

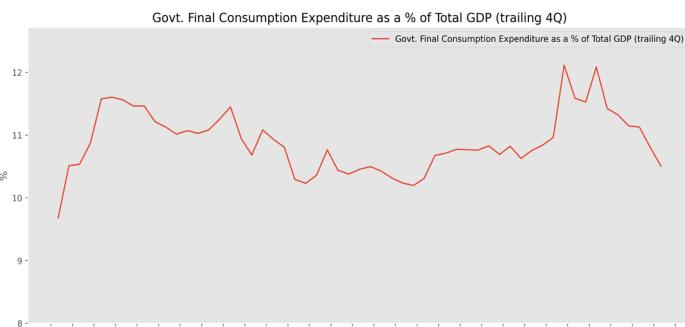
# What We Are Tracking

## COVID-19 Impact Tracker

Traffic congestion in major cities remained less than usual in last fortnight. Foot-falls at domestic airports reached fresh high post Covid. GST collections in November fell MoM but rose 11% YoY to Rs. 1.46 Tn. New orders and cooling cost pressures pushed November's Manufacturing PMI to 55.7 as it remained in expansion territory for the 17th straight month. Truck freight rates from Delhi to some major cities moved sharply higher over the fortnight. Cargo handled at major ports rose marginally in October. Gap between India's bank credit and deposit growth continue to widen even when growth in both accelerated in late November. India's money supply (M3) growth accelerated WoW to 8.92% YoY. India's forex reserves rose rose by US\$ 2.9 bln to reach US\$ 550 bln partly helped by revaluation gains. INR to USD fx rate appreciated WoW to Rs. 81.32. Asian currencies in general remained firm versus US\$. WTI crude oil rose by nearly 4.8% over the week to over US\$ 80/bbl. Metals rose WoW led by copper. India's 10 year G-Sec yield reached to 7.22%, 1 year T-bill yield fell to 6.8%. Corporate credit yield also seen decline in the last fortnight. Equity market volatility continued its decline as India Nifty VIX reached 13.45. Bitcoin fell sharply and reached December 2020 levels to US\$ 16,500. Gold on the other hand shown some recovery.

### Chart of the Week

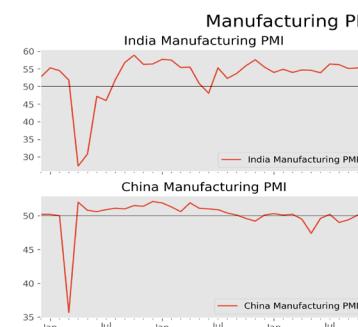
Government final consumption spending growth has seen some moderation in 1HFY23. As the covid shock receded and other segments of the economy shary recovered, the share of Government consumption spending sharply declined from over 12% of GDP to near 10.5% of the GDP by end 2QFY23. As Government meets its year end expenditure targets, Government consumption spending should likely recover in 2HFY23. Public capex spending growth remained steady in general.



Sources: CMIE, NIMF Research

### Chart of the Fortnight

In sharp contrast to major global economies, India's manufacturing sector outlook remains firm. The gap between India manufacturing PMI reading versus other countries widened in November. India's PMI level remained solid at above 55, while PMI readings many major economies like the US, China and Euro are remained below 50, indicating those economies to continue to see sequential contraction in manufacturing output.



Sources: Bloomberg, NIMF Research

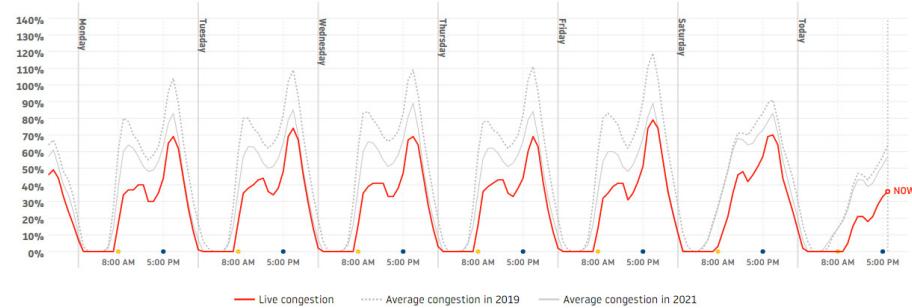
### Summary

- Page 2: Traffic congestion in major cities remained subdued over the week, below 2019, 2021 levels.
- Page 3: Domestic Airport footfalls (7DMA) rose to 7.9 lakhs. E-Way Bills Generated in October fell to 76.88 Million.
- Page 4: Weekly Labor force participation rate rose to 40.37% and unemployment rate rose to 7.57% over the week. Consumer sentiment indicators rose broadly over the week. UPI Transaction values (7DMA ) rose over the week, after a previous fall.
- Page 5: October's FasTag collections remained rose MoM to a record Rs. 4,452 Crores. Indian Manufacturing PMI rose MoM to 55.7 for November. Petroleum consumption rose 6.9% MoM in October.
- Page 6: October's railway freight traffic rose 2.8% MoM. Exports and Imports fell MoM in October to \$29.76 bln and \$56.66 bln respectively.
- Page 7: November's GST collections fell MoM to Rs.1.46 Lakh Crores. Forex Reserves rose to USD 550 Billion over the week.October's service receipts rose and payments fell MoM. Cargo volume handled at ports rose 0.28% MoM at 61.84 Billion Tonnes for October.
- Page 8: October's Tax Receipts fell 41.3% MoM and Central Govt. Expenditure fell 26.2% MoM. Money Supply growth accelerated.
- Page 9: WTI Crude reached USD 80 per barrel and India's NSE volatility (VIX) fell WoW to 13.45. INR appreciated WoW against the USD as the spot rate stands at 81.32.
- Page 10: India's 10-year G-Sec yield reached 7.22%. 1 year T-bill yield fell to 6.8%.
- Page 11: Global metal prices broadly rose over the week, led by Copper, with the IMF Food Price index rising to 5.2% MoM to 134.84 in October from April highs.
- Page 12: Global currencies (EM, Asian) weakened marginally WoW against the USD, while the Dollar Index fell. Bitcoin prices reached US\$ 16,500 mark.

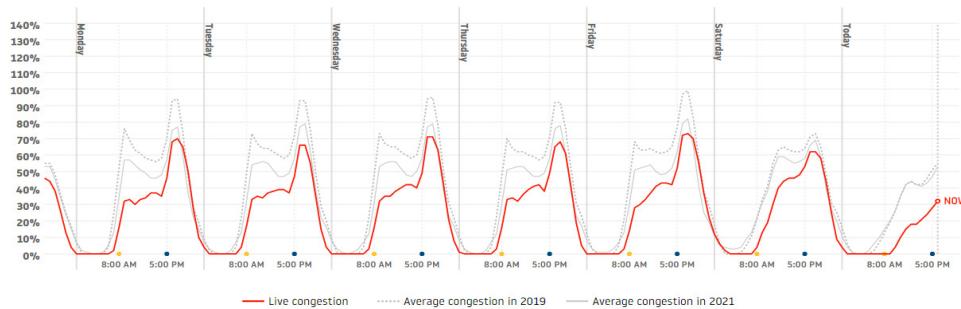
# Traffic Congestion

Between 27th November 2022 - 4th December 2022

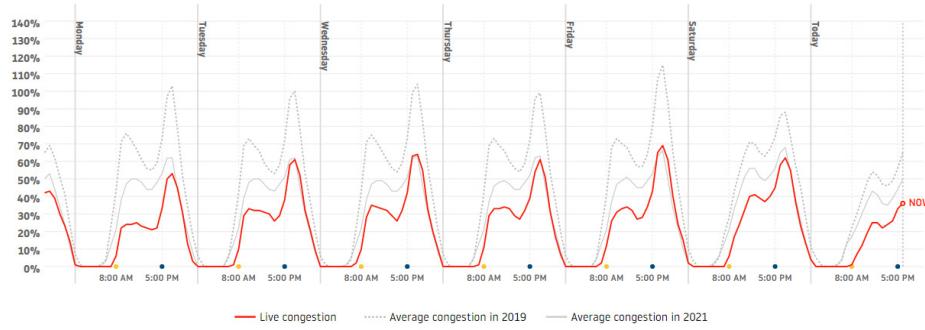
## Mumbai



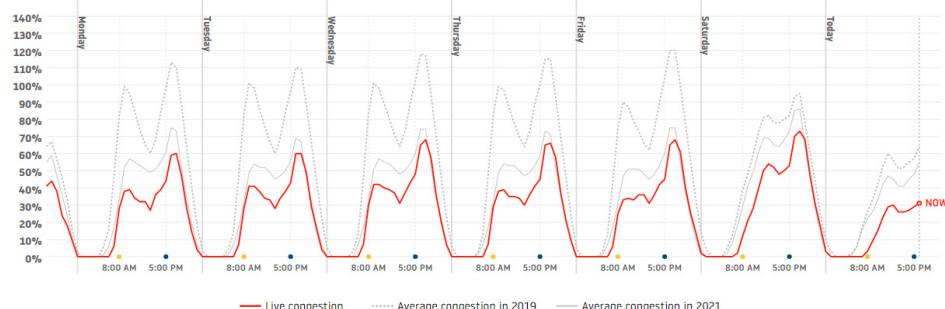
## New Delhi



## Pune



## Bengaluru

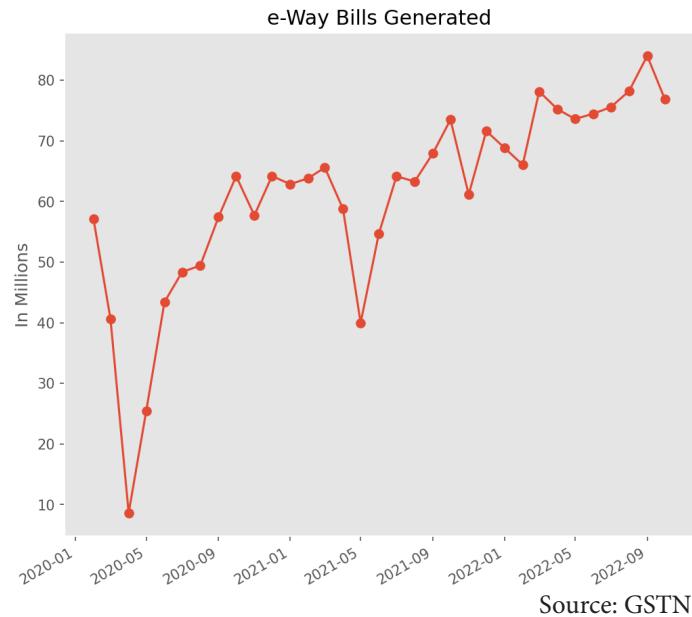
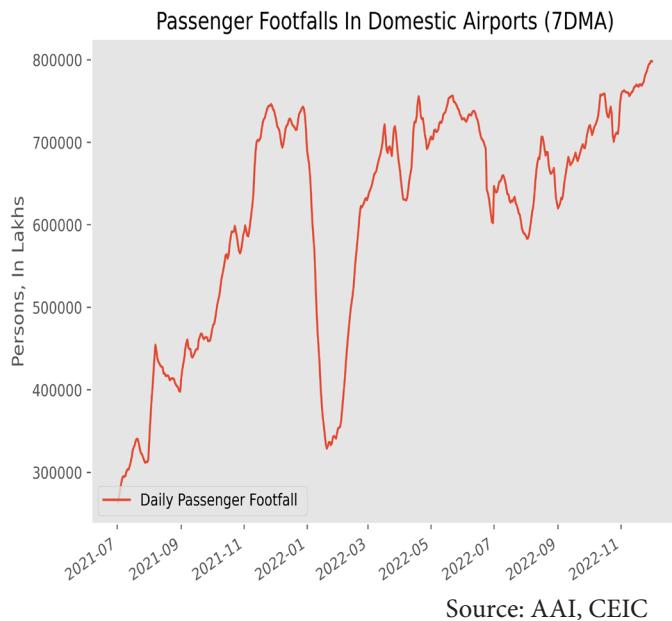


Source: TomTom

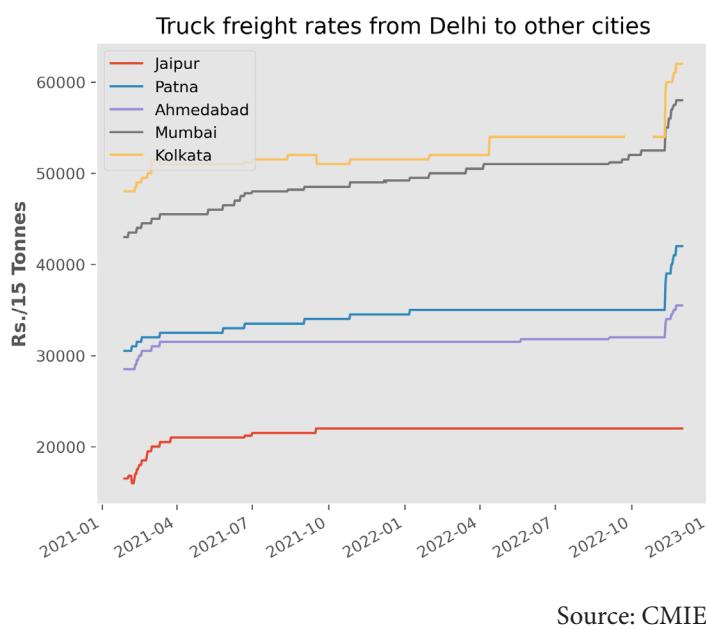
# Miscellaneous High-Frequency Indicators

Domestic Airport footfalls (7DMA) rose WoW to 7.90 Lakhs as on 1st December, 2022.

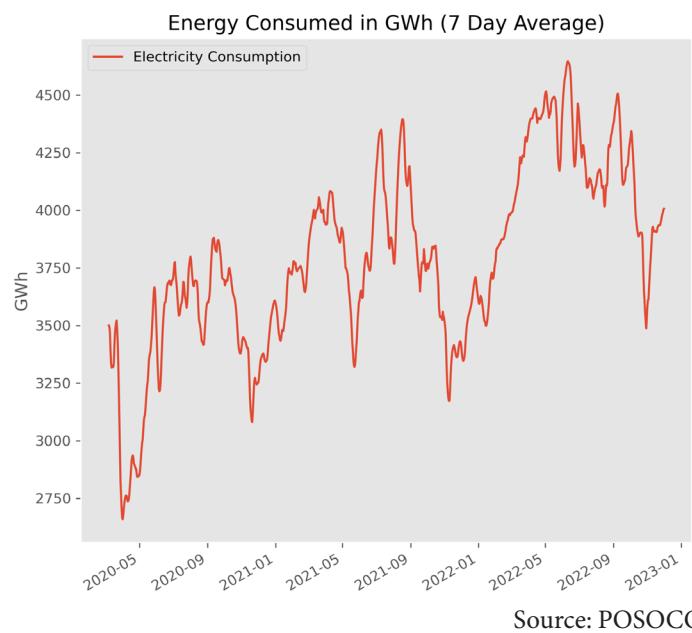
The number of e-Way bills generated in October stood at a 76.88 Million, falling MoM.



Truck freight rates from Delhi to other cities hiked upwards over the past fortnight.

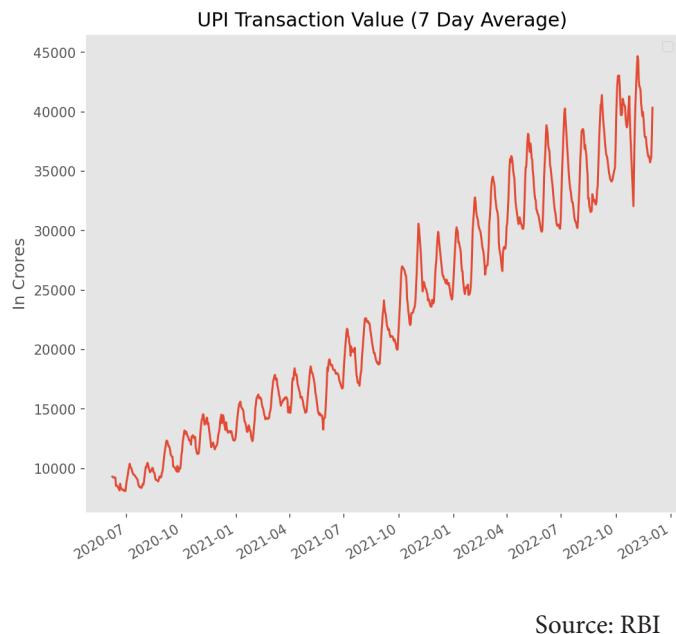


Indian electricity consumption (7DMA) rose over the previous fortnight.

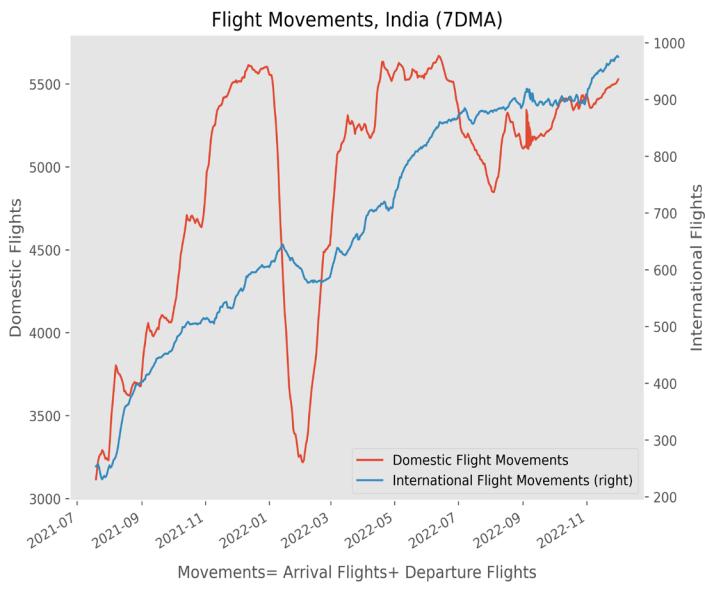


# Miscellaneous High-Frequency Indicators

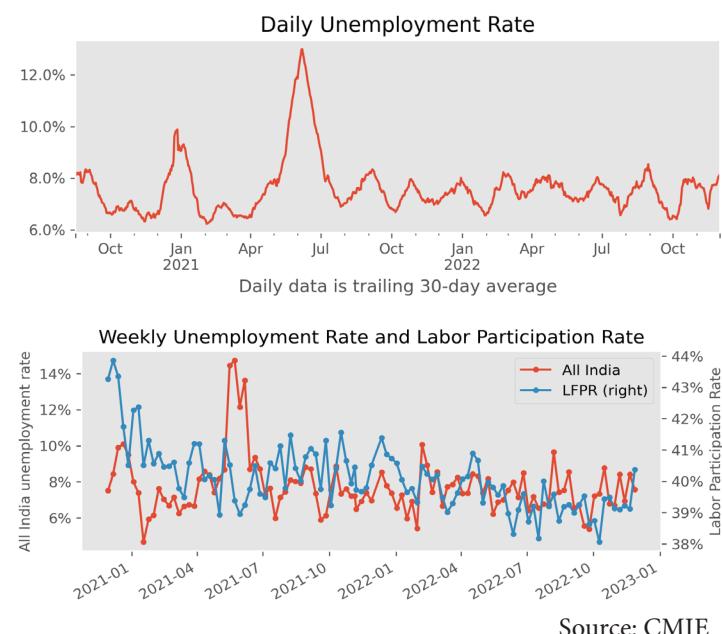
UPI transaction value (7DMA) witnessed a cyclical rise after a fall in the previous week.



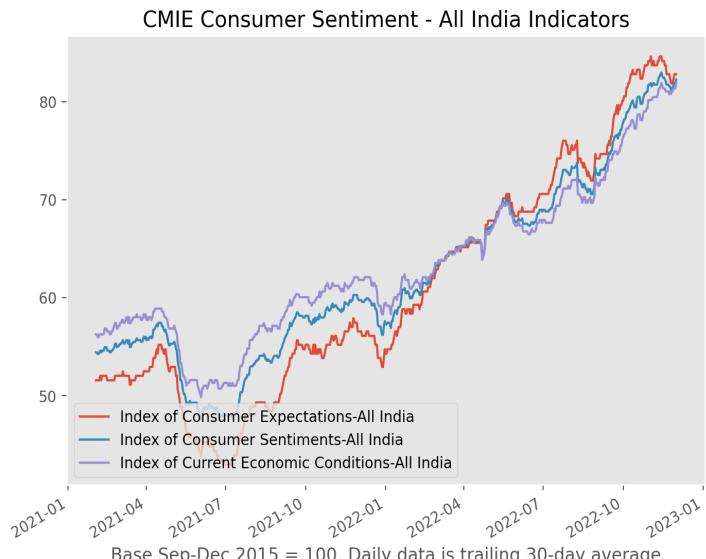
Domestic Flight movements and International Flight movements rose WoW (7DMA) over the fortnight leading to 1st December.



Weekly labor force participation rate rose WoW to 40.37%. Unemployment rates fell over the week to 7.57%, as on 27th November, 2022.

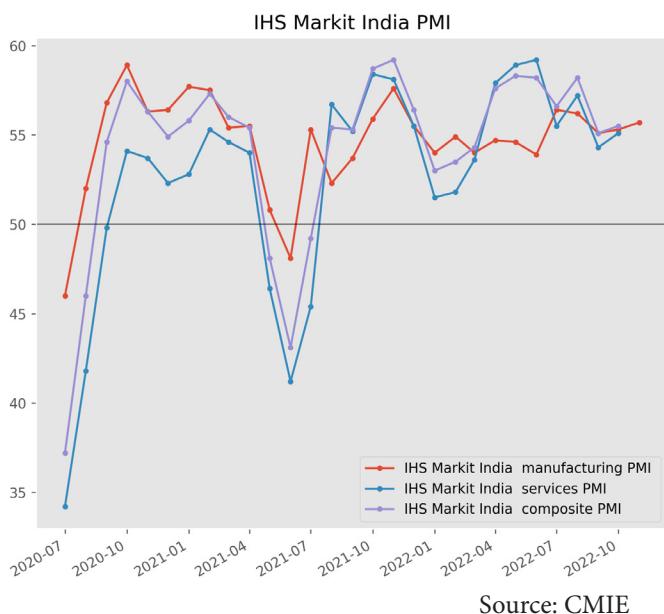


Consumer sentiment broadly rose over the week after declining in the week before.

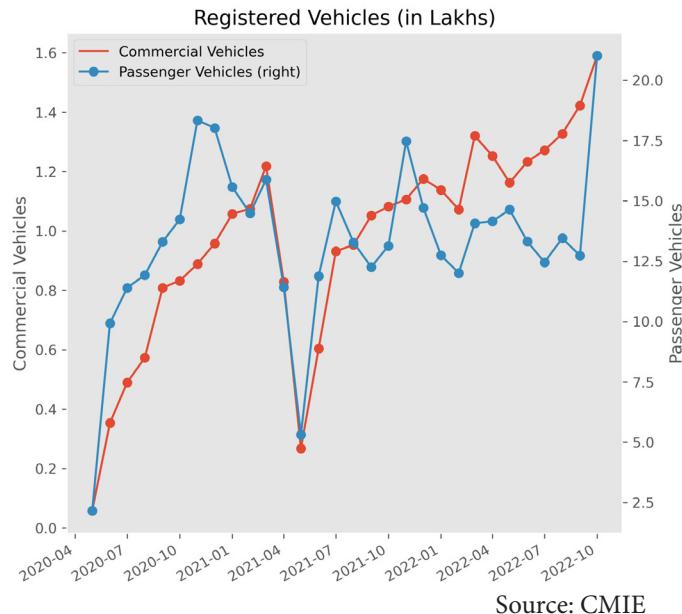


# Miscellaneous Medium-Frequency Indicators

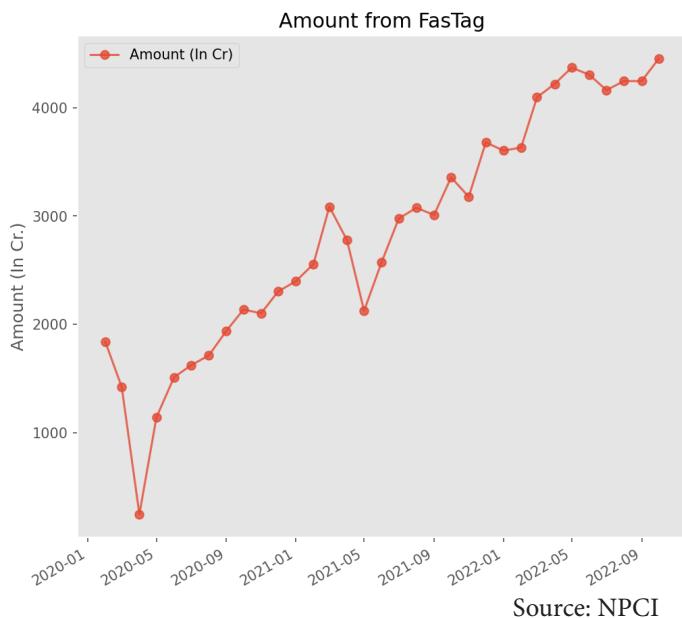
November witnessed an expansion the manufacturing index MoM, with new orders and cost pressures favorably improving.



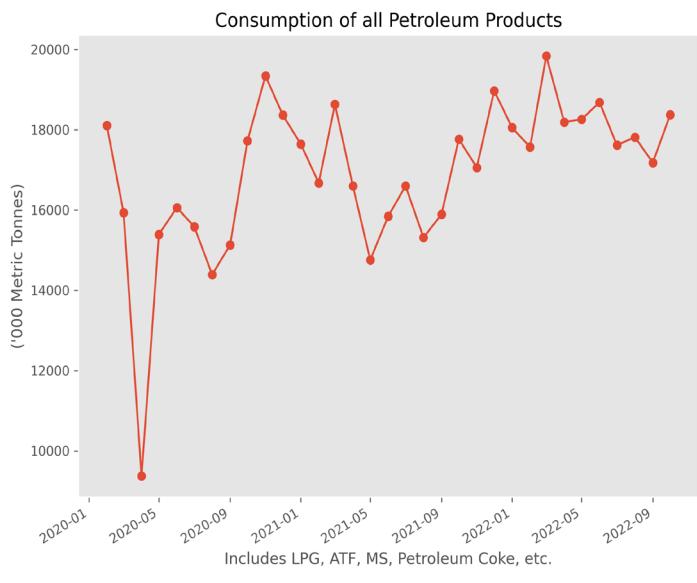
Both Passenger vehicle and Commercial vehicle registrations rose in October.



October's FasTag collections rose to a record MoM at Rs. 4452 Crores.

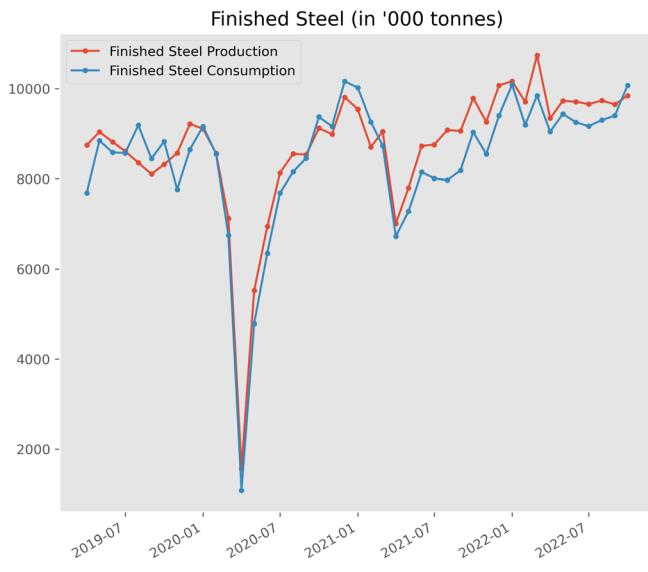


October's petroleum consumption rose by 6.9% MoM.

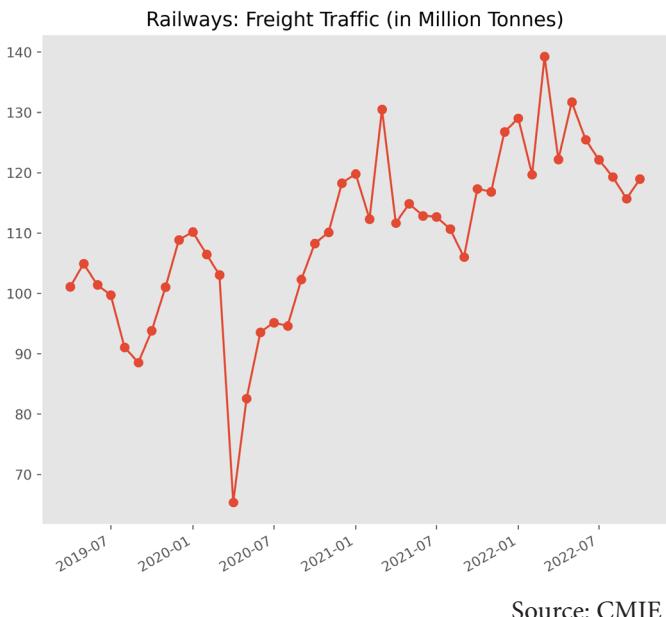


# Miscellaneous Medium-Frequency Indicators

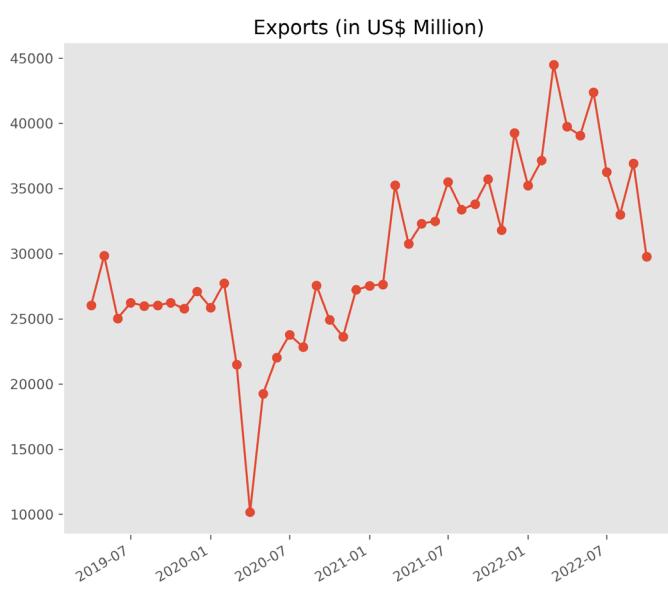
October's steel production and consumption rose MoM.



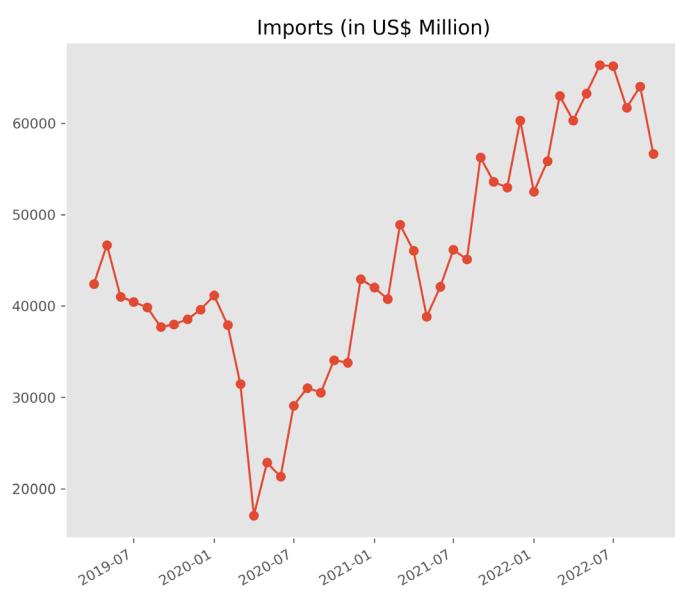
October's railways freight traffic rose by 2.8% MoM.



October's Indian exports fell MoM to USD 29.76 billion.



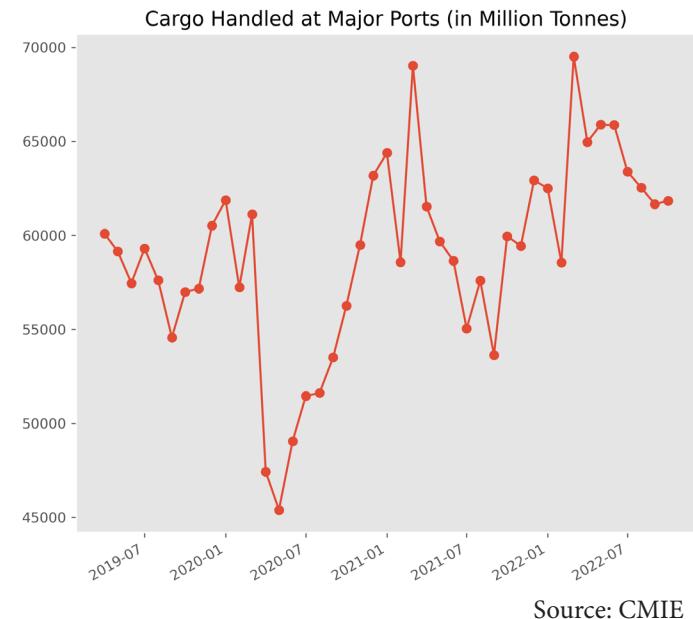
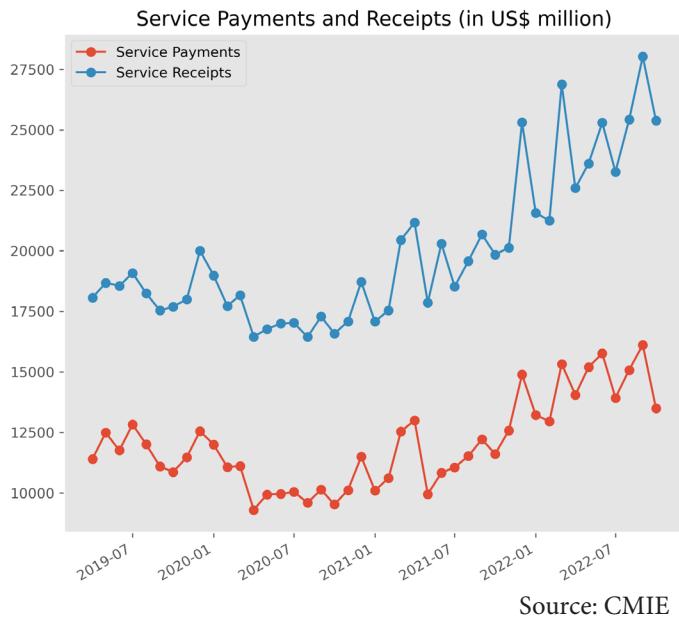
October's imports fell MoM to USD 56.66 billion.



# Miscellaneous Medium-Frequency Indicators

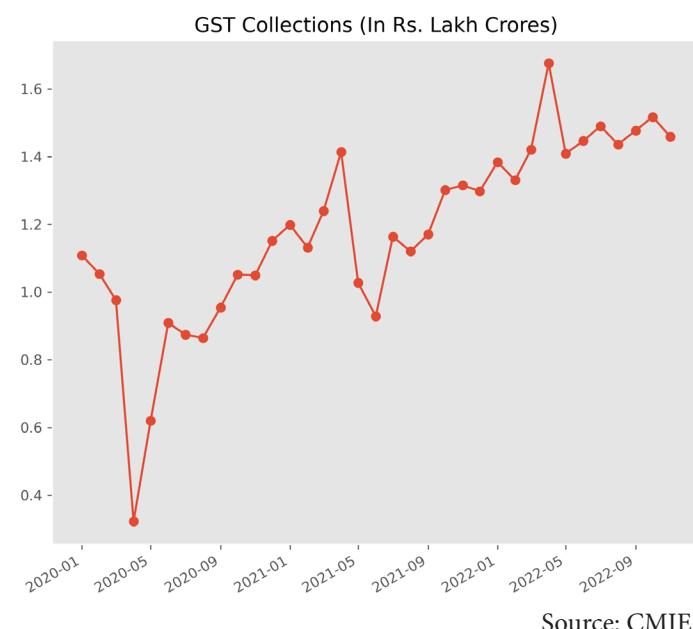
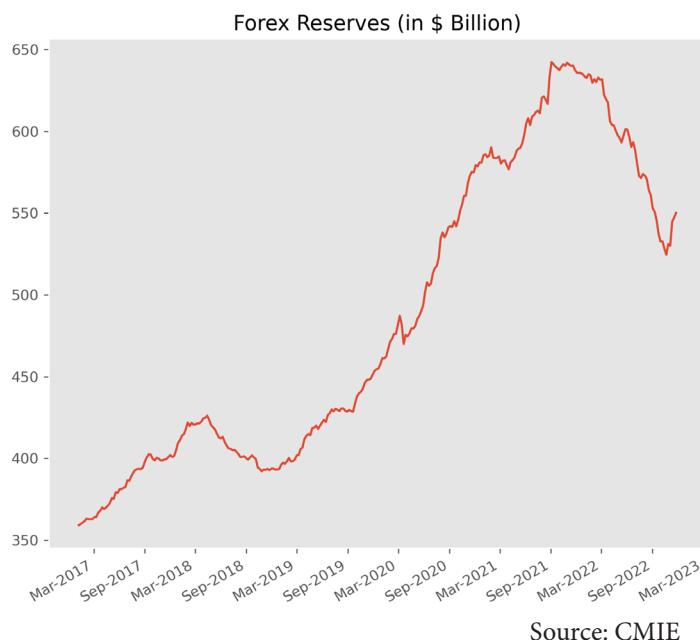
October's service payments and receipts fell MoM.

The volume of cargo handled at major ports rose MoM by 0.28% at 61,840 Million Tonnes in October.



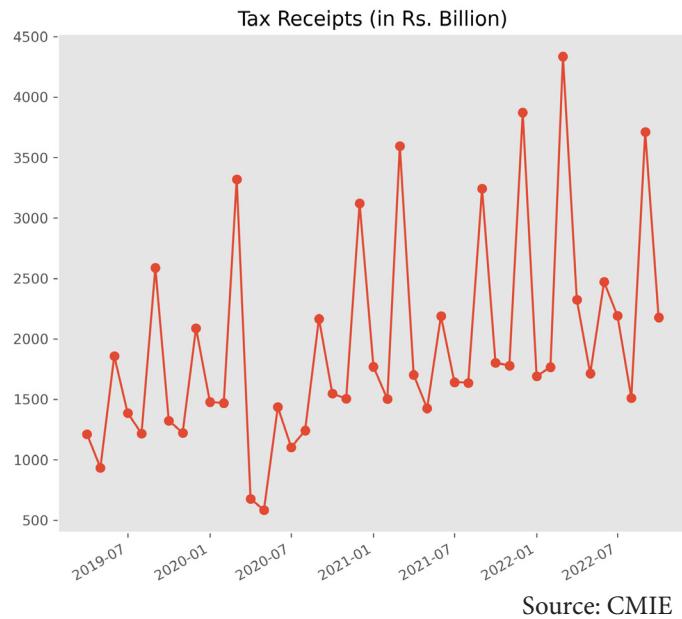
Forex reserves in USD terms rose to USD 550.1 Billion over the week leading to 25th November, 2022.

October's GST collections fell 4% MoM to Rs. 1.46 Trillion, up 11% YoY.

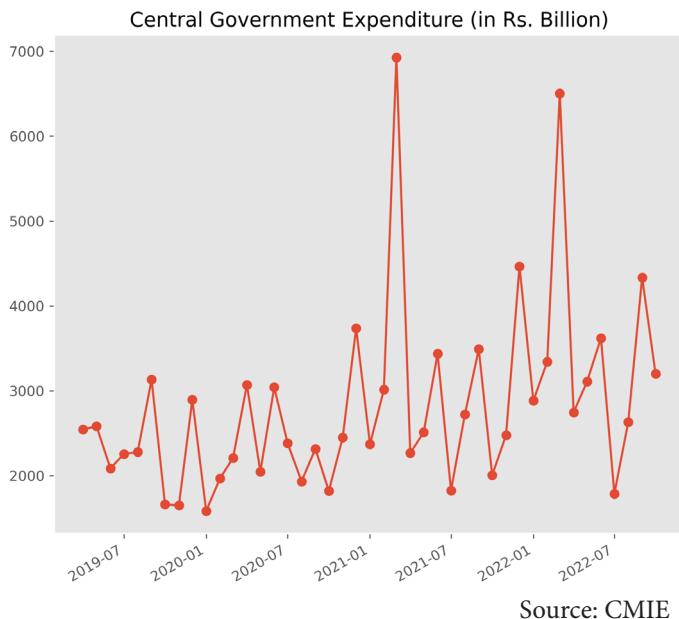


# Miscellaneous Medium-Frequency Indicators

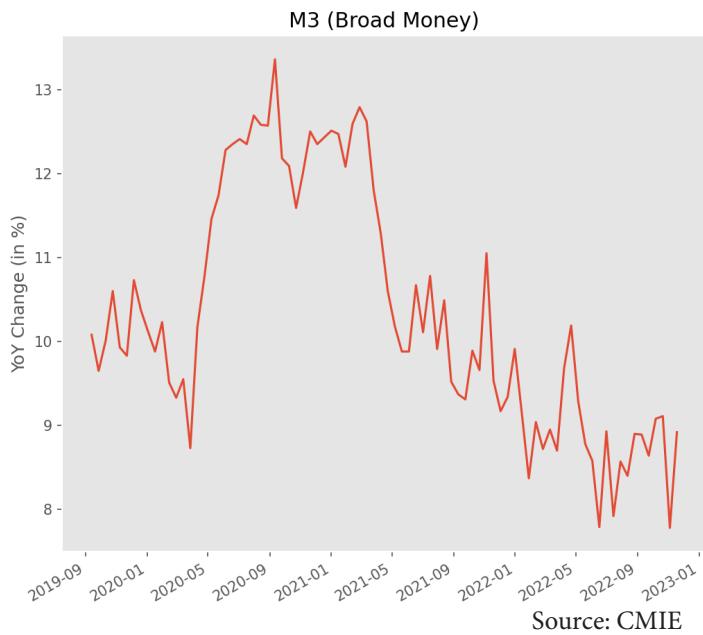
October's total tax receipts fell by 41.3% of September's levels, to Rs. 2,177.9 Billion.



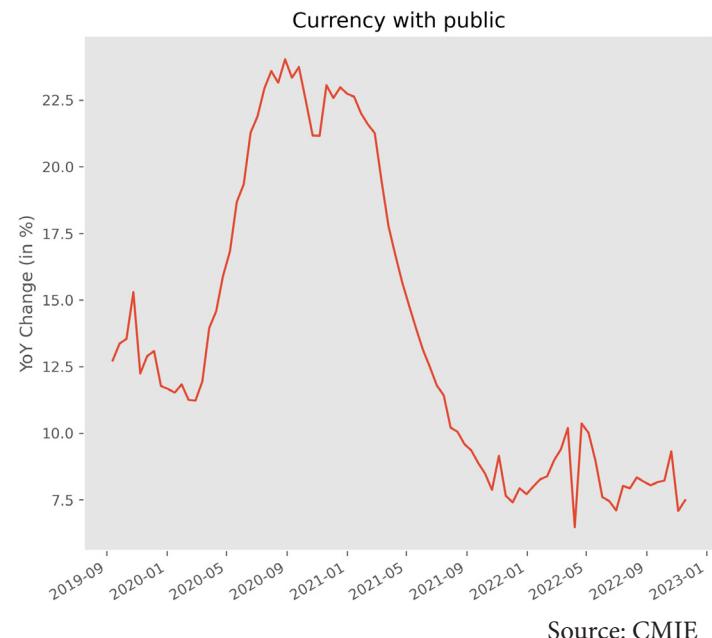
October's Central Government expenditure fell by 26.2% of September's levels, to Rs. 3,201.1 Billion.



%YoY growth of M3 money supply rose over the fortnight of 4th November to 18th November, standing at 8.92% YoY change, with growth accelerating compared to previous weeks.

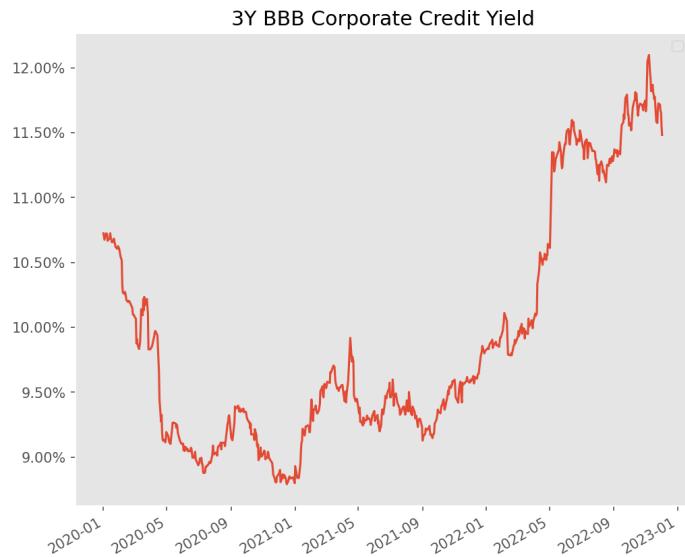


%YoY growth of currency in circulation continued to rise over the fortnight of 4th November to 18th November, standing at 7.48% YoY, with growth accelerating WoW.



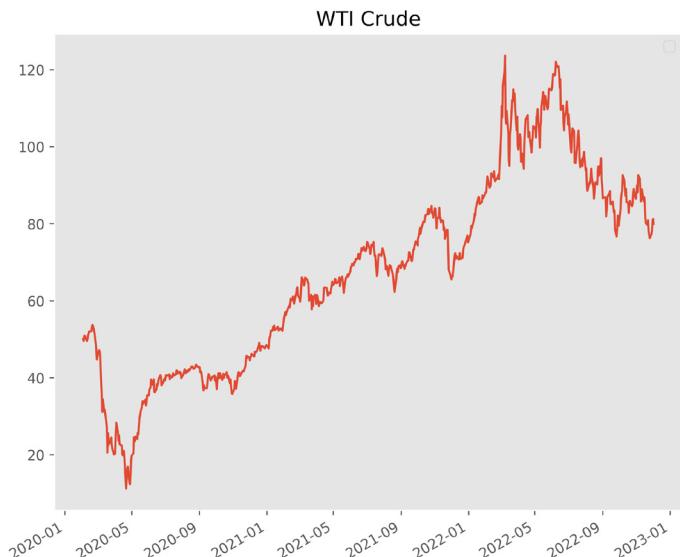
# Capital and Commodity Market Indicators

Three-year BBB corporate credit yield fell to 11.48%.



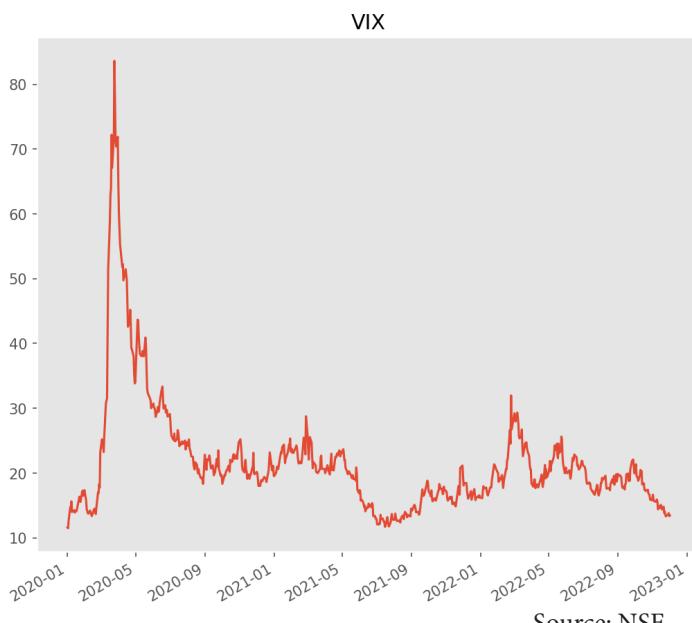
Source: Bloomberg

WTI Crude reached USD 80/bbl, from USD 76.28/bbl the week before, rising ~4.8% in a week.



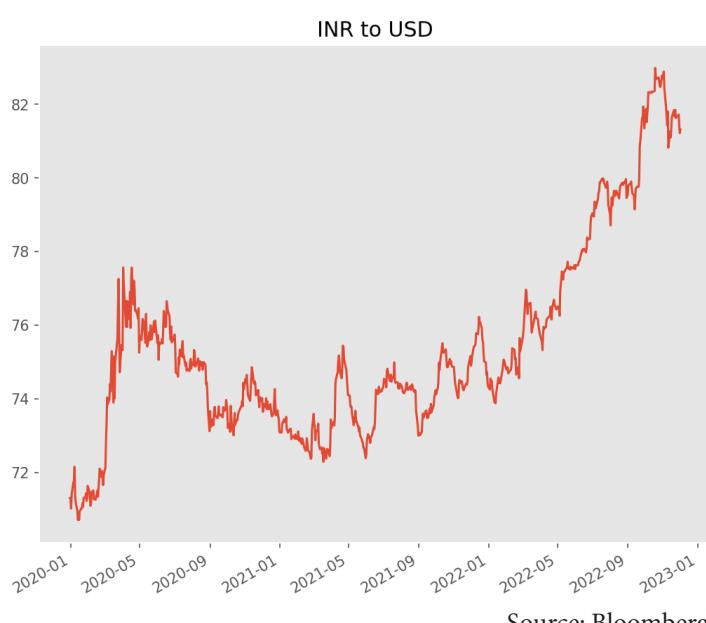
Source: Bloomberg

India's NSE volatility (VIX) continued its decline and stands at 13.45.



Source: NSE

INR appreciated marginally over the week as the nominal USD-INR spot rate stands at 81.32 as on 2nd December, 2022, from 81.68 a week ago.

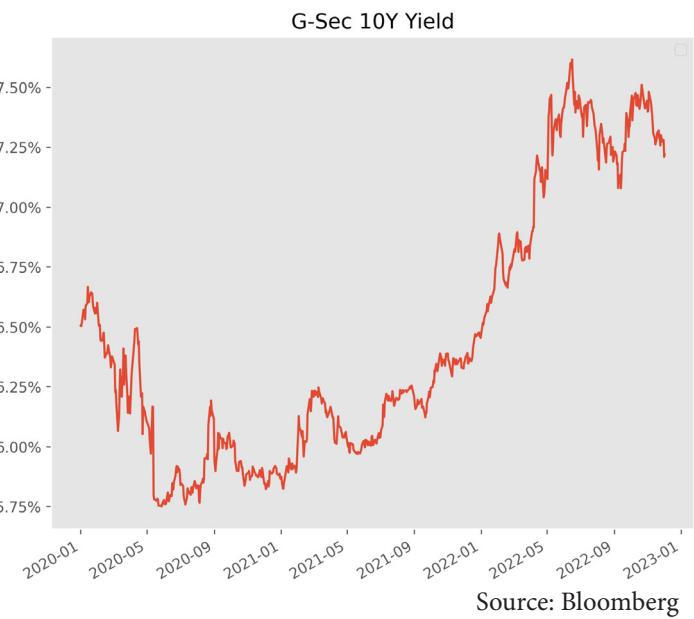
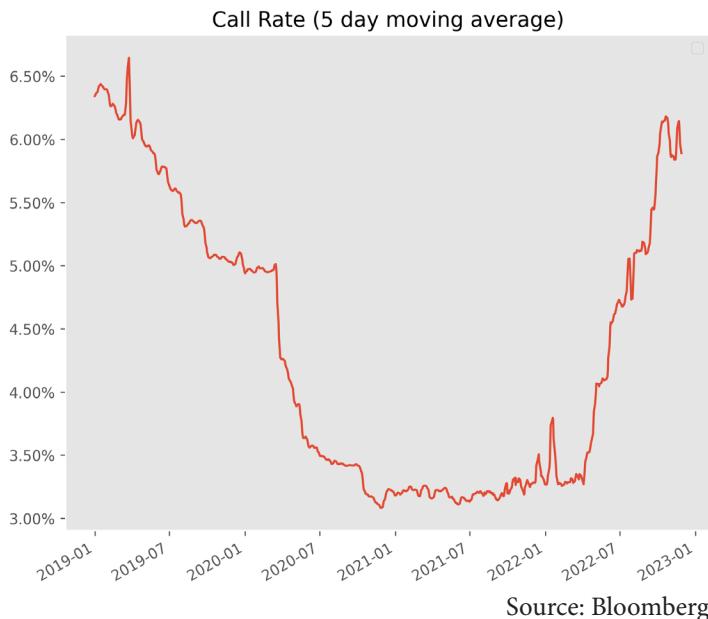


Source: Bloomberg

# Money Market and Banking Sector Indicators

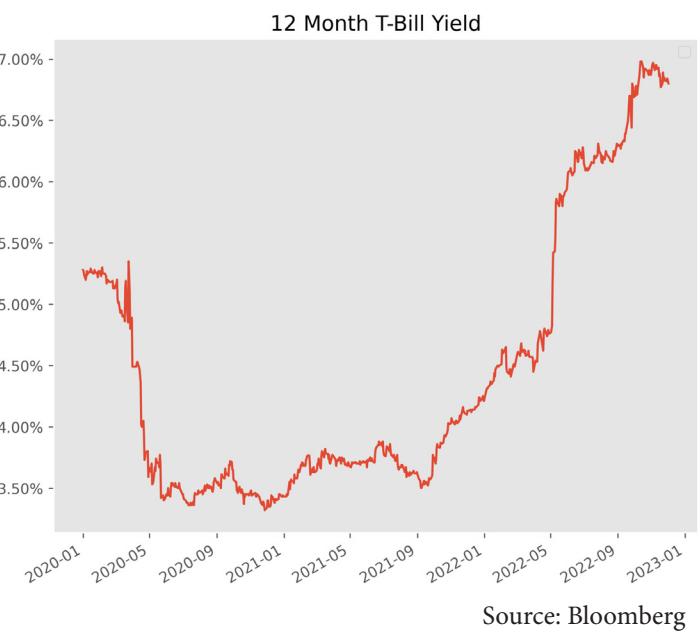
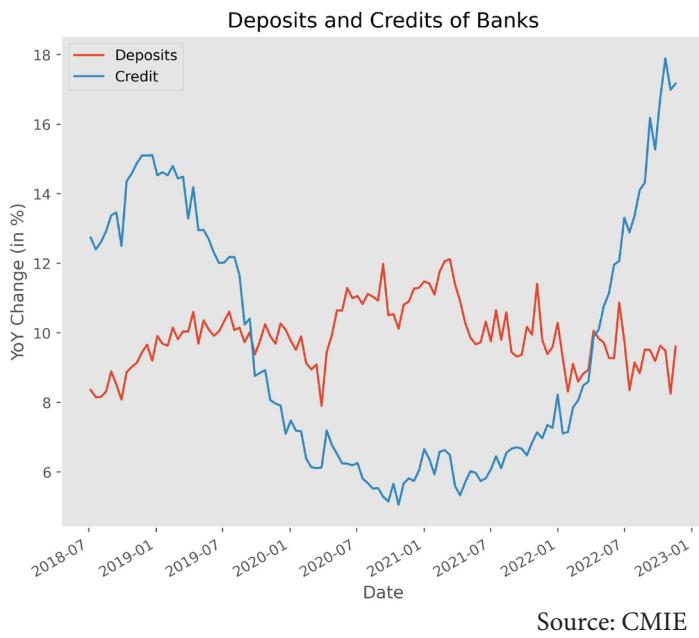
Call rate (5DMA) fell over the week to reach 5.88% (as on 2nd December, 2022).

India's 10-year G-Sec yield fell marginally WoW to 7.22% as on 2nd December 2022.



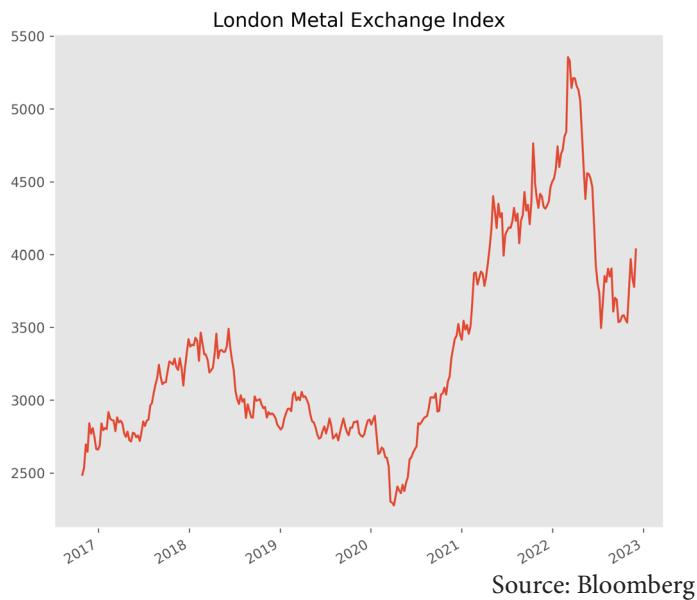
%YoY growth of bank deposits accelerated WoW to 9.61% and %YoY growth of credit accelerated to 17.17% as of 18th November, 2022.

1 year T-bill yield reached 6.80% (2nd December, 2022), from 6.83% the previous week.

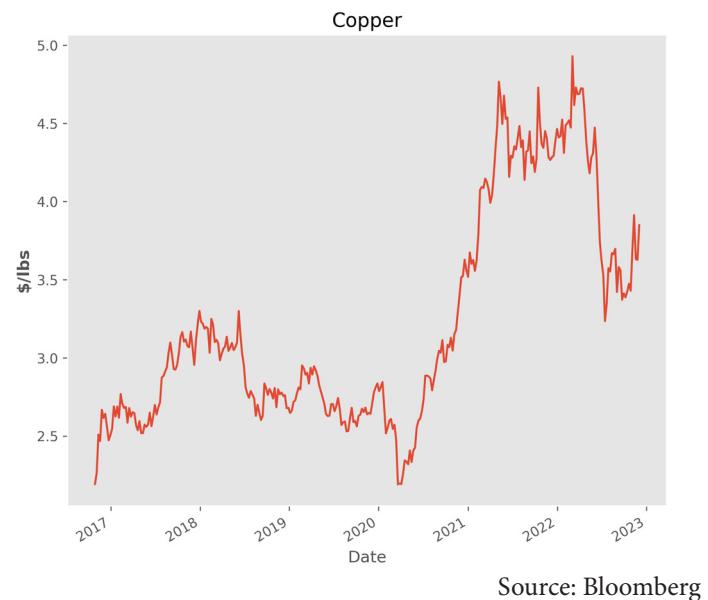


# Ex-Crude Oil Commodity Prices

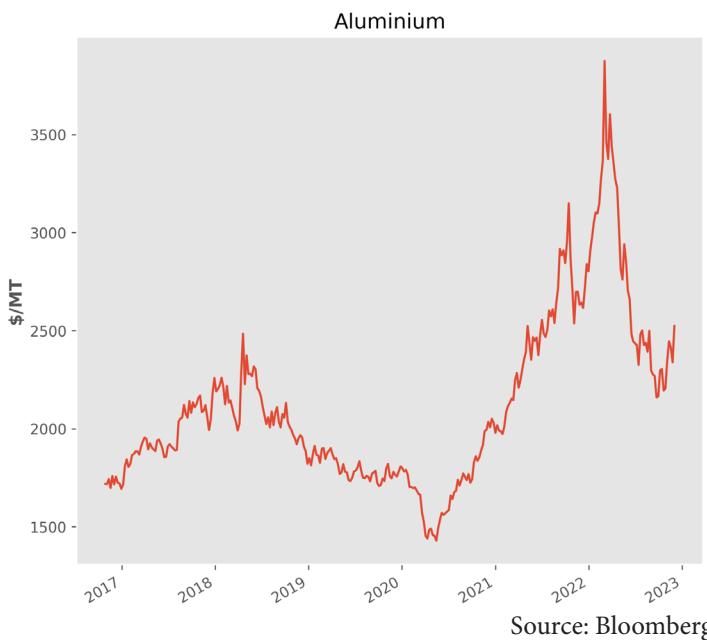
The LME index rose over the week to reach 4033.



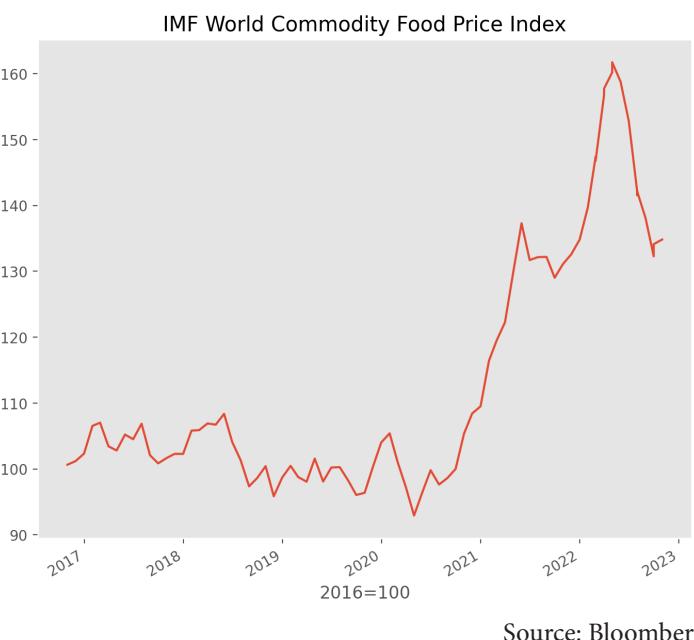
Copper rose WoW to USD 3.85 per pound from USD 3.62 per pound the week before.



Aluminium end of week rates rose by 7.9% to USD 2524/MT as on 2nd December, from USD 2339/MT the week before.

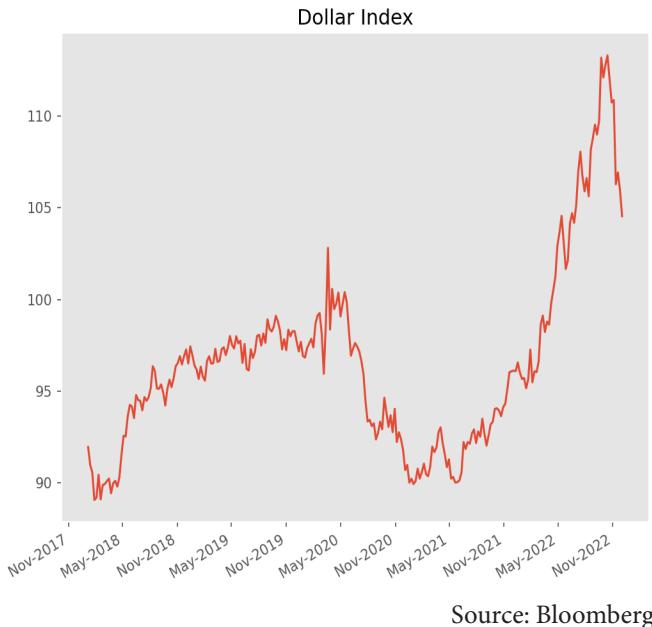


IMF World commodity food price index for October rose by ~5.2% MoM to 134.84.

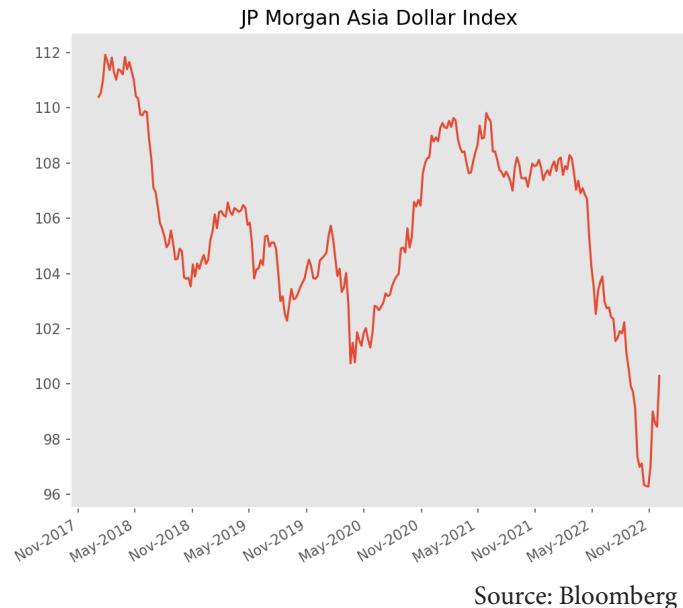


# Global Currency Indices

The US\$ fell over the week versus major currencies.



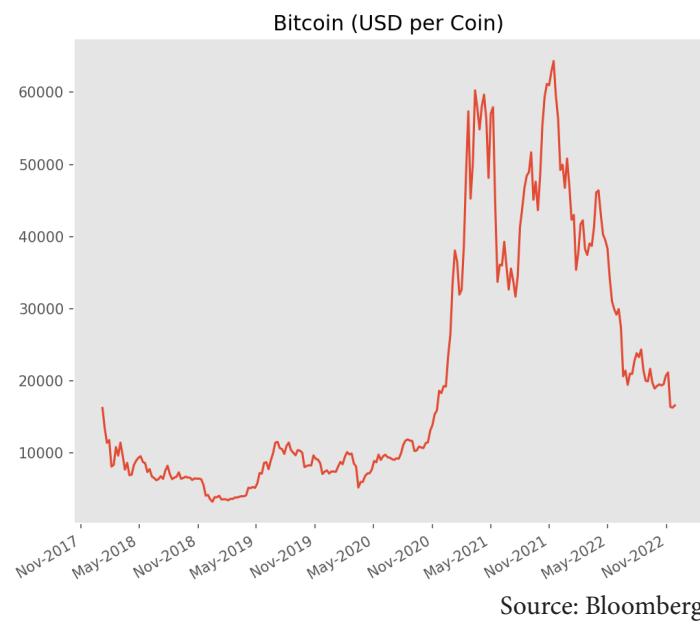
Asian Currencies ended the week weaker versus the US\$.



Emerging Market currencies weakened marginally versus the US\$, WoW.



Bitcoin fell and reached December 2020 levels, at US\$ 16500.



# Economic Activity Heatmap

	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22
Currency in circulation (% YoY)	7.6	8.0	8.6	9.9	10.4	8.8	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.3	9.3
M3 (% YoY)	11.4	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.5	8.8	7.8	8.6	8.9	8.6	9.1
Rural wage (% YoY)	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
Urban unemployment (%)	9.3	8.2	7.6	8.3	9.2	8.2	7.3	8.2	9.6	7.7	7.2
Rural unemployment (%)	7.3	5.8	8.4	7.3	7.2	6.6	8.0	6.1	7.7	5.8	8.0
Naukri job speak index (%YoY)	(2.9)	41.1	30.5	16.3	38.2	39.9	22.0	20.8	5.8	12.7	(2.7)
Consumer durable production (% YoY)	(2.6)	(3.6)	(8.7)	(2.6)	7.4	58.4	25.1	2.3	(2.5)	(4.5)	
Consumer non-durable production (% YoY)	(0.1)	2.1	(5.8)	(4.6)	(0.6)	1.0	3.0	(2.8)	(9.5)	(7.1)	
Motorvehicle sales (%YoY)	(10.7)	(18.8)	(23.5)	(17.8)	5.2	256.3	28.0	13.7	20.2	23.4	7.9
Passenger vehicle (% YoY)	(13.3)	(8.1)	(6.5)	(3.9)	(3.8)	185.1	19.1	11.1	21.1	92.0	28.6
Commercial vehicle (% YoY)	3.7	12.5	25.6	16.9	62.1	249.1	87.3	28.8	28.8	44.5	43.0
Two wheeler (% YoY)	(10.8)	(21.1)	(27.3)	(20.9)	15.4	255.3	24.0	10.2	17.0	13.5	2.3
Tractor sales	(27.5)	(32.6)	(31.3)	(14.3)	40.6	47.4	(14.4)	(15.3)	(1.9)	23.0	6.8
Petrol consumption (% YoY)	4.1	(5.3)	3.5	6.2	17.3	51.5	23.2	6.8	11.6	8.8	8.8
Diesel consumption (%YoY)	1.6	(6.5)	(0.7)	6.7	7.9	31.7	23.9	8.2	13.0	13.4	5.5
Cement production (% YoY)	13.9	14.1	4.2	9.0	7.4	26.2	19.7	6.0	5.3	6.7	
Steel production (% YoY)	(0.7)	3.8	5.6	4.1	2.2	14.6	3.7	2.3	1.4	10.9	
IIP (%YoY)	0.7	1.5	1.5	2.2	6.7	19.6	12.7	2.2	(0.7)	3.1	
Mining (% YoY)	2.6	2.8	4.5	3.9	8.0	11.2	7.8	(3.3)	(3.9)	4.6	
Manufacturing (%YoY)	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.4	5.8	20.6	13.0	3.0	(0.5)	1.8	
Electricity (%YoY)	2.8	0.9	4.5	6.1	11.8	23.5	16.4	2.3	1.4	11.6	
Capital goods production (%YoY)	(3.8)	1.4	2.0	2.0	13.3	54.4	29.1	5.7	4.3	10.3	
Capital goods imports (%YoY)	20.7	18.8	15.5	(0.5)	11.3	5.3	16.8	38.5	32.3	12.2	2.0
PMI Manufacturing Index	55.5	54.0	54.9	54.0	54.7	54.6	53.9	56.4	56.2	55.1	55.3
PMI Services Index	55.8	51.5	51.8	53.6	57.9	58.9	59.2	55.5	57.2	54.3	55.1
PMI Composite Index	56.4	53.0	53.5	54.3	57.6	58.3	58.2	56.6	58.2	55.1	55.5
Rail freight traffic (% YoY)	7.2	7.7	6.6	6.7	9.4	14.6	11.3	8.3	7.9	9.1	1.4
Air traffic (% YoY)	53.3	(16.8)	(1.3)	37.3	92.7	493.0	247.1	98.2	54.6	50.2	29.9
Major port traffic (%YoY)	(0.6)	(2.8)	(4.5)	1.2	5.5	8.9	13.5	15.1	8.0	14.9	3.6
Foreign tourist arrivals (%YoY)	235.5	140.4	141.8	177.9	399.2	2043.7	1349.2	783.9	(37.8)		
Export growth (% YoY)	44.4	27.6	25.1	19.8	30.7	20.6	23.5	8.2	1.6	4.8	(16.7)
Import growth (% YoY)	40.5	26.2	36.1	24.2	31.0	62.8	57.5	43.6	37.3	8.7	5.7
Non-oil, non-gold imports (%YoY)	39.1	37.5	35.5	41.0	32.2	32.5	42.3	44.7	40.6	20.5	2.4
E-way bills generated (%YoY)	11.6	9.5	8.3	9.7	28.0	84.1	36.2	17.8	18.7	23.7	4.6
Bank non-food credit growth (%YoY)	9.5	7.3	8.2	8.7	10.3	11.6	12.4	15.1	16.0	15.7	16.5
Personal credit (%AVGV)	14.3	11.6	12.3	12.4	14.7	16.4	18.1	18.8	19.5	19.6	

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.

# Disclaimer

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