

Growth-inflation mix continues to improve

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CPI slides to 4.4% on lower food and a stable core inflation

Consumer price index (CPI)-based inflation slid to 4.4% in February from 5.1% in January, marking the second consecutive month of decline. Food inflation fell nearly 150 basis points (bps) on-month, while core inflation was flat. Inflation in housing – the category that had rapidly been pushing up core inflation for the last 7-8 months – was stable at a high 8.3% for the month.

In this fiscal to date, CPI inflation averaged at 3.5%, a sharp slide from 4.6% for the same period in fiscal 2017. Most of the fall in inflation is on account of lower food and core inflation.

For next fiscal, CRISIL expects CPI inflation to perk up but stay benign and within the Monetary Policy Committee's (MPC) projected trajectory. The MPC expects inflation to rise in the first half but moderate significantly in the second. Given this, CRISIL expects the repo rate to remain unchanged over the next six months unless significant upside risks to the MPC's inflation forecast materialise.

We expect CPI inflation to average ~4.6% next fiscal. The pick-up will be due to rising consumption demand, impact of house rent allowance revisions on housing inflation, and higher global crude oil prices. Food inflation is likely to stay relatively soft given the expectation of a normal monsoon.

So far, inflation has stayed within the projected trajectory despite rise in the prices of oil, fruits & vegetables, and higher housing inflation. But inflation could mount if risks materialise. For example, higher minimum support prices (MSP) and increase in coverage of procured crops because of higher MSPs could influence food inflation. Secondly, firmer input costs can push manufacturers to raise prices in a scenario of stronger demand. On the downside, items of mass consumption could see softer prices if the latest downward revision in Goods and Services Tax rates on some items is passed on to consumers. The interplay among factors will therefore determine the pressures on inflation.

Data snapshot

- Food inflation fell to 3.2% in February from 4.7% in January. The fall was led by a sharp decline in inflation in milk and products (3.8% from 4.2%), vegetables (17.6% from 27%), cereals (2.1% from 2.4%), meat and fish (3.3% from 4.3%), and continuing deflation in pulses (at -17.3% from -20.2%). Inflation in vegetables, though high, has come down from its peak of 29% in December and is a welcome relief.
- Fuel inflation, calculated by adding petrol, diesel, fuel and light components, eased to 5.9% from 6.4% in January. In fuel and light, inflation fell sharply to 6.8% from 7.7%, while inflation in petrol and diesel rose to 2.8% from 1.7%. In February, prices for the Indian crude oil basket rose 15.8% on-year, while rupee fell putting pressure on imported fuel inflation. Within the fuel and light category, lower inflation was seen in firewood and chips and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).
- Core inflation (CPI excluding food, fuel and light, petrol and diesel) stayed broadly unchanged at around 5.1% for the third consecutive month. Housing inflation, which had been rising since July, also stood unchanged from the previous month, at 8.3%. But, excluding the impact of housing, the rest of the core index also showed no change for the third month in a row. In a few sectors such as personal care and effects, education, recreation and amusement and household goods and services, inflation declined.

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Strong start for IIP in 2018

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) continued its momentum printing at 7.5% on-year in January 2018 compared with 7.1% growth in December 2017. The third straight month of strong growth was supported by the manufacturing and electricity sectors. The strengthening of the manufacturing sector for the second month in a row signals that industry is bouncing back from GST-related glitches and could be on track to reap the benefits of domestic and global growth recovery.

- Industrial activity improved for the third consecutive month in January. IIP growth stood at 7.5% on-year in January compared with 7.1% growth in December. Manufacturing sector (the largest contributor to IIP, having 77.6% weight) was once again the key contributor to this growth. It grew 8.7% in December, versus 8.5% in November. Electricity growth was also impressive at 7.6% (4.4%). Mining was up a bare 0.1% in January (1.2%).
- Within manufacturing, 16 out of 23 industry groups showed positive growth on an annual basis. Sectors which displayed high positive growth were, 'other transport equipment', growing by 33.1%, followed by 'furniture', which was up 27.8%, and 'motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers', which clocked a growth rate of 26.6%. Sectors that displayed high negative growth were, 'tobacco products' (-46.5%), followed by 'other manufacturing' (-32.4%) and 'printing and reproduction of recorded media' (-13.2%). From the end-use perspective, growth in the industrial and investment-oriented manufacturing sectors, at 4.0%, outpaced the consumer-oriented sectors (accounting for 37% of the manufacturing sector IIP) growth, which came in at 2.9%.
- According to the use-based classification, *infrastructure and construction goods* displayed strong buoyancy, growing by a healthy 6.8%. *Capital goods* grew by a strong 14.6%, aided by the low base of last year, indicating a pick-up in private investment activity. The consumer goods put up an impressive performance during the month with the durables growing by 8.0% (low base of last effect), and non-durables by 10.5%.

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