



Market News

Nifty ends below 15,800, Sensex falls 136 pts; power & metal drag, autos shine On the sectoral front bank, metal and power indices ended 1-2 percent lower, while auto, FMCG, pharma indices rose 1-2 percent.

The state-owned lender Bank of Baroda on May 13 declared a nine-fold jump in its profit after tax (PAT) of Rs 7,272 crore for the year ended March 2022 as compared to a PAT of Rs 829 crore registered in the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal.

The net interest income (difference between interest earned and interest expended) for the year rose 13 percent to Rs 32,621 crore as compared to the NII of Rs 28,809 crore for FY21.

Tech Mahindra on May 13 reported a 10 percent sequential rise in its consolidated net profit to Rs 1,506 crore for the quarter ended March 2022, which was above analysts' expectations of Rs 1,411 crore.

The IT services major reported a 5.8 percent quarter-on-quarter rise in consolidated revenue from operations to Rs 12,116 crore for the reported quarter.

State Bank of India on May 13 reported a 41 percent year-on-year rise in net profit at Rs 9,113.5 crore for the quarter ended March 2022 (Q4FY22), which was below Street's estimate of Rs 9,927.6 crore.

SBI's net profit for Q4FY22 was its highest ever but it still underwhelmed the Street as expectations were on the higher side. The bank's shares slipped a little over 1 percent in response to the quarterly results. The net profit growth was on the back of a 15.3 percent growth in net interest income which stood at Rs 31,198 crore. This too was lower marginally versus analysts' expectations of Rs 31,570 crore.

The initial public offering of Venus Pipes and Tubes was subscribed 10.22 times by the afternoon of May 13, the final day of the bidding, with investors putting in bids for 3.62 crore units against an IPO size of 35.51 lakh shares. The stainless steel pipes and tubes maker raised Rs 49.62 crore from three anchor investors a day ahead of the opening of the issue, reducing the offer size from 50.74 to 35.51 lakh shares.

Results & Corporate Action

Result Calendar	
Date	Company Name
17 May 2022	BHARTIARTL,PIIND,LALPATHLB GMRINFRA,ABBOTINDIA,DLF,IOC
18 May 2022	PIDILITIND,MANAPPURAM,ITC ABFRL,INDIGO,GRANULES,IGL LICHSSGFIN,LUPIN,
19 May 2022	GODREJCP,BOSCHLTD,CONCOR ASHOKLEY,CHAMBALFER, DRREDDY,HINDPETRO
20 May 2022	AMARAJABAT,IDFC
21 May 2022	SHREECEM



Corporate Action	Company Name	Type & Percentage	Record Date	Ex-Date
BONUS	SecUR Credentia	Bonus Ratio 110:100	19-05-2022	18-05-2022
BONUS	Sindhu Trade	Bonus Ratio 2:1	21-05-2022	19-05-2022
SPLITS	Junction Fabric	OLD FV 10 NEW FV1	~	18-05-2022
SPLITS	Jet Freight Log	OLD FV 10 NEW FV5	~	19-05-2022
SPLITS	La Tim Metal	OLD FV 10 NEW FV1	~	20-05-2022
DIVIDEND	GE Shipping	Interim 54	18-05-2022	17-05-2022
DIVIDEND	Avantel	Final 40	19-05-2022	18-05-2022



Nifty Spot in Last Week:-

As we saw the Price Movement in Nifty Spot in last week that In Upside is 16404.55 in Downside 15735.55.



NIFTY WEEKLY CHART



BANKNIFTY WEEKLY CHART

Nifty Spot in Upcoming Week:-

Nifty upside 16400 to 16500 is supply zone , down side 15600 is strong support buy in deep with sl 15600 up side target 16240 to 16400 possibility.

Bank Nifty in Upcoming week:-

Banknifty upside 34100 to 34800 is supply zone down side 31900 is strong support.

Recommendation for next week

Serial No.	Stock Name Cash segment	Above / Below / Add HOLD	CMP as on 14.05.2022	Trail SL	Buy Stop loss	Sell Stop loss	Target
1	RENUKA (BUY)	CMP 44.50	44.50		39.50		51-55
2	COLPAL (BUY)	CMP 1600	1600		1540		1700-1800
3	INSECTICIDE (BUY)	CMP 725	725		687		800

Commodity Market

COPPER:- Investors can sell on rise with sl 781 down side target 730 possibility.



CRUDEOIL:- Investors can buy in deep with sl 7950 up side target 9200 possibility.



SILVER:- Investors can buy in deep around 58500 with stop loss 57400 up side target will be 62000-63000 possibility.



GOLD:- Investors can sell on rise with stop loss 51700 down side target will be 49200 possibility.



Currency Market (Cash Levels)

USDINR:- Investors can buy in deep with stop loss 75.90 upside target will be 78.20 if close above this level then next target 80.00 possibility.



GBPINR: - Investors can buy in deep with stop loss 93.00 up side target will be 96.50 possibility.



EURINR :- Investors can buy in deep with stop loss 79.50 down side target will be 82.50 possibility.



JPYINR:- Investors can buy in deep around 59.00 with sl 58.00 upside target 61.20 possibility.



Currency CASH LEVEL	DEMAND ZONE LEVEL		CLOSE	SUPPLY ZONE LEVEL	
	D2	D1		S1	S2
USDINR	76.00	76.50	77.44	78.20	79.00
GBPINR	93.50	94.00	94.30	95.50	96.00
EURINR	79.50	80.50	80.33	81.70	82.30
JPYINR	58.00	59.00	60.10	61.20	62.00

Currency Corner

Premium / Discount (USD/ INR) Based on Forward Rates	
Duration	Premium
One month Forward	0.23
Three month Forward	0.47
Six month	1.27
One year	2.96

RBI reference Rates	
Currency	Rates
USD	77.58
GBP	94.62
Euro	81.45
100 Yen	59.93

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE INDIAN RUPEE?

The Indian rupee hit an all-time low against the dollar on Monday. Exactly one year ago, you could've got a dollar by forking over just 73.50 rupees. But now, if you want to buy one dollar, you need to hand over 77.58 rupees — our currency has lost 5% of its value in a year!

Now, let's start off by saying that there's no need to hit the panic button. At least, not yet. Currency fluctuations like these are pretty commonplace. Because like any other commodity, currencies also have a marketplace where people buy and sell. And just like in any other market, demand and supply dictate how prices fluctuate. To put it in the Indian context, whenever the demand for the Indian rupee is high and it's in short supply, its value rises. On the other hand, if the demand is low and supply is high — the rupee's value drops.

So, what's happening today?

Well, some of it has to do with the global pandemic. You see, when the pandemic struck in 2020, economies were devastated. Companies were on the verge of bankruptcy and millions of people lost their jobs. And governments and central banks, especially in the developed world, saw only one way out of it — print more money! They wanted to put this money in the hands of people and they hoped that it would revitalize the economy. And it did, at least to a certain extent.

But some of that money also made its way outside the walled garden. For instance, money printed by the US Federal Reserve didn't just stay inside the US. Some of it made its way into India. In fact, some believe that this is what eventually helped prop up the Indian markets. We received foreign inflows of over \$30 billion in 2021. And according to the Economic Survey, India was one of the few countries where foreign investors pumped more money than they took out.

In any case, once the dollar inflows hit our shores, they're usually traded for rupees. And as a consequence demand for rupees skyrocketed. So much so that the currency actually gained value — about 3%.

And what happened to all the dollars you ask?

Well, the RBI went on overdrive and started stocking up. They amassed a whopping \$640 billion of foreign exchange reserves. Think of these reserves as insurance of sorts

if things go downhill. That is, if the rupee were to lose value precipitously, then the RBI could start selling some of these reserves to stop the fall.

And it looks like they may have to intervene at the moment. Because the US Federal Reserve is reversing some of its pandemic-era policies. It is increasing interest rates and also trying to suck back the excess money it once printed. And as a result, dollars are flowing out of India. In fact, foreign investors have pulled out \$21.5 billion from the Indian stock markets in the past 6 months. So now we have a lot of rupees floating around and its value has deteriorated quite a bit.

And as we already noted, it isn't all that bad just yet. But if it continues along this path, then it will get problematic. Because — inflation!

You see, as a country, we import a lot of stuff. Expensive stuff like oil. If the rupee falls in value, we now have to shell out more money to buy the same stuff. And this higher cost is eventually passed on to consumers like us. In fact, as per the RBI, almost every 5% fall in the Indian rupee increases inflation by 0.15%.

And the RBI most certainly can't let that happen! Inflation is already running amok in the country and we can't "import" more inflation. So, after having built up a massive war chest of forex reserves, the RBI is putting it to use.

How? Well, remember the basic demand-supply equation, right? In this case, the RBI can sell the dollars from the forex reserves and buy Indian rupees. It mops up the excess supply and helps stabilize the value of the currency. And it seems they have been dabbling in this sort of currency management for a while now. Our forex reserves have already fallen by over \$40 billion — to \$597 billion!

And while the road ahead might be bumpy for the rupee, hopefully, RBI's massive war chest can come in handy to prevent a calamity.

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