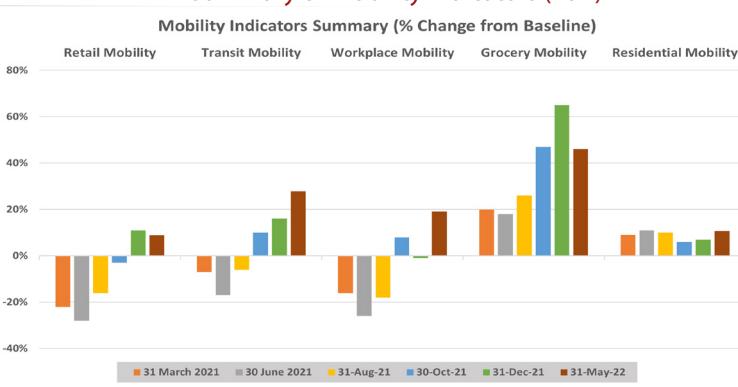


# What We Are Tracking

## COVID-19 Impact Tracker

### Summary of Mobility Indicators (YoY)



Source: Google Mobility

### Chart of the Week

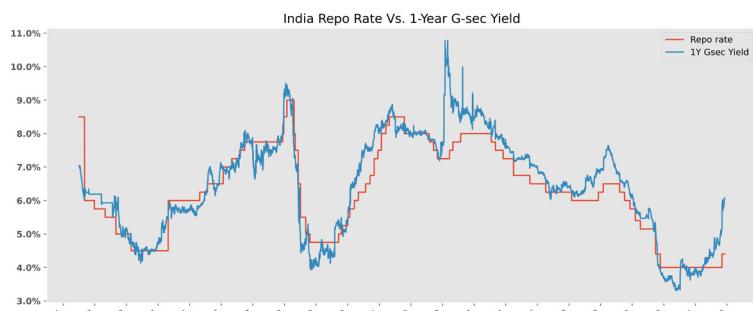
With the rise in agri inflation, there has been clear shift in terms of trade in favour of rural India. This would benefit farmers and farm owners. However, rural wages are growing at modest pace still. Rural labour force is highly informal and was significantly impacted during covid crisis. The muted recovery in rural wages, particularly in real terms means that the rural demand recovery is uneven and not broadbased so far despite rise in farm income.



Sources: CMIE

### Chart of the Month

The gap between 1 year Gsec yield and the RBI's repo rate is extremely high. Only period when this gap was higher was during 2013 taper tantrum. This gap implicitly captures market growing expectation of faster rate normalisation in India. The RBI has also indicated that they don't want to remain behind the curve and would move faster to curb demand side pressure and anchor inflation expectations, if required. Consensus expects that 35 bps rate hike in next week's MPC meeting is a foregone conclusion. All eyes would be on the RBI's guidance on both inflation as well as growth.



Sources: Bloomberg

### Summary

- Page 2: Aggregate mobility indicators remained flat WoW across India, with workplace mobility rising over the week.
- Page 3: Traffic congestion in major cities remained stable WoW and stayed significantly below the average of 2019 and 2021 levels.
- Page 4: Domestic Airport footfalls (7DMA) fell to 7.26 lakhs. Energy consumption rose over the week.
- Page 5: Weekly Labor force participation rate rose to 39.86% and unemployment rates rose to 7% over the week. Consumer sentiment indicators witnessed a rise over the week. UPI Transaction values (7DMA) rose over the week.
- Page 6: May's FasTag collections rose to unprecedented levels, reaching Rs. 4369 Crores. PMIs witnessed strengthening in May, with Manufacturing PMI remaining flat MoM.
- Page 7: April's railway freight traffic fell 13% MoM. Both steel production and consumption fell in April. Exports fell and Imports rose in May.
- Page 8: May's GST collections fell MoM to Rs.1.41 Lakh Crores. Forex Reserves rose to USD 601 Billion over the week. April's cargo volume handled at ports fell MoM to 64 billion tonnes.
- Page 9: %YoY growth of M3 money supply and currency in circulation rose over the week in the first fortnight of May, at a slower pace than earlier weeks.
- Page 10: Continuing its rise from the previous week, WTI Crude rose to USD 118 per barrel and India's NSE volatility (VIX) fell to 19.98. INR depreciated against the USD as USD to INR rate stands at 77.63.
- Page 11: India's 10-year G-Sec yield reached 7.46%. 1 year T-bill yield rose to 6.01%.
- Page 12: Global metal prices broadly fell over the week, with copper rising. IMF's food price index rose to 160 in April.
- Page 13: Global daily COVID cases (7DMA) fell to ~0.476 mln. India's daily Covid cases (7DMA) rose to 3k. India's TPR is now at 0.72%, rising over the week. Active cases rose to ~22,000 and from ~17,000 cases the week before.
- Page 14: India has so far administered 194 crore vaccine doses . The 7-day average of daily vaccinations fell to 1.21 million vaccines. Doses per 100 citizens reached 138. 63.95% of the population has received both doses.

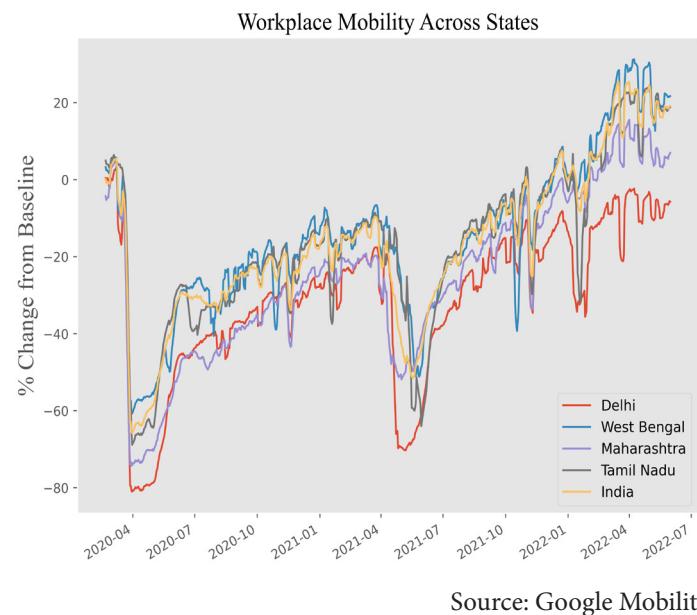
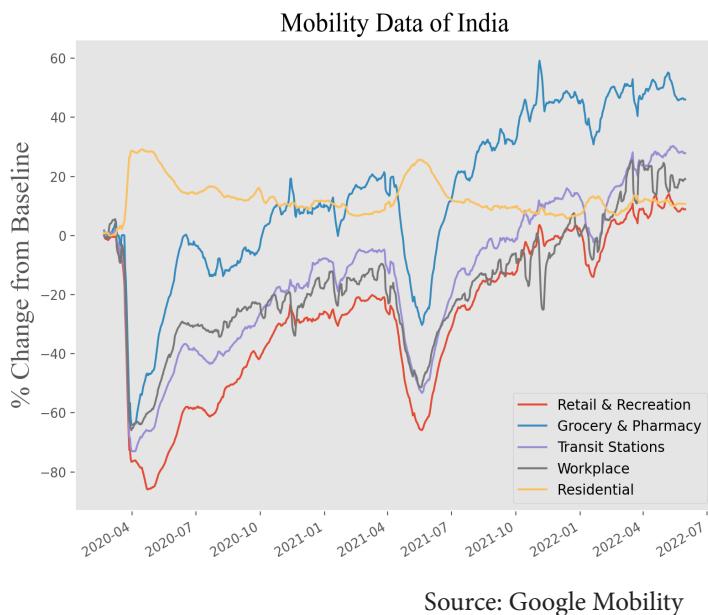
Note: May 2021 witnessed a deterioration in economic variables due to the second wave. Hence, there is an unusually low base for MoM comparison for June 2021

# Google Mobility

(7 Day Moving Average Used)

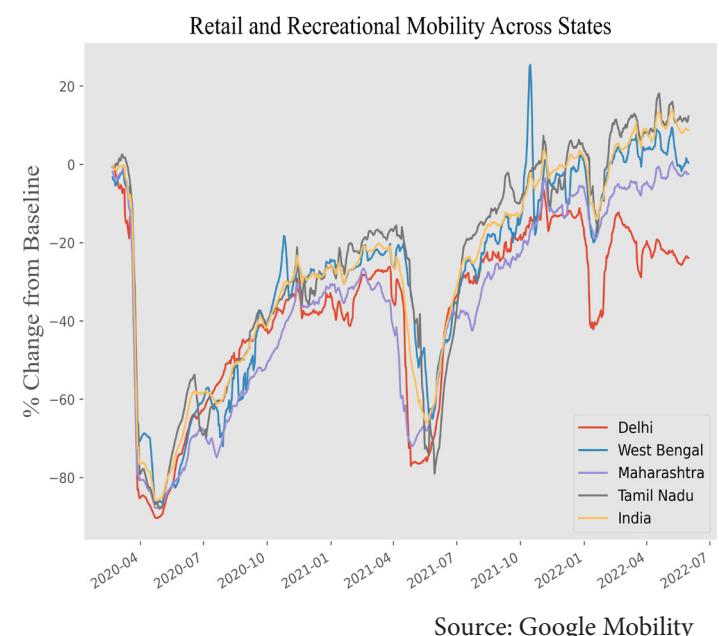
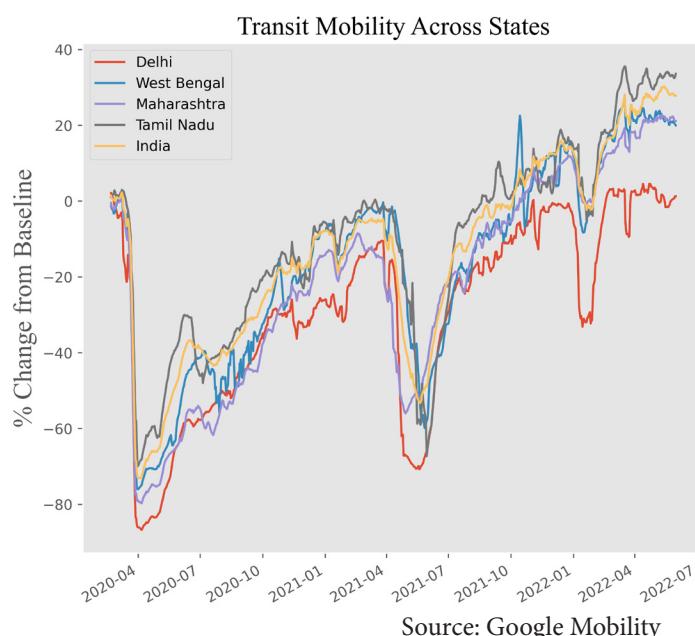
Aggregate Mobility Indicators remained flat WoW across India.

Aggregate workplace mobility rose across states WoW.



Transit stayed rose WoW across states, from 26th to 31st May.

Aggregate Retail mobility fell marginally WoW.

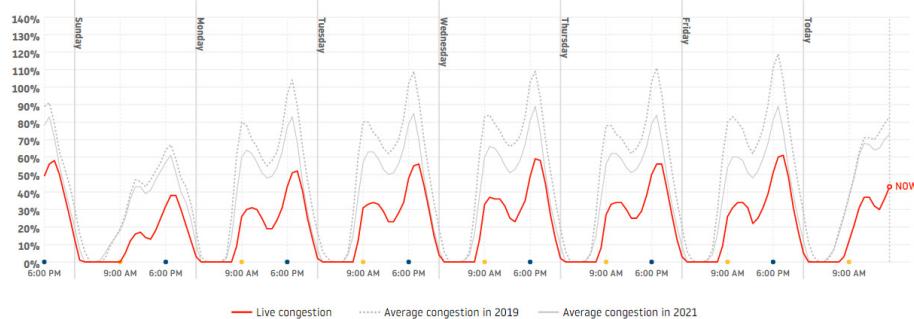


Note: Baseline days represent a normal value for that day of the week, given as median value over the five-week period from January 3rd to February 6th 2020.

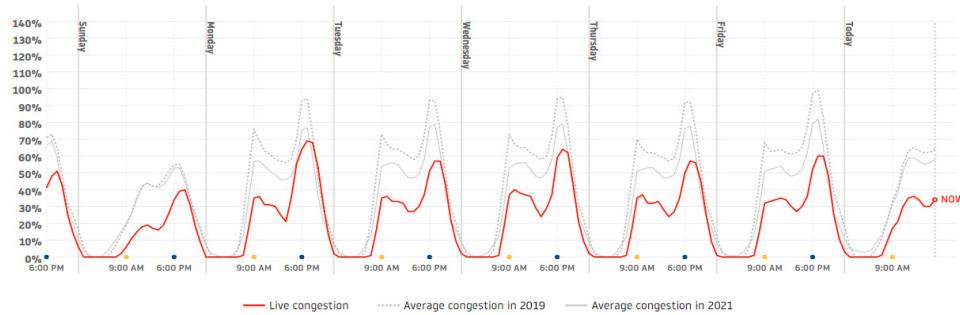
# Traffic Congestion

Between 28th May 2022 - 4th June 2022

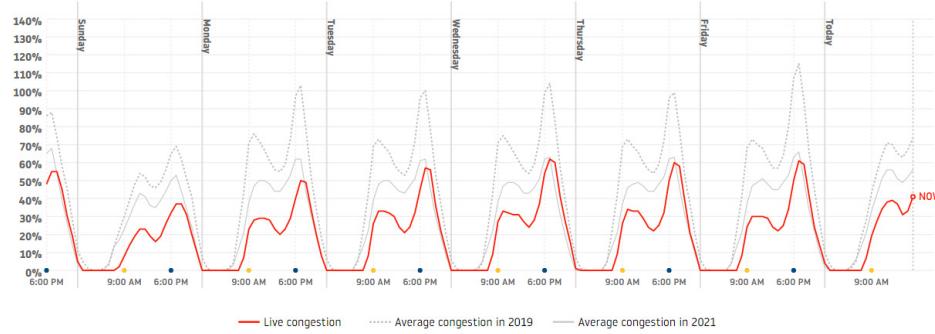
## Mumbai



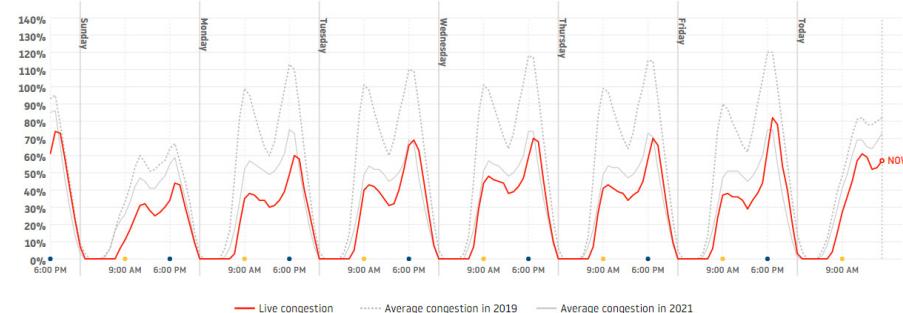
## New Delhi



## Pune



## Bengaluru

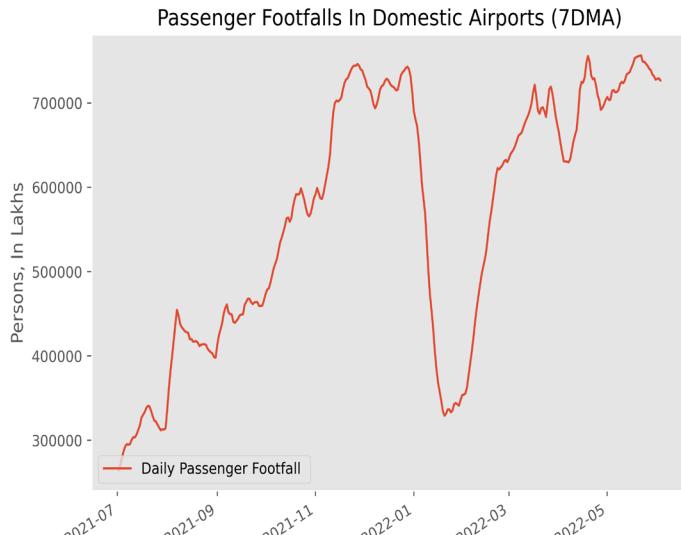


Source: TomTom

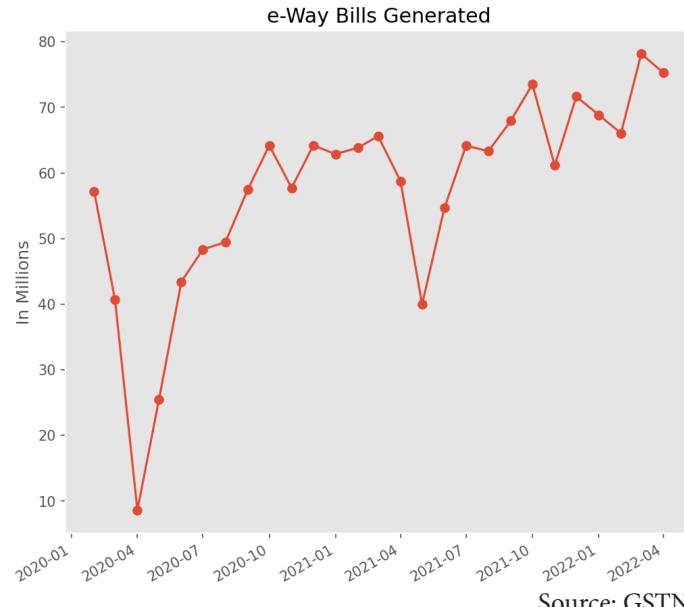
# Miscellaneous High-Frequency Indicators

Domestic Airport footfalls (7DMA) fell WoW to 7.26 Lakhs as on 3rd June, 2022.

The number of e-Way bills generated in March (as of 30th April) stood at 72.5 million, falling MoM.

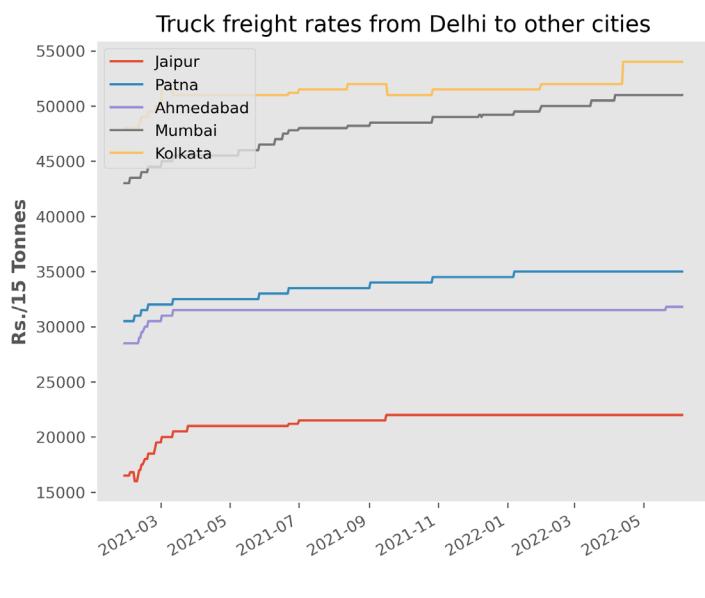


Source: AAI, CEIC



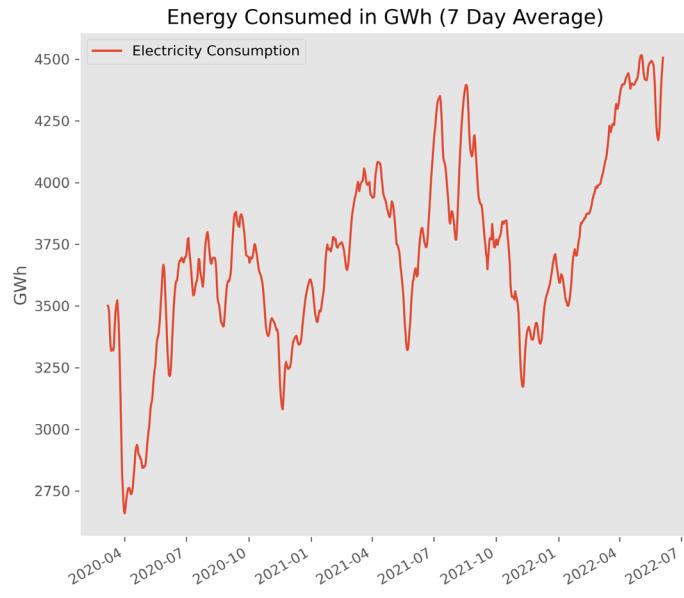
Source: GSTN

Truck freight rate from Delhi to other cities stayed flat WoW.



Source: CMIE

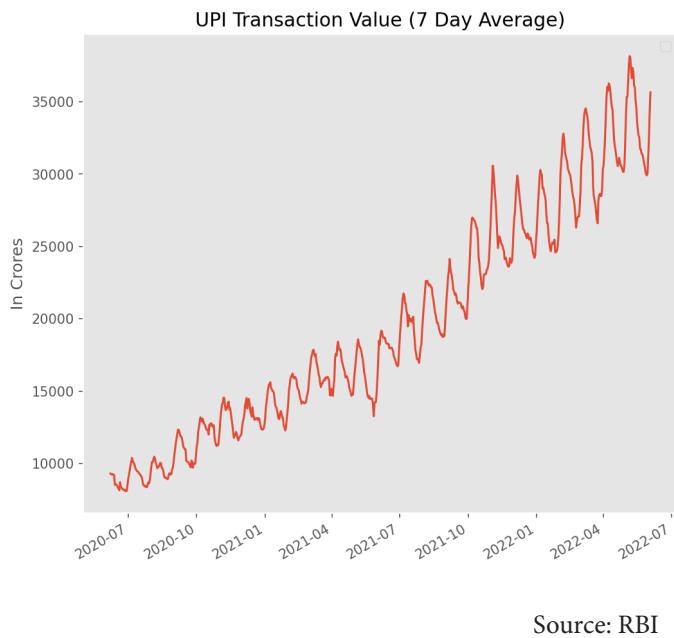
Indian electricity consumption (7DMA) rose over the week.



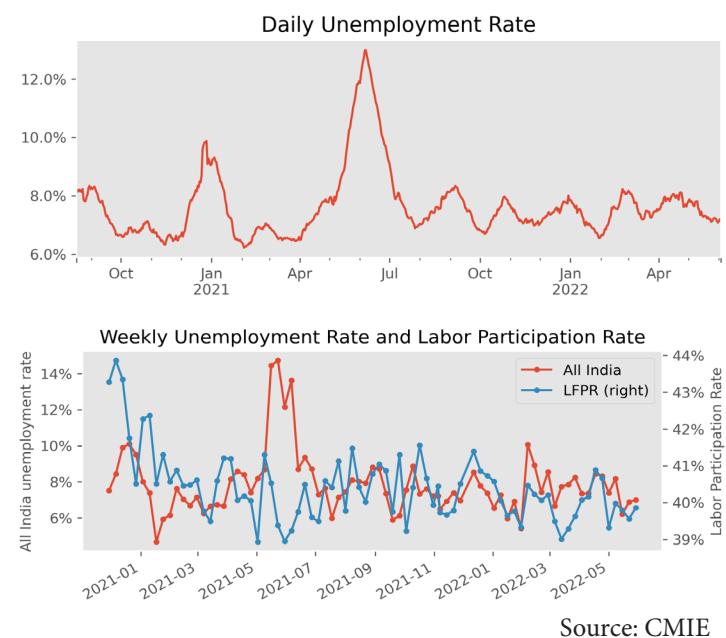
Source: POSOCO

# Miscellaneous High-Frequency Indicators

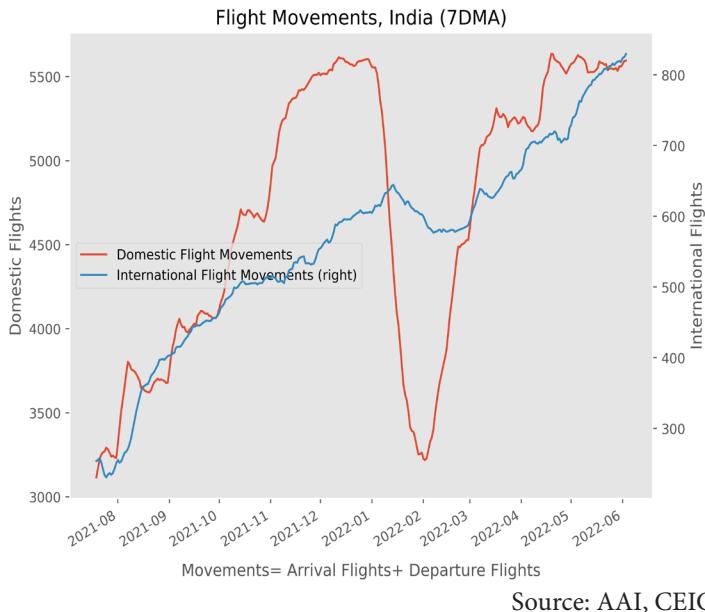
UPI transaction value (7DMA) rose over the week.



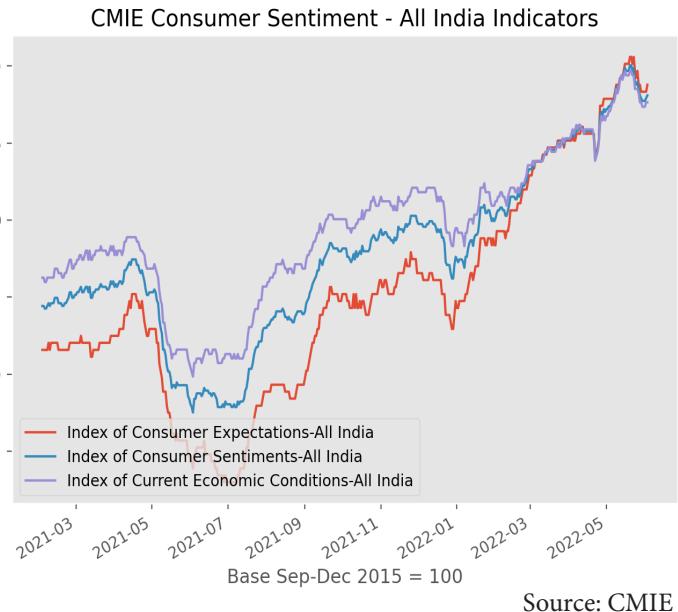
Weekly labor force participation rate rose WoW to 39.86%. Unemployment rates rose over the week to 7%.



Domestic Flight movements and International Flight movements (7DMA) rose over the first week of June.

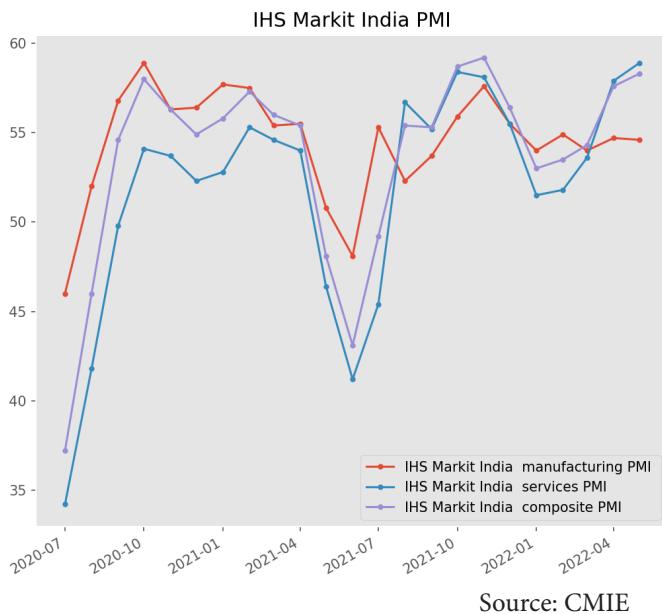


Consumer sentiment indicators marginally strengthened over the week.

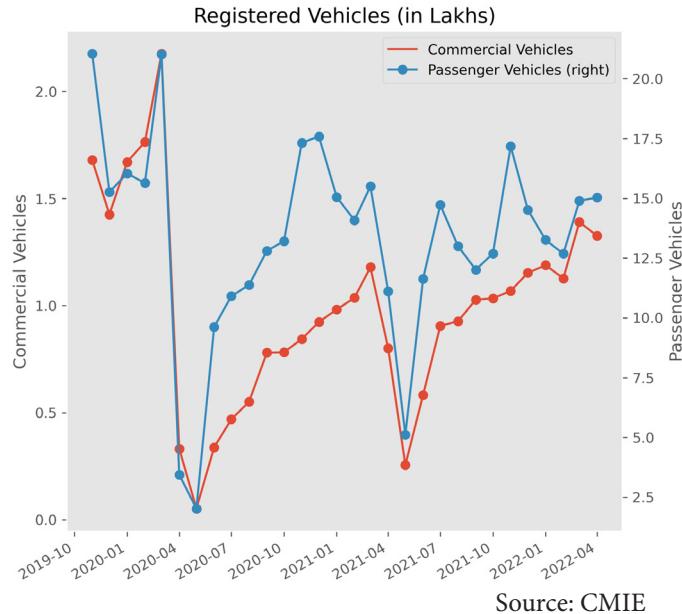


# Miscellaneous Medium-Frequency Indicators

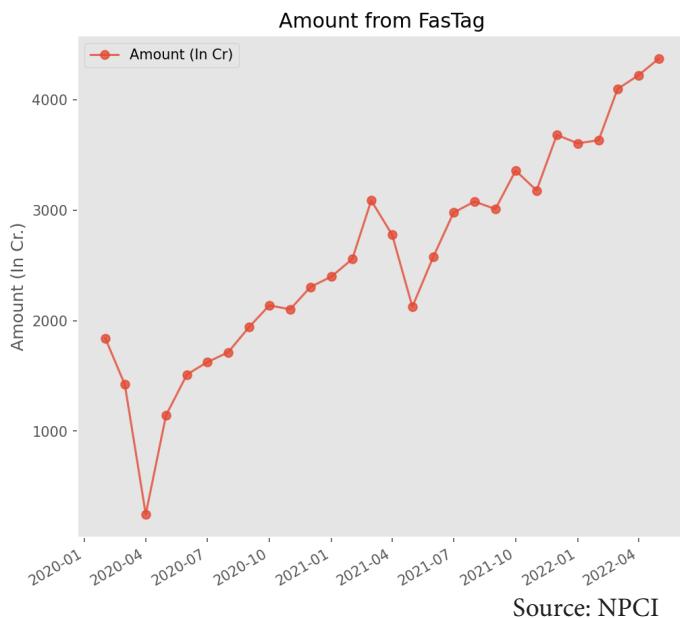
May witnessed broad based strengthening in services and composite PMIs, while manufacturing PMI remained flat.



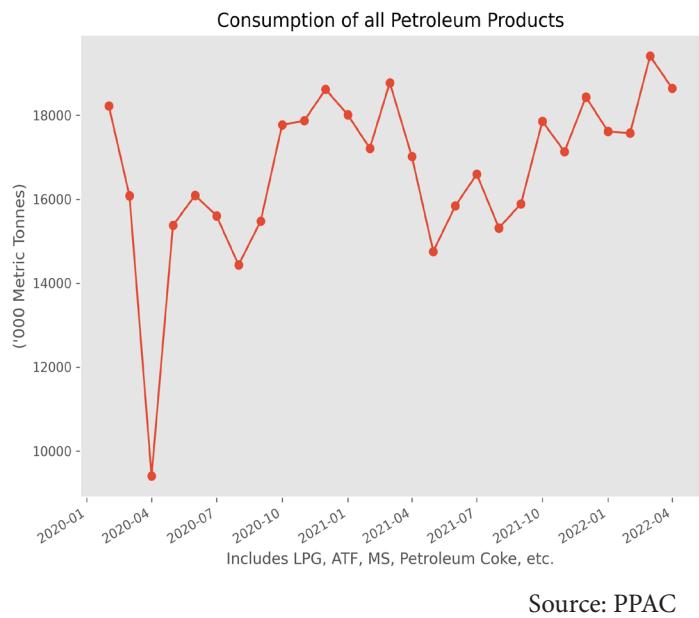
Passenger vehicle registrations remained flat MoM, while Commercial vehicle registrations declined in April.



May's FasTag collections rose to the higher levels, reaching Rs. 4369.36 Crores.



April's petroleum consumption fell by 4% MoM.

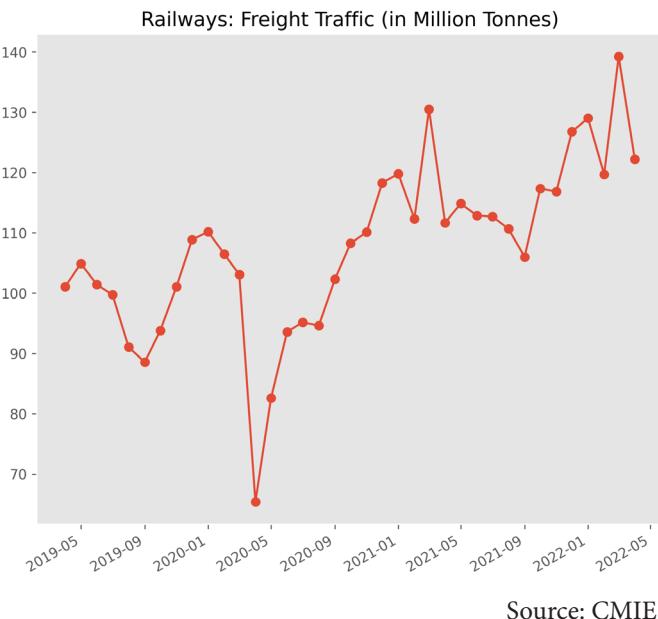


# Miscellaneous Medium-Frequency Indicators

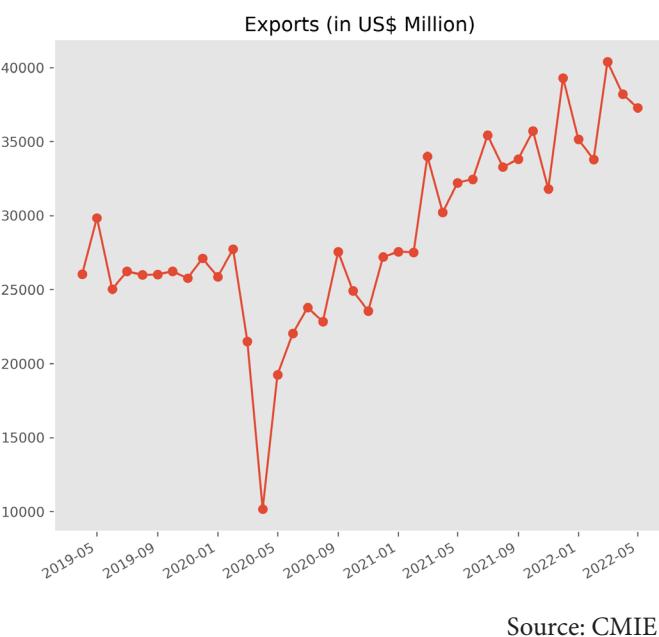
Both April's steel production and consumption fell MoM.



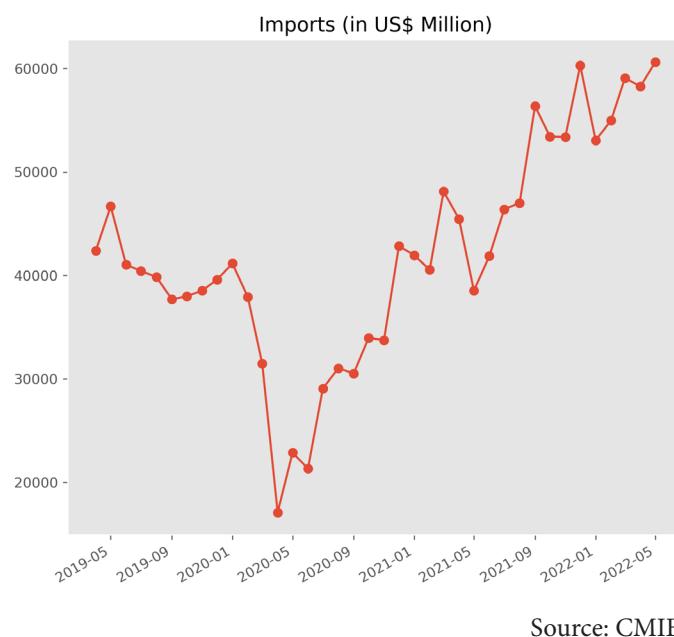
April's railway's freight traffic fell by 13% MoM.



May's Indian exports fell MoM to USD 37.2 billion.



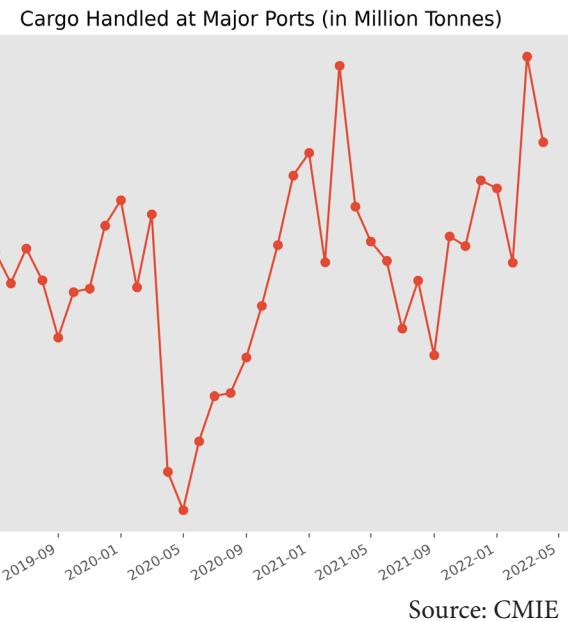
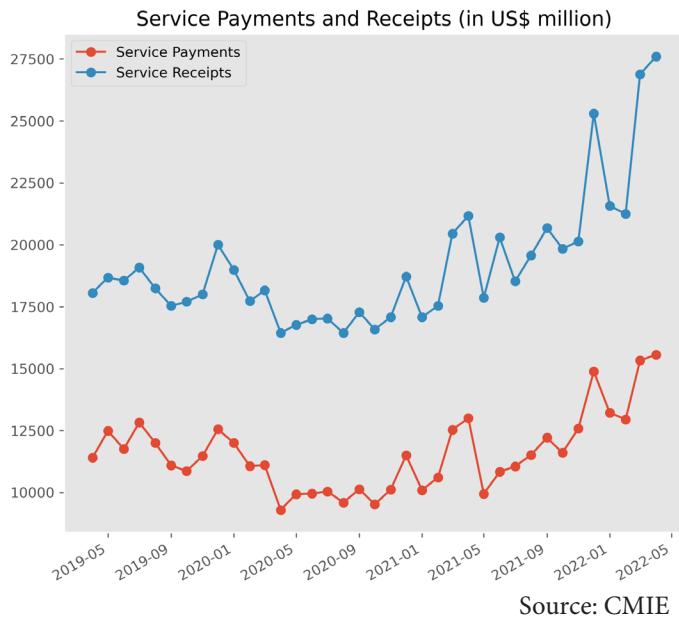
May's imports rose MoM to USD 60.62 billion.



# Miscellaneous Medium-Frequency Indicators

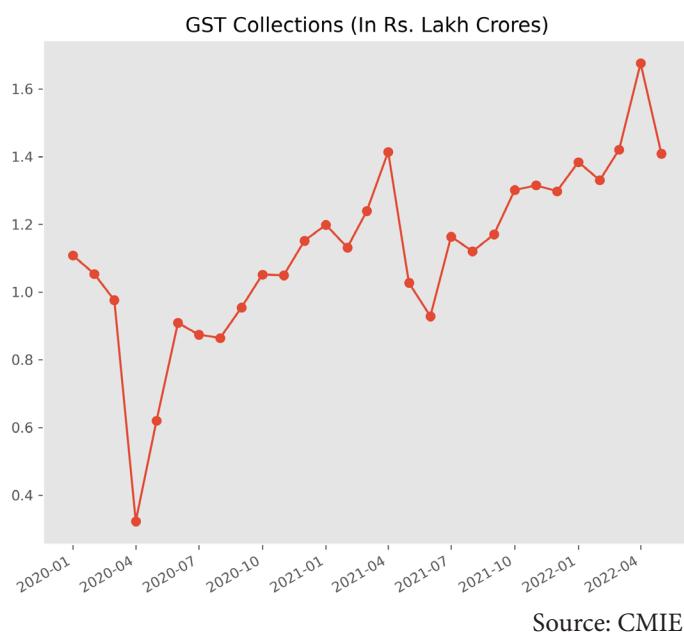
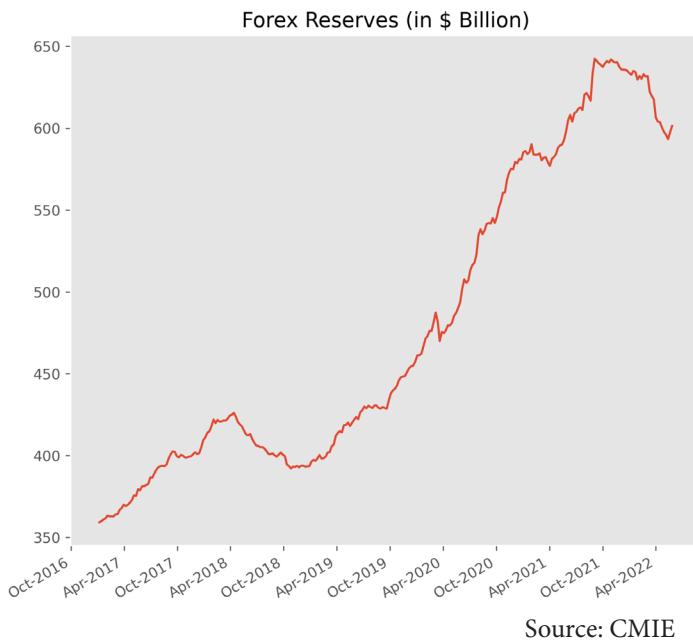
April's service payments and receipts rose MoM.

The volume of cargo handled at major ports rose to 64960 Million Tonnes in April.



Forex reserves in USD terms rose marginally over the week leading to 3rd June, 2022.

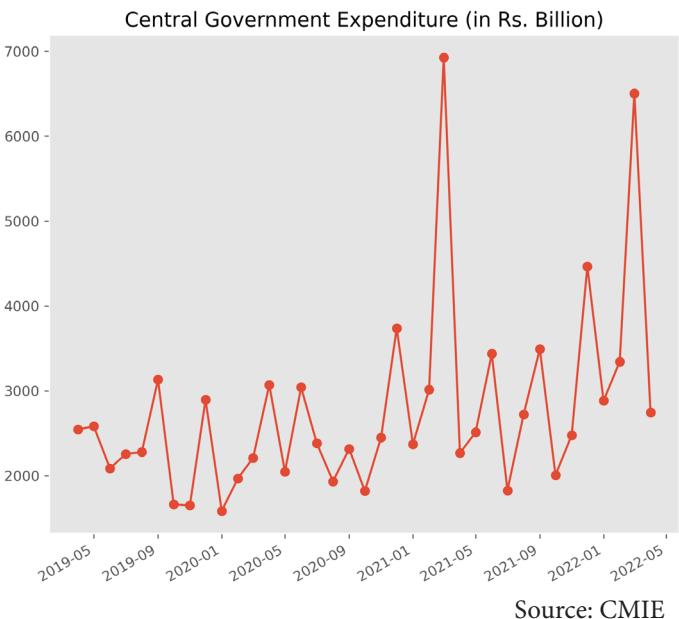
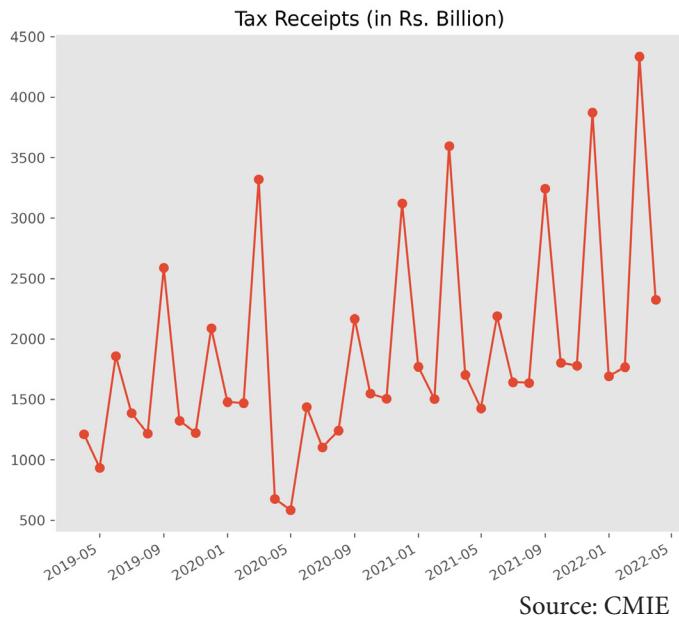
May's GST collections fell MoM to 1.41 Lakh Crore Rs.



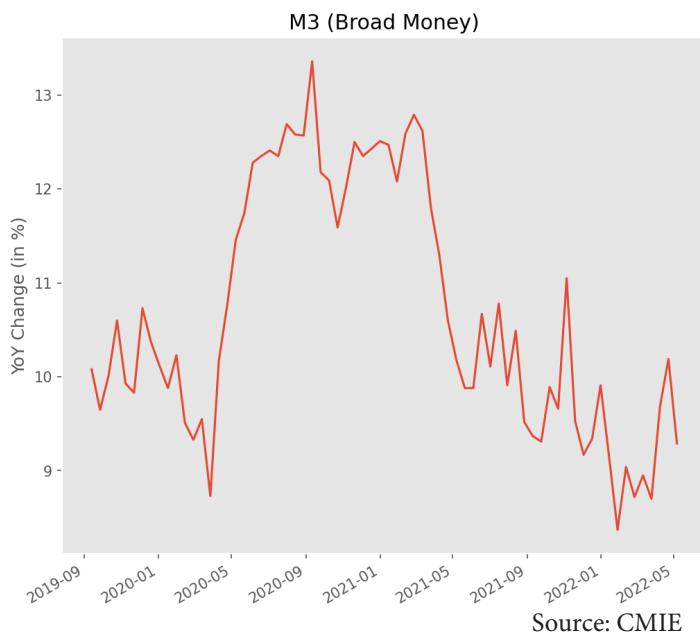
# Miscellaneous Medium-Frequency Indicators

April's total tax receipts fell to 53% of March's levels, as well as MoM, to 2322.66 Billion Rs..

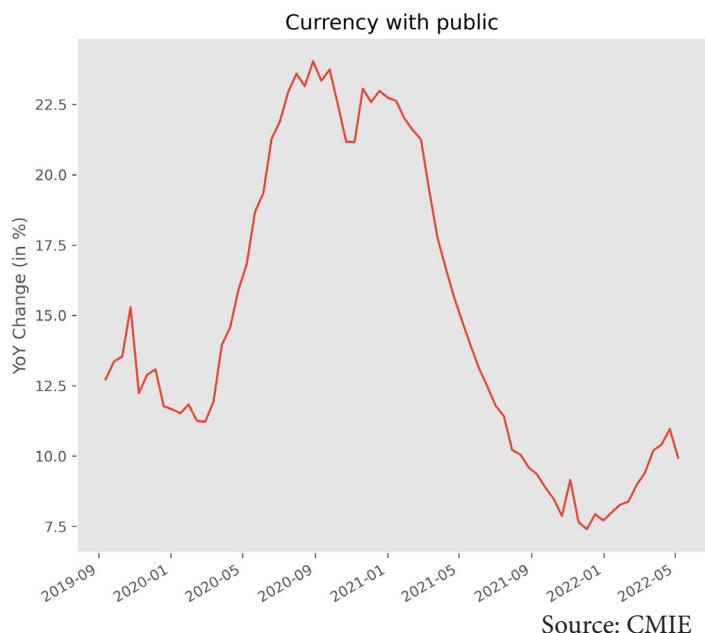
April's Central Government expenditure fell to 42% of March's levels, as well as MoM to 2748.290 Billion Rs.



%YoY growth of M3 money supply rose over the fortnight of 22nd April to 6th May, standing at 9.29% YoY change, at a slower pace to previous weeks.

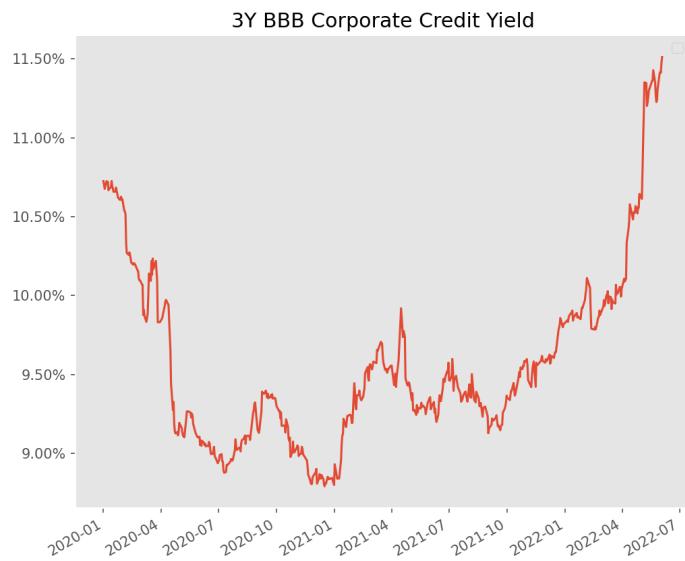


%YoY growth of currency in circulation continued to rise over the fortnight of 22nd April to 6th May, standing at 9.94% YoY change, at a slower pace to previous weeks.



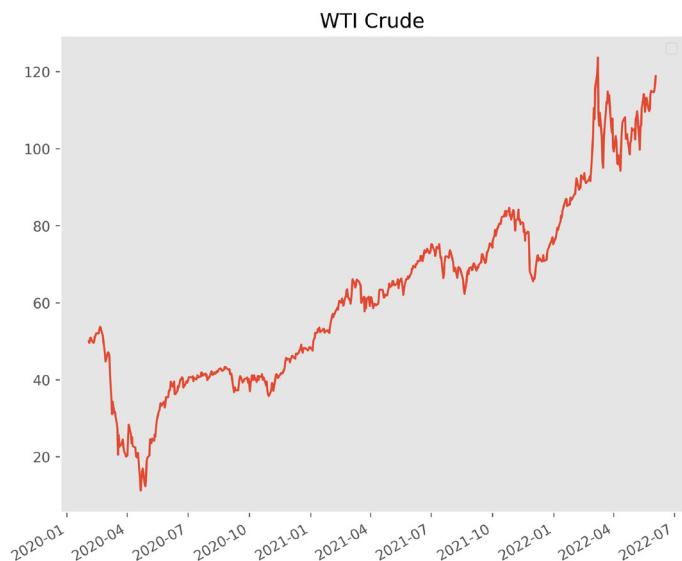
# Capital and Commodity Market Indicators

Three-year BBB corporate credit yield rose over the week to reach 11.51%.



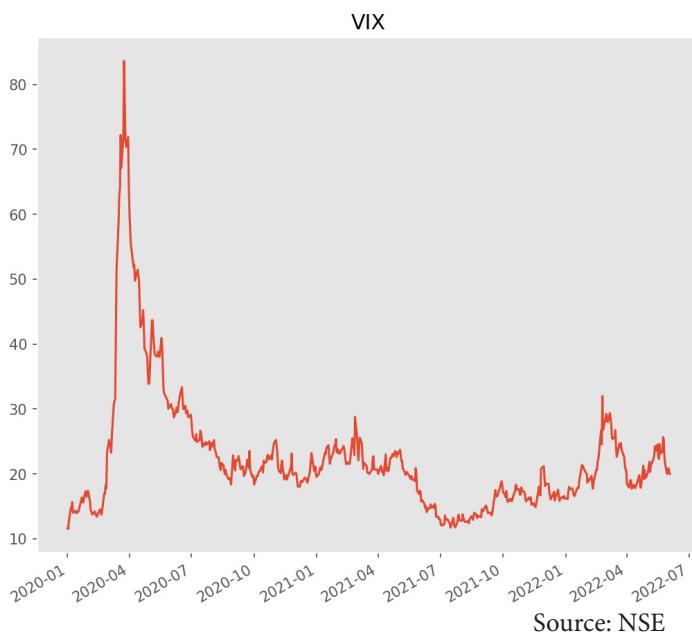
Source: Bloomberg

WTI Crude reached USD 118/bbl, from USD 110/bbl the week before.



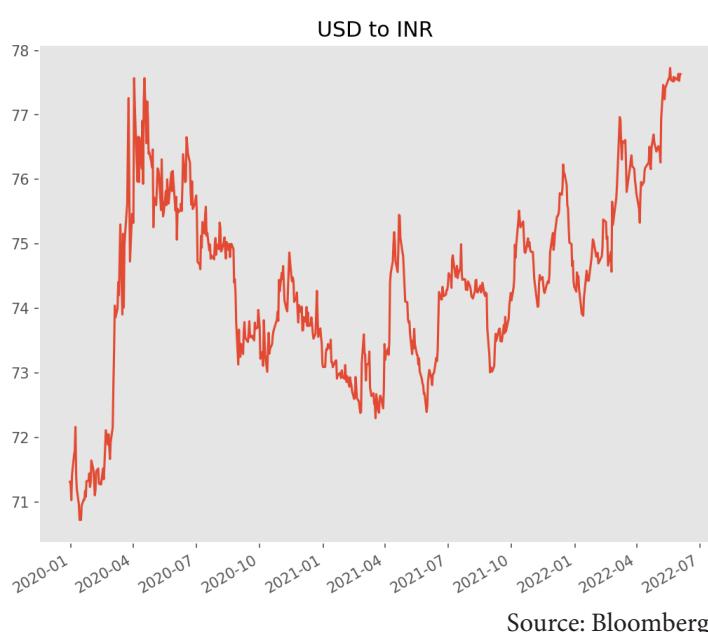
Source: Bloomberg

India's NSE volatility (VIX) stands at 19.98, with volatility falling WoW.



Source: NSE

INR appreciated over the week as the USD-INR rate stands at 77.63 as on 3rd June, 2022.

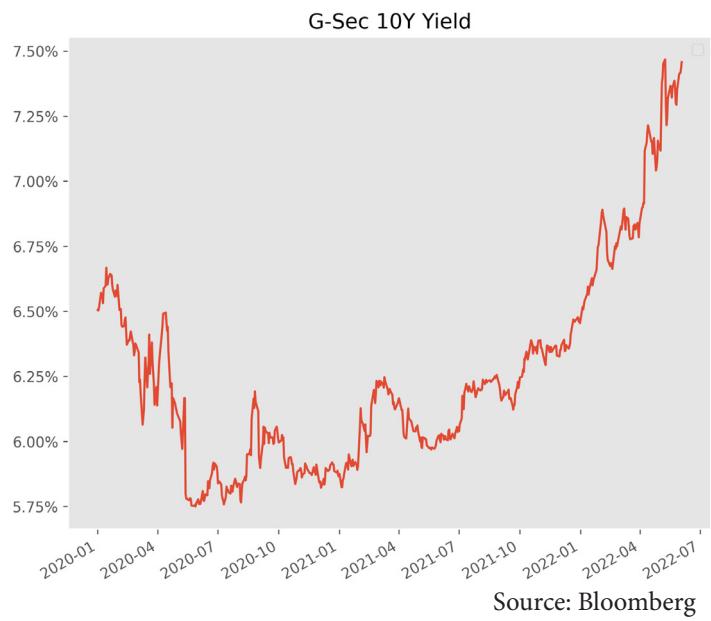
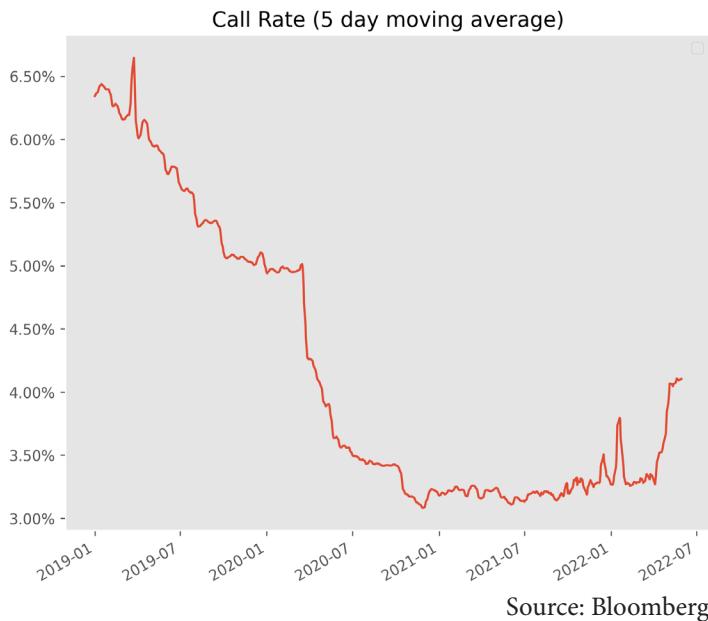


Source: Bloomberg

# Money Market and Banking Sector Indicators

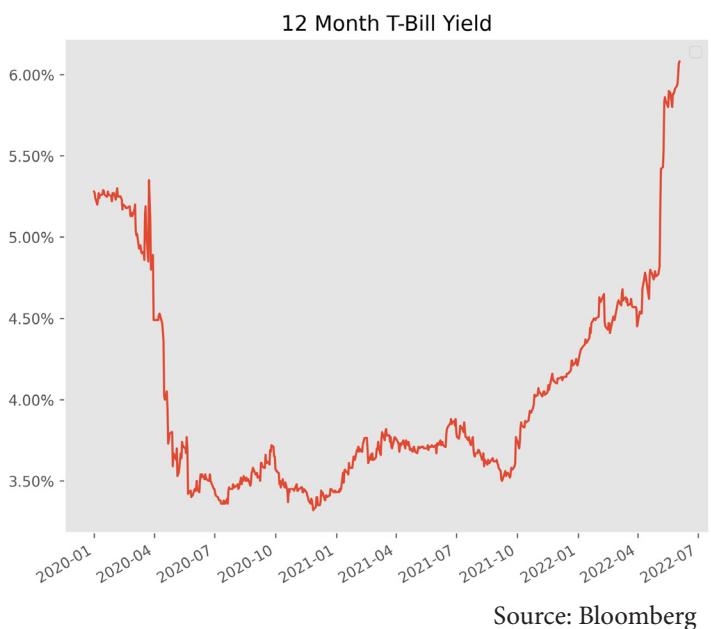
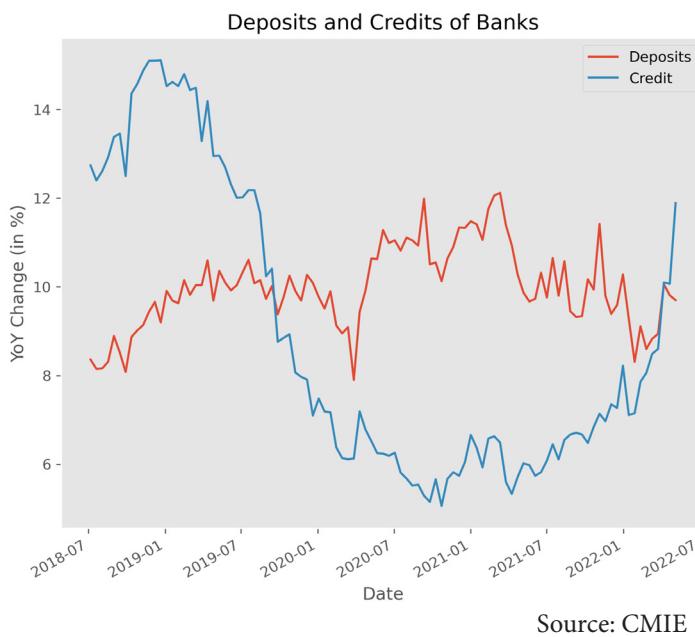
Call rate (5 day moving average) rose over the week to 4.12% (29th May to 3rd June).

India's 10-year G-Sec yield reached 7.46% on 3rd June, 2022.



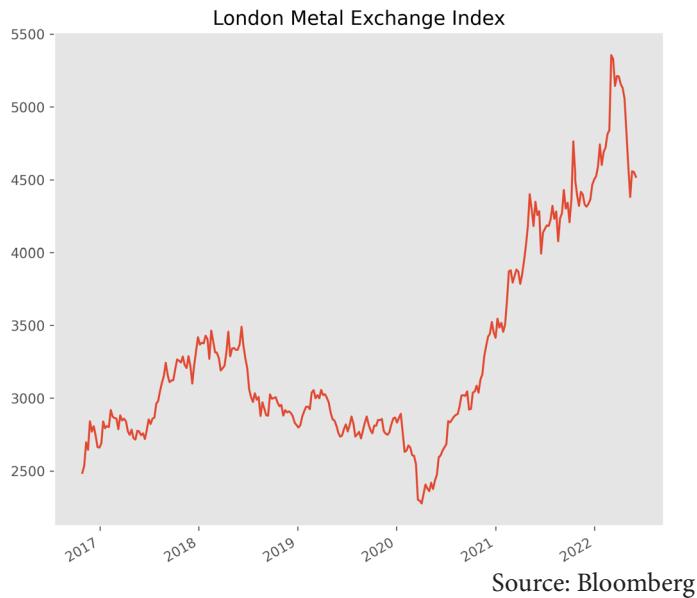
%YoY growth of bank deposits rose WoW by 9.7% while %YoY growth of credit rose by 11.9% as of 6th May, 2022.

1 year T-bill yield rose to 6.01% (3rd June), from 5.91% the previous week.

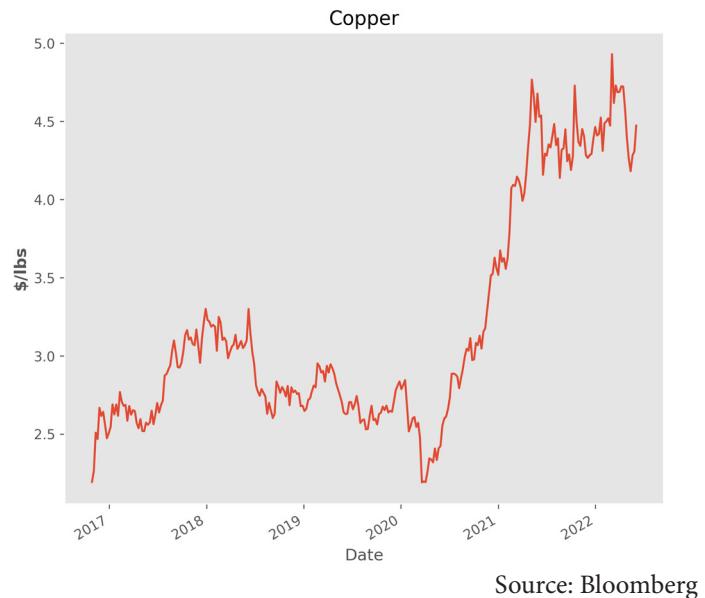


# Ex-Crude Oil Commodity Prices

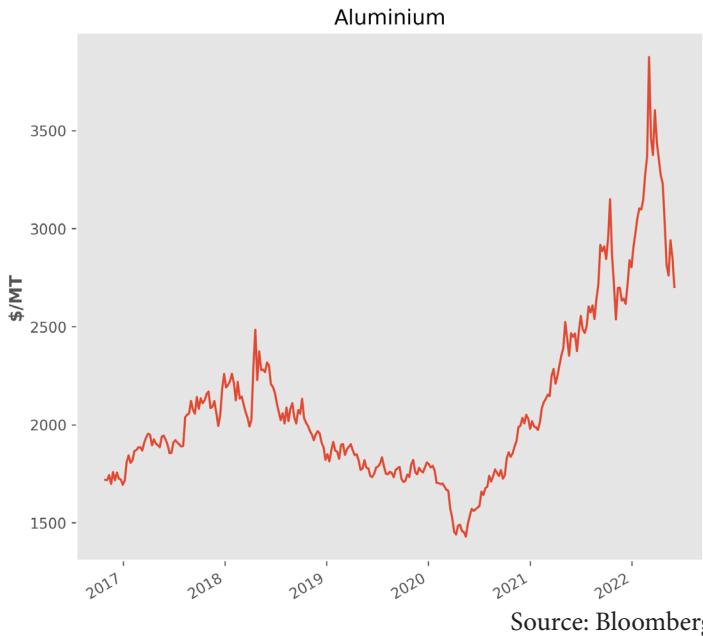
The LME index fell over the week.



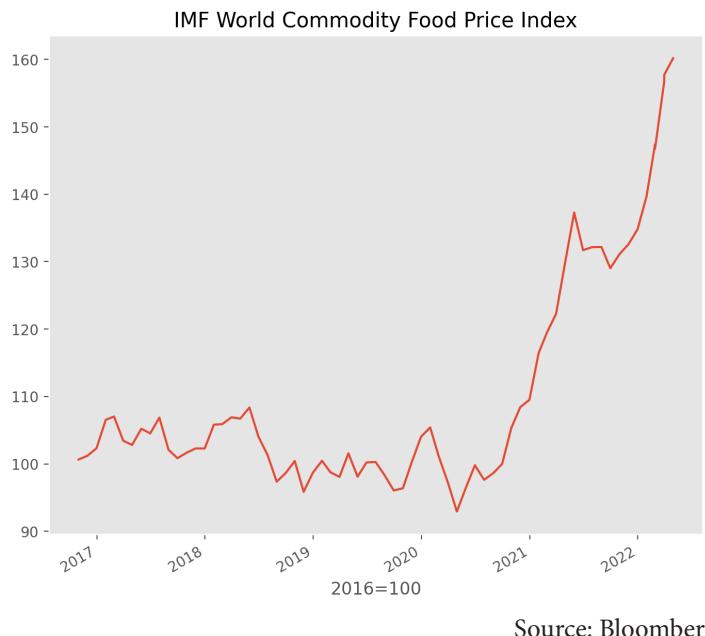
Copper rose WoW to USD 4.47 per pound from USD 4.3 per pound the week before.



Aluminium end of week rates fell by ~5% to USD 2703/MT as on 3rd June, from USD 2853/MT the week before.

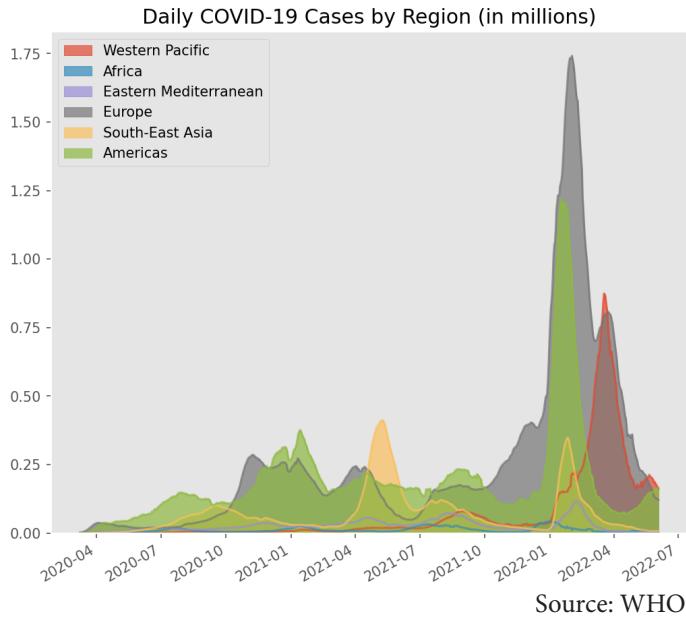


IMF World commodity food price index for April rose MoM to 160.

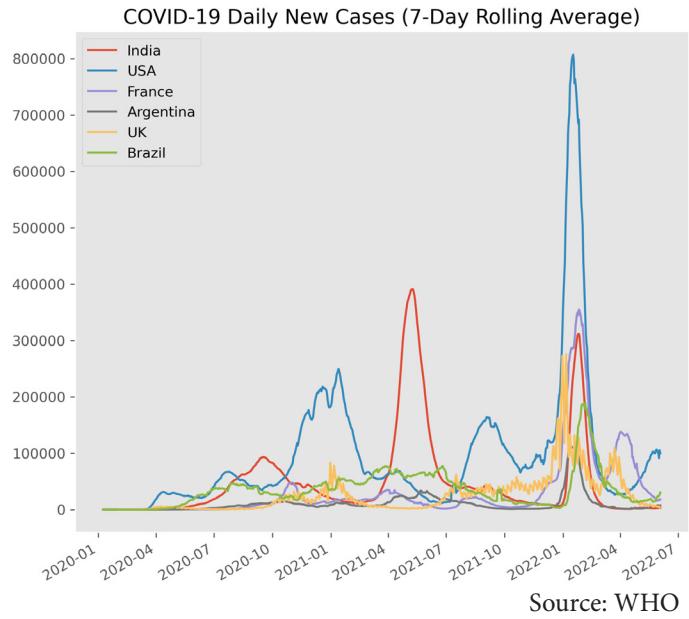


# COVID-19 Statistics Around the World

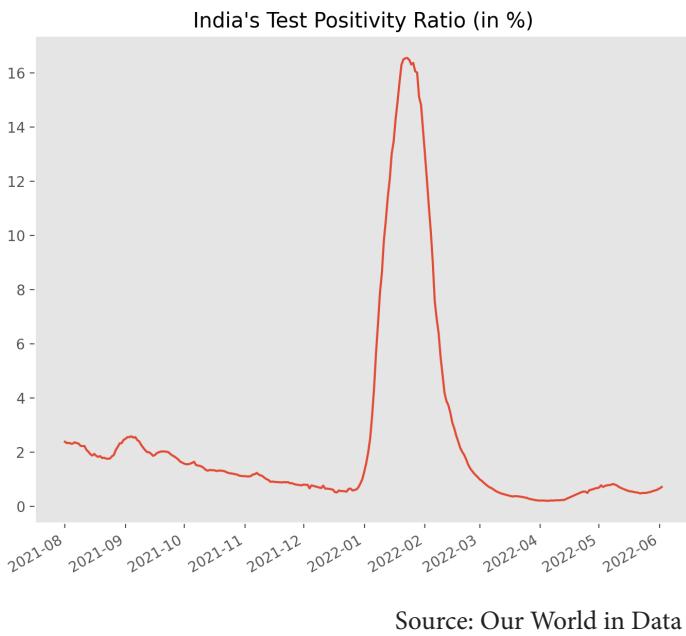
Global daily COVID cases (7DMA) fell WoW to 0.476 mln from 0.509 mln in the previous week.



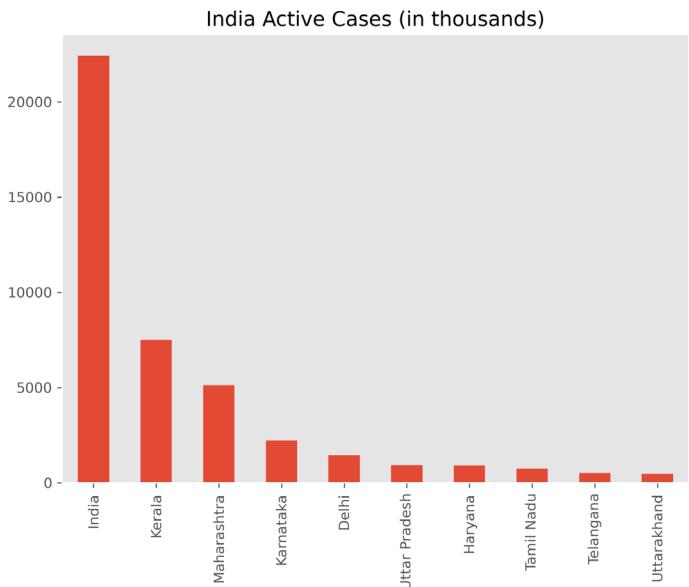
India's daily Covid cases rose over the week, with the 7DMA at ~3k. Daily cases continued to fall globally on a 7DMA basis.



India's TPR rose over the week, from 0.50% to 0.72%.

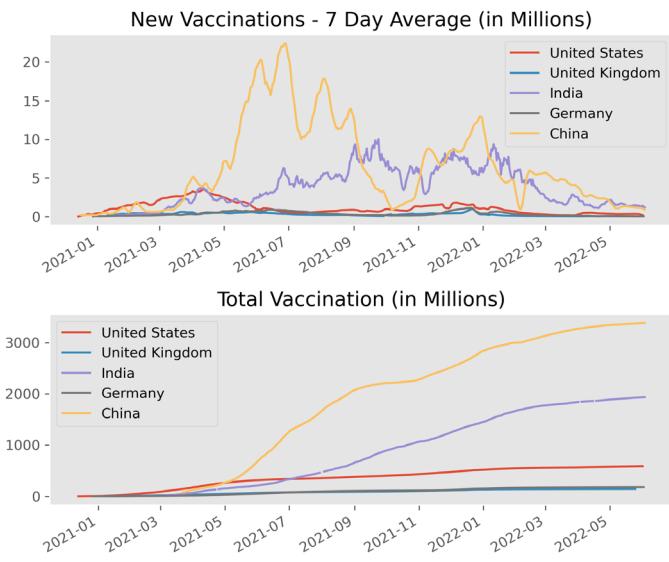


Active cases continued to rise, reaching 22k cases as of 3rd June, 2022, from the ~17k cases last week.

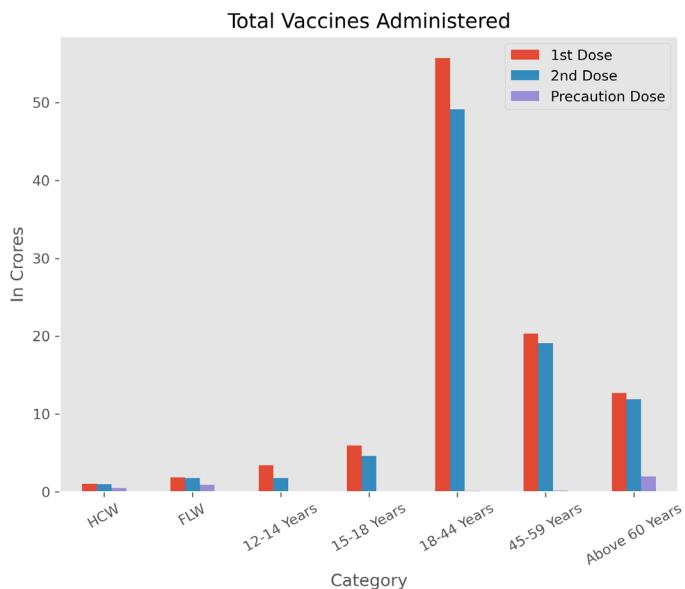


# COVID-19 Vaccinations

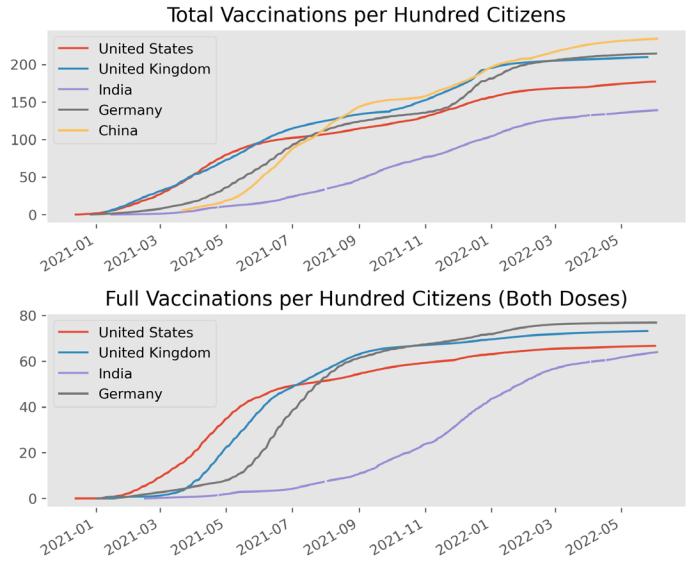
The 7 day average of daily vaccination in India rose to 1.21 million as on 3rd June, from 1.44 million in the previous week.



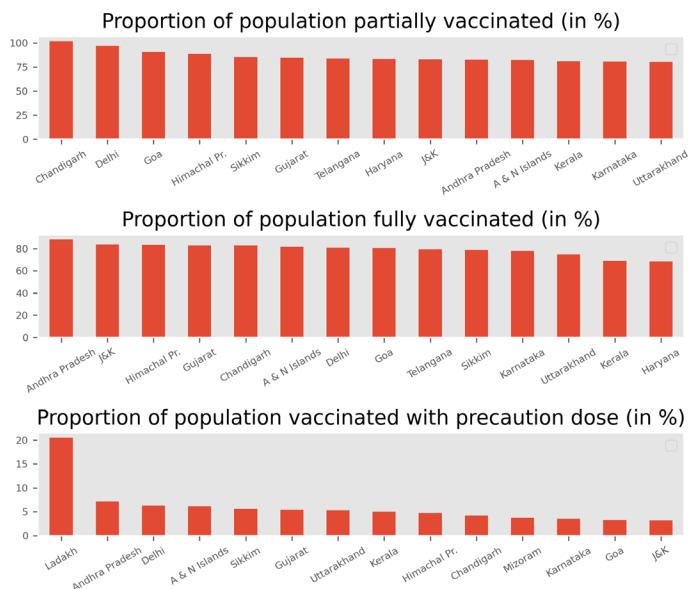
India has administered 194 crore cumulative vaccines as on June 4th, 2022. Precaution dose are being administered to HCW, FLW and citizens at and over the age of 60. The second phase of vaccinations began for the age group of 12-14 years.



India's count of vaccinating its citizens reached ~139 doses per hundred citizens. The proportion of full vaccinations rose to 63.95% for India



Chandigarh has the highest proportion of its citizens partially vaccinated in India. Andhra Pradesh has the highest proportion of its citizens fully vaccinated, at 88%.



# Economic Activity Heatmap

	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	
Currency in circulation (% YoY)	22.2	21.4	20.8	17.2	15.2	13.5	12.3	10.3	9.8	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.6	8.0	8.6	9.9	10.4	8.8	
M3 (% YoY)	12.4	12.5	12.8	12.6	10.6	10.3	10.7	9.9	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.5	11.4	8.4	8.7	8.7	10.2		
Rural wage (% YoY)	6.5	5.3	5.8	7.0	n.a.	4.4	4.7	5.7	7.0	6.7	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.7				
Urban unemployment (%)	8.8	8.1	7.0	7.2	9.8	14.7	10.1	8.3	9.8	8.6	7.4	8.2	9.3	8.2	7.6	8.3	9.2	8.2	
Rural unemployment (%)	9.2	5.8	6.9	6.2	7.1	10.6	8.8	6.3	7.6	6.1	7.9	6.4	7.3	5.8	8.4	7.3	7.2	6.6	
Naukri job speak index (%YoY)	(10.0)	(19.0)	(2.4)	25.0	117.9	124.9	94.9	106.9	89.2	56.9	43.4	25.8	(2.9)	41.1	30.5	16.3	38.2		
Consumer durable production (% YoY)	5.7	(0.2)	6.6	55.0	1880.0	91.9	27.9	19.4	8.2	(1.9)	(3.6)	(5.4)	(2.6)	(3.6)	(8.7)	(3.2)			
Consumer non-durable production (% YoY)	0.5	(5.4)	(4.5)	31.2	94.9	1.4	(4.3)	(2.1)	5.8	0.2	0.9	0.5	(0.1)	2.1	(5.8)	(5.0)			
Motorvehicle sales (%YoY)	0.7	0.4	6.3	74.5	5523630	40.0	14.7	4.0	(114)	(19.8)	(24.7)	(31.8)	(10.7)	(18.8)	(23.5)	(17.8)	(6.7)		
Passenger vehicle (% YoY)	13.6	11.1	17.9	115.2	n.a.	162.5	119.3	44.7	7.6	(41.2)	(27.1)	(18.6)	(13.3)	(8.1)	(6.5)	(3.9)	(3.8)		
Commercial vehicle (% YoY)	0.8	(10.7)	7.8	543.5	n.a.	(9.9)	86.4	64.2	18.3	4.3	4.4	(2.6)	3.7	12.5	25.6	16.9	66.9		
Two wheeler (% YoY)	7.4	6.6	10.2	72.7	n.a.	26.1	4.0	(2.1)	(14.6)	(17.4)	(24.9)	(34.4)	(10.8)	(21.1)	(27.3)	(20.9)	15.4		
Tractor sales	43.1	46.7	31.1	172.4	436.2	(8.0)	18.9	3.3	(7.0)	(14.8)	0.4	(22.5)	(27.5)	(32.6)	(31.3)	(14.3)	40.8		
Petrol consumption (% YoY)	9.4	6.3	(3.0)	27.1	145.1	12.5	5.6	16.3	13.0	6.0	3.6	(0.7)	4.1	(5.3)	3.5	6.2	17.3		
Diesel consumption (%YoY)	(2.7)	(2.2)	(8.5)	27.6	105.3	0.8	(1.6)	11.4	15.6	0.4	(5.5)	(7.7)	1.6	(6.5)	(0.7)	6.7	7.9		
Cement production (% YoY)	(7.2)	(5.8)	(5.5)	32.5	582.7	8.3	7.5	21.7	36.3	11.3	14.5	(3.6)	13.9	14.3	5.0	9.0	8.0		
Steel production (% YoY)	2.6	6.2	(1.8)	22.9	472.7	55.3	8.2	9.4	3.9	2.8	0.9	1.4	(0.7)	3.7	5.9	5.0	(0.7)		
IIP (%YoY)	1.6	(0.9)	(3.4)	24.1	134.6	28.6	13.6	11.5	12.0	3.3	4.0	1.3	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.9			
Mining (% YoY)	(4.2)	(2.5)	(4.4)	5.9	36.3	23.3	23.1	19.5	23.6	8.6	11.5	4.9	2.6	2.8	4.5	4.0			
Manufacturing (%YoY)	2.1	(1.3)	(3.7)	28.3	197.9	33.5	13.0	10.5	9.9	3.0	3.1	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.9			
Electricity (%YoY)	5.1	5.5	0.1	22.5	30.5	7.5	8.3	11.1	16.0	0.9	3.1	2.1	2.8	0.9	4.5	6.1			
Capital goods production (% YoY)	1.5	(9.0)	(3.8)	48.3	1042.9	78.2	26.6	30.5	19.9	1.3	(1.5)	(2.0)	(3.8)	1.4	2.0	0.7			
Capital goods imports (%YoY)	2.1	(7.4)	(5.3)	55.0	112.7	34.1	76.9	22.9	37.9	40.9	33.5	29.4	20.7	18.8	15.5	(0.5)	11.3		
PMI Manufacturing Index	56.4	57.7	57.5	55.4	55.5	50.8	48.1	55.3	52.3	53.7	55.9	57.6	55.5	54.0	54.9	54.0	54.7	54.6	
PMI Services Index	52.3	52.8	55.3	54.6	54.0	46.4	41.2	45.4	56.7	55.2	58.4	58.1	55.8	51.5	51.8	53.6	57.9		
PMI Composite Index	54.9	55.8	57.3	56.0	55.4	48.1	43.1	49.2	55.4	55.3	58.7	59.2	56.4	53.0	53.5	54.3	57.6		
Rail freight traffic (% YoY)	8.7	8.7	5.5	26.6	70.7	39.1	20.5	18.4	16.9	3.6	8.4	6.1	7.2	7.7	6.6	6.7	9.4		
Air traffic (% YoY)	(43.6)	(39.3)	(36.5)	11	n.a.	659.7	53.0	132.9	131.6	74.9	70.5	68.8	53.3	(16.8)	(1.3)	37.3	92.7		
Major port traffic (%YoY)	4.4	4.0	1.9	16.4	29.5	33.0	19.5	6.7	11.4	0.4	6.5	(0.2)	(0.6)	(2.8)	(4.5)	1.2	5.5		
Foreign tourist arrivals (%YoY)	(92.6)	(92.5)	(90.2)	(62.5)	2362.5	253.5	242.2	410.2	329.9	278.8	337.0	255.0	235.5	140.4					
Export growth (% YoY)	0.1	6.2	0.7	58.2	195.7	69.4	48.3	49.9	45.2	22.6	43.1	27.2	44.2	25.3	25.1	19.7	24.2		
Import growth (% YoY)	7.6	2.0	7.0	52.9	167.1	73.6	98.3	63.0	51.5	84.8	62.5	56.6	39.3	23.5	36.1	24.2	26.5		
Non-oil, non-gold imports (%YoY)	8.0	7.5	15.6	46.3	129.7	52.5	30.2	29.3	37.1	33.8	35.8	39.9	38.6	37.6	34.3	36.2	27.7		
E-way bills generated (% YoY)	15.9	10.5	11.6	75.2	582.5	56.8	25.9	32.7	33.3	18.3	14.5	5.9	11.6	9.5	8.3	9.7	28.0		
Bank non-food credit growth (% YoY)	6.2	5.9	6.6	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.7	9.5	7.3	8.2	8.7	9.9		
Personal credit (% YoY)	9.5	9.1	9.6	10.2	12.6	12.4	11.9	11.2	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.6	14.3	11.6	12.3	12.4	14.7		
Credit to industry (% YoY)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(0.2)	0.4	0.4	0.8	(0.3)	1.0	2.3	2.5	4.1	3.8	7.6	6.4	6.5	7.1	8.1		
Credit to services (%YoY)	8.8	8.4	9.3	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.7	3.5	0.8	2.9	3.6	10.8	7.3	5.6	8.9	11.1		
Deposit growth (%YoY)	10.8	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.2	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.8	12.1	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.9		
Commercial Paper issuance (%YoY)	(12.0)	(2.7)	(2.3)	5.8	(10.2)	(6.7)	(3.9)	10.72	5.1	2.4	(0.2)	4.1	(4.1)	(3.6)	(6.7)	(3.3)	(2.6)		
Central Government expenditure (%YoY)	29.1	49.5	52.9	212.6	(28.2)	22.7	13.0	(23.3)	40.7	50.7	10.3	12	19.44	21.57	11.0	(6.1)	21.2		
Indirect tax (%YoY)	51.8	34.8	35.9	65.8	416.5	110.3	20.7	25.78	33.21	33.40	23.21	14.48	(5.8)	(7.4)	(7.1)	0.32	6.2		
CPI (% YoY)	4.59	4.06	5.03	5.52	4.29	6.3	6.3	5.59	5.30	4.35	4.48	4.91	5.7	6.0	6.1	7.0	7.8		
Core CPI (% YoY)	5.69	5.65	5.88	5.96	5.43	6.4	6.2	5.94	5.77	5.75	6.06	6.13	6.0	5.95	5.95	6.4	7.0		
WPI (% YoY)	1.22	2.03	4.19	7.39	10.74	13.11	12.07	11.57	11.64	11.80	13.83	14.87	14.27	12.96	13.11	14.55	15.10		
10 year G-Sec yields (%)	5.87	5.90	6.23	6.15	6.03	6.02	6.05	6.20	6.22	6.39	6.33	6.45	6.68	6.77	6.84	7.14	7.40		
Credit to deposit ratio (%)	73.1	72.3	72.2	72.5	71.5	70.4	70.9	70.2	70.2	70.3	70.7	71.3	71.5	71.8	72.2	71.9			
Weighted average deposit rate of banks (%)	5.57	5.46	5.39	5.38	5.26	5.21	5.17	5.14	5.10	5.07	5.04	5.06	5.03	5.02	5.03	5.03	5.03		
Weighted average lending rate of banks (%)	9.38	9.34	9.29	9.21	9.10	9.05	9.00	8.98	8.98	8.92	8.93	8.91	8.86	8.83	8.81	8.74	8.72		
Median MCLR (%)	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.28	7.20	7.25	7.25	7.20	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.25	7.25	7.25	

Source: Nirmal Bang

# Glossary

Google Mobility Data show movement trends by region, across different categories of places. The mobility trends are aggregated and anonymized; they display changes of mobility of individuals from a baseline.

TomTom Traffic Index provides detailed insights on road congestion levels in cities around the world.

E-Way Bill is a unique document/bill, which is electronically generated for the specific consignment/movement of goods from one place to another, either inter-state or intra-state and of value more than INR 50,000, required under the current GST regime.

GSTR-1 measures the return filing trend of the Goods and Services Tax.

FASTag is an electronic toll collection system, operated by the NHAI. Based on radio frequency identification (RFID) technology, FASTag is affixed on the windscreen of vehicles. In other words, FASTags are prepaid rechargeable tags for toll collection.

3Y BBB Corporate Spread is the yield on a 3 year BBB rated bond, where bonds are rated from AAA (safest) to BBB- (riskiest).

WTI Crude or West Texas Intermediate Crude is a crude oil category that serves as one of the main global oil benchmarks. It is also the underlying commodity for the NYMEX's oil futures contract.

VIX or Volatility Index is a measure of the market's expectation of volatility over the near term, where volatility is defined as the rate and magnitude of changes in prices.

Term Premium is the difference between the yields of the 10-year Government Bond Yield and the 1-year (12 Month) Treasury Bill.

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