

India's monetary policy and its implications for growth and inflation

July 25, 2007

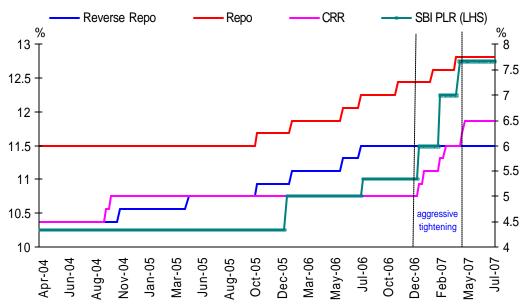
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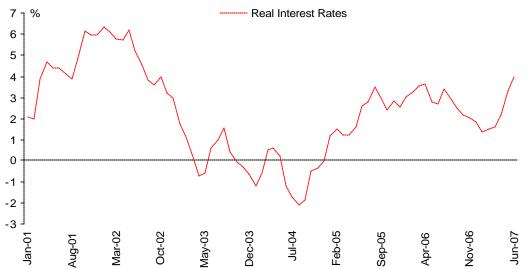
RBI has tightened monetary policy aggressively since December 2006



- CRR was hiked by 150 bps since
 December 2006 in a short period of 4 months
- > This led to significant increase in SBI PLR to as high as 12.75%, thus impacting borrowing costs of businesses

Source: Bloomberg , Kotak Mahindra Bank

➤ Real interest rates (defined as 10-year G-sec minus WPI inflation) has moved up higher since Feb'07, but is still significantly lower than its 2001-02 peak

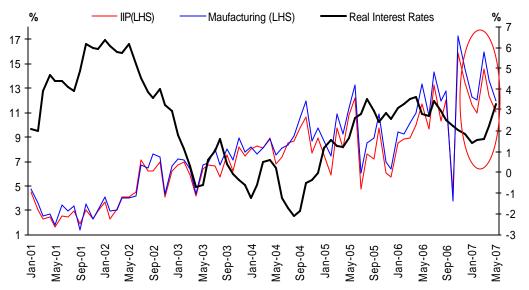




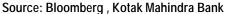
Impact of monetary tightening on the supply side: pointing towards a soft landing

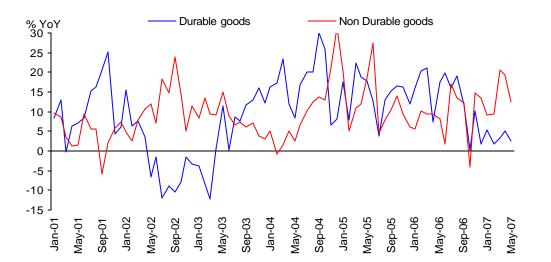


Supply side throws up mixed signals



> Manufacturing growth slows from 16% in Mar'07; but is still growing at a double digit rate presently (11.9% in May'07)





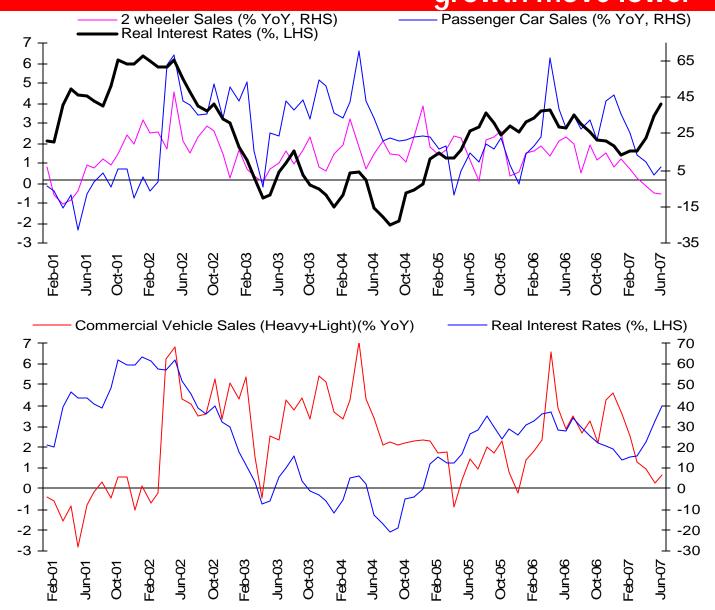
> The durable goods segment of the consumer goods sector shows a significant dip in growth

Consumer durables slowdown is mainly due to a falling growth in the interest sensitive automobile sector

Source: Bloomberg, Kotak Mahindra Bank

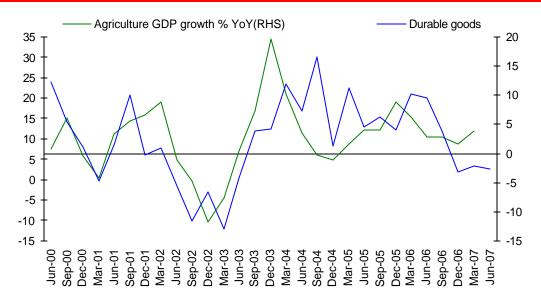


CV, 2-wheeler and passenger car sales growth move lower





Agricultural sector also has an influence on consumer durables growth

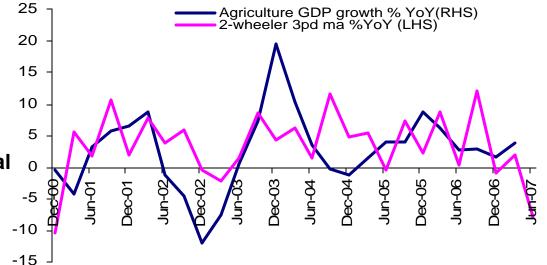


- > Apart from interest rates, durable goods production generally lags agriculture sector performance
- > The recent downturn in durables might prove short-lived even at higher interest rates if agricultural growth is strong

6

Source: Bloomberg , Kotak Mahindra Bank

> 2-wheeler production shows some correlation with agricultural fortunes

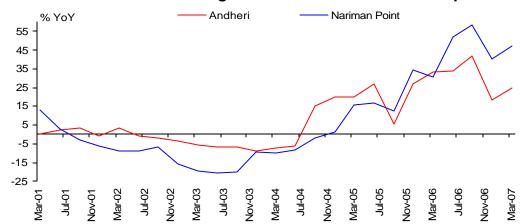


Source: Bloomberg, Kotak Mahindra Bank



Some flattening seen in construction sector activity

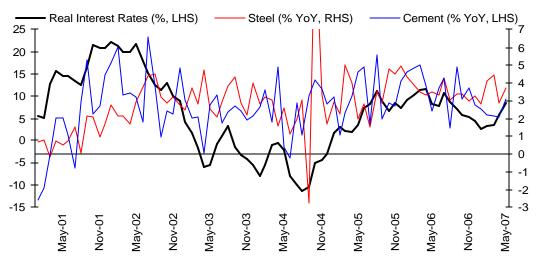
Commercial real estate growth has come off its recent peaks



Source: Bloomberg, Kotak Mahindra Bank

- > Real estate prices down from their peaks; anecdotal evidences also point to activity slowing
- General interest rate tightening by RBI along with stricter regulatory norms for the real estate sector seems to be having the desired result

Cement and steel sector growth seems to have plateaued



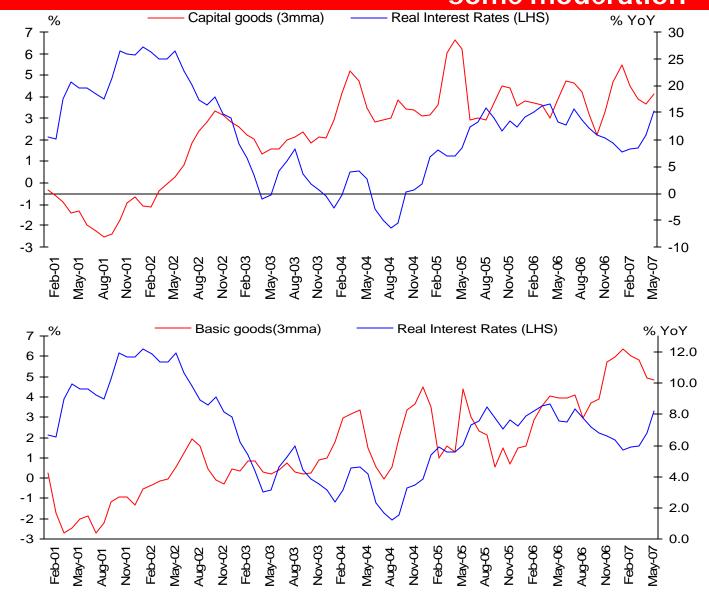
Source: Bloomberg , Kotak Mahindra Bank

- > Cement and Steel sector growths also appear to be stabilizing on a trend path basis
- > Expenditure on infrastructure by the government will however limit any sharp dip in the cement and steel sector growth

7



Capital and basic goods growth show some moderation



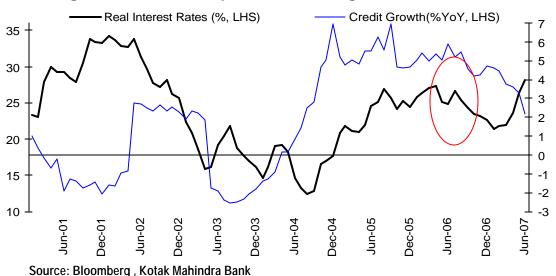


The demand side story: also suggesting a soft landing



The demand side also seems to be moderating: credit growth is down to RBI's comfort zone

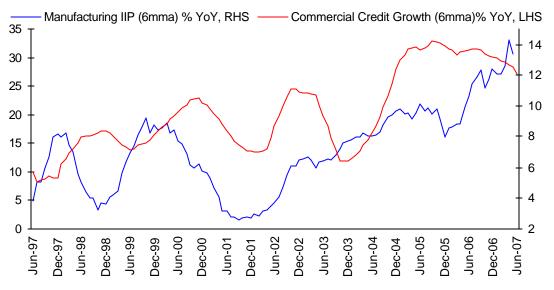
Rising real interest rates pull down credit growth



Credit growth reduces to around 24% y-o-y while RBI's stated comfort zone for 2007-08 is at 24-25%

10

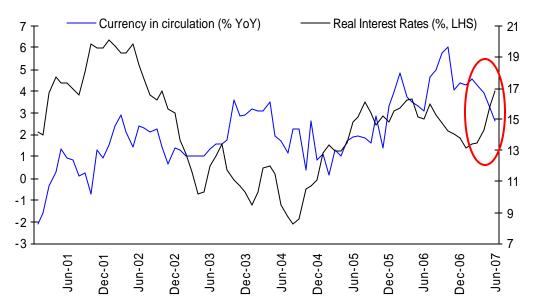
> Dip in commercial credit growth is also likely to pull down industrial production with a lag



Source: Bloomberg, Kotak Mahindra Bank



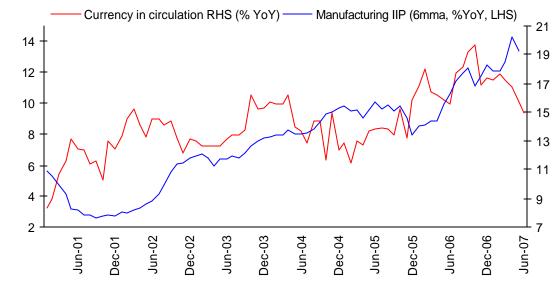
Currency in circulation has moved lower



- > Currency in circulation (CIC) is an indicator of demand pull and this has moved down
- > However, historically CIC is not very strongly correlated with real interest rates

Source: Bloomberg, Kotak Mahindra Bank

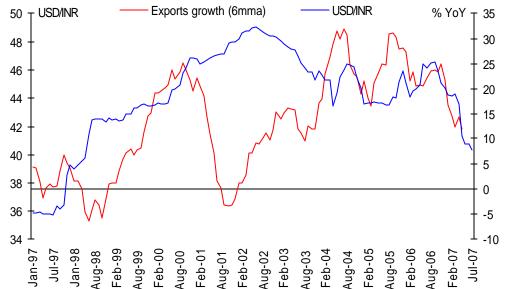
- There appears to be a better correlation between CIC and manufacturing IIP
- A dip in CIC thus should lead to a moderation in manufacturing IIP



Source: Bloomberg, Kotak Mahindra Bank



Slowdown in manufacturing sector to also come from moderation in exports growth



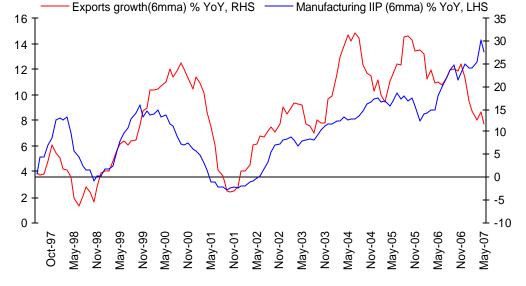
- Exports growth broadly associated with rupee depreciation
- Current phase of sharp rupee appreciation has already started to hurt exports growth
- Dips in exports growth are likely to continue going ahead as global growth also slows

> Export growth and

Source: Bloomberg, Kotak Mahindra Bank

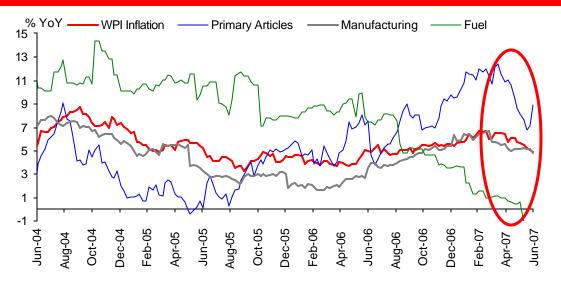
manufacturing also appear to be correlated

Our expectation of more dips in exports lead us to believe that manufacturing growth will taper





WPI and CPI inflation shows moderation



- ➤ WPI inflation has come down to 4.27% from a peak of 6.7% in Jan'07
- > The softening was led by dips in primary articles (food prices) inflation and fuel group inflation

> CPI inflation of agricultural

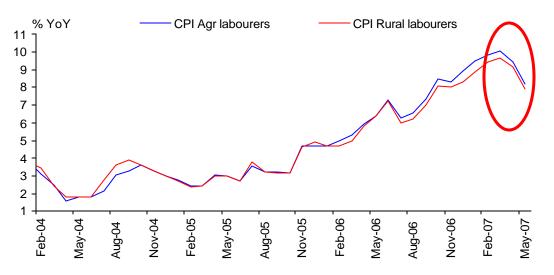
and rural labourers have also

come off its peak of around

10% in Mar'07 to 8% in

May'07

Source: Bloomberg , Kotak Mahindra Bank



> The softening of food articles inflation has led to the dips in the CPI for the above category

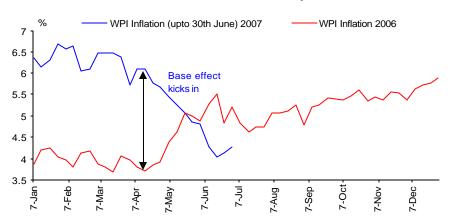
13

Source: Bloomberg, Kotak Mahindra Bank



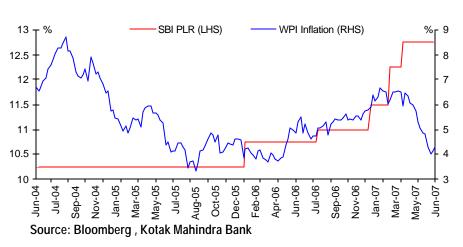
Multiple factors have led to the dip in inflation

A favourable base effect of the last year

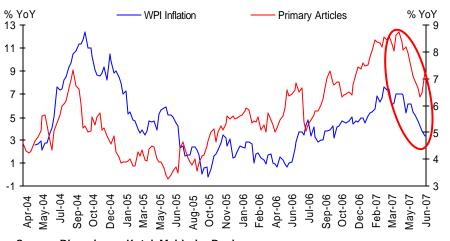


Source: Bloomberg, Kotak Mahindra Bank

Rising interest rates

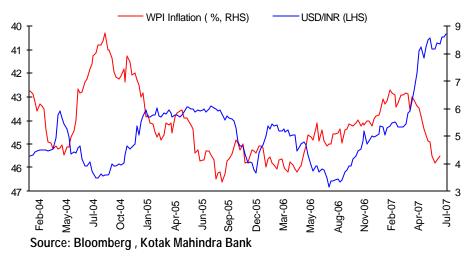


A sharp decline in primary articles inflation



Source: Bloomberg, Kotak Mahindra Bank

A strong rupee





Overview of growth momentum

The growth trend has definitely started to moderate

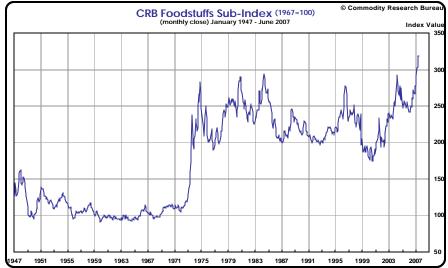
- > The moderation has been led by dips in the interest sensitive sectors such as auto and real estate and is yet to spread across the board
- With exports growth also showing a moderation, the slowdown in the production sector is likely to gradually spread to other sectors too
- Monetary policy transmission operates with a significant lag and the full impact of the aggressive tightening by RBI between Dec 2006 and March 2007 is yet to be fully felt

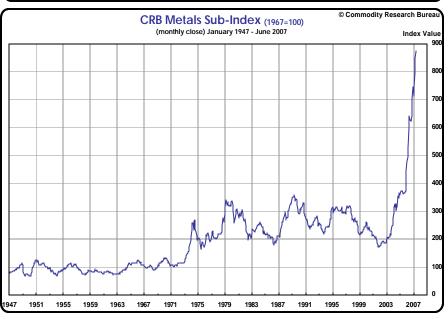
The demand side indicators are also witnessing dips

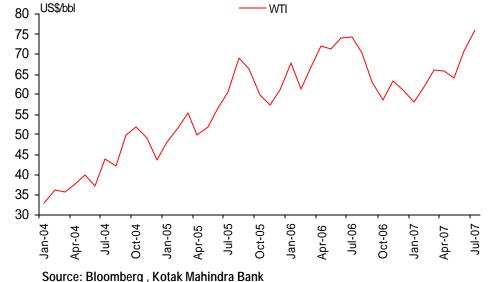
- The most significant is a sharp dip in non-food credit off take, down by Rs 12,094cr in the fiscal so far against a rise of Rs 36,654cr in the same period last year
- Headline WPI inflation has moderated and we identify monetary tightening as one of the reasons
- The slowdown is however unlikely to be severe with global liquidity still pushing up the stock markets and keeping the feel-good factor intact



Globally Central Banks continue to maintain caution on inflation....





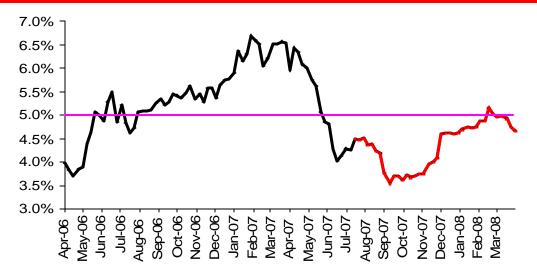


- > All major Central Banks of the world continue to stay cautious on inflation and maintains a hawkish policy stance even as growth slows
- > International crude oil prices have firmed up and are unlikely to reduce soon as demand for oil remains high
- > The graphs indicate that globally price pressures are likely to sustain

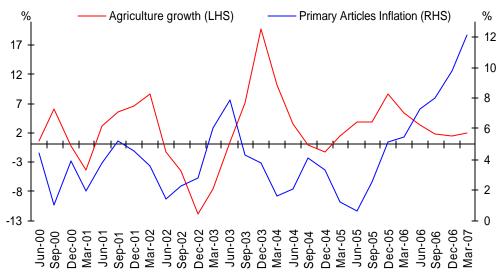
Source: crbtrader.com



....RBI is unlikely to be different



Source: Bloomberg, Kotak Mahindra Bank

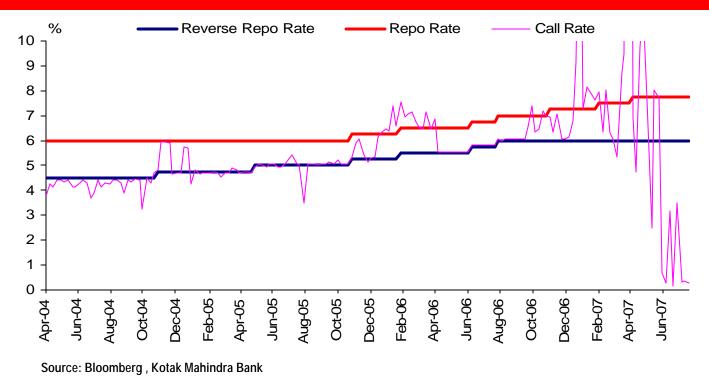


Source: Bloomberg , Kotak Mahindra Bank

- > We project inflation to move back to around 5% (the red line) in early 2008 and have assumed one round of domestic fuel price hike post state elections
- Globally firm food and metal prices is unlikely to prevent dips in domestic inflation
- >The sharp increase in foreign capital flows is also likely to prove inflationary with a lag, if not sterilized
- Primary articles prices seen correlated with agriculture production with a lag
- > Hence, there is always a risk of rise in primary articles inflation if monsoon fails and if agricultural production does not rise



The pressure of surplus liquidity is overwhelming



- > RBI has allowed overnight money rates to languish at near zero levels for a significant period, leading to a market belief that RBI has slackened its monetary policy stance
- This scenario risks the undoing of the previous tightening measures of RBI
- > We expect RBI to correct this situation by doing away with the Rs 3,000 cr acceptance cap on Reverse Repo, thus leading to the overnight money market rates to correct back to the interest rate corridor



RBI to maintain status quo on policy rates

- There is possibly no case for any more policy tightening by RBI immediately
 - The lagged effect of the previous rate hikes are taking effect now in the form of moderation in the real sector growth
 - We expect GDP growth to moderate to 8.5% in FY08 from 9.4% in the last year
- RBI is likely to stay hawkish and maintain its cautious stance on inflation
- Even though we do not expect any harsh steps such as another CRR hike on July 31st, this possibility cannot be totally ruled out at a future date
 - The CRR option is likely to be used in the event of a necessity of the RBI to buy a large amount of foreign exchange at one go to prevent a sharp appreciation of the rupee

19



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