

India has not been spared from the global damage caused by COVID-19 pandemic, with the country's lockdown contributing to a precipitous drop-in economic activity. However, we believe that the worst is likely behind us, as growth is bottoming out, government policies remain supportive, and virus-related health metrics are stabilising. In this investment note, Rana Gupta and Koushik Pal, Indian Equities Specialists, explain that despite the setback, India should benefit from a path of economic normalisation in the short-term and an acceleration of existing structural drivers, such as formalisation and government reinvestment, over a longer time frame.

India's path to economic recovery

Our consistent view on India, even before the COVID-19 outbreak, was that the economy faced a cyclical downturn driven by deceleration in the informal economy and credit slowdown among the non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) due to tighter monetary conditions.

While we had expected an economic recovery in the first half of 2020 on the back of policy support from the "Three R's"¹, the pandemic and subsequent government lockdown stifled any upturn. Consequently, second-quarter GDP fell by approximately 24% year-on-year.

Despite this sharp dip in growth, GDP is a backwards-looking number, reflecting the damage of the strict lockdown implemented in India until June. Since then, the economy has gradually reopened, and many activities are normalising. In our view, the worst is likely behind us for three reasons:

1. The adverse economic conditions have bottomed out.
2. Monetary conditions remain benign due to supportive flows and supportive policies.
3. A more stable COVID-19 situation.

These factors augur well for an ongoing rebound in activity and sequential improvement in economic data after the disruption experienced since March. While the upcoming recovery is expected to be uneven, we remain positive on India's medium-term growth potential, given formalisation should continue to boost the digital economy, and the government's reinvest policies that should herald a revival in manufacturing.

Growth has bottomed out, and will likely improve

We believe that GDP growth has bottomed out, and we should see sequential improvements going forward – in the fiscal year 2022², we expect double-digit growth in real GDP. However, the recovery will remain uneven across sectors and geographies. That said, with most urban centres now operating almost normally, our confidence in a resumption of activity has subsequently increased.

Many bottom-up indicators on the demand-and-supply side provide evidence for this thesis. Vehicle sales across all categories have improved (See Chart 1). In addition, a rise in bitumen consumption points to a pick-up in the construction sector, while positive rail-freight growth signifies that industrial activity has also started to normalise, albeit gradually (See Chart 2).

¹ The Three R's are: "Recycle" (privatisation of state-owned enterprises), "Rebuild" (tax cut to corporates and middle-income household) and "Reinvest" (lower tax rate for investments on the ground).

² The period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

Chart 1: Vehicle sales³

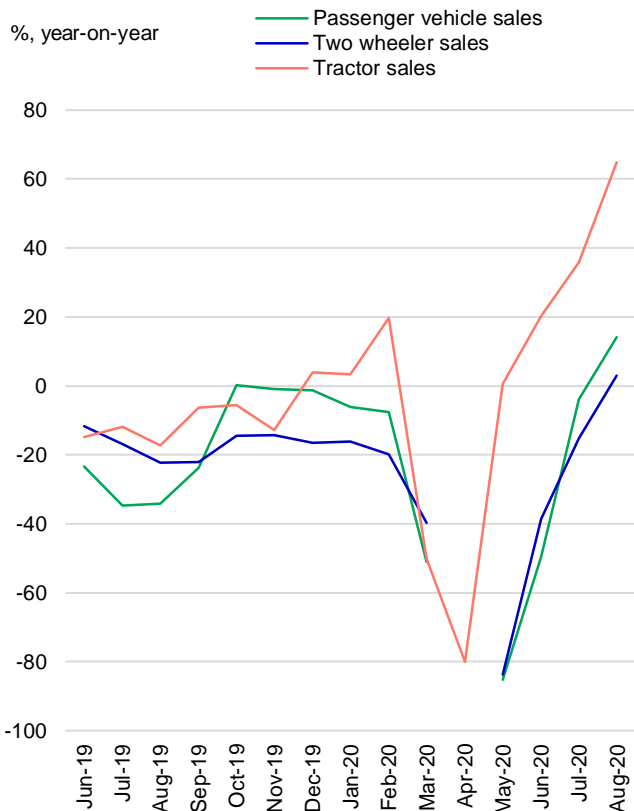
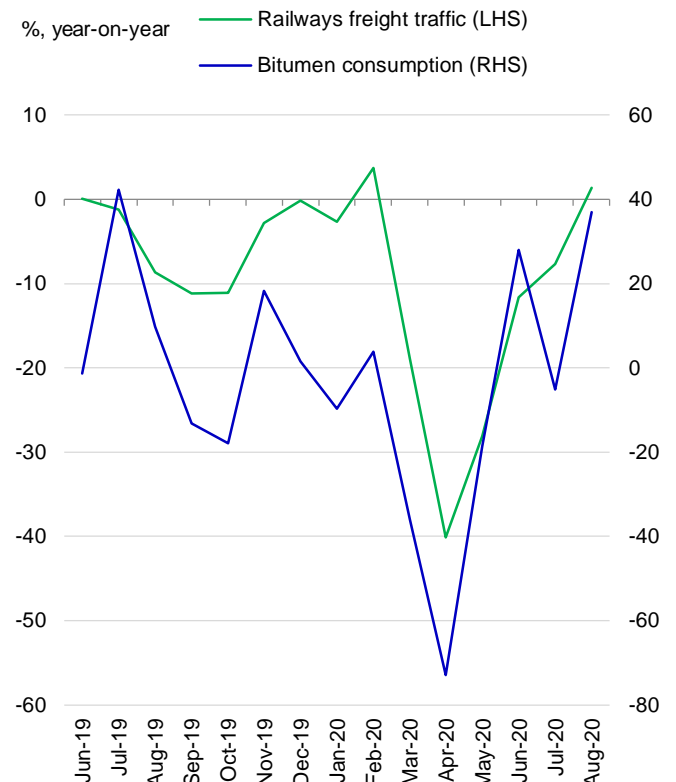


Chart 2: Bitumen consumption and railway growth³



Monetary conditions are benign

Divergence in monetary conditions is the critical difference between the earlier cyclical slowdown and the post-pandemic recovery phase. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has aggressively cut rates by 115 basis points (bps) since March 2020. It has also provided the banks with additional LTRO and TLTRO liquidity (roughly 4.5% of GDP) at this lower policy rate and continued to intervene in the bond market to ensure that it functions smoothly⁴.

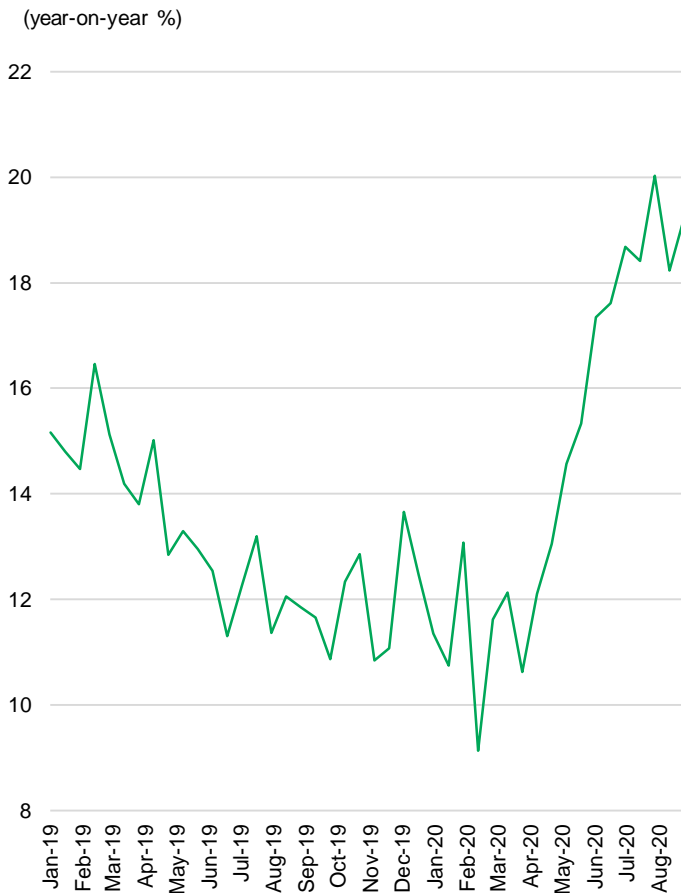
Domestic monetary conditions have also improved, as India's external account situation remains favourable: the capital and current accounts are in better health, with the country's balance of payments in surplus. From a current account perspective, this is primarily due to a rising share of net exports in electronics and chemicals, as well as falling crude oil prices. Robust inflows are driving the capital account recovery in foreign direct investment and foreign portfolio participation in India's digital economy and manufacturing revival. As a result, India's foreign-exchange reserves increased from US\$457 billion in December 2019 to US\$541 billion by the end of August 2020⁵.

³ CEIC, Kotak Institutional Equities, as of 12 September 2020. The April 2020 data for passenger vehicle and two-wheeler were not released by the "Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers".

⁴ Manulife Investment Management made the GDP estimate. The other analysis comes from the Reserve Bank of India, 31 August 2020.

⁵ Reserve Bank of India and Bloomberg, as of 31 August 2020.

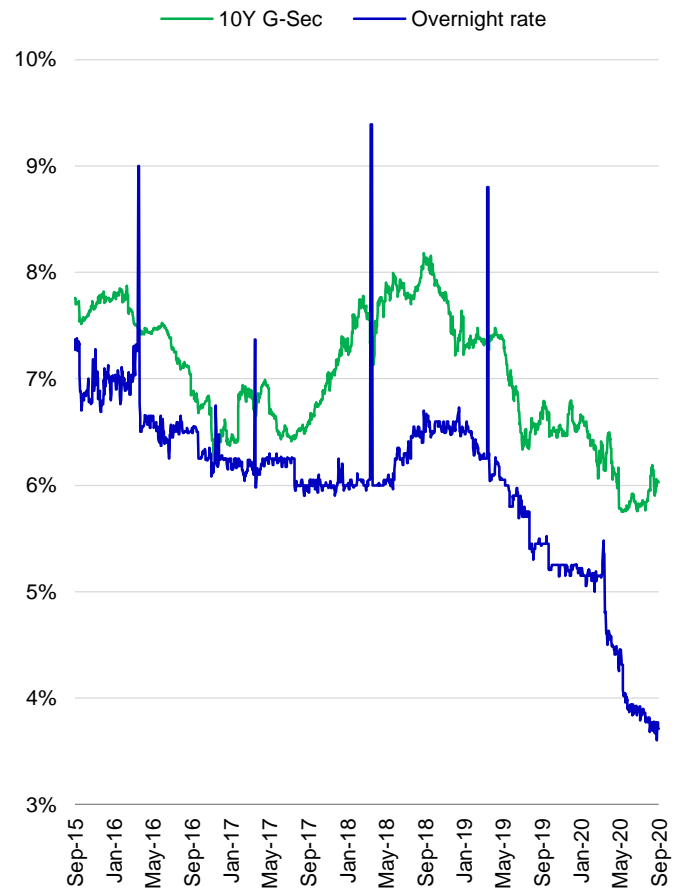
Chart 3: M1 money growth⁶



Benign liquidity conditions are reflected in money-supply (M1) growth (See Chart 3) and lower rates on both the short and long end of the curve (See Chart 4). In fact, real rates are now in negative territory for the first time in five years.

While we expect credit costs to rise from these levels, they will not be debilitating for the banking sector due to lower rates and ample liquidity. An active and vigilant RBI is likely to prevent any systemic refinancing issues. Most major private banks have also raised capital recently, and their balance sheets are adequately capitalised.

Chart 4: Rates have fallen across maturities⁷



Overall, we expect the credit-transmission mechanism to pick up. This will be driven by a gradual reopening of the economy, the containment of asset-quality deterioration, and the well-capitalised balance sheets of the large private-sector banks. There are also lower nominal rates and negative real rates.

Finally, we do not anticipate any substantial depreciation in the value of the rupee, as better capital flows will help to revive growth. In addition, we do not believe that the trade deficit will expand meaningfully, as the share of domestic manufacturing has improved and should continue to do so.

⁶ Bloomberg, as of 28 August 2020.

⁷ Bloomberg, as of 15 September 2020.

Confidence in an economic reopening is rising

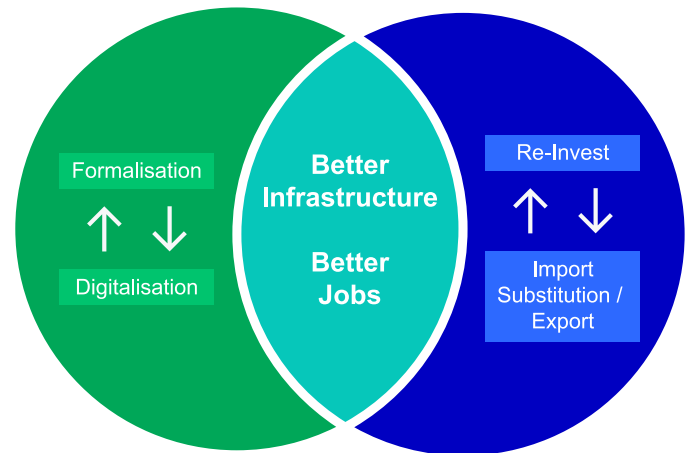
Beyond the headlines about a high number of confirmed cases, there are a few positives to take away from the pandemic situation in India: case recoveries have notably increased over the past three months, while mortality rates have declined. This has brought the curve of active cases under control. Since July, these factors have combined to increase confidence among the government and the people to resume economic activity, even as cases continue to rise at a headline level.

Overall, despite rising infection numbers, we also sense that the COVID-19 situation is stabilising. Our base case does not foresee any further national lockdowns.

Economic formalisation and reinvestment should drive growth

Over the short-to-medium term, we retain an optimistic cyclical view based on the gradual reopening of the economy. From a mid-to-long-term perspective, we are positive on the structural economic changes being driven by the powerful themes of formalisation through the digital economy and reinvestment in manufacturing. If anything, the pandemic has accelerated these trends; companies across sectors — from consumer staples, retail, healthcare, media, BFSI and even automobile companies have launched innovative digital platforms to engage with customers and find new ways to catalyse revenue growth. These developments have the potential to feed off each other and create the kind of virtuous cycle (see Chart 5) we've seen in China and other East Asian economies.

Chart 5: Virtuous cycle of economic growth



On the one hand, economic formalisation is driving the growth of India's massive digital economy. In turn, the digital economy is itself propelling the formalisation process by boosting productivity.

We also believe that manufacturing growth is at an inflection point, led by the government's supportive reinvest policies (incentives and tax cuts for domestic production) and a conducive global environment that is looking for a supply base outside of China. We have already seen a significant amount of investment by international firms, and this structural trend should continue to attract global capital to realise its potential⁸.

As formalisation grows, government revenues should increase, which, in turn, will lead to higher spending on infrastructure. As manufacturing expands, the creation of more formal jobs will drive income growth and consumption, thereby unleashing a virtuous cycle. Together, these themes will serve as strong drivers over the medium term, notwithstanding the recent cyclical challenges.

So far, the fiscal stimulus measures announced in response to the pandemic have primarily focused on liquidity (roughly 4.5% of GDP) and credit-guarantee measures (approximately 2% of GDP)⁹. There has been less of direct fiscal impulse (about 1% of GDP)⁹. Fiscal measures have avoided a

⁸ TIMESNOWNEWS.COM: "[\\$20 billion and counting! Investments attracted by India in 3 months during Covid-19](#)", 16 July 2020.

⁹ Manulife Investment Management estimates, as of 21 September 2020.

broad-based fiscal impulse and focused instead on the provision of basic foodstuffs and income to the most vulnerable sections of society. It is possible that the government may announce additional fiscal measures when the economy is operating at a higher utilisation level to ensure they have a better multiplier impact.

More importantly, the government has concentrated its policy efforts on catalysing a longer-term manufacturing revival and increasing import substitution. These range from additional duties on imports, investment-linked incentives, as well as long-needed simplification of labour laws to improve the ease of doing business in India and incentivise more domestic manufacturing that are in line with the government's reinvest policies¹⁰. Recently, the aim is to boost domestic manufacturing in sectors such as chemicals, active pharmaceutical ingredients (API), mobile phones, and consumer durables.

Such moves should lead to an increase in fresh investment leading to a recovery in the capital-formation cycle, improvements in employment opportunities, and gains in net exports for India.

Our latest sector views

Based on these changes in the Indian economy, we have updated our sector views:

More constructive on:

- **Financials:** We expect banking asset quality to remain under control, as large private banks have raised capital to strengthen their balance sheets, and the RBI has actively intervened in the market to prevent systemic issues. A positive outlook exists for financial services, as these benefit from higher spending through the formal channels, such as digital (e.g. credit cards), and a revival in car and housing sales (e.g. general insurance).
- **Consumer discretionary (auto, apparel and food services):** As urban areas in India

rebound economically, coupled with better results in the recently concluded earnings season, we saw many consumer-related companies show impressive cost control and a structural re-engineering of costs. As the recovery looms, many of these firms should operate with greater efficiency. We should also see auto companies do well as people prefer personal mobility over public transport to maintain safe distancing.

- **Materials:** This is a play on both a resumption in industrial activity in India, through cement, as well as global recovery through metals.
- **IT Services:** The sector continues to benefit from faster digital transformation initiatives, as companies across the globe are trying to reimagine their business models and processes in response to the pandemic.
- **Structural themes:** We are still constructive on macro themes like import substitution plays benefitting from government policy of encouraging domestic manufacturing (Electronic Manufacturing Services, or EMS companies, auto ancillaries), as well as a diversification of production away from China due to the trade war (specialty chemicals and pharma).

Less constructive on:

- **Communications services and consumer staples** where valuations have re-rated ahead of growth expectations, as they were seen to benefit from the lockdown.

The key risk to our view remains a second wave of infections in India, pushing up the active-case growth curve and new lockdowns.

¹⁰ The Economic times: "[Labour reforms intend to put India among top 10 nations in ease of doing business](#)", 22 September 2020.

Disclaimer

A widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, and affect portfolio performance. For example, the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has resulted in significant disruptions to global business activity. The impact of a health crisis and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future could affect the global economy in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. A health crisis may exacerbate other preexisting political, social, and economic risks. Any such impact could adversely affect the portfolio's performance, resulting in losses to your investment.

Investing involves risks, including the potential loss of principal. Financial markets are volatile and can fluctuate significantly in response to company, industry, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. These risks are magnified for investments made in emerging markets. Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value of a portfolio's investments.

The information provided does not take into account the suitability, investment objectives, financial situation, or particular needs of any specific person. You should consider the suitability of any type of investment for your circumstances and, if necessary, seek professional advice.

This material, intended for the exclusive use by the recipients who are allowable to receive this document under the applicable laws and regulations of the relevant jurisdictions, was produced by, and the opinions expressed are those of, Manulife Investment Management as of the date of this publication and are subject to change based on market and other conditions. The information and/or analysis contained in this material has been compiled or arrived at from sources believed to be reliable, but Manulife Investment Management does not make any representation as to their accuracy, correctness, usefulness, or completeness and does not accept liability for any loss arising from the use of the information and/or analysis contained. The information in this material may contain projections or other forward-looking statements regarding future events, targets, management discipline, or other expectations, and is only as current as of the date indicated. The information in this document, including statements concerning financial market trends, are based on current market conditions, which will fluctuate and may be superseded by subsequent market events or for other reasons. Manulife Investment Management disclaims any responsibility to update such information.

Neither Manulife Investment Management or its affiliates, nor any of their directors, officers, or employees shall assume any liability or responsibility for any direct or indirect loss or damage or any other consequence of any person acting or not acting in reliance on the information contained herein. All overviews and commentary are intended to be general in nature and for current interest. While helpful, these overviews are no substitute for professional tax, investment, or legal advice. Clients should seek professional advice for their particular situation. Neither Manulife, Manulife Investment Management, nor any of their affiliates or representatives is providing tax, investment, or legal advice. This material was prepared solely for informational purposes, does not constitute a recommendation, professional advice, an offer, or an invitation by or on behalf of Manulife Investment Management to any person to buy or sell any security or adopt any investment strategy, and is no indication of trading intent in any fund or account managed by Manulife Investment Management. No investment strategy or risk management technique can guarantee returns or eliminate risk in any market environment. Diversification or asset allocation does not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss in any market. Unless otherwise specified, all data is sourced from Manulife Investment Management. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Manulife Investment Management

Manulife Investment Management is the global wealth and asset management segment of Manulife Financial Corporation. We draw on more than 150 years of financial stewardship to partner with clients across our institutional, retail, and retirement businesses globally. Our specialist approach to money management includes the highly differentiated strategies of our fixed-income, specialized equity, multi-asset solutions, and private markets teams, along with access to specialized, unaffiliated asset managers from around the world through our multimanager model.

These materials have not been reviewed by and are not registered with any securities or other regulatory authority, and may, where appropriate, be distributed by the following Manulife entities in their respective jurisdictions. Additional information about Manulife Investment Management may be found at manulifeim.com/institutional.

Australia: Hancock Natural Resource Group Australasia Pty Limited, Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited. **Brazil:** Hancock Asset Management Brasil Ltda. **Canada:** Manulife Investment Management Limited, Manulife Investment Management Distributors Inc., Manulife Investment Management (North America) Limited, Manulife Investment Management Private Markets (Canada) Corp. **China:** Manulife Overseas Investment Fund Management (Shanghai) Limited Company. **European Economic Area and United Kingdom:** Manulife Investment Management (Europe) Ltd., which is authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority; Manulife Investment Management (Ireland) Ltd., which is authorized and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland. **Hong Kong:** Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited. **Indonesia:** PT Manulife Aset Manajemen Indonesia. **Japan:** Manulife Investment Management (Japan) Limited. **Malaysia:** Manulife Investment Management (M) Berhad (formerly known as Manulife Asset Management Services Berhad) 200801033087 (834424-U). **Philippines:** Manulife Asset Management and Trust Corporation. **Singapore:** Manulife Investment Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (Company Registration No. 200709952G). **South Korea:** Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited. **Switzerland:** Manulife IM (Switzerland) LLC. **Taiwan:** Manulife Investment Management (Taiwan) Co. Ltd. **United States:** John Hancock Investment Management LLC, Manulife Investment Management (US) LLC, Manulife Investment Management Private Markets (US) LLC, and Hancock Natural Resource Group, Inc. **Vietnam:** Manulife Investment Fund Management (Vietnam) Company Limited.

Manulife Investment Management, the Stylized M Design, and Manulife Investment Management & Stylized M Design are trademarks of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company and are used by it, and by its affiliates, under license.

523361