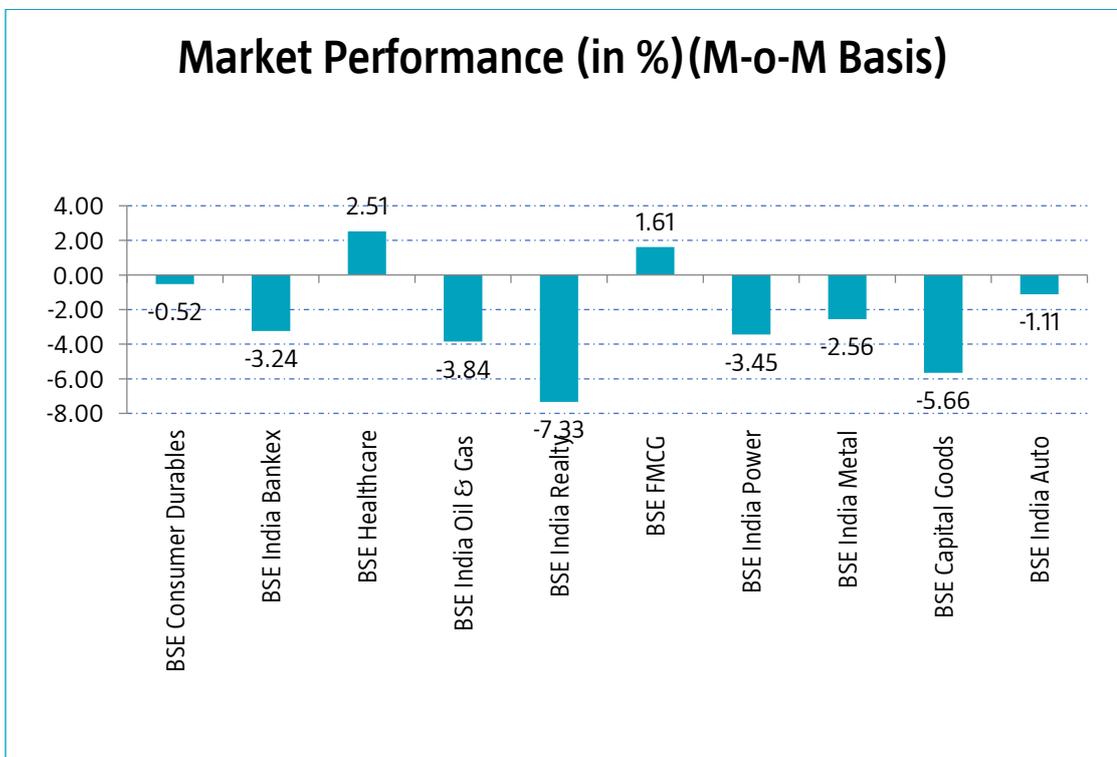


Equity Market Update

- In the month of Jul'25, Nifty 50 dropped sharply by 2.93% due to signs of weakening earnings momentum among domestic companies in Q1FY26 and the U.S. President announcing a 25% tariff on Indian goods, effective Aug 1, 2025. Continuous selling by foreign portfolio investors added to the downward pressure on the markets, extending the losses.
- Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) were net sellers in Indian equities to the tune of ₹ 17,740.5 crore.
- Gross Goods and Services Tax (GST) collections in Jul'25 stood at Rs. 1.96 trillion, representing a 7.5% rise on a yearly basis and this points towards the growing trajectory of the Indian economy.
- The combined Index of Eight Core Industries (Refinery Products Industry, Electricity, Industry, Steel Industry, Coal Industry, Crude Oil Industry, Natural Gas Industry, Cement Industry, Fertilizers Industry) rose by 1.7% YoY in Jun'25, compared to a 5.0% increase in Jun'24. Among the eight sectors, steel and cement recorded the highest growth at 9.3% and 9.2%, respectively. In contrast, coal saw the steepest decline, falling by 6.8%.
- Globally, U.S. equity markets were rangebound amid concerns over the economic impact of the U.S. President's tariffs, following the announcement of new tariff rates on dozens of countries. Asian and European equity markets declined as new tariffs announced by the U.S. President raised fears of a global economic slowdown, prompting broad-based selling by investors. Additionally, the initial optimism surrounding the EU–U.S. trade deal faded, further weighing on market sentiment.



Note: The past performance may or may not be sustained in the future.

Source: MFI Explorer, ICRA Analytics Ltd. Data as on: 31st Jul'25

Equity Market Outlook

The decision of the US Government to enforce reciprocal tariff on most countries points towards its intent to aggressively pursue and resolve the wrong that it believes it is suffering since the globalisation era. It is estimated that these tariffs are likely to affect trade worth roughly US\$1tn, thereby impacting Global GDP in FY26/27 by 0.5%. India too is likely to suffer a 0.5% impact on its GDP with higher tariffs. Indian situation has clearly gotten complex with Indian tariff being raised to 50% - among highest globally. It would have sizable direct and indirect impact on India – though there is no certainty that it will not change again for better or worse. Although it remains fluid and there is too and from that's happening over last few months. One needs to see how it plays out over next 3-6 months before making any structural view on this aspect.

While the theory of US getting short-changed by its trading partners is debatable, there is little doubt that the country was amongst the biggest beneficiaries of globalisation. As the US dominance in the global economy increased, it benefited from global savings moving back the US to fund its large fiscal and trade deficit at an interest rate of under 3% on an average for the past 15-20 years. On the other hand, the benefits of increased local manufacturing that is being perceived as one of the end goals of these tariffs may not be easy to materialise given ecosystem challenges. Global manufacturing supply chains have been established over the past 40-50 years and are almost impossible to move to the US easily. This is due to various limiting factors that US suffers from like lack of labour skillset and ecosystem to produce these products at competitive costs. Thus, in the near term, the strategy of stepping back from globalisation is likely to hurt US consumers as the cascading effect of these tariffs trickle down in the form of higher inflation, higher real interest rates and lower economic growth.

The global macro environment remains complex as:

- 1) US growth inflation dynamics indicating increased possibility of stagflation.
- 2) Tariff news flow increases business uncertainty and keeps inflation high in an environment where the incremental data points continue to indicate consumer slowdown.

If this scenario of global uncertainty elongates, then US might be in for a negative growth surprise, when high headline inflation leaves limited room for the Fed to cut rate beyond current expectations of 50bps in CY25.

U.S President's policies so far are indicating their inward focus with a multi-polar world and disregard for global trade and defence agreements of previous US establishments. We thus expect uncertainty to prevail both on global growth and capital flows for Emerging markets including India (although latest India – US brawl can hurt this). One possibility is that it may quickly lead to a US recession potentially easing monetary policy, Fed providing liquidity and faster interest rate cuts. US dollar could depreciate under such circumstances, which could be positive for Emerging markets over next 4-6 quarters. After strengthening initially post elections - the dollar index has depreciated over last 4 months by 15% – indicating possible flows moving towards Emerging markets and Europe. However, Europe and China's growth rates remain subdued at best. Euro area might be an eventual beneficiary of this environment as it finally moves towards policies which make it a better economic and geopolitical zone. European leaders have been forced to make serious choices for the first time in last several decades. They may start looking towards East more and India could be beneficiary of the same along with China and Others. Geopolitics remains complex and you might get bouts of escalation and de-escalation periodically in our view. China continues to have challenges on growth revival due to ageing population and leverage in households/Real estate, which are structural in our view. Commodities in general may remain muted for extended period, given that more than 30-40% of every commodity is consumed by China and the recent tariff war and its impact on exports makes the growth environment even worse for exporting countries. Only positive for China is its relatively cheap valuations and good quality listed tech companies. Eurozone would be the area to look out for over next 5 years from growth perspective. India remains one of the differentiated markets (Goods exports just ~15% of GDP) in terms of structural growth and earnings, notwithstanding cyclical slowdown that we are witnessing right now.

Indian macro remains best among the large economies and cyclical growth is normalising from last year. The last Gross Domestic Product (GDP) print came in at 7.4% in 4QFY25 after weak prints of 5.4% and 6.2% respectively for 2Q/3QFY25. FY25 GDP growth came at 6.5%. Current Account Deficit has improved significantly and is expected to be ~1% for FY25E/FY26E. Most domestic macro and micro indicators remain steady. Given these aspects, despite the global geo-political and economic dark clouds, the domestic equity market remains focused on earnings. While the structural earning growth has been healthy at >15% CAGR (Compounded Annual Growth Rate) for FY20-24, FY25E has moderated to mid-high single digit, which is a cause of concern. Thankfully 4QFY25/1QFY26 earnings have been along the expected line by consensus. Monetary policy has become very accommodative, both in terms of system liquidity (vs FY25) as well as administrative majors around lending.

We believe that FY25 was a cyclical slowdown driven by factors such as,

- 1) Reduced Govt spending during 1HFY25, which has reversed during next 2 quarters
- 2) Significantly above average monsoon in southern part of country; and
- 3) Stringent liquidity and administrative actions by RBI on retail credit (which has also reversed).

Consumption and revenue expenditure at State /Central level has started moving up. Financials, Pharma, industrials, Telecom, Hospital, Hotels, Aviation and Real Estate are witnessing a healthy earnings cycle whereas FMCG, Commodities and IT continues to face headwind. Indian equity market trades at 21x FY26E/19x FY27E consensus Nifty earnings – in a fair valuation zone from medium term perspective – given longevity of earnings growth potential in India. For the broader market, while the last years correction has taken out the froth in mid-caps and small caps, they continue to trade at 15-25% premium to their own historical valuations – indicating that the strong earnings revival is a must for this part of the market to do well.

Having discussed near term earnings challenges; we believe that Indian economy is in a structural upcycle which may come to fore as global macroeconomic challenges/flow challenges recede over next few quarters. Our belief on domestic economic up-cycle stems from the fact that the enabling factors are in place

- 1) Corporate and bank's financials are in best possible shape to drive capex and credit respectively,
- 2) Consumer spending likely to normalize given our demographics and Govt push
- 3) Government is focused on creating enabling environment as well as direct budget interventions
- 4) Real estate cycle still is in mid cycle with healthy balance sheets

This makes us constructive on India equities with 3-5 years view. We believe that India is in a business cycle / credit growth / earnings cycle through FY25-28E – indicating a healthy earnings cycle from medium term perspective. Though, watch out for tariff related risk that has emanated lately with US.

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