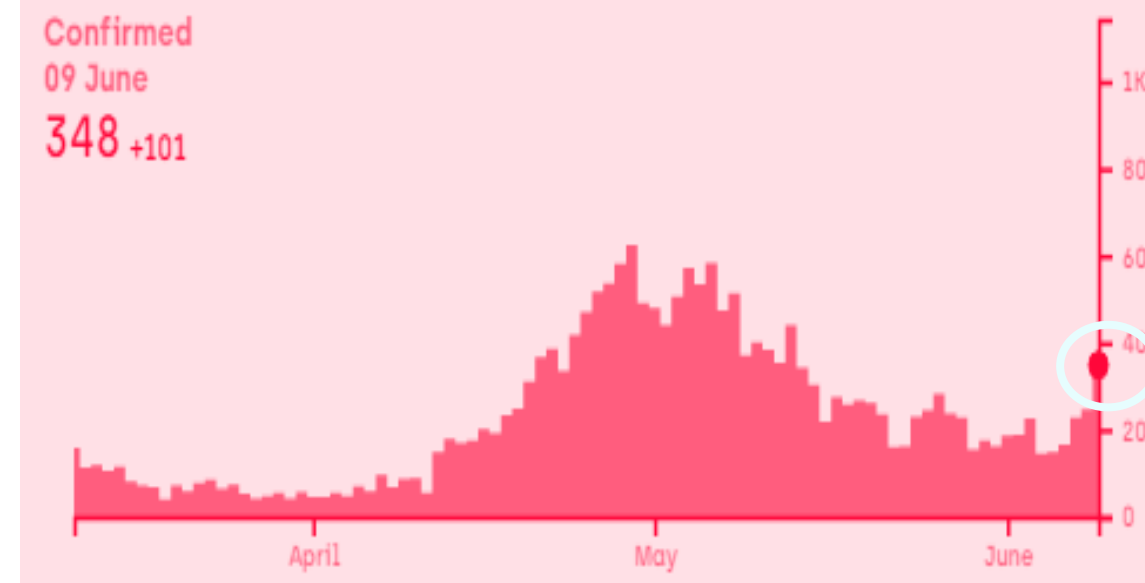
Delhi



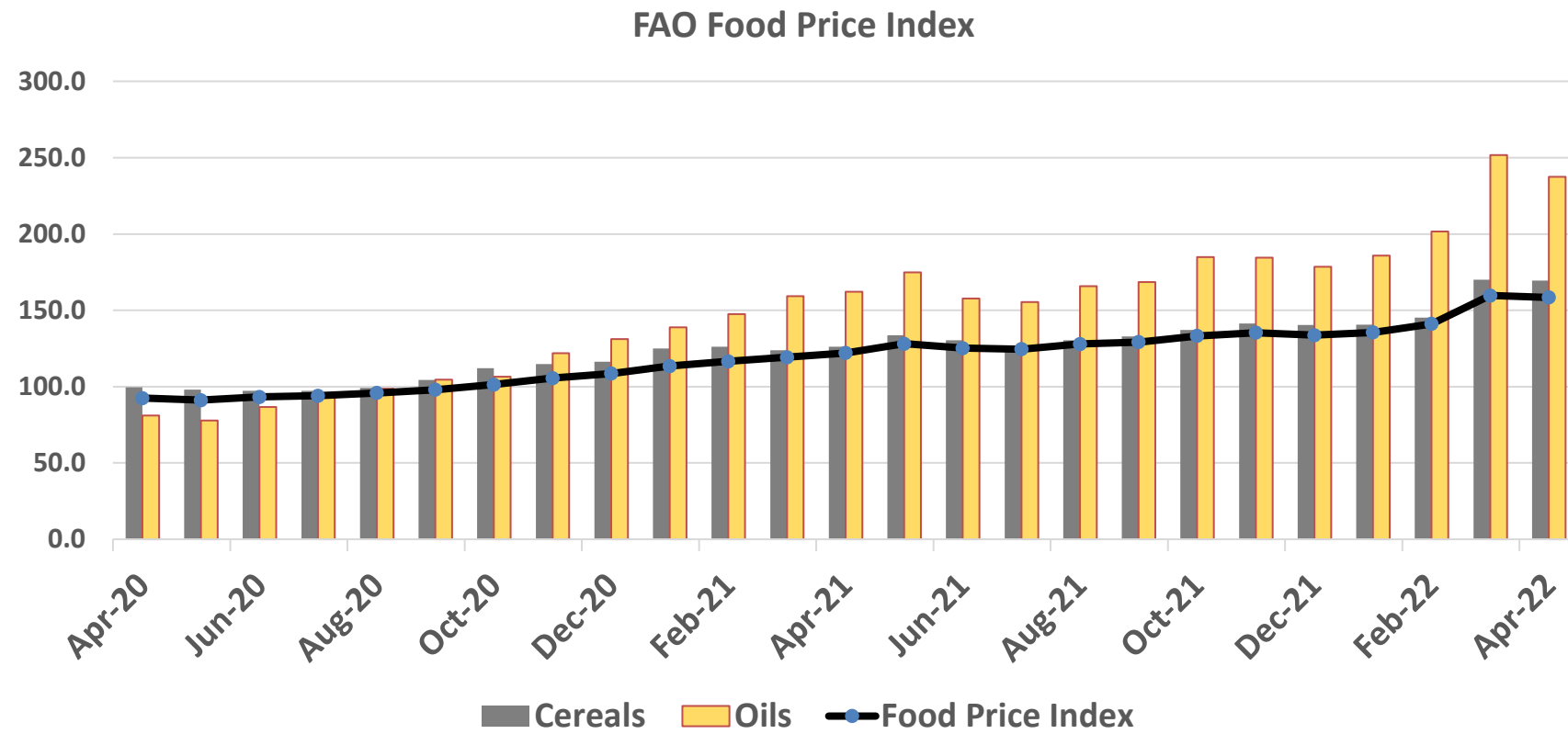
Karnataka



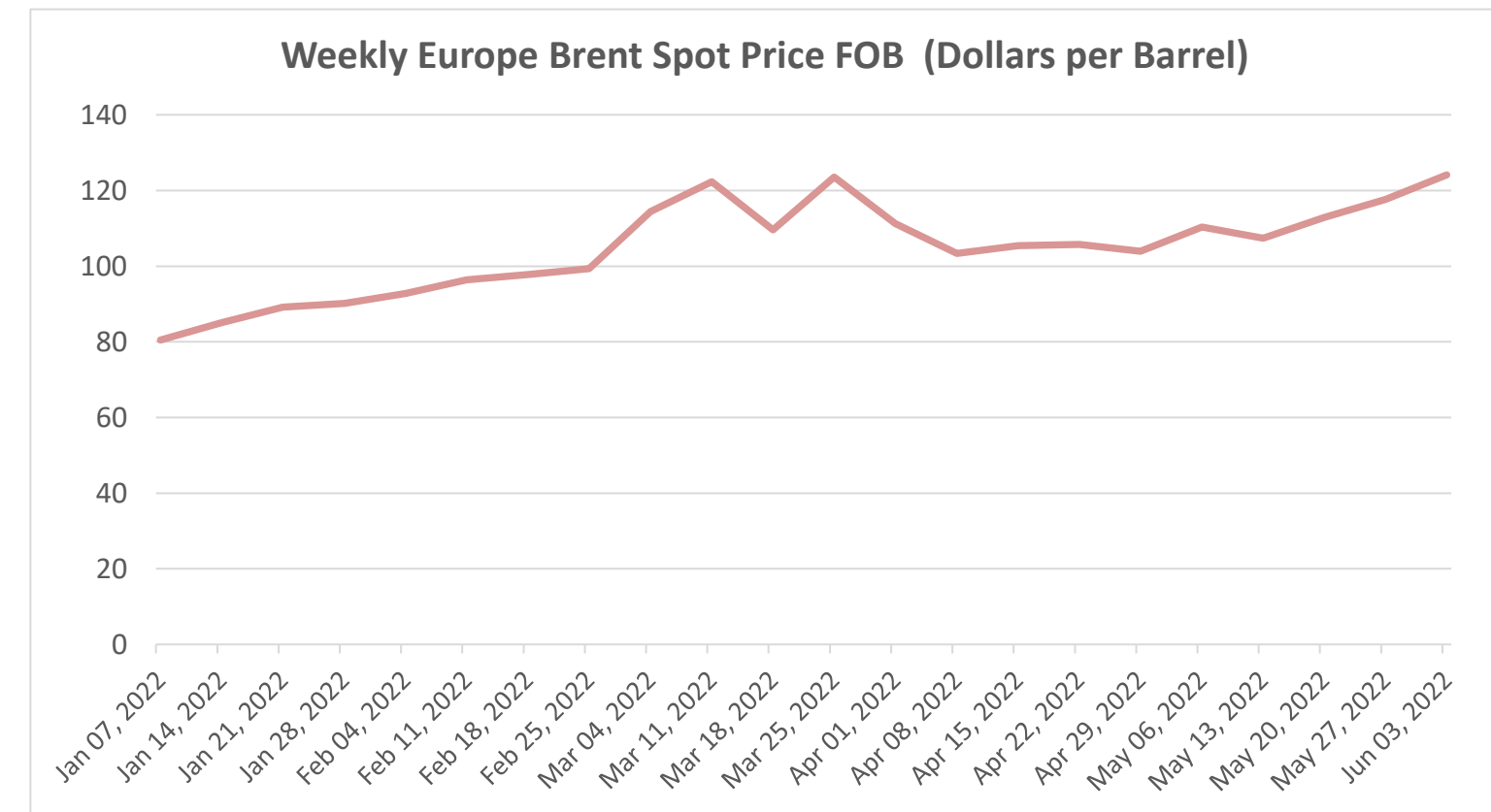
Haryana



Rising Global Commodity Prices Remain A Key Concern

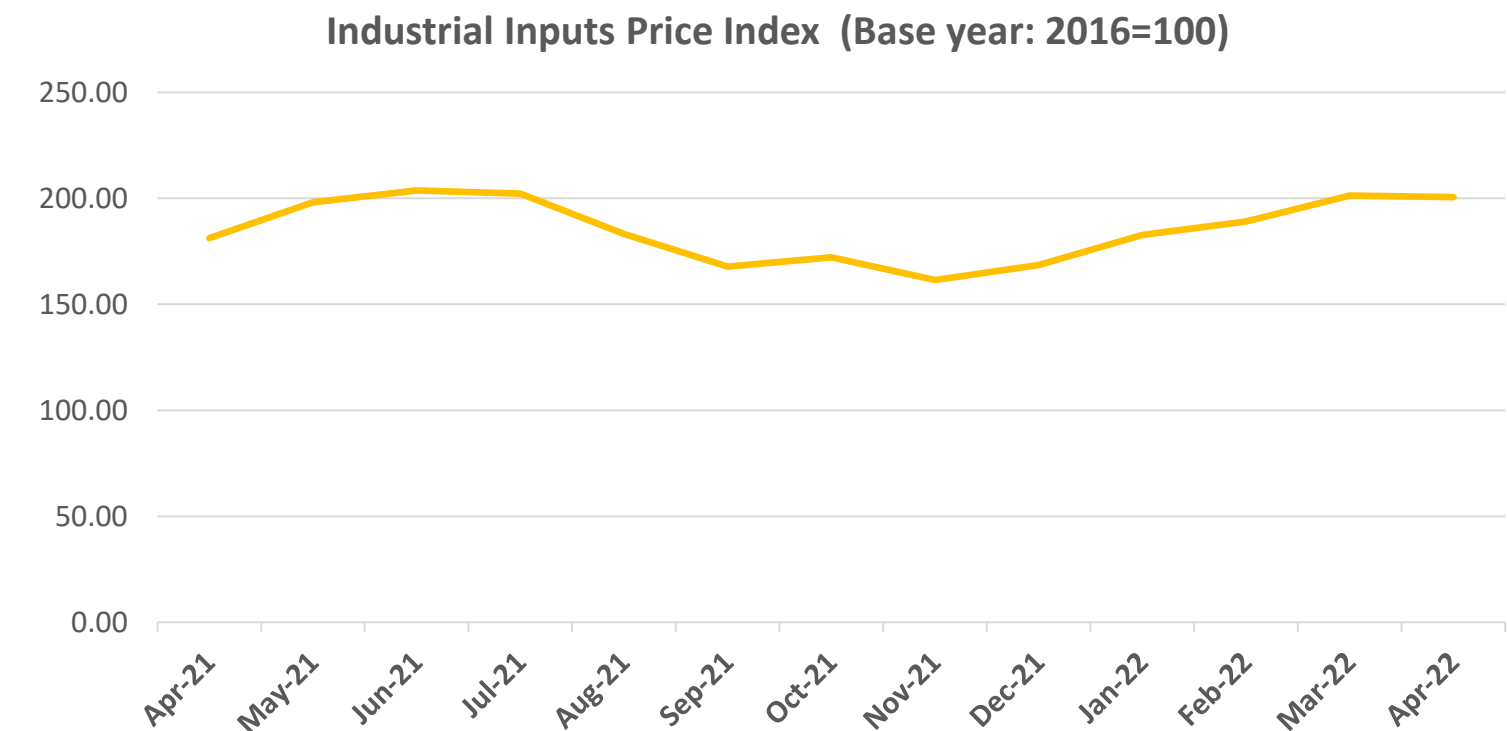


Source: FAO



Source: IEA

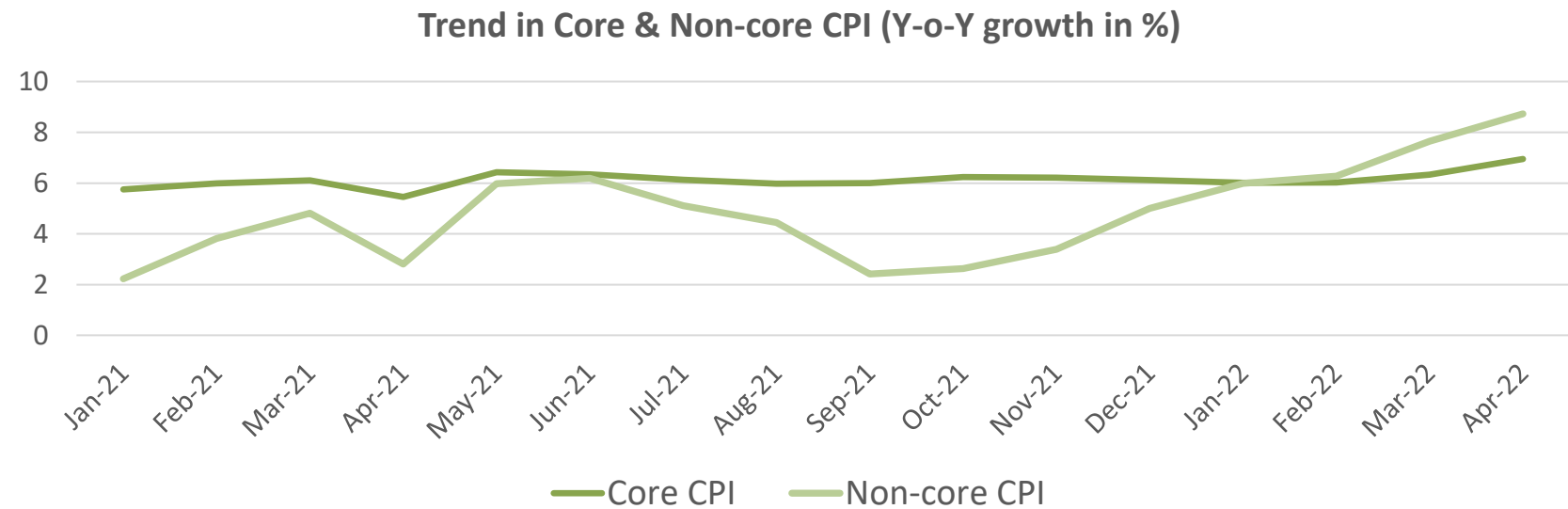
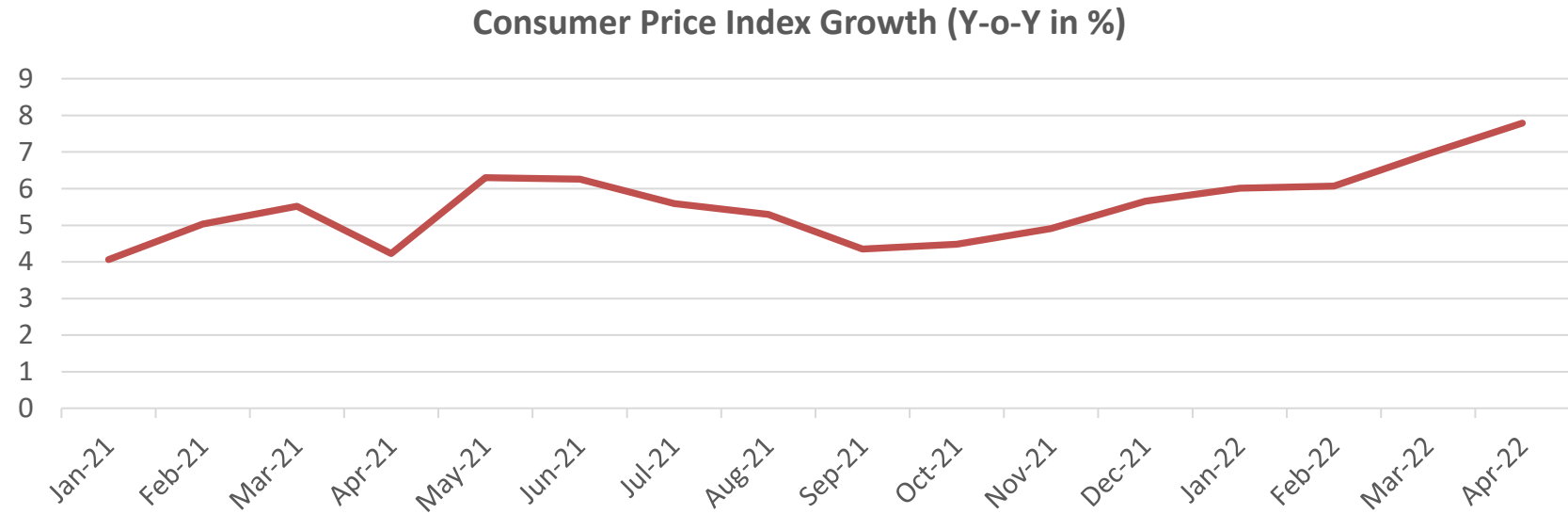
- Global Commodity prices have been on an uptrend. The FAO Food Price Index averaged 158.5 points in April 2022, declining 1.2 points (0.8 percent) from the all-time high of 159.7 in March 2022, while being 36.4 points (29.8 percent) above its value in April 2021.
- Cereal and edible oil prices have been major drivers of the index ever since the pandemic struck. Cereal Price Index reached a record high level of 170.1 in March 2022, the highest since 1990, while Vegetable Oil Price Index also registered record high of 251.8 in March 2022.
- Further, fuel prices continue to remain elevated as a result of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. EU sanctions on Russia have stressed global oil supplies and created uncertainties in the market.



Source: IMF

Domestic Inflation

CPI inflation at 7.8% in April 2022- reaching an eight-year high



- The CPI based retail inflation has witnessed another sharp upward move, with the inflation rate reaching an eight year high of 7.8 percent on a y-o-y basis in April 2022, vis-à-vis 7.0 percent inflation noted in March this year. This is the highest inflation noted since May 2014. Prices have been over the upper threshold of Reserve Bank of India’s target range of 2.0-6.0% for the fourth consecutive month in April 2022.
- The pressure on prices continued to build across all major constituents, with the biggest increases registered in food & beverages, fuel & light, and miscellaneous segments. Food inflation was reported at a seventeen-month high of 8.4 percent in April 2022, vis-à-vis the corresponding number of a mere 2.0 percent in April 2021.
- Inflation for the fuel and light sub-index, on the other hand, was reported at a four-month high of 10.8% in April 2022, vis-à-vis 7.5% inflation rate in March 2022. The increase is on expected lines following the impact of hike in petrol/diesel prices and the sharp rise in the prices of PDS kerosene, LPG etc.

Month	Weight	Apr-21	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
CPI General Index	100.0	4.2	6.1	7.0	7.8
Food & beverages	45.9	2.6	5.9	7.5	8.1
Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	2.4	9.0	2.4	3.0	2.7
Clothing & footwear	6.5	3.5	8.9	9.4	9.9
Housing	10.1	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5
Fuel & light	6.8	8.0	8.7	7.5	10.8
Miscellaneous	28.3	6.1	6.6	7.0	8.0

Source: CMIE

Measures for Inflation Control

Government of India

In order to bring some relief amidst accelerating prices, the government undertook certain fiscal measures in the month of May 2022:

- ❖ Reduction in the excise duty on petrol by Rs. 8 and on diesel by Rs. 6. The states of Kerala, Rajasthan, and Maharashtra also reduced VAT on petrol and diesel in order to ease the logistics costs for the industry.
- ❖ Reduction in import duty on key raw materials and inputs for the steel and plastic industry. Imposition of export duty on certain steel products and an increase in export duty on iron ore and concentrates.
- ❖ Removal of duties on imports of 20 lakh tonnes of crude soyabean and crude sunflower oil for the current and next financial years.
- ❖ A grant of Rs. 200 per cylinder subsidy under the Ujjwala Yojana, which is expected to benefit about nine crore beneficiaries.
- ❖ A limit of 100 lakh tonnes on sugar exports was imposed to ensure adequate stock to cover three months' worth of consumption. Specifically, from June 1, 2022, only 10 million tonnes of sugar may be exported in the current marketing year which will end in September 2022.
- ❖ A ban on wheat exports to safeguard domestic supplies and prevent a price rise.
- ❖ An additional fertiliser subsidy of Rs 1.1 lakh crore to farmers, over and above Rs. 1 lakh crore budgeted for the current fiscal year.

Source: Various Press Articles

Measures by the Reserve Bank of India

In an unanticipated meeting on May 4, 2022, the Reserve Bank also revised the policy rates as follows:

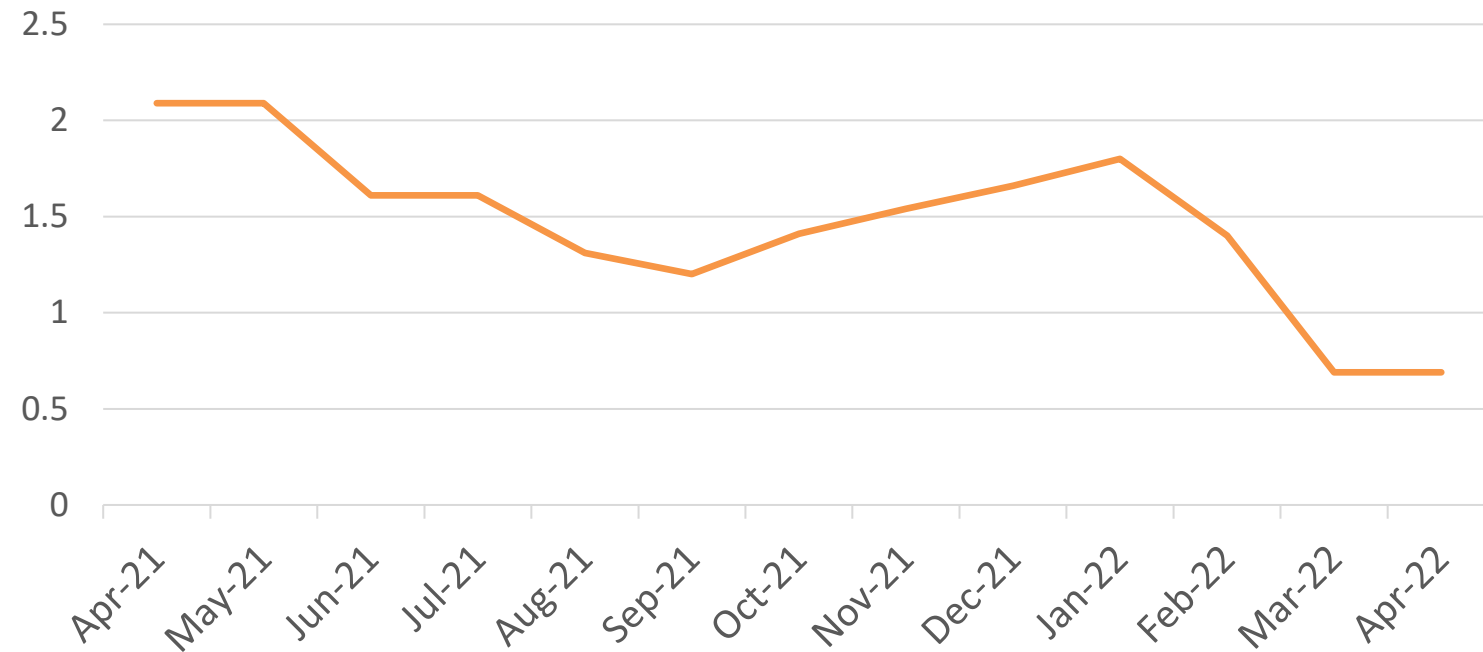
- ❖ Policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) increased by 40 bps to 4.40 per cent
- ❖ Standing deposit facility (SDF) rate stands adjusted to 4.15 per cent.
- ❖ Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate stand adjusted to 4.65 per cent.
- ❖ Cash Reserve Ratio hiked by 50 bps to 4.50 percent.

Source: RBI's Monetary Policy Statement, May 2022

Coal Crisis

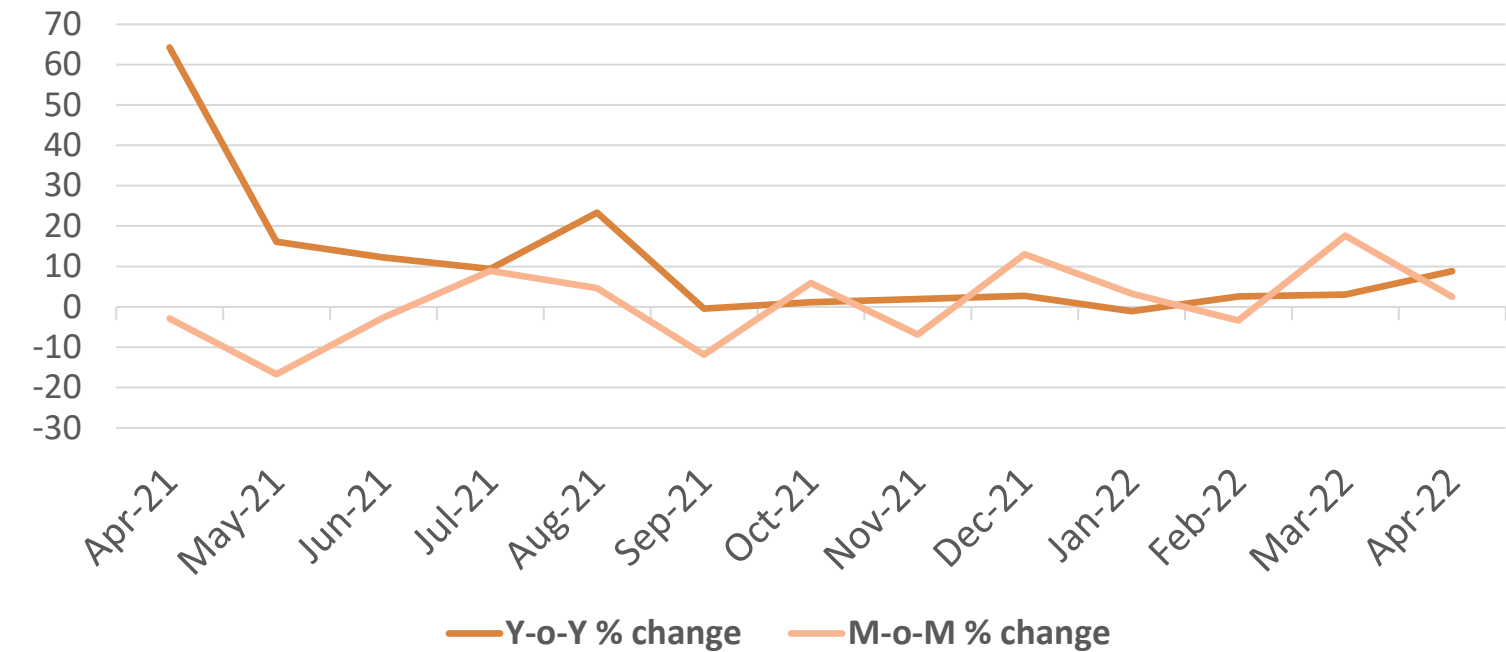
Coal-based installed power generating capacity is slackening

Coal-based Installed Generating Capacity (Y-o-Y % change)



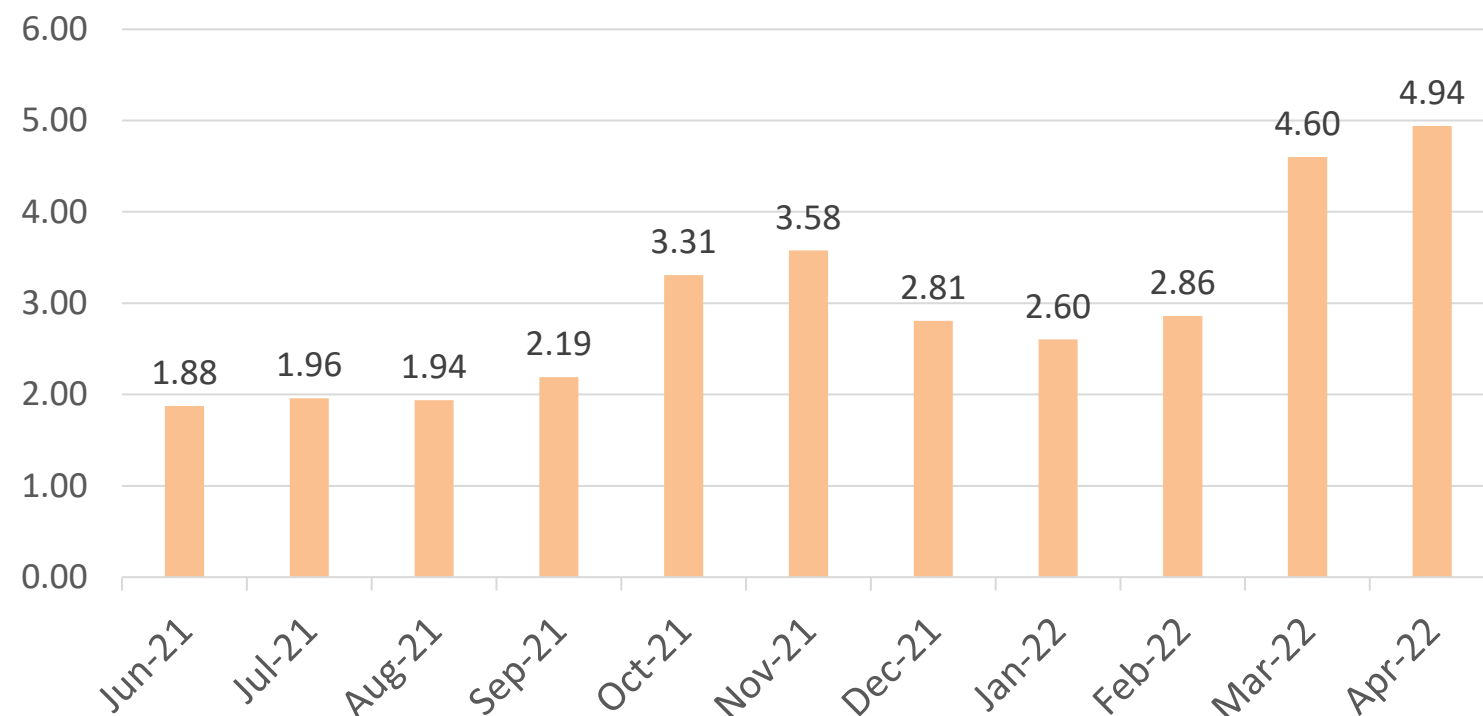
Coal-based power generation is facing a slowdown

Coal-based Thermal Power Generation



Imports of Coal have surged in the past two months

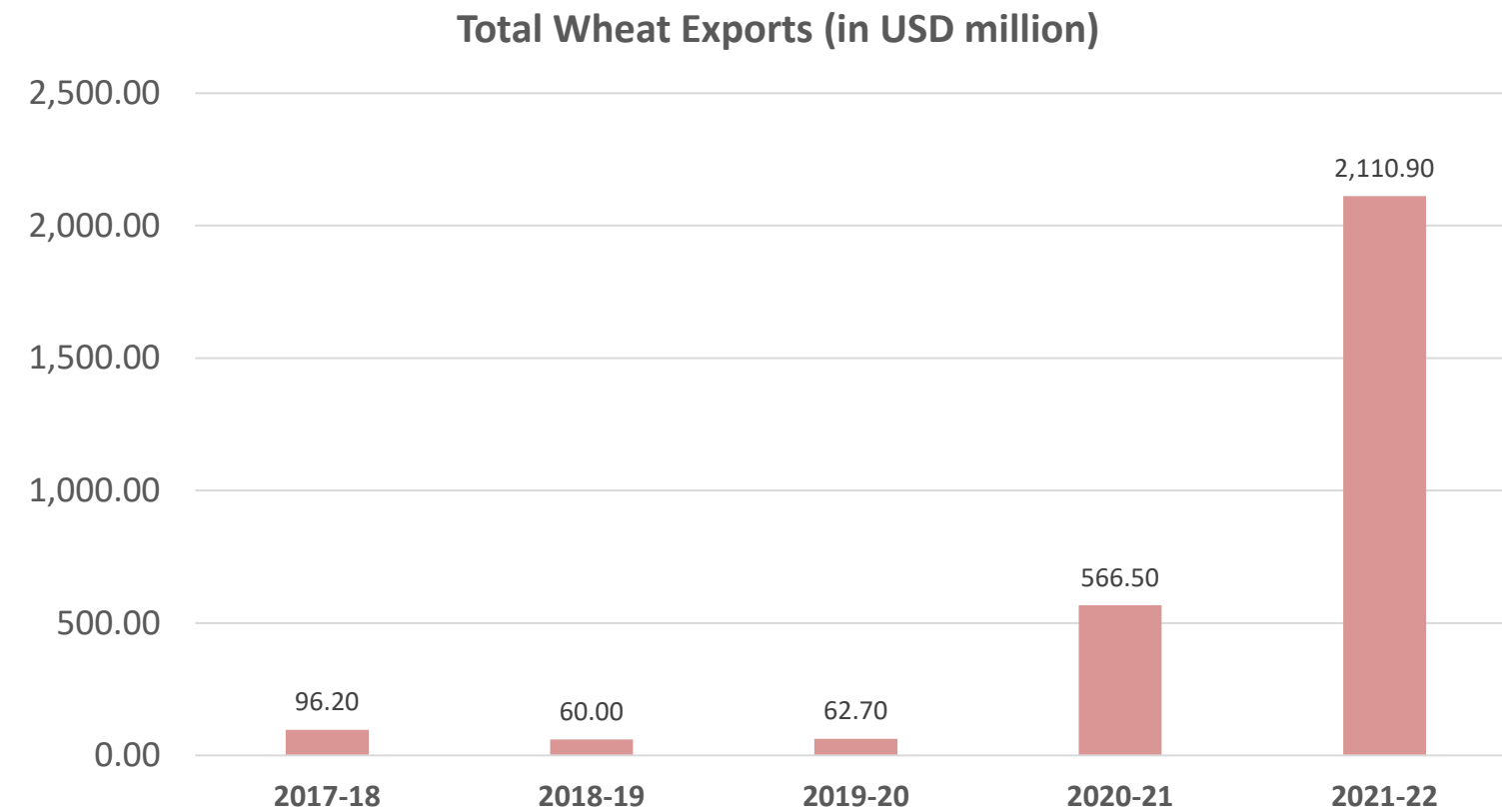
India's Imports of Coal, coke & briquettes (in USD billion)



- India has been facing a coal crisis in the past few months as a result of early onset of summer and an unexpected heatwave in the country, which has led a huge increase in power demand.
- Coal stock has gone below the key level of 25% of required stock at more than 100 thermal power plants in India. The amount of power generated by thermal plants has decreased dramatically due to low coal supplies. Several states, including Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, and Madhya Pradesh, have had severe power outages as a result.
- Experts predict that higher coal imports will raise the cost of supplies for discoms by 4.5-5.0 percent in 2022-23. Total outstanding dues of electricity distribution companies to power producers have also surged in May 2022.

Wheat Crisis

India's wheat exports have surged in the past two years



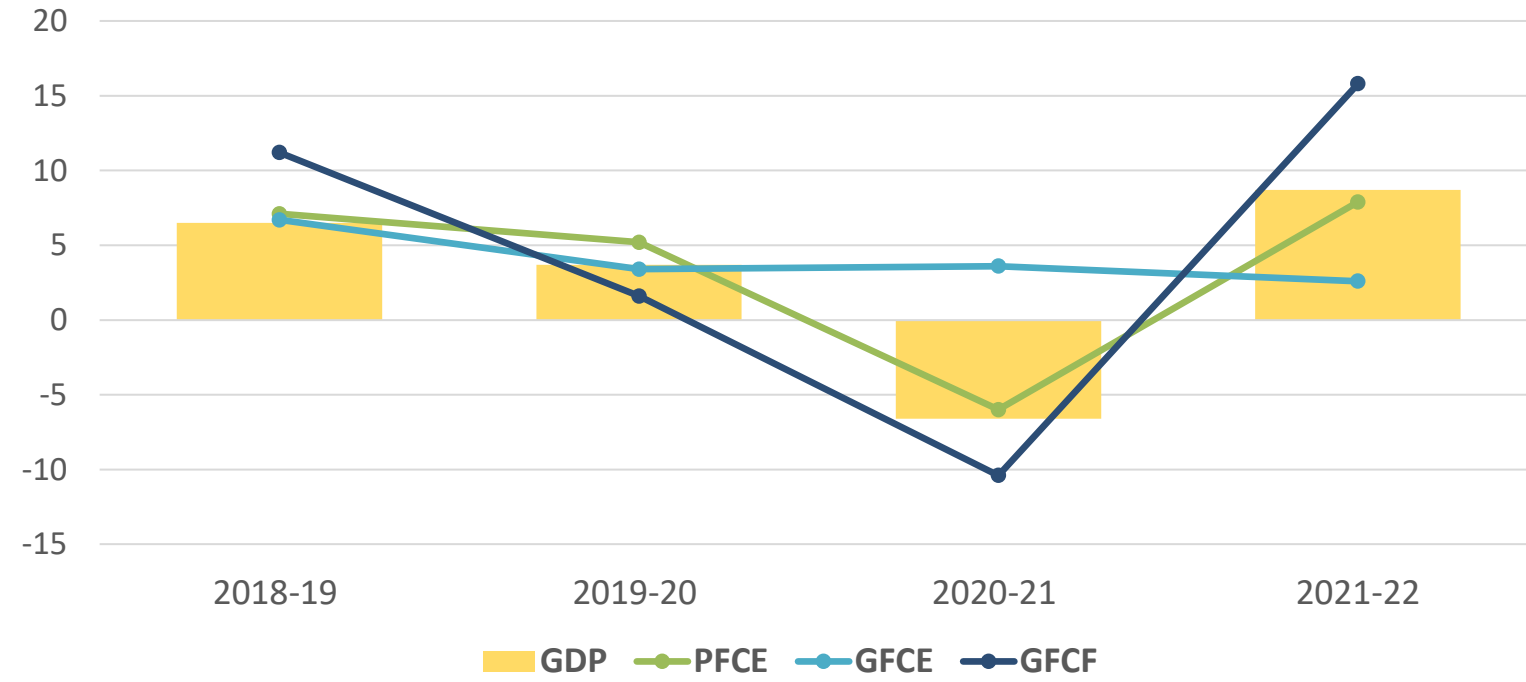
India's Country-wise Exports of Wheat (in FY22)

Country	Exports (in USD million)	% Share in Total
Bangladesh	1,193.6	56.2
Sri Lanka	172.9	8.1
UAE	137.1	6.5
Yemen	110.9	5.2
Philippines	109.8	5.2
Indonesia	107.3	5.1
Nepal	81.2	3.8
Korea Republic (South)	70.6	3.3
Qatar	29.7	1.4
Oman	27	1.3

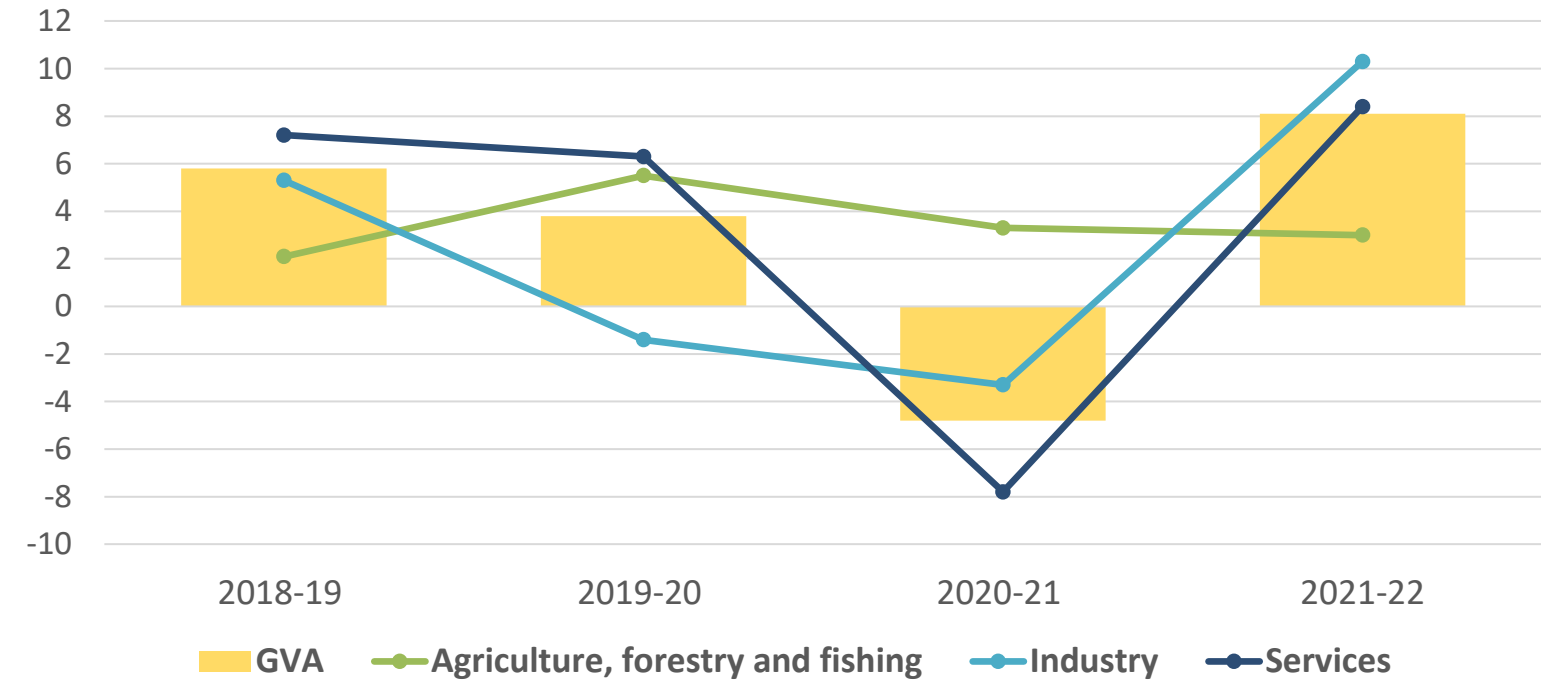
- India has witnessed a steady growth in wheat production over the past decade which reached a record high level of 109.6 million tonnes in the 2020-21 crop year. As per the third advanced estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, the country was expected to achieve a wheat production target of 110.0 million tonnes in the 2021-22 crop year (July- June). However, the target has been revised downward recently to 106.4 million tonnes owing to the unprecedented heatwave across the country.
- In line with the earlier estimate of a record wheat production, even though, India had significantly enhanced its wheat export target for the current fiscal year; but the loss in crop due to the weather conditions and the surging inflation levels led to a consequent decision to halt wheat exports from the country.
- India was targeting up to 12 million tonnes of wheat exports in FY 2022-23, significantly higher than last year's record exports of 7.2 million tonnes. But the heatwave forced the government to downgrade its production estimates and ban exports. However, it needs to be noted that India is not among the top five wheat exporting nations and till about a few years ago accounted for less than 1 percent of the global wheat exports. In last two years, our share in global exports of wheat have moved up.
- Heatwave conditions have dealt a blow on the wheat crop, particularly in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh, which are all key producers of the staple cereal. According to press reports, early estimates have indicated crop damage amounting to 15-20 million tonnes. The severe heat wave in India has raised the percentage of shriveled grain in the wheat harvest from 5 percent to 10-20 percent.

Gross Domestic Product

GDP Growth Annual (Y-o-Y in %)



GVA Growth Annual (Y-o-Y in %)



GDP and Components (% YoY)

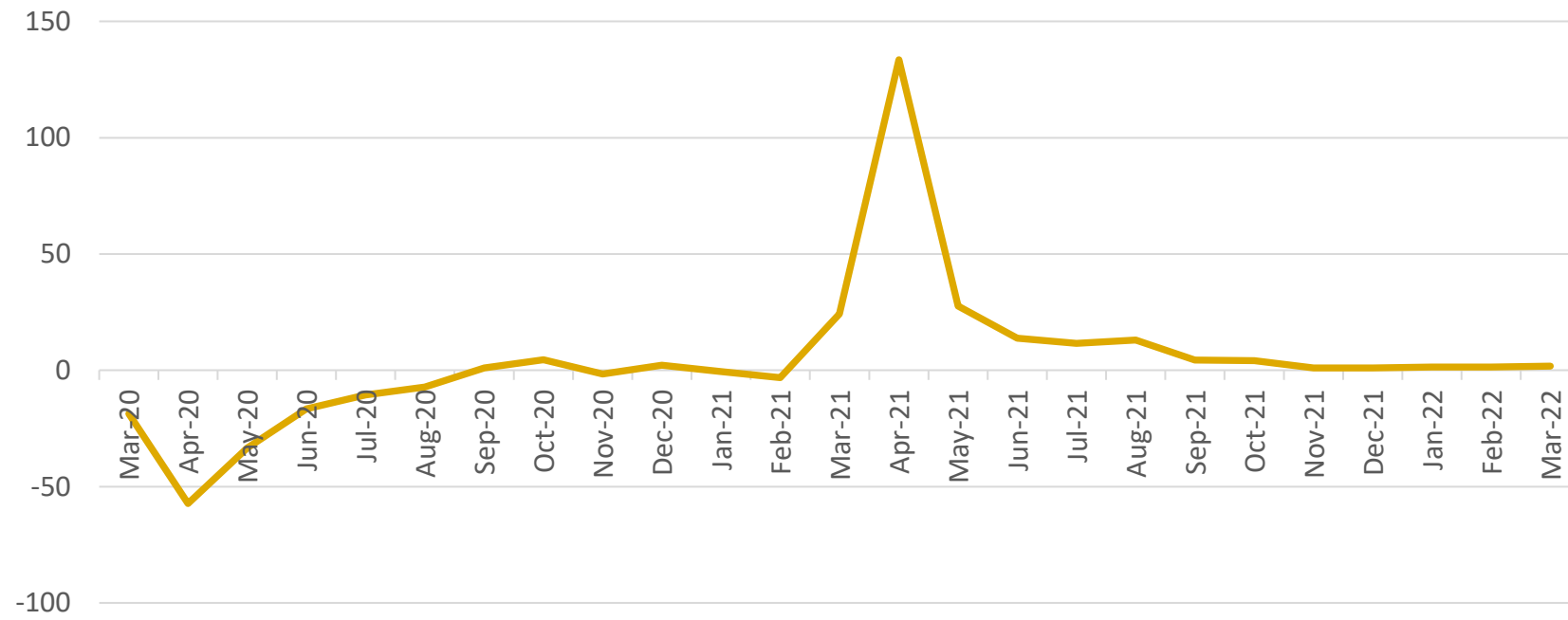
	GDP	PFCE	GFCE	GCF	GFCF	Exports - goods & services	Imports - goods & services
Q2 FY21	-6.6	-8.3	-22.9	-6.1	-4.5	-6.5	-17.9
Q3 FY21	0.7	0.6	-0.3	-1.9	-0.6	-8.6	-5.2
Q4 FY21	2.5	6.5	29.0	11.9	10.1	3.7	11.7
Q1 FY22	20.1	14.4	-4.8	72.3	62.5	40.8	61.1
Q2 FY22	8.4	10.5	8.9	26.8	14.6	20.7	41.0
Q3 FY 22	5.4	7.4	3.0	8.4	2.1	23.1	33.6
Q4 FY 22	4.1	1.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	16.9	18.0

GVA and Components (% YoY)

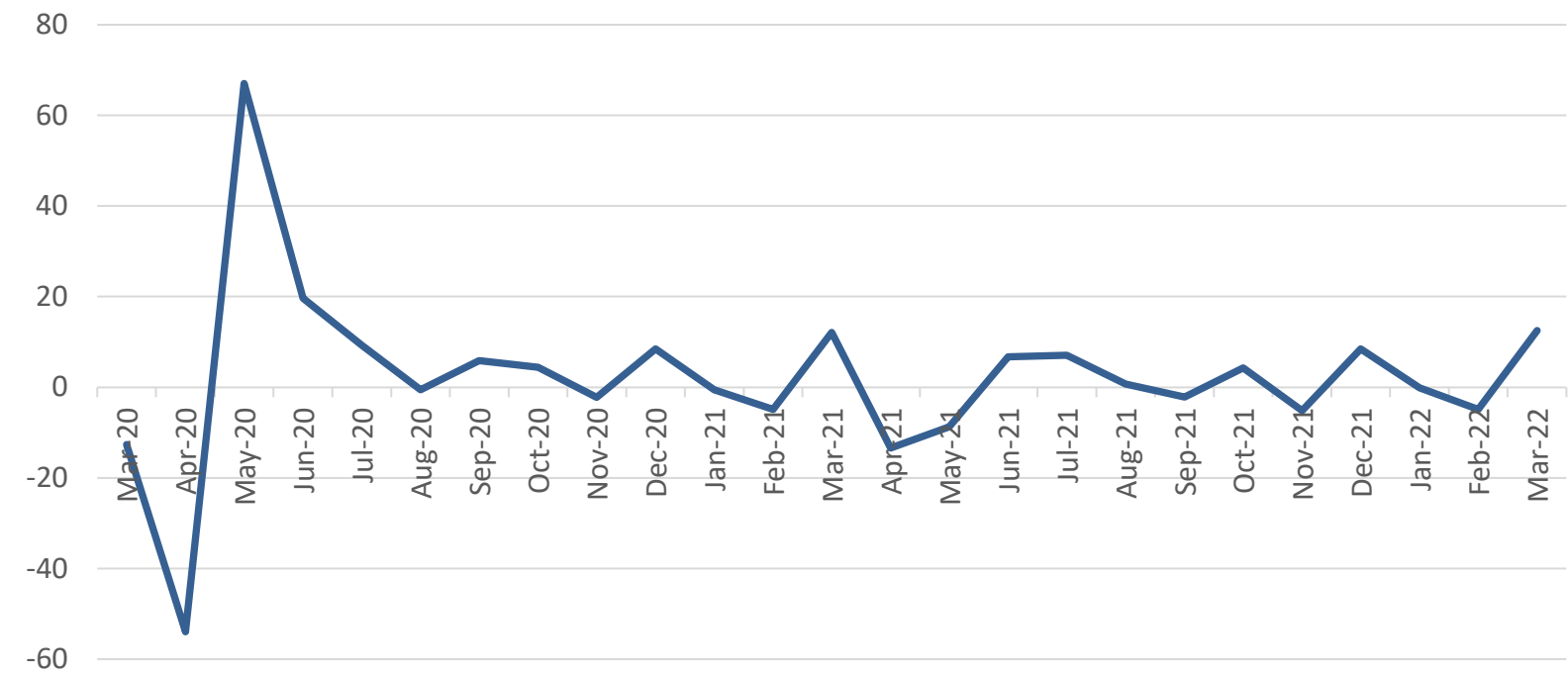
	GVA	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Industry	Manufacturing	Services
Q2 FY21	-5.9	3.2	0.6	5.2	-10.8
Q3 FY21	2.1	4.1	6.3	8.4	-1.0
Q4 FY21	5.7	2.8	13.4	15.2	2.1
Q1 FY22	18.2	2.2	46.6	49.0	10.5
Q2 FY22	8.3	3.2	7.0	5.6	10.2
Q3 FY22	4.7	2.5	0.3	0.3	8.1
Q4 FY22	3.9	4.1	1.3	-0.2	5.5

Industry Performance (IIP)

Index of Industrial Production: Y-o-Y Growth in %



Index of Industrial Production: M-o-M Growth in %



The overall index of industrial production reported a y-o-y growth of 1.9 percent during the month of March 2022 – marking the highest growth in the last five months. The corresponding number was 1.5 percent in February 2022 and 24.2 percent growth reported in March 2021. As per the economy activity wise classification, the uptick in performance in March 2022 was supported by the improved performances in the electricity and manufacturing segments. The growth in mining & quarrying sector, however, noted a moderation during the month by about 0.5 percentage points.

Industrial Performance – Segment wise- Growth (% YoY)

	Weight	Mar-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-Mar 2021	Apr-Mar 2022
IIP	100	24.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	-8.5	11.4
Economic Activity Classification							
Mining & quarrying	14.37	6.1	2.8	4.5	4.0	-7.8	12.2
Manufacturing	77.63	28.4	1.3	0.5	0.9	-9.6	11.7
Electricity	7.99	22.5	0.9	4.5	6.1	-0.5	8.0
Use Based Classification							
Primary goods	34.05	7.9	1.6	4.6	5.7	-7.0	9.6
Capital goods	8.22	50.4	1.4	2.0	0.7	-18.7	16.8
Intermediate goods	17.22	22.4	0.7	3.7	0.6	-9.4	15.1
Infra/constn goods	12.34	35.1	6.1	9.2	7.3	-8.7	19.0
Consumer goods	28.17	40.3	-0.2	-7.0	-4.2	-7.3	6.7
Durables	12.84	59.9	-3.6	-8.7	-3.2	-14.9	12.5
Non-durables	15.33	29.2	2.1	-5.8	-5.0	-2.2	3.2

Source: CMIE

Industry Performance (Core)

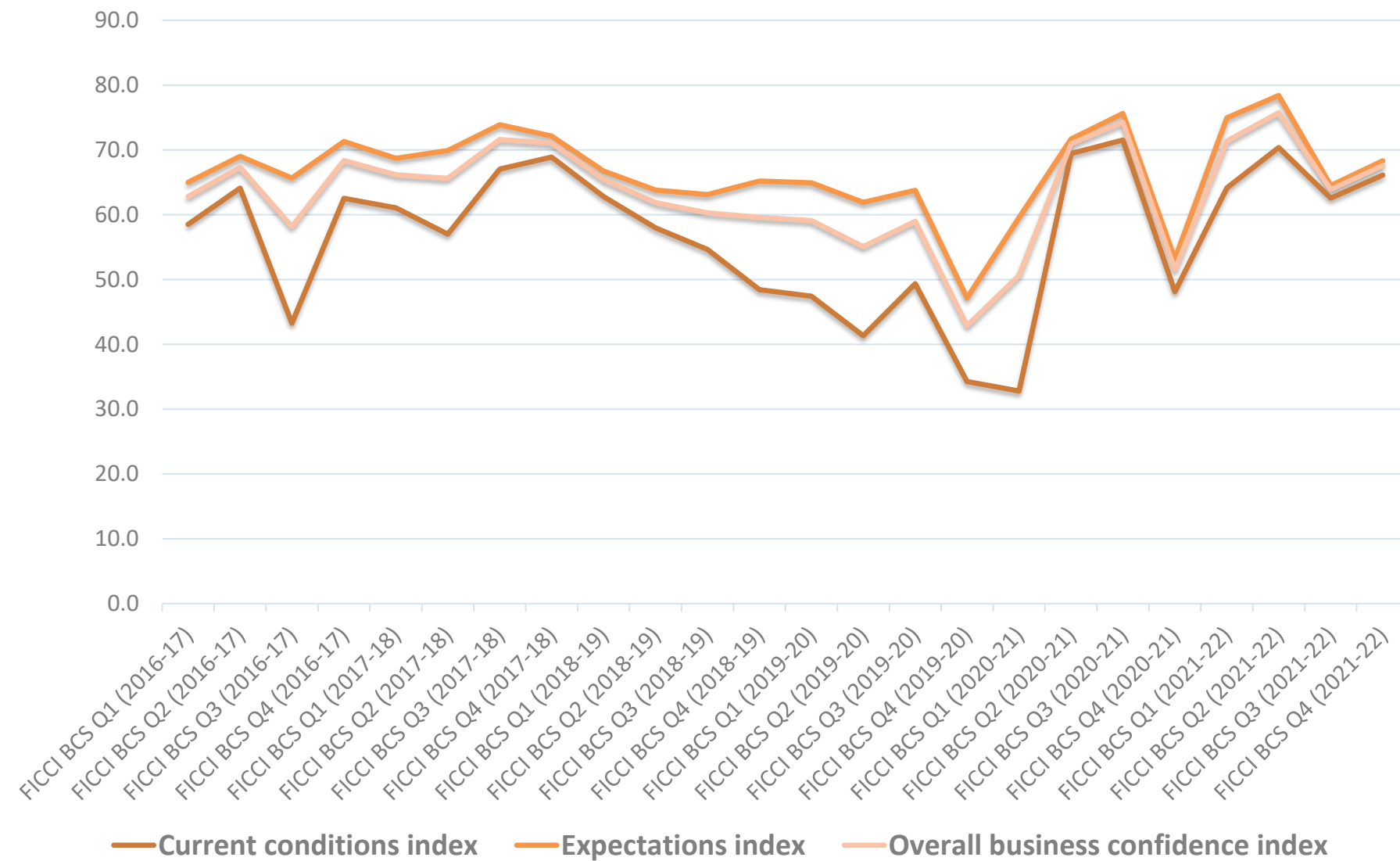
Performance of Eight Core Industries : Base Year 2011-12 (Y-o-Y change in %)									
Month	Overall index	Coal	Crude oil	Natural gas	Refinery products	Fertilizers	Steel	Cement	Electricity
Weight	100.0	10.3	9.0	6.9	28.0	2.6	17.9	5.4	19.9
Apr-21	62.6	9.5	-2.1	25.1	31.0	3.9	494.8	606.7	38.5
May-21	16.4	7.0	-6.3	20.1	15.4	-9.6	55.0	11.8	7.5
Jun-21	9.4	7.5	-1.8	20.5	2.4	2.0	25.2	7.6	8.3
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	5.9	6.8	-2.2	12.5	8.8	-1.4	5.9	5.0	4.5
Mar-22	4.9	-0.1	-3.4	7.6	6.0	15.3	5.0	8.9	6.1
Apr-22	8.5	28.8	-0.9	6.3	9.2	8.7	-0.7	8.0	10.6

The Y-o-Y growth in the overall core sector index for the month of April 2022 was at 8.5 percent, a notable improvement since October 2021, compared to 4.9 percent in March 2022.

Most noteworthy progress was registered in the coal sector which grew at 28.8 percent y-o-y, vis-à-vis a decline of 0.1 percent in the previous month. However, sectors such as natural gas, fertilizers, steel, and cement reported a moderation in April 2022, as compared to March 2022. Electricity and refinery products, witnessed a y-o-y expansion of 10.6 percent and 9.2 percent, respectively – marking an improvement over the previous month.

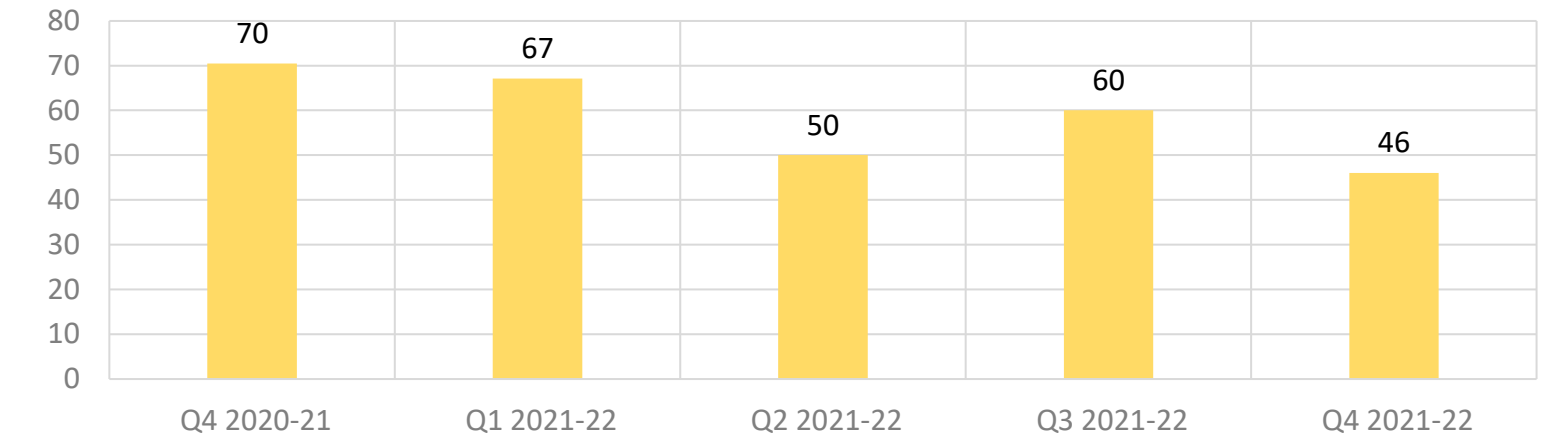
FICCI: Business Confidence Survey, April 2022

Overall Business Confidence Index

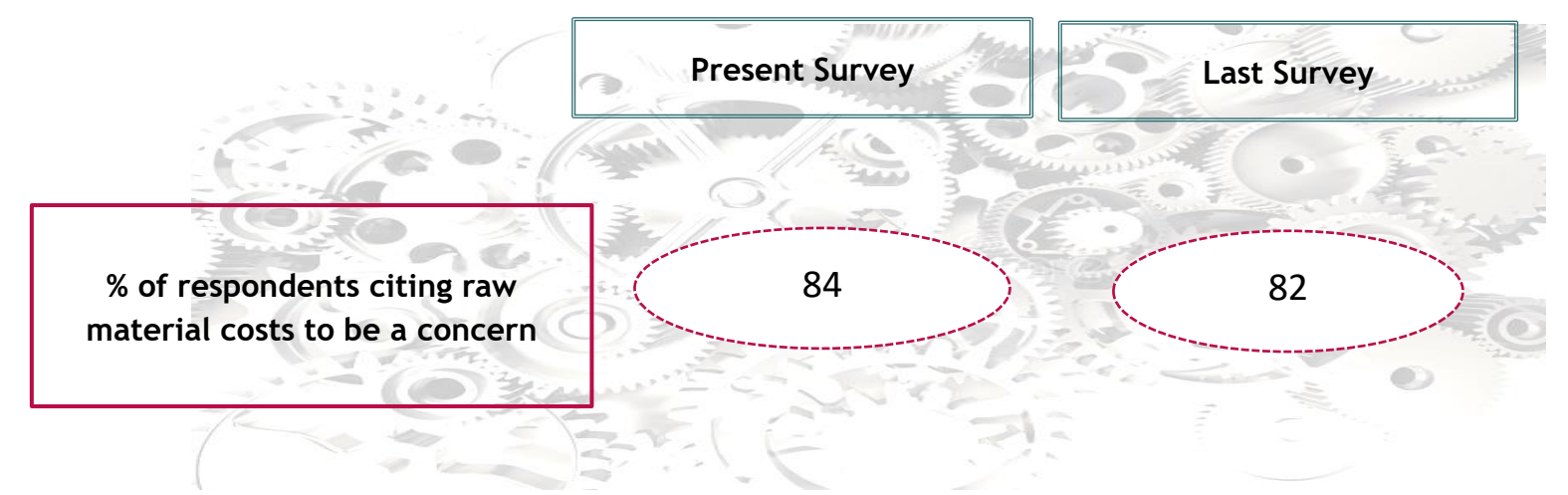


(Proportion of respondents)

Proportion of surveyed respondents facing weak demand comes down



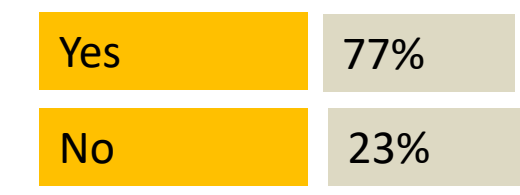
Rising raw material costs remain a major concern



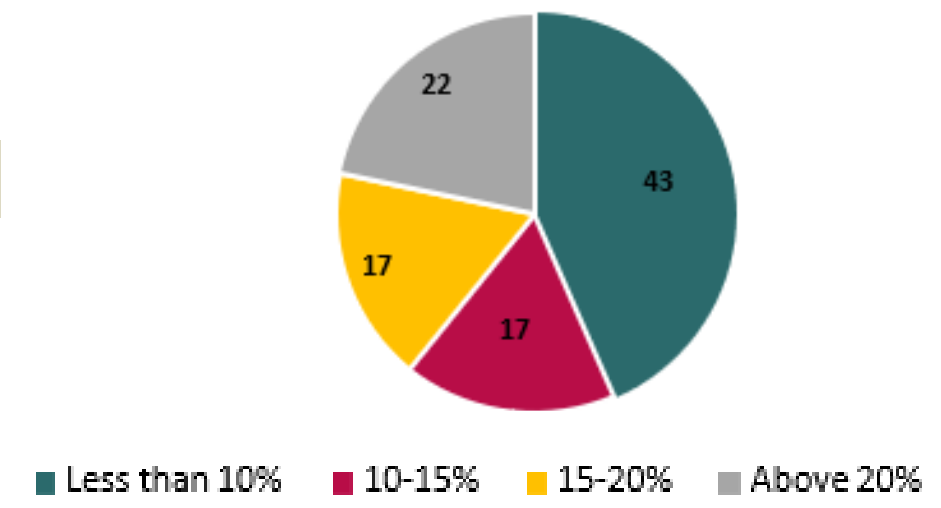
Overall Business Confidence Index (OBCI) noted an improvement in the latest survey round increasing to an index value of 67.6 from 63.9 in the previous survey. Participating companies reported improvement in current conditions and were a bit more optimistic about near-term expectations as well.

However, the recent escalation in geopolitical stress is causing considerable uncertainty for businesses. The Russia-Ukraine conflict is having an adverse impact on already high global commodity prices and has raised fresh concerns regarding global recovery. The cost of production has already been on rise for the past six months and the current conflict has further raised upside pressures on prices of key industrial inputs.

Are you passing the cost to consumers



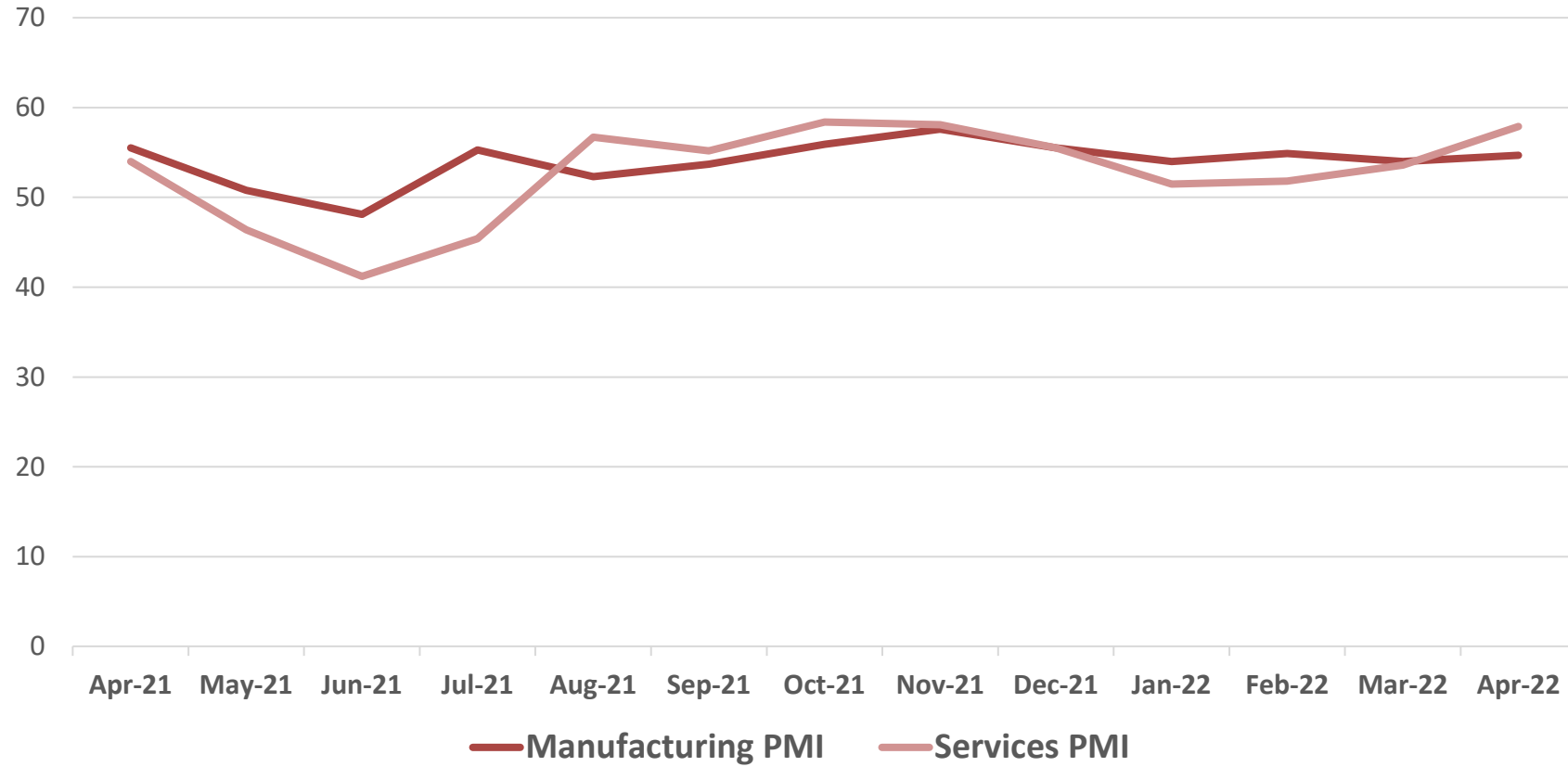
% of costs passed to final consumers



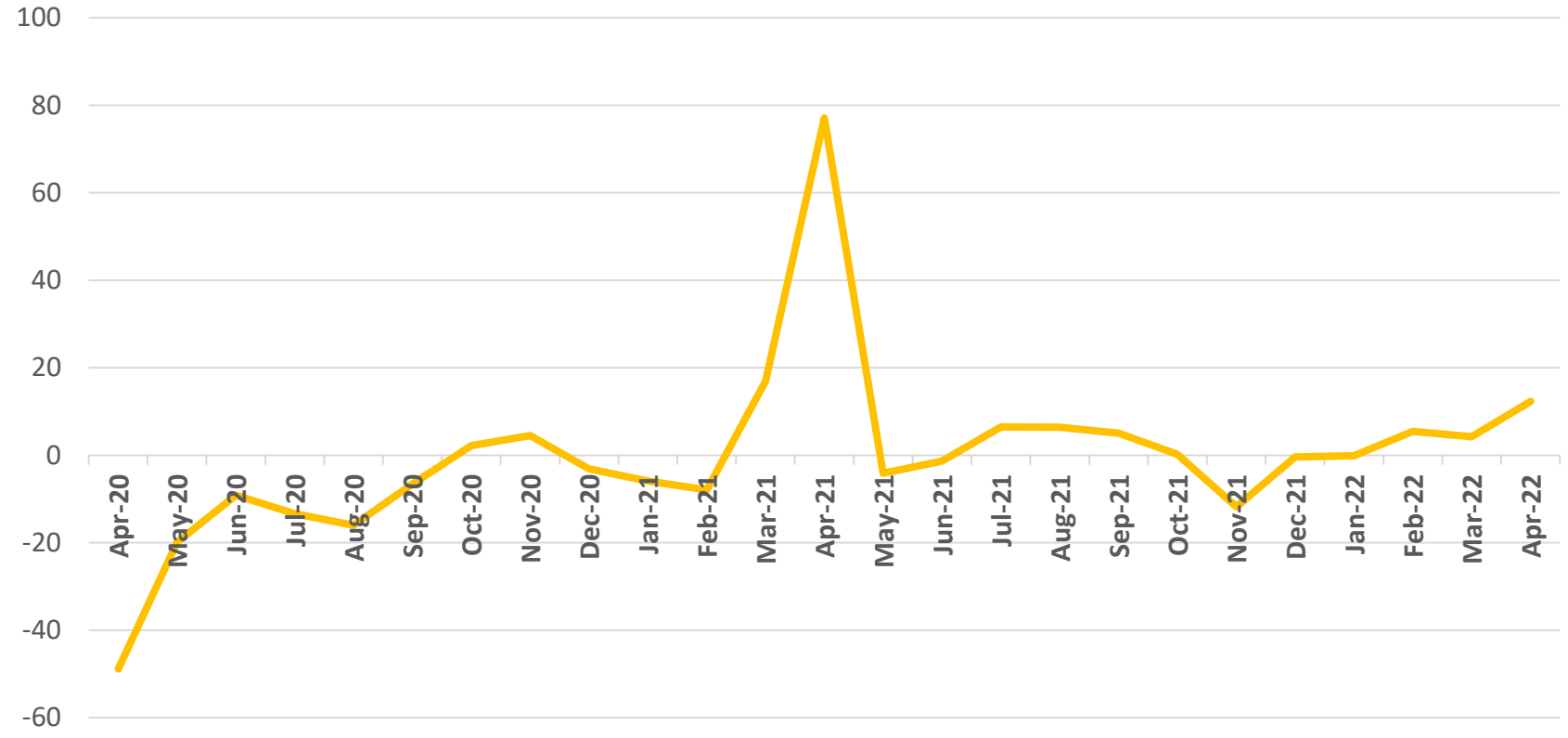
Source: FICCI Business Confidence Survey, April 2022

Lead Indicators: Industry

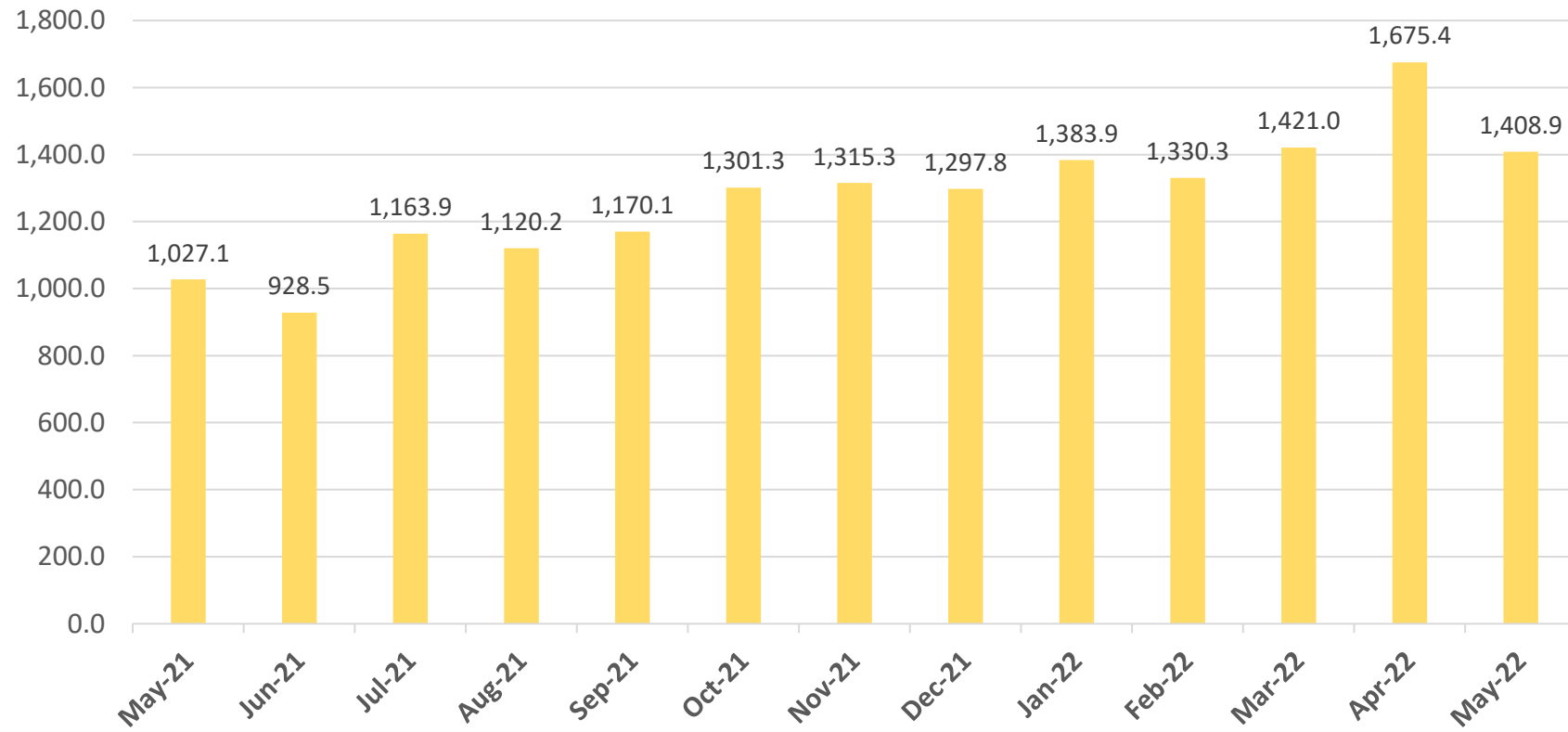
IHS Markit Purchasing Managers' Index (Index Numbers)



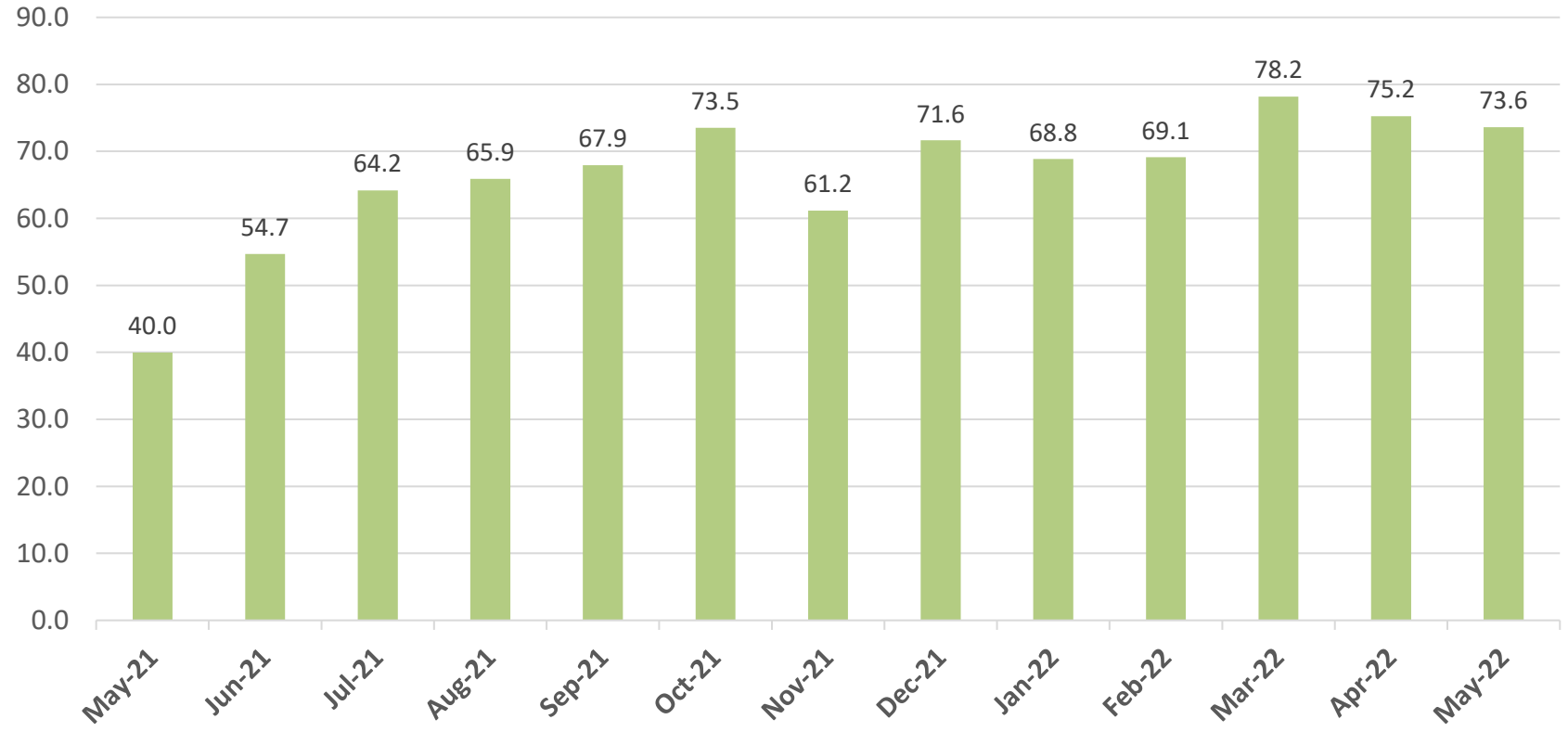
Consumption of Petroleum Products (Y-o-Y change in %)



GST Collections (in INR billion)

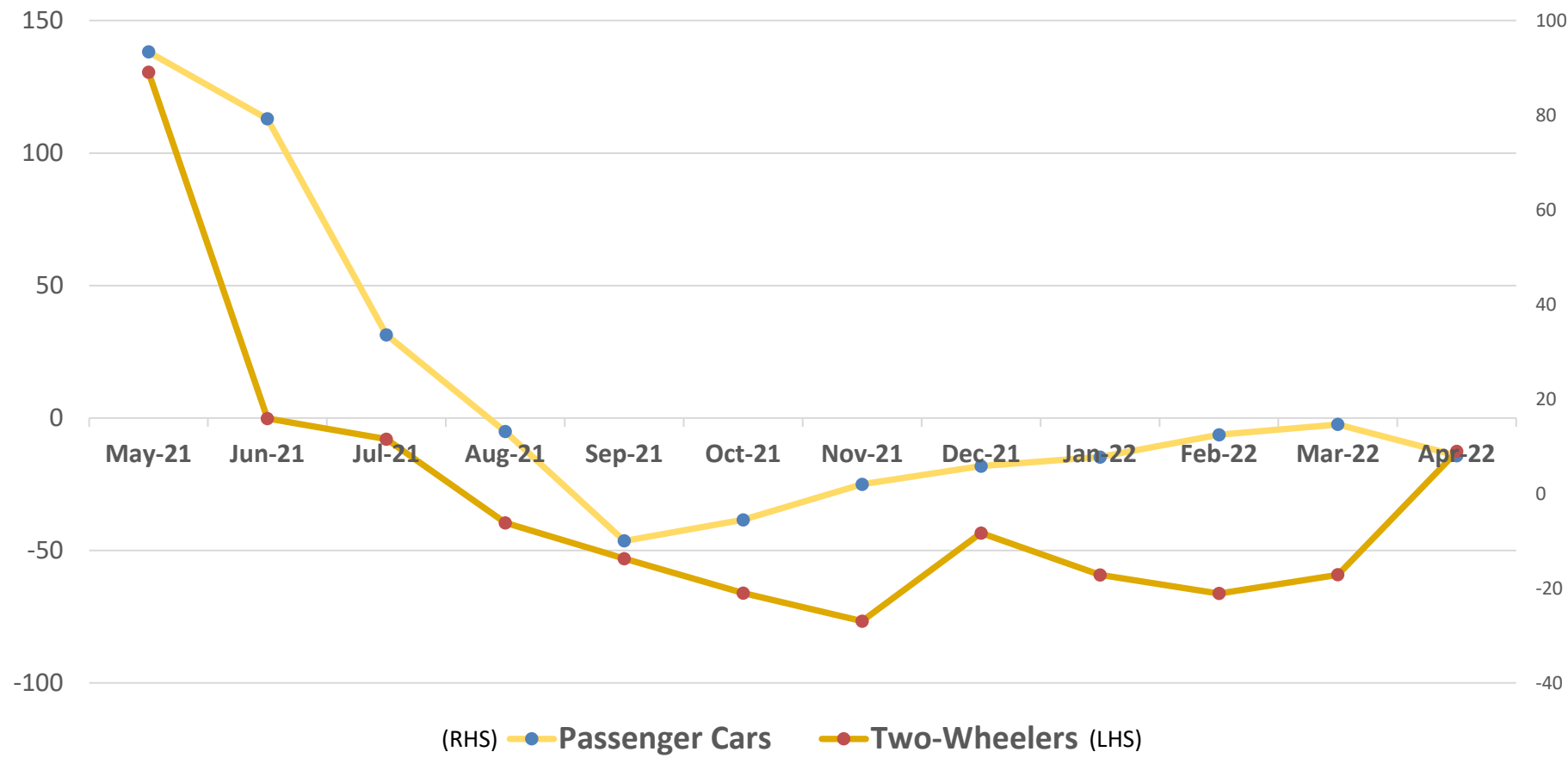


GST E-way Bill Generation (in million)



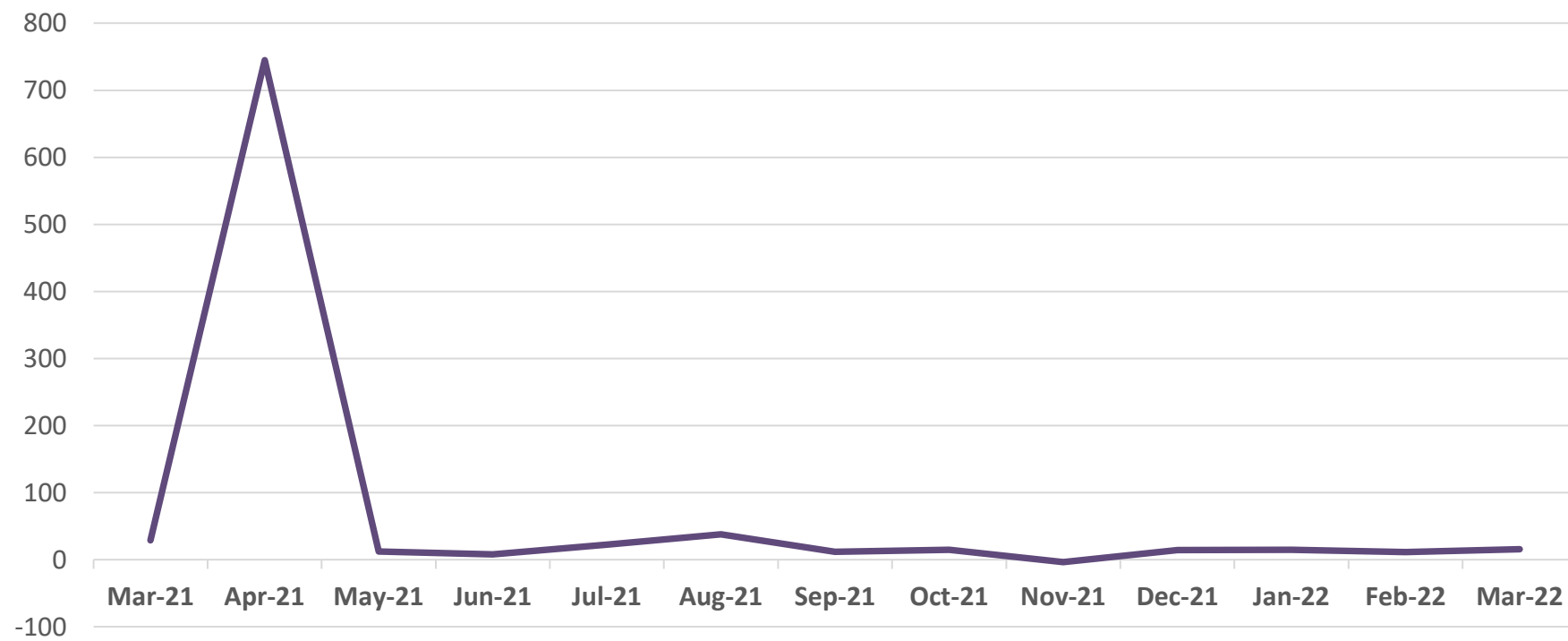
Lead Indicators: Sectoral Performance

Car & Two-wheeler Sales (Y-o-Y change in %)

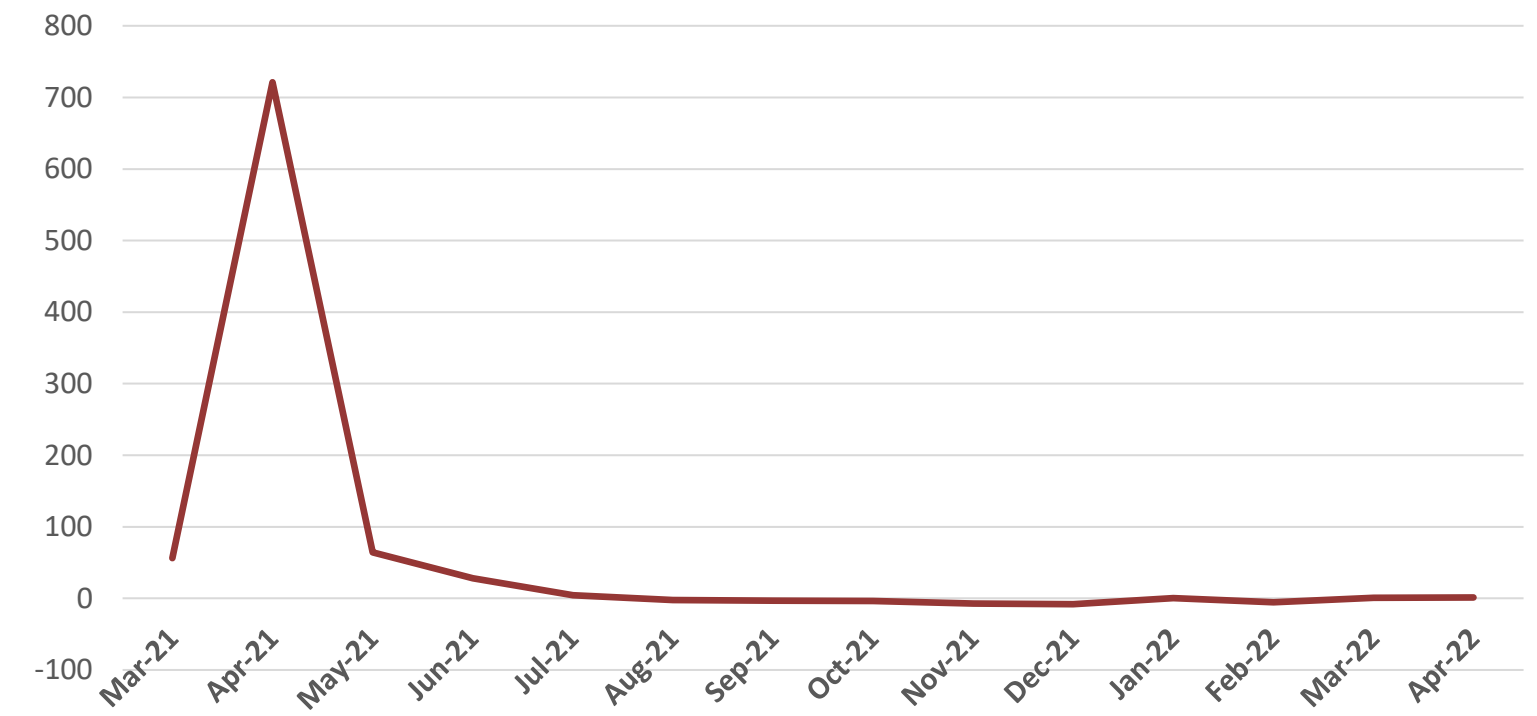


- Sales of two-wheelers have witnessed an uptick in the month of April 2022, registering a y-o-y growth of almost 9 percent, as opposed to a decline of 17.1 percent in the previous month. On the other hand, the sales of passenger vehicles in the month of April 2022 registered a decline of 14.2 percent y-o-y, vis-à-vis a contraction of 2.4 percent in March 2022.
- Steel consumption in April 2022 has improved to 1.2 percent y-o-y growth compared to 0.7 percent in March 2022. Further, growth in cement production in the month of April 2022 has also improved vis-à-vis the previous month, reaching a y-o-y growth of 15.7 percent in April 2022, as compared to 11.6 percent growth in March 2022. However, as compared to April 2021, the growth numbers are quite conservative.

Cement production (Y-oY change in %)

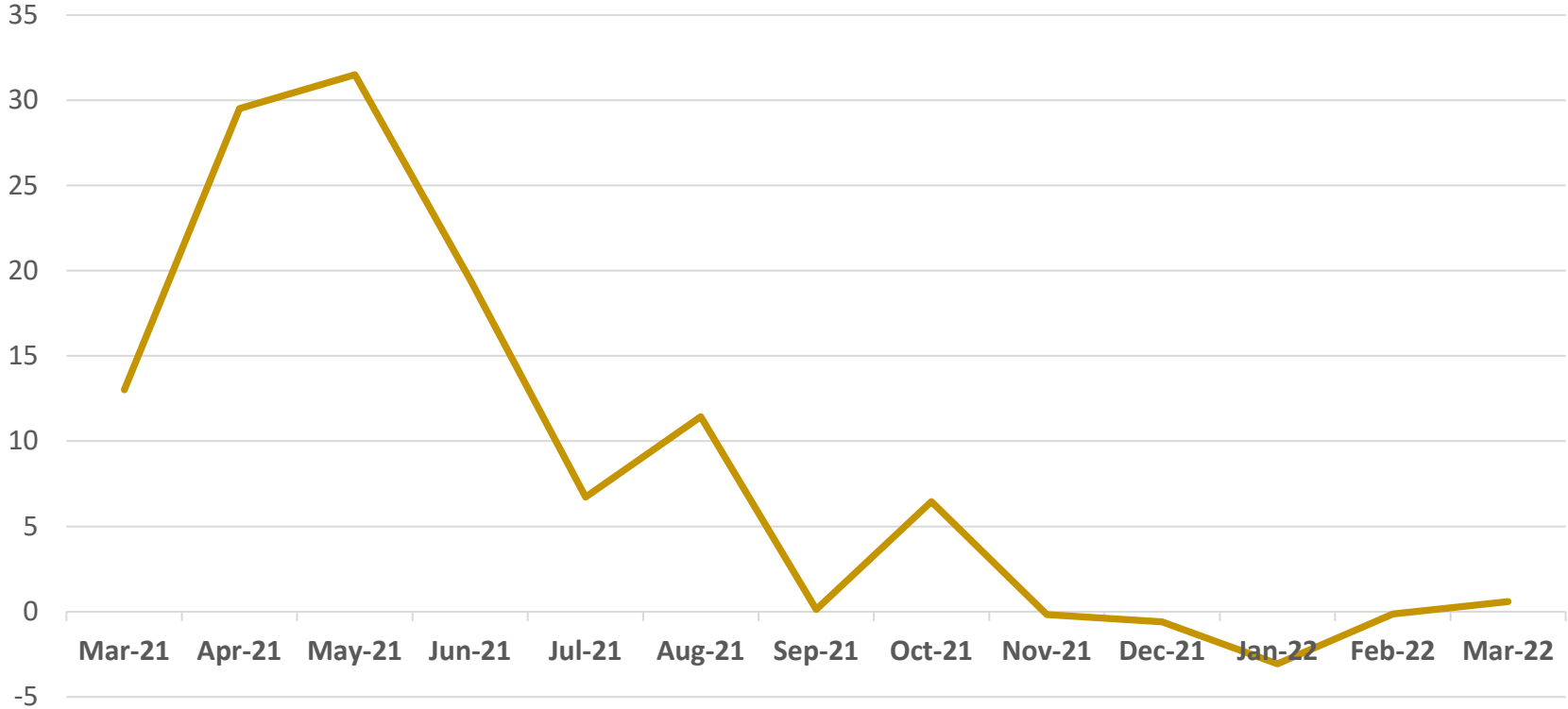


Steel Consumption (Y-o-Y change in %)

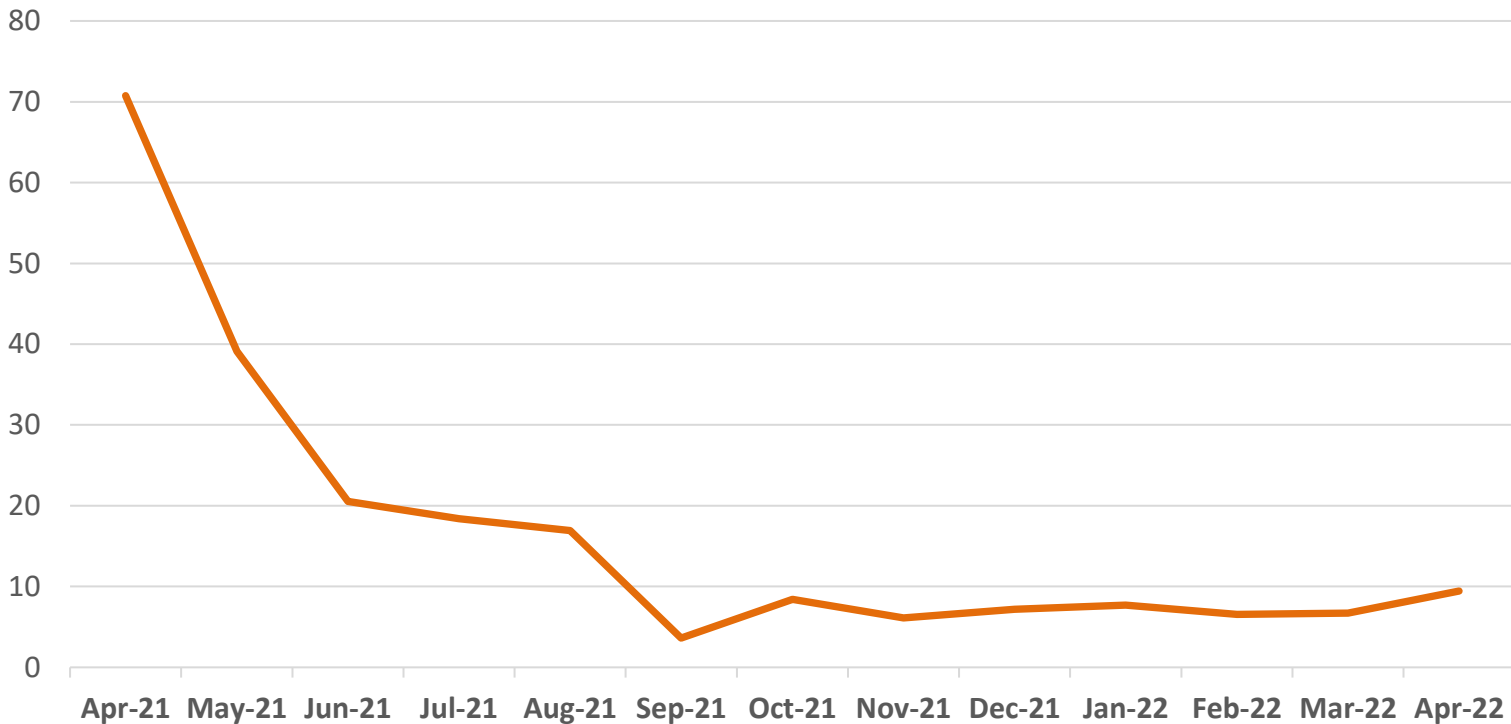


Lead Indicators: Infrastructure

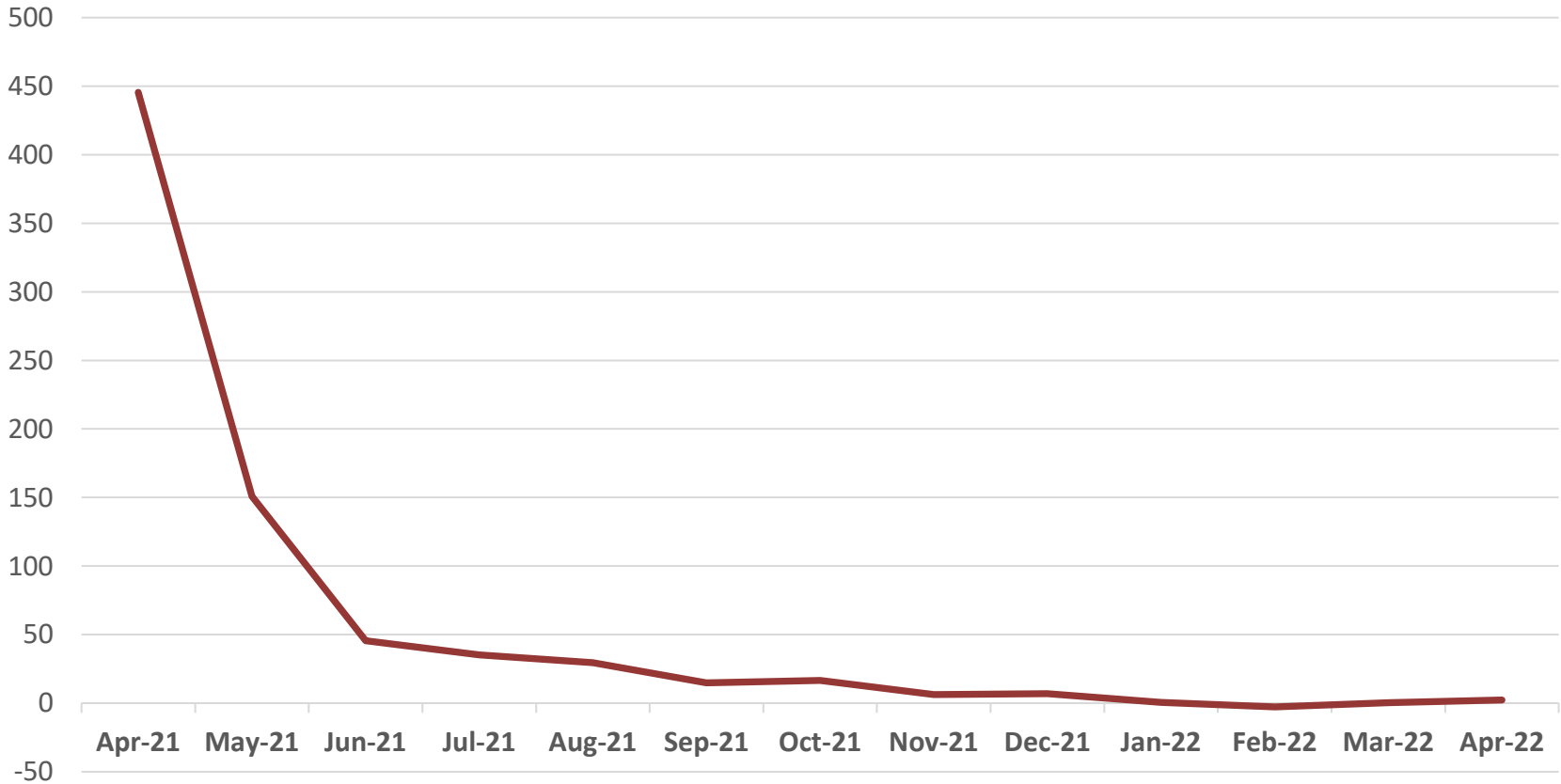
Cargo Traffic at Major Ports (Y-o-Y change in %)



Railways : Revenue Earning Freight Traffic of Major Commodities (Y-o-Y change in %)



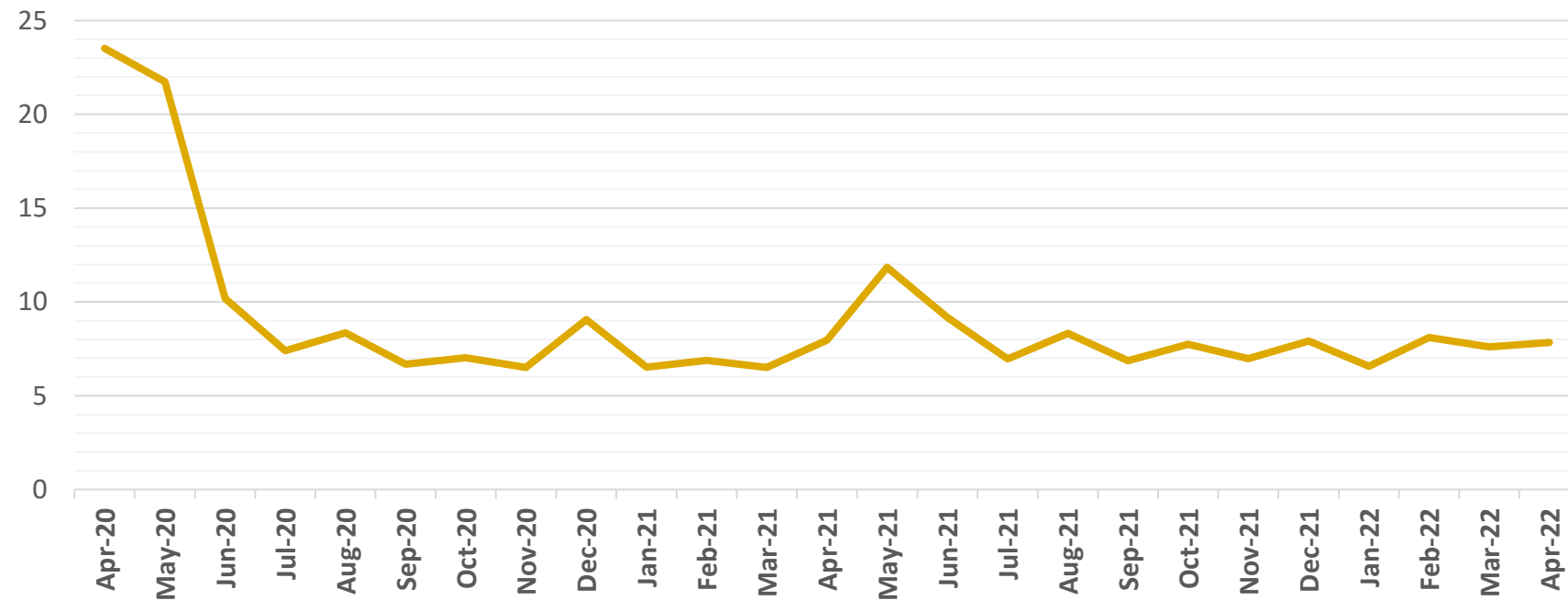
Air Cargo Handled (Y-o-Y change in %)



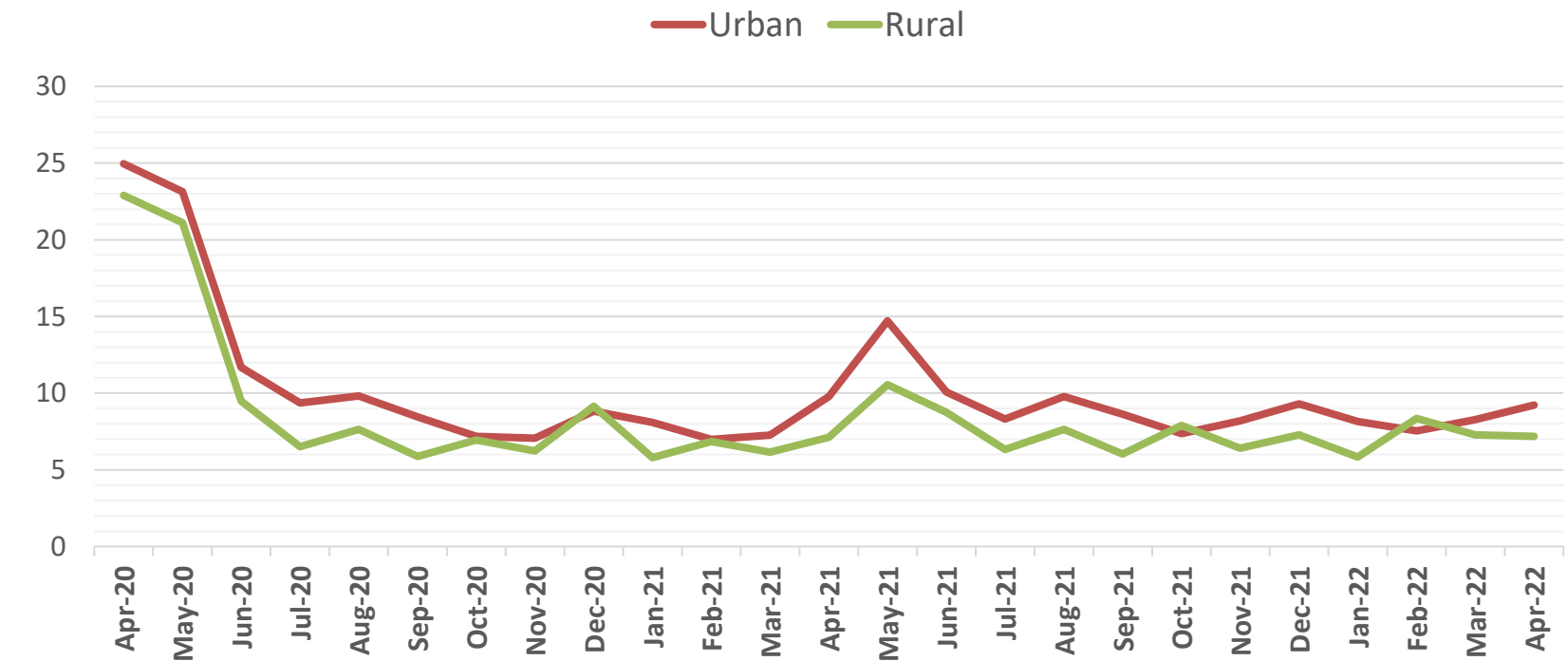
- Cargo traffic growth has witnessed an improvement in the month of March 2022, registering a y-o-y growth of almost 0.6 percent, as opposed to a decline of 0.1 percent in the month of March 2022.
- Revenue earning freight traffic of major commodities has also registered an improvement in y-o-y growth in April 2022 over the previous month, recording a y-o-y growth of 9.4 percent, as opposed to that of 6.7 percent in March 2022.
- Air cargo handled also witnessed an improvement in y-o-y growth in April 2022, at 2.4 percent, vis-à-vis that of 0.3 percent in March 2022.
- However, in all the three segments, the growth numbers are quite conservative as compared to the same months in the previous year.

Unemployment

CMIE Unemployment Rate (in %)



CMIE Unemployment Rate (in %)



Naukri Job Index : Sector wise: M-o-M Growth in %

Month	Accounting & taxation	Advertising	Agriculture	Auto & auto ancillary	Banking & financial services	Capital goods	Chemicals	Construction & engineering	Consumer durables	FMCG, food & beverages	Gems & jewellery	Healthcare	Hospitality	IT-Hardware & Networking	Oil & gas	Pharma & biotech	Real estate	Retailing	Semiconductors & electronics	Textiles
May-21	-33.8	-21.8	-16.5	-18.3	-14.7	-17.2	-21.3	-11.4	-27.2	-12.6	-9.9	-23.7	-41.4	-16.3	-25.6	-2.8	-24.6	-20.5	39.9	-17.4
Jun-21	22.9	38.0	25.4	18.2	28.6	24.9	20.7	34.3	28.6	22.5	3.4	31.5	86.9	40.5	17.7	22.4	59.2	56.5	36.1	40.5
Jul-21	26.5	14.6	-5.4	9.8	12.5	9.0	-1.9	1.4	25.6	17.1	28.3	-0.1	35.6	-37.8	9.4	-5.1	25.7	16.9	0.8	6.3
Aug-21	-13.7	10.9	-7.2	18.8	6.7	0.6	5.0	3.8	-16.9	-7.8	12.8	2.0	10.2	9.0	35.8	3.6	3.0	0.3	4.4	9.4
Sep-21	13.3	7.4	17.4	-7.0	9.6	6.7	8.6	12.9	11.6	5.9	15.4	11.3	15.1	21.3	-21.1	2.6	0.0	15.8	7.7	8.5
Oct-21	-6.9	0.2	-14.1	-8.4	-6.8	-5.3	1.9	-7.0	2.7	-10.7	-15.1	-4.1	7.4	-14.5	-11.9	-7.7	-3.9	0.0	5.3	-15.3
Nov-21	-13.6	-0.3	-7.7	-12.2	-9.6	-6.7	-10.8	-15.7	-19.6	-8.2	3.6	-15.9	-3.1	-4.5	1.6	-9.9	-14.0	-9.2	-14.0	6.7
Dec-21	-8.6	-13.6	-23.1	-6.9	-6.9	-11.7	-4.9	-2.5	-9.5	-0.1	-12.7	-23.2	-13.9	-14.5	-10.6	5.6	-0.5	-9.8	-12.5	-16.2
Jan-22	24.6	31.7	37.4	26.2	33.3	26.6	19.2	23.6	28.4	16.5	3.3	31.9	0.7	38.8	25.2	24.2	25.8	35.2	23.3	27.8
Feb-22	40.7	11.6	37.1	25.4	20.0	17.0	23.8	20.5	15.7	16.5	16.5	25.3	41.2	17.4	20.6	12.0	17.3	14.0	31.5	14.7
Mar-22	-11.6	4.7	-21.7	-10.5	-8.6	-0.3	-5.4	-6.9	-18.3	-9.0	0.0	-5.2	18.6	13.3	-12.0	-12.8	-4.0	-10.4	-3.8	-4.3
Apr-22	9.9	9.9	12.6	10.4	6.7	11.8	5.2	8.6	16.5	8.4	18.5	1.2	-5.2	-23.2	16.3	-0.4	4.6	11.0	20.8	8.9
May-22	19.9	-7.3	-1.9	0.5	-1.5	-4.3	16.2	-3.0	-2.3	-1.8	0.5	1.3	-0.4	1.8	-1.0	-1.4	-4.1	3.2	-11.1	6.7

Source: CMIE

Naukri Job index has been created from the new job listings that are recorded on the Naukri.com website every month. The job speak index is an indicator of hiring activity

External Sector: Trade

India's Export / Import (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
May-21	-6.5	32.3	5.3	27.0	38.8	9.5	29.4
Jun-21	-9.6	32.5	4.0	28.5	42.1	10.7	31.4
Jul-21	-10.6	35.5	5.8	29.7	46.1	12.4	33.7
Aug-21	-11.7	33.4	4.7	28.7	45.1	9.4	35.6
Sep-21	-22.4	33.8	5.2	28.6	56.3	16.8	39.5
Oct-21	-17.9	35.7	5.4	30.4	53.6	12.3	41.3
Nov-21	-21.2	31.8	5.5	26.3	53.0	14.2	38.7
Dec-21	-21.0	39.3	6.8	32.5	60.3	16.5	43.8
Jan-22	-17.0	35.2	4.6	30.6	52.2	12.4	39.9
Feb-22	-18.5	37.1	6.9	30.3	55.7	15.5	40.2
Mar-22	-18.3	44.4	9.8	34.7	62.8	21.1	41.6
Apr-22	-20.1	40.2	8.3	31.9	60.3	20.2	40.1
May-22	-23.3	37.3	8.1	29.2	60.6	18.1	42.5

India's overall exports in May 2022 were recorded at USD 37.3 billion, exhibiting a y-o-y growth of 15.5 percent over May 2021, a lower figure than the previous month. Petroleum products noted a y-o-y growth of 52.7 percent, while non-petroleum products noted a y-o-y increase of 8.1 percent.

Overall imports in May 2022 were recorded at USD 60.6 billion, increasing marginally from a value of USD 60.3 recorded in April 2022. Imports registered a y-o-y growth of 56.1 percent. This pushed the trade deficit higher reaching USD 23.3 billion in May 2022 from USD 20.1 billion in April 2022.

External Sector: Trade

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF)

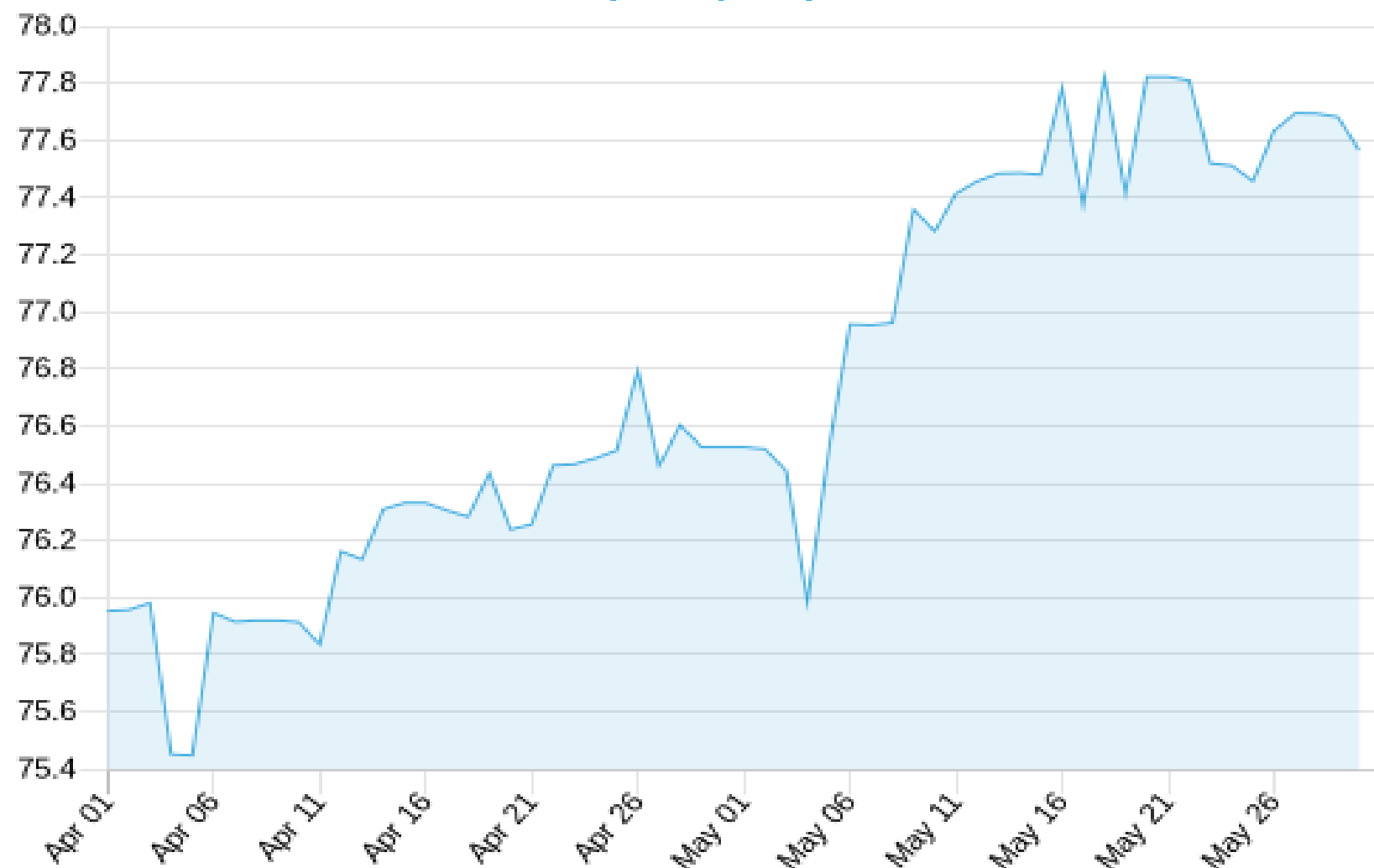
The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) was launched on May 23, 2022. The agreement seeks to strengthen economic partnership amongst the participating countries of USA, India, Japan, Australia, Brunei, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, to enhance resilience, sustainability, inclusiveness, economic growth, fairness, and competitiveness in the Indo-Pacific region. The framework highlights three key pillars for co-operation and collaboration:

- **Trade:** The countries seek to build high-standard, inclusive, free, and fair-trade commitments and develop new and creative approaches in trade and technology policy that advance a broad set of objectives that fuels economic activity and investment, promotes sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and benefits workers and consumers, including cooperation in the digital economy.
- **Supply Chains:** The countries are committed to improving transparency, diversity, security, and sustainability in supply chains to make them more resilient and well-integrated. They further seek to coordinate crisis response measures; expand cooperation to better prepare for and mitigate the effects of disruptions to better ensure business continuity; improve logistical efficiency and support; and ensure access to key raw and processed materials, semiconductors, critical minerals, and clean energy technology.
- **Clean Energy, Decarbonization, and Infrastructure:** In line with the Paris Agreement goals and efforts to support the livelihood of people and workers, the countries plan to accelerate the development and deployment of clean energy technologies to decarbonize their economies and build resilience to climate impacts. This involves deepening cooperation on technologies, on mobilizing finance, including concessional finance, and on seeking ways to improve competitiveness and enhance connectivity by supporting the development of sustainable and durable infrastructure and by providing technical assistance.

Source: PIB

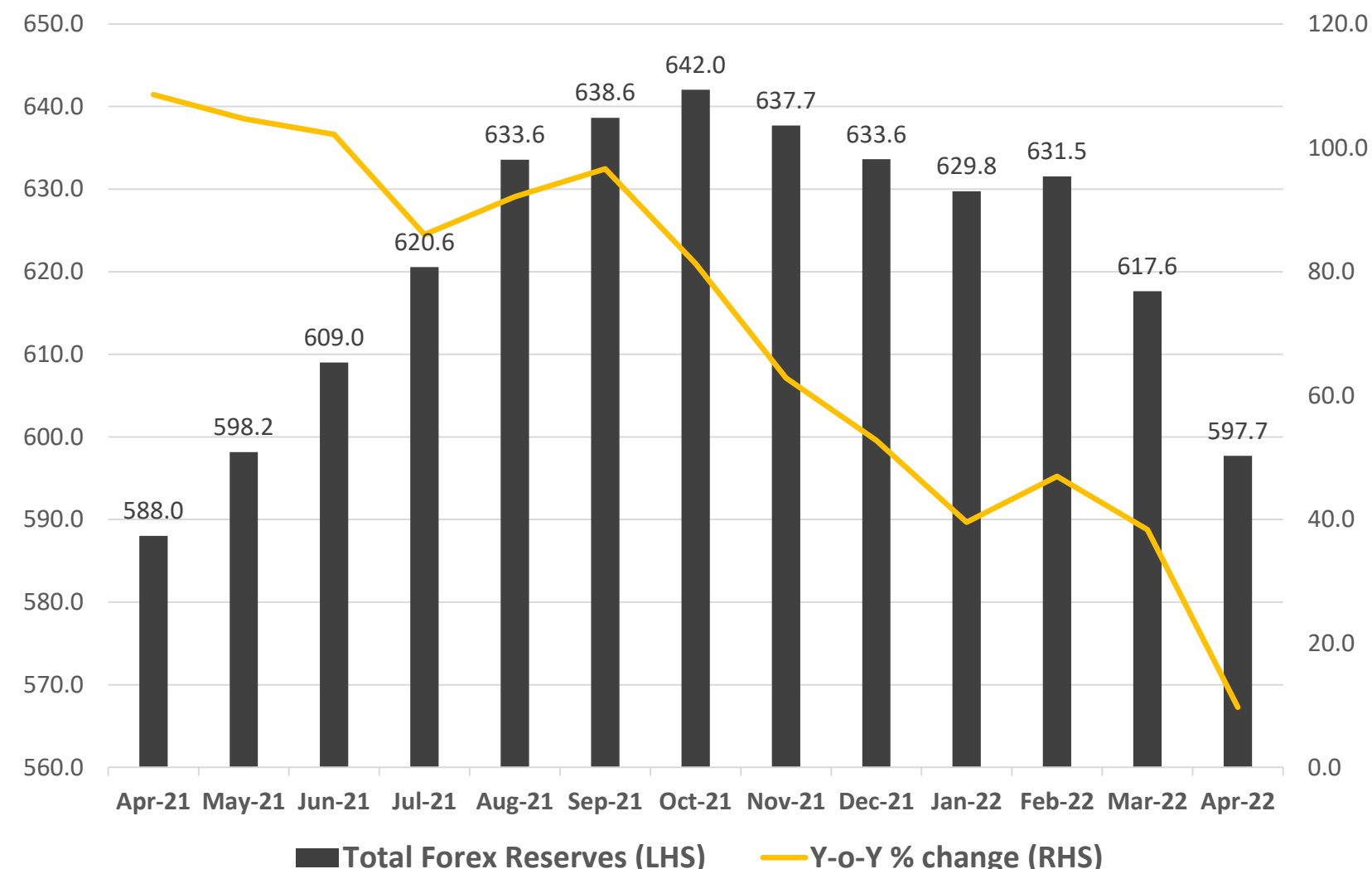
Rupee Movement & Forex Reserves

INR movement against USD



Source: Exchange Rates UK

Forex Reserves (in USD billion)



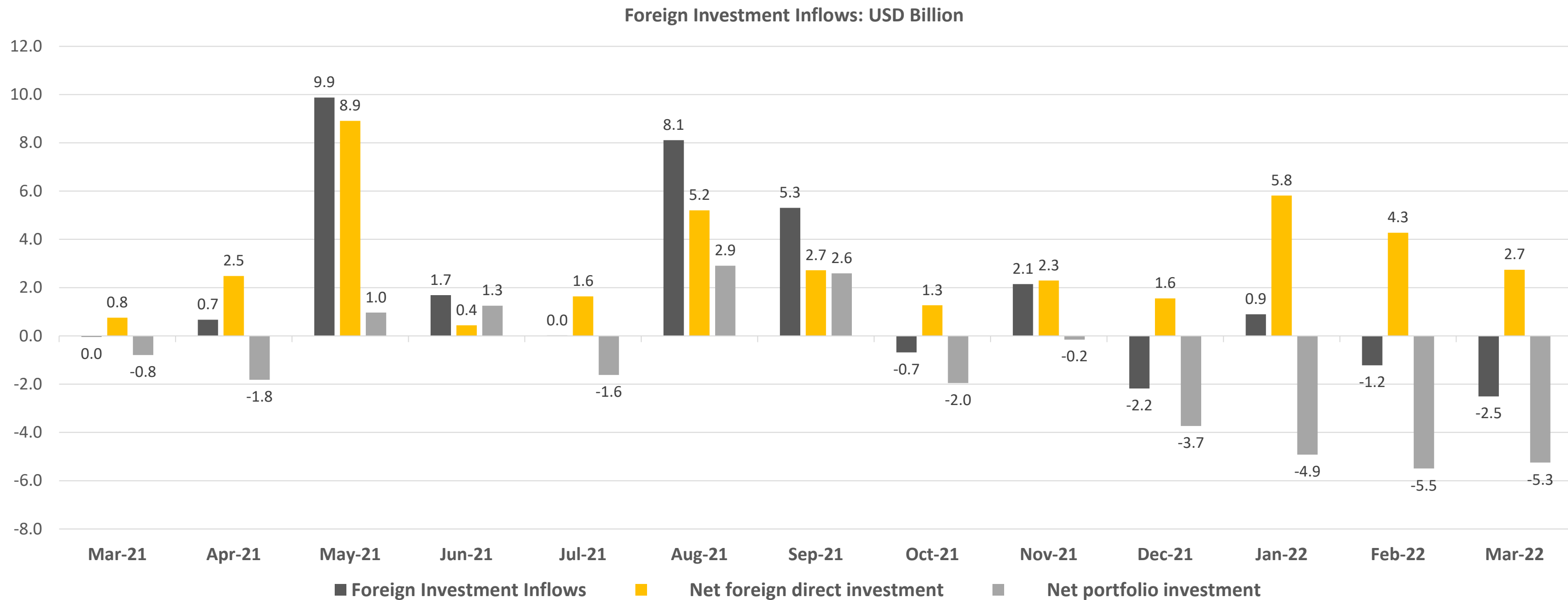
Source: CMIE

India's forex reserves stood at USD 597.7 billion at the end of April 2022, which is lower than USD 617.6 billion worth of reserves reported at the end of March 2022. India's reserves have been on a continuous decline since October 2021. However, on a weekly basis, forex reserves increased by USD 4.2 billion during the week ended 27 May 2022, an increase witnessed for the first time since 4 March 2022, registering a week-on-week increase of 0.7 percent.

Nonetheless, the year-on-year increase in reserves was registered at a mere USD 9.7 billion in the month of April 2022. Further, all four constituents of overall reserves, viz foreign currency assets, gold, SDRs, and reserves with the IMF, witnessed a decline in the month of April 2022, with the largest decrease of USD 17.6 billion being recorded in case of foreign currency assets.

Forex reserves have been on a decline under pressure from the outflows of Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs), which has also impacted Rupee's value against the US Dollar.

External Sector: Foreign Inflows



India's net foreign direct investment inflows were reported at USD 2.7 billion in the month of March 2022. This was lower than the figure of USD 4.3 billion recorded at the end of February 2022.

Outflows on account of net portfolio investments decreased somewhat to USD 5.3 billion in March 2022, as opposed to USD 5.5 billion at the end of the previous month.

Total foreign investments noted an increase in net outflow of USD 2.5 billion in March 2022, vis-à-vis an outflow of USD 1.2 billion registered in the month of February 2022.

Public Finance

Trend in Revenue and Expenditure

	Budget Estimates 2022-23	Actuals for April 2022	% of Actuals to Budget Estimates	
	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Current	Corresponding period previous year
Revenue Receipts	22,04,422	1,96,495	8.9%	8.3%
Tax Revenue (Net)	19,34,771	1,84,557	9.5%	8.5%
Non-Tax Revenue	2,69,651	11,938	4.4%	6.9%
Total Receipts	22,83,713	1,99,983	8.8%	7.5%
Revenue Expenditure	31,95,257	1,95,904	6.1%	6.1%
Capital Expenditure	7,49,652	78,925	10.5%	8.5%
Total Expenditure	39,44,909	2,74,829	7.0%	6.5%
Fiscal Deficit	16,61,196	74,846	4.5%	5.2%

Source: Controller General of Accounts

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

Month	Income Tax	Corporate Tax	Customs Duty	Excise Duty
Apr-21	76.7	65.9	355.2	92.5
Jan-22	30.5	24.8	-35.7	-24.3
Feb-22	23.0	11.2	-17.0	-23.9
Mar-22	33.2	36.7	54.0	-21.0
Apr-22	59.6	75.2	-42.1	-37.7

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.

Central Government's gross fiscal deficit was at 4.5 percent of its annual budgeted target for the month of April 2022.

Net tax receipts reached the level of Rs. 1.85 lakh crore during April 2022, while the overall expenditure during month amounted to Rs. 2.7 lakh crore – with the Centre utilizing 7.0 percent of its budgeted expenditure allocation.

Source: CMIE