

India's best shot at the Covid-19 second wave

Lockdowns are "easy" but arguably quite an ineffective means of stamping out Covid-19 in the world's most populous country. India's massive vaccination drive appears to be faltering too. This leaves a strong political will and public awareness as the best hope. But that won't spare the economy from a rough ride ahead amid ongoing macro policy paralysis



A woman gets a Covid-19 vaccination in one of the worst-hit Indian states of Maharashtra

Much worse second wave

Daily new Covid-19 infections surged to 170k over the last weekend (11 April), the highest ever since the onset of the pandemic in February 2020. The current daily infection rate significantly dwarfs daily new cases in the USA and Brazil (54k and 39k, respectively) as of this writing. With the total number of infections in India now at 13.69 million, India has regained its second spot from Brazil in terms of total infections globally. Hopefully, India isn't chasing the US to the top spot (31.99 million), though at the current rate of spread it could get there by year-end.

The intensity of the second wave of the pandemic, which is far stronger than the first

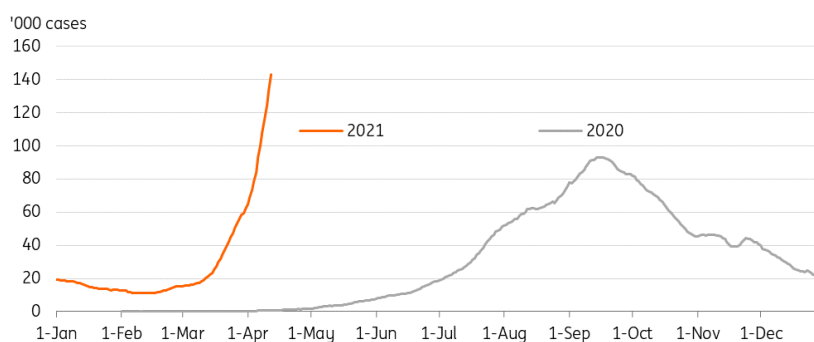
A nearly eight-fold jump in daily cases over just one month underscores the intensity of the second wave of the pandemic, which is far stronger than the first wave. That first wave took six months to rise before a daily peak of 98k in mid-September 2020. The geographical spread appears to be less widespread this time around with nearly one-third of the total daily infections concentrated in the single state of Maharashtra, though that's down from one-half just days ago. Maharashtra has been dominating the charts since the beginning of the pandemic with cumulative cases so far of 3.34 million and one-third of the total Covid-19 deaths in the country.

The other states are catching up too. Together with Maharashtra, nine other states (see the graph below) accounted for 76% of daily new infections, and five of these (Maharashtra, Chattisgarh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala) together make up over 70% of the country's active caseload of 1.3 million.

All that said, apparently strong immunity of the Indian population relative to other countries has saved them from high mortality during this pandemic. Total deaths of 171k so far are much smaller compared to 355k in Brazil or 576k in the US. The number of recoveries from total infections in India stands at 12.3 million (12 million in Brazil and 25 million in the US).

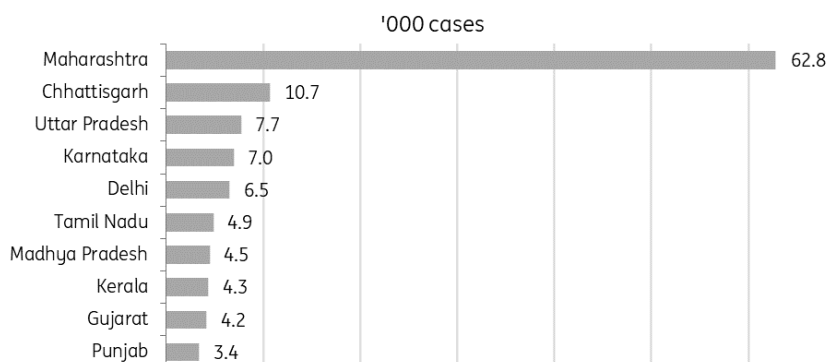
India's daily cases of Covid-19

7-day moving average



Source: Worldometers, ING Bank
 Note: Data as of 12 April 2021.

Top 10 states by daily infection



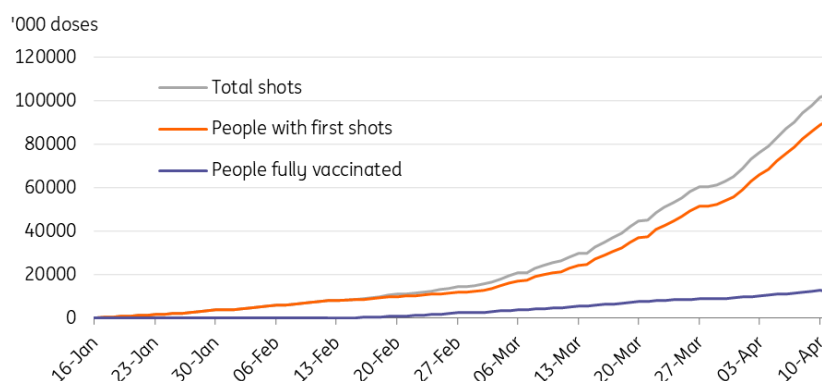
Source: India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, ING Bank.
 Note: Data as on 11 April.

How did they get here?

The questions all this begs are: How did they get here, and how well prepared are the authorities to tackle this second pandemic wave? Here are some of the factors contributing to today's situation and lack of political will towards its build-up.

1. **The legacy of the first wave:** Despite launching one of the strictest lockdowns in the world in March last year, India's containment efforts during the first wave of the pandemic proved to be insufficient. Nearly three months of strict lockdown was the best shot at breaking the infection chain. Unfortunately, it was an opportunity lost and left the country at the top of the world chart for total infections.
2. **Reopening frenzy:** The reopening of the economy from the long lockdown from March to June 2020 gave rise to a lot of pent-up energy. People living hand-to-mouth on a daily basis in the large, unorganised sectors set out to recover their lost livelihoods. As mass movement gathered pace, the poor testing, tracing, and isolation efforts, inadequate medical infrastructure, and large public gatherings in social and political spheres sowed the seeds of the second wave.
3. **Democracy vs. pandemic:** Like some of its global counterparts, the world's biggest democracy was tested severely during the Covid-19 outbreak. Incoherent policymaking at the centre and state levels deserve some blame here. The abrupt announcement of lockdown by the central government caught state governments as well as the general population off guard and was followed by mass migration that fuelled the disease to the levels we see today.
4. **Misguided people:** Instead of tackling the spread of the disease through appropriate policy actions, politicians saw an opportunity in the health crisis to pursue their political agenda towards a slew of state elections. The ruling administration strived to dampen all the negativity and pessimism among the people about the pandemic and strengthen its image. False media reports, slurs, anti-slurs – all these left people misguided about the genuine underlying situation.
5. **Lack of public awareness:** The total disregard for safety measures during election rallies and religious and social gatherings as well as several months of nationwide anti-government protests by farmers also contributed to the rapid spread of the virus. We may see more of the same as four states and a union territory are holding elections during April and May this year.
6. **Misdirected economic stimulus:** While macro policies in several other countries were geared towards minimising the financial misery via cash handouts, subsidies, tax incentives, etc., India's Covid-19 fiscal stimulus of over 10% of GDP has comprised mainly big bang structural reforms – leaving people to support themselves. And, instead of mobilising resources to facilitate the growing demands on the healthcare system, the authorities resorted to an otherwise easier policy tool to curb the virus -- lockdowns.

National vaccination progress



Source: Indian National Co-Win Statistics, Github.Com, ING Bank

Note: Data as on 11 April.

Vaccination drive hits a snag

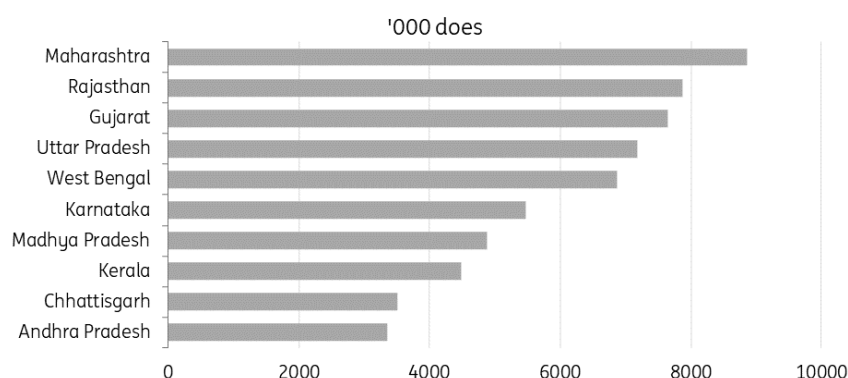
With a much worse second wave putting an exceptional strain on India's healthcare system, things will likely get worse before they get better. Moreover, as in many other countries around the world, there may well be multiple waves and variants of the virus potentially taking a toll on the healthcare system as well as the economy.

At the current pace, it would take more than two years to complete the inoculation of the entire population.

One of the world's biggest vaccination programmes kicked off in India in mid-January with healthcare and frontline workers initial recipients of the jab. The programme aims to inoculate 22% of the entire 1.37 billion population by July this year. This target seems optimistic, with only 108 million doses administered so far in the first three months of the drive. At the current 7-day average of about 3.6 million doses administered per day, and two doses required per person, it would take more than two years to complete the inoculation of the entire population.

So although India's is still the fastest vaccination programme in the world in absolute terms, leaving the US and China way behind, reports of a shortage of vaccines have been making headlines lately. The supply jitters stemming from raw material shortages hindering production bode ill for the future of India's vaccination programme. This is despite the government's claims of sufficient stock and moves to hold back all exports of locally manufactured Oxford-AstraZeneca jabs. As a further blow to the programme, the recurrence of the virus in some people, despite completing their course of vaccination, has started to raise questions about the effectiveness of these shots. Such scepticism and possible misunderstanding about vaccinations may have a deterring effect, especially among the largely illiterate populace, many of whom can't even register for the dose.

Top 10 states by vaccinations so far



Source: Indian National Co-Win Statistics, ING Bank

Note: Data as on 11 April.

It all comes down to the economy

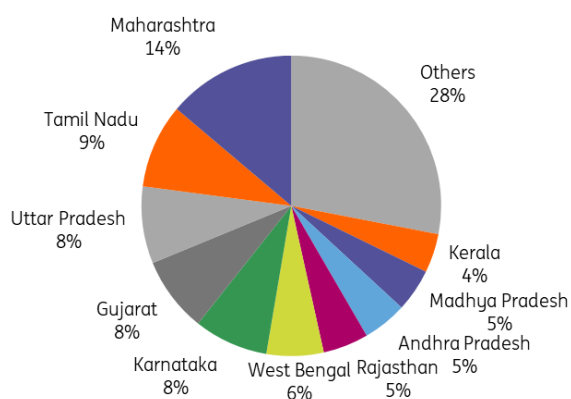
The recovery of the Indian economy from a record plunge in 2020 was coming along quite well compared to most of its Asian neighbours. India is the second economy in the region after China to swing back to a slightly positive year-on-year GDP growth of 0.4% in the October-December quarter or 3Q of FY2020 (financial year in India runs from April to March). Part of this turnaround owes to base year effects. However, the underlying recovery continues to be anaemic.

Tighter movement restrictions in the worst affected states will accumulate to be a significant hit to the overall Indian economy.

As the economy started to ride the second wave of the pandemic, real activity growth began to weaken, and inflation started to move higher again. Industrial production posted a 2.2% year-on-year fall in the first two months of 2021. Exports haven't been a big support for manufacturing, while domestic spending continues to suffer amid weak consumer and business confidence. Meanwhile, supply shocks to food and fuel prices have started to push inflation towards the Reserve Bank of India's 6% policy limit in recent months (5.5% in March).

These trends have further to run as the gravity of the second wave of the pandemic unfolds via increasing restrictions on economic activity. States like Maharashtra are already going through tight movement restrictions, including night-time curfews and complete lockdowns over the weekends. Many more are likely to follow suit – the state governments of Delhi and Karnataka have just warned of lockdowns. Maharashtra has been the most industrious of all 28 Indian states (and eight union territories), contributing close to 14% to the nation's GDP. Together with the selective restrictions in the most affected states, this will be a significant hit to the overall Indian economy.

GDP contribution by key states - percent in FY2019



Source: CEIC, ING Bank

Growth forecast downgrade

We don't think the Modi government is keen to entirely stifle the economy with a nationwide lockdown. Doing so would not go down well in the run-up to looming state elections. As such, the hit to the economy during the second wave of Covid-19 is expected to be less pronounced than that during the first wave. On the flip side, year-on-year activity growth will also get some lift from the low base effects. And, so will headline GDP growth.

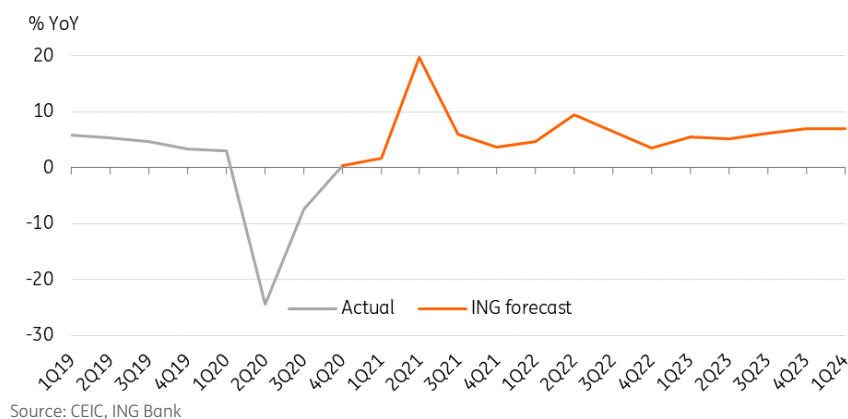
We are scaling back our GDP growth view for FY2021 from 9.2% to 7.8%.

Even so, a downgrade of India's economic outlook seems utterly inevitable in light of the latest developments. We are scaling back our GDP growth view for FY2021 from 9.2% to 7.8%. This is still a decent bounce from an estimated -7.2% fall in FY2020 but largely reflects base effects. We should see strong year-on-year growth in the high teens in the current quarter, followed by tapering to low single-digit growth in subsequent quarters. This is our base case view. In a worst-case scenario with intensified Covid-19 restrictions across the whole country, annual GDP growth in FY2021 could fall to low single-digits or even negative.

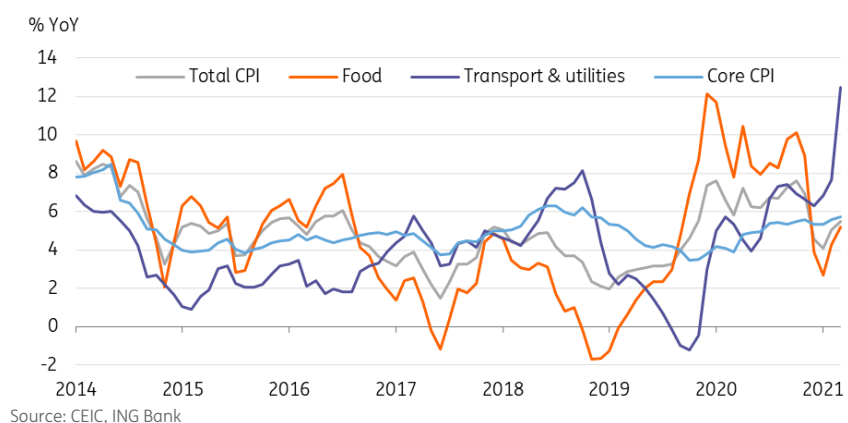
Meanwhile, supply disruptions to food and fuel prices will continue to pressure CPI inflation higher over the course of this year. If not breaching the central bank's 6% policy limit, it should stay close to that limit in our base case forecast. And, with weak domestic demand weighing on imports, the external payments situations should remain comfortable.

Our inflation forecast for FY2021 is 5.8% and we estimate a current account deficit equivalent to -0.8% of GDP. This compares to 6.3% and +0.4%, respectively, in FY2020.

GDP growth forecast



Consumer price inflation



Macro policy paralysis

The prevailing “weak growth-high inflation” dynamic suggests that the Reserve Bank of India's monetary policy status quo should prevail throughout this year, while there is nothing much to expect on fiscal policy.

The RBI has opened its liquidity taps wide, though we doubt this will do any good to the economy while the pandemic hinders business confidence

Instead of cutting policy interest rates or the cash reserve ratio in the latest policy meeting, in early April, the RBI opened its liquidity taps wide. Governor Shaktikanta Das pledged to buy up to INR 1 trillion of bonds in the secondary market in the current quarter through the newly announced G-sec (government security) Acquisition Programme (G-SAP). The move was aimed at capping borrowing costs and softening the Covid-19 blow isn't going to be a one-off but will be continued until the situation improves. This complements the existing 'operation twist' and open

market operations to drive down the yields as the government taps the market for a record borrowing of INR14.3 trillion this year to plug the budget gap.

Aggressive RBI easing of 225bp of policy rate cuts and liquidity injections last year failed to stimulate bank lending. We are sceptical of the latest measures going any further as the pandemic hinders business confidence.

Fiscal policy also appears to have maxed out after a record spending surge in the last year. The government aims to cut down the fiscal deficit from an estimated 9.5% of GDP in FY2020 to 6.8% in FY2021, which is largely dependent on the assumption that GDP growth accelerates over 10% this year while the INR 34.8 trillion spending budget for the year is little changed from last year.

Underdog markets? Not anymore

Despite some occasional bouts of weakness, both local currency government bonds and the INR were resilient to market turmoil from January to March. This is in contrast to significant spikes in Southeast Asian government bond yields in response to the US Treasury selloff; India's 10-year yield didn't drift much higher from the 6% level it has hovered near since May 2020. And, the INR turned out to be one of Asia's best FX performers in the first quarter of 2021.

We now see the INR giving back almost all the gains it made against the USD since early 2020 over the next three months.

The RBI's new liquidity-boosting policy may sustain the resiliency of government bonds in the months ahead but not so much that of the INR. Attesting to this is the INR's 1.5% depreciation against the USD to 74.55 on the day of the RBI's latest policy announcement on 7 April. And there is no end in sight to this depreciation trend; the USD/INR traded up to a 10-month high of 75.50 as of writing.

We now see the INR possibly giving back all the gains it made against the USD since early 2020, pushing the USD/INR to the then high of 76.80, over the next three months. This is a sharp downgrade from our earlier 3-month view of 74.30. We are hopeful of some consolidation below 75.00 towards the end of 2021 as the Covid-19 situation improves. For now, these are just the hopes.

India: Economic forecast summary

India (FY April-March)	2019	2020	1Q21	2Q21F	3Q21F	4Q21F	2021F	2022F
Real GDP (% YoY)	4.0	-7.2	1.7	19.7	5.9	3.7	7.8	6.1
CPI (% YoY)	4.8	6.3	4.9	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.3
RBI repo rate (% eop)	4.40	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25
3M T-bill rate (% eop)	4.23	3.27	3.27	3.35	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.85
10Y govt. bond yield (% eop)	6.14	6.17	6.17	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.50	7.00
INR per USD (eop)	75.63	73.11	73.11	76.80	76.00	74.80	74.80	72.50

Source: CEIC, ING Bank

Note: Annual figures are on financial year basis.

Author

Olivia Grace

Editor

olivia.grace@ing.com

Julian Geib

Junior Economist, Global Trade

julian.geib@ing.de

Zoltán Homolya

Economic research trainee

zoltan.homolya@ing.com

Amrita Naik Nimbalkar

Economist, Global Macro

amrita.naik.nimbalkar@ing.com

Mateusz Sutowicz

Senior Economist, Poland

mateusz.sutowicz@ing.pl

Alissa Lefebvre

Economist

alissa.lefebvre@ing.com

Deepali Bhargava

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

Deepali.Bhargava@ing.com

Ruben Dewitte

Economist

+32495364780

ruben.dewitte@ing.com

Kinga Havasi

Economic research trainee

kinga.havasi@ing.com

Marten van Garderen

Consumer Economist, Netherlands

marten.van.garderen@ing.com

David Havrlant

Chief Economist, Czech Republic

420 770 321 486

david.havrlant@ing.com

Sander Burgers

Senior Economist, Dutch Housing

sander.burgers@ing.com

Lynn Song

Chief Economist, Greater China

lynn.song@ing.com

Michiel Tukker

Senior UK & Eurozone Rates Strategist

michiel.tukker@ing.com

Michal Rubaszek

Senior Economist, Poland

michal.rubaszek@ing.pl

This is a test author

Stefan Posea

Economist, Romania

tiberiu-stefan.posea@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Jesse Norcross

Senior Sector Strategist, Real Estate

jesse.norcross@ing.com

Teise Stellema

Research Assistant, Energy Transition

teise.stellema@ing.com

Diederik Stadig

Senior Economist, Healthcare & Technology

diederik.stadig@ing.com

Diogo Gouveia

Sector Economist

diogo.duarte.vieira.de.gouveia@ing.com

Marine Leleux

Sector Strategist, Financials

marine.leleux2@ing.com

Ewa Manthey

Commodities Strategist
ewa.manthey@ing.com

ING Analysts

James Wilson
EM Sovereign Strategist
James.wilson@ing.com

Sophie Smith
Digital Editor
sophie.smith@ing.com

Frantisek Taborsky
EMEA FX & FI Strategist
frantisek.taborsky@ing.com

Adam Antoniak
Senior Economist, Poland
adam.antoniak@ing.pl

Min Joo Kang
Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan
min.joo.kang@ing.com

Coco Zhang
ESG Research
coco.zhang@ing.com

Jan Frederik Slijkerman
Senior Sector Strategist, TMT
jan.frederik.slijkerman@ing.com

Katinka Jongkind
Senior Economist, Services and Leisure
Katinka.Jongkind@ing.com

Marina Le Blanc
Sector Strategist, Financials
Marina.Le.Blanc@ing.com

Samuel Abettan
Junior Economist
samuel.abettan@ing.com

Franziska Biehl
Senior Economist, Germany

Franziska.Marie.Biehl@ing.de

Rebecca Byrne

Deputy Global Head of Editorial and Supervisory Analyst

rebecca.byrne@ing.com

Mirjam Bani

Sector Economist, Commercial Real Estate & Public Sector (Netherlands)

mirjam.bani@ing.com

Timothy Rahill

Credit Strategist

timothy.rahill@ing.com

Leszek Kasek

Senior Economist, Poland

leszek.kasek@ing.pl

Antoine Bouvet

Head of European Rates Strategy

antoine.bouvet@ing.com

Jeroen van den Broek

Global Head of Sector Research

jeroen.van.den.broek@ing.com

Edse Dantuma

Senior Sector Economist, Industry and Healthcare

edse.dantuma@ing.com

Francesco Pesole

FX Strategist

francesco.pesole@ing.com

Rico Luman

Senior Sector Economist, Transport and Logistics

Rico.Luman@ing.com

Jurjen Witteveen

Sector Economist

jurjen.witteveen@ing.com

Dmitry Dolgin

Chief Economist, CIS

dmitry.dolgin@ing.de

Nicholas Mapa

Senior Economist, Philippines

nicholas.antonio.mapa@asia.ing.com

Egor Fedorov

Senior Credit Analyst

egor.fedorov@ing.com

Sebastian Franke

Consumer Economist

sebastian.franke@ing.de

Gerben Hieminga

Senior Sector Economist, Energy

gerben.hieminga@ing.com

Nadège Tillier

Head of Corporate Sector Strategy

nadege.tillier@ing.com

Charlotte de Montpellier

Senior Economist, France and Switzerland

charlotte.de.montpellier@ing.com

Laura Straeter

Behavioural Scientist

+31(0)611172684

laura.Straeter@ing.com

Valentin Tataru

Chief Economist, Romania

valentin.tataru@ing.com

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist, UK

james.smith@ing.com

Suvi Platerink Kosonen

Senior Sector Strategist, Financials

suvi.platerink-kosonen@ing.com

Thijs Geijer

Senior Sector Economist, Food & Agri

thijs.geijer@ing.com

Maurice van Sante

Senior Economist Construction & Team Lead Sectors

maurice.van.sante@ing.com

Marcel Klok

Senior Economist, Netherlands
marcel.klok@ing.com

Paolo Pizzoli
Senior Economist, Italy, Greece
paolo.pizzoli@ing.com

Marieke Blom
Chief Economist and Global Head of Research
marieke.blom@ing.com

Raoul Leering
Senior Macro Economist
raoul.leering@ing.com

Maarten Leen
Head of Global IFRS9 ME Scenarios
maarten.leen@ing.com

Maureen Schuller
Head of Financials Sector Strategy
Maureen.Schuller@ing.com

Warren Patterson
Head of Commodities Strategy
Warren.Patterson@ing.com

Rafal Benecki
Chief Economist, Poland
rafal.benecki@ing.pl

Philippe Ledent
Senior Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg
philippe.ledent@ing.com

Peter Virovacz
Chief Economist, Hungary
peter.virovacz@ing.com

Inga Fechner
Senior Economist, Global Trade
inga.fechner@ing.de

Dimitry Fleming
Senior Data Analyst, Netherlands
Dimitry.Fleming@ing.com

Ciprian Dascalu

Chief Economist, Romania
+40 31 406 8990
ciprian.dascalu@ing.com

Muhammet Mercan
Chief Economist, Turkey
muhammet.mercan@ingbank.com.tr

Iris Pang
Chief Economist, Greater China
iris.pang@asia.ing.com

Sophie Freeman
Writer, Group Research
+44 20 7767 6209
Sophie.Freeman@uk.ing.com

Padhraic Garvey, CFA
Regional Head of Research, Americas
padhraic.garvey@ing.com

James Knightley
Chief International Economist, US
james.knightley@ing.com

Tim Condon
Asia Chief Economist
+65 6232-6020

Martin van Vliet
Senior Interest Rate Strategist
+31 20 563 8801
martin.van.vliet@ing.com

Karol Pogorzelski
Senior Economist, Poland
Karol.Pogorzelski@ing.pl

Carsten Brzeski
Global Head of Macro
carsten.brzeski@ing.de

Viraj Patel
Foreign Exchange Strategist
+44 20 7767 6405
viraj.patel@ing.com

Owen Thomas

Global Head of Editorial Content
+44 (0) 207 767 5331
owen.thomas@ing.com

Bert Colijn
Chief Economist, Netherlands
bert.colijn@ing.com

Peter Vanden Houte
Chief Economist, Belgium, Luxembourg, Eurozone
peter.vandenhoute@ing.com

Benjamin Schroeder
Senior Rates Strategist
benjamin.schroeder@ing.com

Chris Turner
Global Head of Markets and Regional Head of Research for UK & CEE
chris.turner@ing.com

Gustavo Rangel
Chief Economist, LATAM
+1 646 424 6464
gustavo.rangel@ing.com

Carlo Cocuzzo
Economist, Digital Finance
+44 20 7767 5306
carlo.cocuzzo@ing.com