

# Nikkei India Services PMI™ (with Composite PMI data)

## Services activity heads towards stabilisation

### Key points:

- Downturn in output softens to moderate pace...
- ...in line with slower contraction in new business
- Optimism improves from December's one-year low

Data collected January 12-27

The downturn in service sector activity across India softened during the opening month of 2017, with the slowdown reflecting a weaker contraction in new business inflows. Elsewhere, headcounts rose marginally, while work-in-hand increased for the eighth successive month. Input cost inflation slowed since December to a pace that was only marginal, whereas average selling prices decreased again.

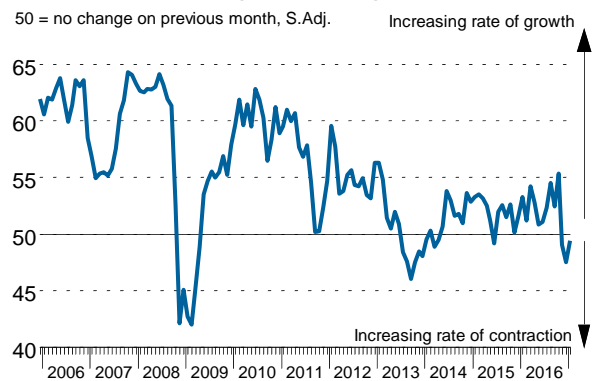
Rising from 46.8 at the end of 2016 to 48.7 in January, the seasonally adjusted headline **Nikkei India Services Business Activity Index** pointed to the slowest fall in output in the current three-month sequence of reduction. Where contraction was signalled, panellists commented on ongoing declines in new work. Nevertheless, some firms indicated that market conditions had improved following the close of the window for exchanging high-value rupee notes.

The seasonally adjusted **Nikkei India Composite PMI Output Index** rose from December's 38-month low of 47.6 to 49.4 in January, pointing to a weaker contraction in private sector activity that was only marginal. The slowdown was supported by a rebound in factory production.

New orders at services firms dipped at a softer rate in January. Almost 11% of panellists reported falling levels of incoming new business, which they commonly associated with a relatively lower amount of cash in circulation. Concurrently, factory orders rose in the latest month.

January data highlighted an increasing degree of pressure on the capacity of private sector firms' operations as outstanding business rose to a greater extent than in December. Faster rates of backlog accumulation were noted in both the manufacturing and service sectors.

Nikkei India Composite Output PMI



Sources: Nikkei, IHS Markit.

Service sector employment increased at the start of 2017, although only marginally. The respective index remained close to the no-change mark of 50.0, therefore continuing a trend of broadly stagnant workforce numbers that stretches back to late 2015. By comparison, goods producers left payroll numbers unchanged during January.

As has been the case since last September, input costs facing service providers increased during January. However, having eased from December, the rate of inflation was relatively muted in the context of historical data. Output prices, on the other hand, were lowered for the fourth straight month. That said, the rate of discounting was fractional overall. In the manufacturing industry, rates of inflation for input costs and selling prices were at 29- and two-month highs respectively.

Sentiment among services companies improved considerably during January on the back of expectations that market conditions will soon normalise. Exactly 17% of panellists anticipate higher activity levels at their units in the coming 12 months, while the remaining firms foresee no change. Likewise, manufacturers' confidence improved from December's one-year low.

*Continues...*

## Comment:

Commenting on the Indian Services PMI survey data, **Pollyanna De Lima**, economist at IHS Markit, and author of the report, said:

*“India’s pivotal service sector remained in contraction territory in the opening month of 2017, with both new business and activity falling for the third straight month. However, a rebound in the near term is likely as rates of reduction softened and business confidence improved on the back of hopes that market conditions will soon normalise.”*

*“What started as a downturn driven by the 500 and 1,000 rupee notes ban appears now to be losing strength. In fact, manufacturers already saw a turnaround, with production being raised in line with higher order books. The upturn at goods producers combined with a slowdown in the contraction of services activity resulted in only a fractional drop in private sector output.”*

*“PMI price indicators point to relatively muted inflationary pressures in the private sector economy. As such, there is room for accommodative monetary policy.”*

-Ends-

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**Notes to Editors:**

The Nikkei India Services PMI™ is based on data compiled from monthly replies to questionnaires sent to purchasing executives in around 400 private service sector companies. The panel has been carefully selected to accurately replicate the true structure of the services economy.

The Nikkei India Composite PMI™ is a weighted average of the Manufacturing Output Index and the Services Business Activity Index, and is based on original survey data collected from a representative panel of around 800 companies based in the Indian manufacturing and service sectors.

Survey responses reflect the change, if any, in the current month compared to the previous month based on data collected mid-month. For each of the indicators the 'Report' shows the percentage reporting each response, the net difference between the number of higher/better responses and lower/worse responses, and the 'diffusion' index. This index is the sum of the positive responses plus a half of those responding 'the same'.

Diffusion indexes have the properties of leading indicators and are convenient summary measures showing the prevailing direction of change. An index reading above 50 indicates an overall increase in that variable, below 50 an overall decrease.

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