

**Indian equities remain under pressure; Media, IT, Pharma, FMCG and Metal stocks were under pressure..**

Index	Today's Close	Prev. close	Change	% change	Open	High	Low
<b>Sensex</b>	54,052.61	54,228.61	<b>236.00</b>	<b>0.43</b>	54,307.56	<b>54,524.37</b>	53,886.28
<b>Nifty</b>	16,125.15	16,214.70	<b>89.55</b>	<b>0.55</b>	16,225.55	<b>16,262.80</b>	16,078.60

- 1) Indian benchmark indices ended in red today as street participants were clueless amidst ongoing mixed Q4FY22 earnings season. In addition, there are headwinds like high global inflation especially in US, Indian rupee falling to its life-time low against the US dollar, US Fed hiking interest rates by 50 bps, RBI coming up with a surprise by hiking repo rate by 40 bps. There are other headwinds like ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine and its effect on crude oil, commodities and gas prices, hawkish stance of global central banks and rising bond yields globally.
- 2) The Sensex was down by 236 points or 0.43 percent to end at levels of 54,052.61. On the other hand, the Nifty was down by 89.55 points or 0.55 percent to end at levels of 16,125.15. Among the Sensex 30 stocks, Tech Mahindra, Hindustan Unilever, Asian Paints, HCL Technologies, NTPC, Infosys, Bajaj Finserv, Tata Steel were the major losers down in the range of 1.70 percent to 3.92 percent. On the other hand, Dr. Reddy's, HDFC, Kotak Bank, HDFC Bank, Nestle India, Power Grid were up in the range of 1.09 percent to 1.80 percent.
- 3) The broader markets too ended in red. The BSE MidCap index fell by 0.85 percent, while the BSE SmallCap index declined by 1.14 percent.
- 4) In terms of sectoral performance, the Nifty Media index was down by 2.57 percent, Nifty IT index fell by 1.88 percent, Nifty Pharma index fell by 1.53 per cent, Nifty FMCG index was down by 1.30 percent and the Nifty Metal index was down by 1.17 percent. On the other hand, the Nifty Financial Services index was up by 0.32 per cent.
- 5) On Tuesday, FIIs sold equities worth Rs. 2,393.45 Crore. On the other hand, DIIs bought equities worth Rs. 1,948.49 Crore. Month till date, FIIs sold equities worth Rs. 48,446.99 Crore. On the other hand, DIIs bought equities worth Rs. 39,602.15 Crore. In the month of April 2022, FIIs sold equities worth Rs. 40,652.71 Crore. On the other hand, DIIs bought equities worth Rs. 29,869.52 Crore.

**Sectors and stocks**

- 1) Shares of Sharda Cropchem hit a new high of Rs. 769.15, after rallying 10 per cent on the NSE in intra-day trade and finally ended at Rs. 741.35, up by 6.02 percent. The stock surpassed its previous high of Rs. 740.40 that it had made on April 11, 2022. The Company's revenue grew by 32 per cent on YoY basis to Rs 1,434 crore, led by better product mix and price realization. EBITDA witnessed a growth of 29 per cent on YoY basis to touch Rs. 317 crore in Q4FY22 driven by higher revenues, effective cost management marginally settled off by higher freight cost. However, EBITDA margin witnessed reduction 50 basis points to 22.1 per cent in Q4FY22 from 22.6 per cent in Q4FY21. Sharda Cropchem registered YoY growth of 32 percent in profit after tax (PAT) to touch Rs. 177 crore.
- 2) Shares of Zomato's touched an intra-day high of Rs. 67.60 per share, up 18.6 per cent and finally ended at Rs. 64.95 per share, up by 13.85 per cent on the NSE. In Q4FY22, the Company's Adjusted Revenue grew 8 per cent quarter-over-quarter ("QoQ") and 67 percent year-over-year ("YoY") to Rs. 15.4 billion in Q4FY22. Adjusted EBITDA loss reduced to Rs. 2.2 billion (-15% of Adjusted Revenue) in Q4FY22 as compared to Rs. 2.7 billion (-19% of Adjusted Revenue) in Q3FY22. Mr. Akshant Goyal, Chief Financial Officer of the Company said "for the last four quarters, FCF has been more than Adjusted EBITDA. This is because our working capital is usually negative (cash is collected upfront from customers and paid to delivery partners and restaurant partners in a few days) and capex in our business is small (our long-term investments in customer acquisition and product development are expensed-off in our P&L)." He added, we expect our Adjusted Revenue growth to accelerate to double digits in the next quarter and the Adjusted EBITDA losses to also come down meaningfully. Reduction in losses will be driven by improvement

in contribution margin of the food delivery business and also operating leverage playing out as our revenue is growing faster than our fixed costs.

- 3) Shares of Divis Laboratories hit a 52-week low of Rs 3,650 and finally ended at Rs. 3,661.70 , down 6.06 per cent on the NSE. In the last two days, the stock has witnessed a fall of 16 per cent despite the company witnessing good Q4FY22 result. The Company's board also recommended a dividend of Rs 30 per share of face value Rs. 2 each. for the 2021 -22 financial year.

#### **Key recent major developments..**

- 1) Domestically, the government levied export duty on 11 iron and steel intermediates and key steel products. The government levied export duty of 15 per cent on few steel intermediates. However, in order to reduce the overall cost of domestic production of steel products, the government slashed import duty on coking coal and anthracite from 2.5 per cent to zero. Meanwhile, import duties for coke or semi-coke and ferronickel were lowered too, from 5 per cent to zero and 2.5 per cent to zero, respectively.
- 2) Earlier, the Union government slashed excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs 8/litre and Rs 6/litre, respectively.
- 3) Globally, in a key development, China cut its benchmark reference rate for mortgages by an unexpectedly wide margin on Friday, its second reduction this year as Beijing seeks to revive the ailing housing sector to prop up the economy. China, in a monthly fixing, lowered the five-year loan prime rate (LPR) by 15 basis points to 4.45%, the biggest reduction since China revamped the interest rate mechanism in 2019 and more than the five or 10 basis points tipped by most in a Reuters poll. The one-year LPR was unchanged at 3.70%. (Source: Reuters).
- 4) Last week, the rupee hit an all time low of 77.78 per US dollar on Tuesday, led by strengthening of US dollar, unabated foreign fund outflows and rate hike by US Fed.
- 5) India's wholesale price index (WPI)-based inflation rate rose to 15.08 per cent in April from 14.55 per cent in the preceding month on the back of rising commodity and vegetable prices. Wholesale price inflation rate is now in double digits for 13 consecutive months. Data released by the industry department showed that vegetables' inflation picked up in April to 23.24 per cent leading to a food inflation of 8.35 per cent. Fuel inflation rose to 38.66 per cent during the month while inflation for manufactured products increased to 10.85 per cent.
- 6) Domestically, India's retail inflation touched an eight-year high of 7.79 per cent in April on annual basis. The retail inflation witnessed a rise mainly due to high food prices. The retail inflation stayed well above the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) upper tolerance limit for a fourth consecutive month. In April, the CPI inflation expanded at its highest pace in eight years. The previous high was recorded at 8.33 per cent in May 2014.
- 7) Globally, US consumer price growth slowed sharply in April as gasoline prices eased off record highs, suggesting that inflation has probably peaked, though it is likely to stay hot for a while and keep the Federal Reserve's foot on the brakes to cool demand. The consumer price index rose 0.3 percent last month, the smallest gain since last August, the Labor Department said on Wednesday. That stood in sharp contrast to the 1.2 percent month-to-month surge in the CPI in March, which was the largest advance since September 2005. In the 12 months through April, the CPI increased 8.3 percent. While that was the first deceleration in the annual CPI since last August, it marked the seventh straight month of increases in excess of 6 percent. The CPI shot up by 8.5 percent in March, the largest year-on-year gain since December 1981.
- 8) Globally, The Bank of England sent a stark warning that Britain risks a double-whammy of a recession and inflation above 10 percent as it raised interest rates on Thursday to their highest since 2009, hiking by quarter of a percentage point to 1 per cent. The pound fell by more than a cent against the US dollar to hit its lowest level since mid-2020, below \$1.24, as the gloominess of the BoE's new forecasts for the world's fifth-largest economy caught investors by surprise.
- 9) Earlier, The Federal Reserve hiked the interest rate by 50 bps (biggest hike in over two decades) pushing the benchmark above 0.75 percent continuing on its approach for policy tightening to control rising inflation that has touched 40-year highs. In its statement, Fed stated that the committee seeks to achieve maximum employment and inflation at the rate of 2 percent over the longer run. With appropriate firming in the stance of monetary policy, the Committee expects inflation to return to its 2% objective and the labor market to remain strong.
- 10) Domestically, in a surprise move, RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das announced that the monetary policy committee has unanimously voted to increase the repo rate by 40 bps to 4.40 per cent, adding that the central bank's stance

remains accommodative. RBI's rationale behind raising benchmark rates in an off-cycle MPC meeting was the upside risks to India's inflation trajectory because of global factors. Heightened uncertainty surrounds the inflation trajectory, which is heavily contingent upon the evolving geopolitical situation. Global commodity price dynamics are driving the path of food inflation in India, including prices of inflation sensitive items that are impacted by global shortages due to output losses and export restrictions by key producing countries. International crude oil prices remain high but volatile, posing considerable upside risks to the inflation trajectory through both direct and indirect effects. Core inflation is likely to remain elevated in the coming months, reflecting high domestic pump prices and pressures from prices of essential medicines. Renewed lockdowns and supply chain disruptions due to resurgence of COVID-19 infections in major economies could sustain higher logistics costs for longer. All these factors impart significant upside risks to the inflation trajectory set out in the April statement of the MPC. Hence the MPC thought it was necessary to reverse rate action taken in May 2020, where the RBI reduced the policy repo rate by 40 bps, following 75 bps reduction in March, as monetary policy had shifted to an ultra-accommodative mode because of the pandemic. The MPC also decided to remain accommodative while focusing on withdrawal of accommodation to ensure that inflation remains within the target going forward, while supporting growth.

- 11) RBI also raised the CRR limit by 50 bps to 4.5 per cent with effect from May 21, which in turn will lead to withdrawal of Rs. 87,000 crore from the system, the governor added. In another move, the RBI has hiked the cash reserve ratio of banks by 50 basis points to 4.5 per cent of net demand and time liabilities (NDTL), effective from the fortnight beginning May 21, 2022. This is expected to withdraw liquidity to the tune of Rs. 87,000 crore from the system. The increase in CRR by RBI is in line with its stance of withdrawal of accommodation and in line with its earlier announcement of gradual withdrawal of liquidity over a multi-year time frame.
- 12) According to RBI in its Monetary Policy Statement, domestic economic activity stabilised in March-April with the ebbing of the third wave of COVID-19 and the easing of restrictions. Urban demand appears to have maintained expansion but some weakness persists in rural demand. Investment activity seems to be gaining traction. Merchandise exports recorded double digit expansion for the fourteenth consecutive month in April. Non-oil non-gold imports also grew robustly on the back of improving domestic demand. Overall system liquidity remained in large surplus. Bank credit rose (y-o-y) by 11.1 per cent as on April 22, 2022. India's foreign exchange reserves declined by US\$ 6.9 billion in 2022-23 (up to April 22) to US\$ 600.4 billion.

#### **Ajcon Global's observations and view..**

- 1) Indian benchmark indices ended in red today. Globally, sentiments have improved after China cut its five-year loan prime rate by 15 bps to help its real estate sector. However, there are headwinds like high inflation across the globe especially in US, rupee falling to all time low against the US Dollar and US Fed hiking interest rates by 50 bps. Earlier, RBI hiked the repo rate by 40 bps in a surprise move which had affected investor sentiments. There are other headwinds like weak global demand outlook led by hawkish stance of global central banks, ongoing war between Ukraine and Russia, high crude oil prices, rising bond yields globally. However, domestically, robust GST Collections and Direct Tax collections depict strong revival in Indian economy which will keep bulls in picture.
- 2) Domestically, investors will continue to track ongoing Q4FY22 earnings season which has been mixed so far (street participants will focus on management commentary with regards to demand outlook, how companies are dealing with input cost pressures and supply chain disruptions which will drive market direction).
- 3) There is a strong line up of IPOs upcoming in the near future. We suggest investors to be careful with IPOs that are look expensive and understand the fundamentals based on risk reward profile before taking a decision to invest. No doubt, IPOs of sectors in limelight like E-Commerce, Insurance, companies engaged in Digital space, Speciality chemicals, Companies business model suited to new age, companies having business model which caters to the demands of Electric Vehicles would always gain maximum attention. However, investors need to be careful with expensive IPOs whose valuations are beyond logic. The carnage witnessed in some of the recently listed companies makes a case for investors to be more cautious.
- 4) Before the significant correction led by war between Russia and Ukraine in Ukraine, the domestic sentiments were upbeat as in third wave of COVID-19 led by Omicron variant did not have a major impact on the economy, growth-oriented Union Budget presented by the Finance Minister (we believe the Budget is growth oriented with significant focus on capex - emphasis is laid on Agriculture, MSMEs, Housing, Digital ecosystem, Defence, Electric Vehicles and Solar Power). In addition, factors like good growth in merchandise exports, RBI's dovish stance in its Monetary Policy, good GDP data, robust GST collections, PLI incentives in various sectors, strong vaccination drive, faster than expected economic recovery in Unlock phase, strong Q3FY22 earnings season and management commentary and good spike in retail participation from Tier II and Tier III cities have supported the bulls.



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- 5) It is advisable for investors to look out for stock specific opportunities considering growth outlook and management pedigree amidst the ongoing crisis. History has proved that after any crisis, equities recover strongly and give stellar returns. We recommend investors for the near term to Buy quality names on dips and sell on rise considering the volatility in the market in the near term. It would be advisable to avoid companies having exposure to Russia, Ukraine and Eastern European countries for the time being. Additionally, companies dependent on crude oil and crude oil derivatives will face margin pressure. Supply chain disruptions would also pose a challenge for companies and hence investors need to be careful in selection of stocks.
- 6) Always remember, steep corrections and crash in a structural bull market will keep markets healthy. Structurally, Indian economy is poised to do well after major reforms like thrust on digital economy after demonetisation, implementation of GST, RERA, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, reforms in power sector, one of its kind Union Budget announced last year which focused on investment led spending to drive growth with impetus on Privatisation, thrust on Aatmanirbhar Bharat resulting into Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes for various sectors, reforms in Direct Taxes, thrust on renewables sector, Ethanol blending, scrapping policy etc.



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