NEWSLETTER

04th February 2023 BGSE FINANCAILS LTD

OVERVIEW

Budget 2023-24 Insight!

The Union Budget assumes a nominal GDP growth of 10.5% in 2023-24, which implies a projected inflation rate of just 4%, given the economic survey's baseline real GDP growth projection of 6.5%.

As per the latest economic survey, the Indian economy is set to attain a real GDP growth of 7% in 2022-23, with both the retail and wholesale inflation rates falling below 6% in the months ahead. The Union Budget presented in this backdrop assumes a nominal GDP growth of 10.5% in 2023-24, which implies a projected inflation rate of just 4%, given the economic survey's baseline real GDP growth projection of 6.5%. This reflects official optimism regarding the Indian economy remaining in a macroeconomic sweet-spot of declining inflation and high growth, even as the rest of the world experiences a growth slowdown alongside sticky inflation.

Total Expenditure Decreases

A longer-term assessment of the Union Budgets is presented in Table Below which enables us to compare the present government's fiscal strategy in the post-pandemic period with the fiscal record of the UPA-II and NDA-I governments. As can be seen from Table 1, while the total central government expenditure (annual average) fell from 15% of the GDP during the UPA-II era to below 13% during the NDA-I government's tenure, the recession precipitated by the COVID-19 pandemic forced a substantial increase in total expenditure to 17.7% and 16% of the GDP, in 2020-21 and 2021-22, respectively. Total expenditure has reduced moderately since then, to around 15% of GDP.

While capital expenditure has been enhanced significantly since 2020-21, beyond the levels attained by the UPA-II and NDA-I regimes, subsidies on food, fertilizer and petroleum have been reduced from 2021-22. Defense expenditure, which was 2% of the GDP on average under the UPA-II government Budgets and 1.6% of GDP under the NDA-I, has fallen to 1.5% of GDP in 2022-23. As a proportion of the GDP, while expenditure on agriculture seems to have increased during the NDA-II government's tenure, mainly on account of the PM-Kisan cash transfer scheme, expenditure on education has reduced quite significantly compared to the UPA-II era. Expenditure on rural development and health seems to have remained at the same level. The increase in capital expenditure is mainly focused in transport and energy sectors.

Number games
As Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman presented her fifth Union Budget on Wednesday, here's a look at how the governments prioritised and allotted funds for various sectors in the previous years

Table 1: Union Budgets - Major Heads of Expenditure, Revenues & Deficits (% of GDP)

	UPA-II	NDA-I				NDA-II	
	2009-10 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	(Annual Average)	(Annual Average)	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
Total Expenditure	15	12.8	13.4	17.7	16.0	15.3	14.9
Capital Expenditure	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.3
Food Subsidy	0.9	0.8	0.5	2.7	1.2	1.1	0.7
Fertiliser Subsidy	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
Petroleum Subsidy	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Defence	2	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Agriculture	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Education	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Health	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Rural Development	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Urban Development	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Gross Tax Revenue	10.2	10.8	10.0	10.2	11.4	11.1	11.1
Corporation Tax	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.3	3.0	3.1	3.1
Taxes on Income	2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0
Union Excise	1.7	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.1
Customs	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
GST	n.a.	1.1	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2
States' Share in Taxes	2.8	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.4
Net Resources Transferred to States & UTs	4.8	6.1	5.7	6.7	7.2	6.3	6.2
Fiscal Deficit	5.4	3.7	4.7	9.2	6.7	6.4	5.9
Revenue Deficit	4	2.5	3.3	7.3	4.4	4.1	2.9
Market Borrowings	4.9	2.8	3.1	6.3	3.4	4.4	4.1
Interest Expenditure	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6

Source: Union Budget Documents, Various Years

Table 2: Estimates & Projections of General Government Expenditure, Revenues & Gross Debt (% of GDP)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	202
	General	Governm	ent Expe	enditure	(% of GD	P)									
India	26.6	26.2	27.1	27.2	26.2	26.3	27.4	31.1	30.1	28.9	28.3	28.1	27.8	27.7	27.0
G-20 Emerging	30.4	30.6	31.8	32.1	31.7	31.9	32.5	34.8	32	32.6	31.9	32	31.8	31.8	31.7
	General	Governm	ent Rev	enue (% c	of GDP)										
India	19.6	19.1	19.9	20.1	20	20	19.9	18.3	20.2	19	19.2	19.6	19.9	20.1	20.4
G-20 Emerging	28.6	28.2	27.5	27.5	27.7	27.8	27.3	25.4	26.4	25.3	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.8
	General	Governm	ent Gros	s Debt (9	6 of GDP)									
India	67.7	67.1	69	68.9	69.7	70.4	75.1	89.2	84.2	83.4	83.8	84.1	83.8	83.4	83
G-20 Emerging	38.5	40.9	44	48.8	51.4	53.1	55.9	66.4	67	69.4	74.2	78.2	81.6	84.5	86.8

Source: IMF staff estimates and projections, Fiscal Monitor, October 2022

Here are the 5 income tax rule changes announced by FM Sitharaman in Budget 2023

1) Tax rebate limit raised to ₹7 lakh from ₹5 lakh

The enhancement of this limit to ₹7 lakh means that the person whose income is less than ₹7 lakhs need not invest anything to claim exemptions and the entire income would be tax-free irrespective of the quantum of investment made by such an individual.

This will result in giving more consumption power to the middle-class income group as they could spend the entire amount of income without bothering too much about investment schemes to take the benefit of exemptions, he added.

2) Changes in Income Tax slabs

0-3	NIL
3-6	5%
6-9	10%
9-12	15%
12-15	20%
Above 15	30%

The new system will decrease the six income categories to five.

3)For pensioners, the finance minister announced extending the benefit of standard deduction to new tax regime. Each salaried person with an income of ₹15.5 lakh or more will benefit by ₹52,500.

4) Maximum tax, along with surcharge, will be 39%

"The highest tax rate which in our country is 42.74 per cent. This is among the highest in the world. I propose to reduce the highest surcharge rate from 37 per cent to 25 per cent in the new tax regime. This would result in reduction of the maximum tax rate to 39 per cent," announced FM while presenting Budget 2023.

[&]quot;Tax assessors will still be able to choose from the prior regime. Salaried and pensioners: the new system's standard deduction for taxable income exceeding Rs15.5 lakhs is ₹52,500,"

5) Leave encashment

Lastly, the limit of ₹3 lakh for tax exemption on leave encashment on retirement of non-government salaried employees was last fixed in the year 2002, when the highest basic pay in the government was ₹30,000 pm. In line with the increase in government salaries, I am proposing to increase this limit to ₹25 lakh.

The government is actively promoting the new tax regime, which will now be the default tax regime. The basic exemption under this regime has increased to 3 lakhs from 2.5 lakhs. Individual tax payers earning up to ₹7 lakhs will not have to pay taxes as compared to current limit of ₹5 lakhs," said Saraswathi Kasturirangan, Partner, Deloitte India.

The government in Budget 2020-21 brought in an optional income tax regime, under which individuals and Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs) were to be taxed at lower rates if they did not avail specified exemptions and deductions, like house rent allowance (HRA), interest on home loan, investments made under Section 80C, 80D and 80CCD. Under this, total income up to ₹2.5 lakh was tax exempt.

Currently, a 5 per cent tax is levied on total income between ₹2.5 lakh and ₹5 lakh, 10 per cent on ₹5 lakh to ₹7.5 lakh, 15 per cent on ₹7.5 lakh to ₹10 lakh, 20 per cent on ₹10 lakh to ₹12.5 lakh, 25 per cent on ₹12.5 lakh to ₹15 lakh, and 30 per cent on above ₹15 lakh. With effect from April 1, these slabs will be modified as per the Budget announcement.

Stack-up against G-20

A comparison of India's public debt situation and fiscal balance (Centre and States combined) with the G-20 emerging market average, is provided in Table Above, based on the estimates and projections made by the IMF. The estimates show India's public debt to have peaked at 89% of the GDP in 2020, while that of the G-20 emerging market economies continuing to deteriorate and surpass India's gross public debt-to-GDP ratio by 2026. Despite India's government revenue-to-GDP ratio being significantly lower than the G-20 emerging market average, India's public debt-to-GDP is projected to perform better than the G-20 emerging economies' average on account of a higher projected GDP growth. It is such an expectation which underlies the vision of "Amrit Kaal" contained in the Union Budget — an utopia of a perpetual macroeconomic sweet-spot. If the projected GDP growth fails to materialize, the macroeconomic situation can turn dystopic pretty fast, like the debt-equity ratio of the Adani conglomerate.

Page | 4

RECOMMENDATIONS

GROWTH STOCKS LIKELY TO PERFORM

		Fundamentals									Technicals
Scrip Name	Sector	CMP	Market Cap(In Cr)	Price/Bookvalue	P/E	6 Month Return	Buy	Target	Stop-Loss	RSI	50 DAy EMA
Axis Bank	Private-Banking	882.6	2,71,458.82	1.97	19.17	31.12%	850-900	935-975	835	40	911
SBI-Life	Insurance	1138.05	1,13,899.59	9.64	75.57	15.70%	1100-1150	1175-1265	1090	30	1262
Adani Enterprises	Trading	1584.2	1,80,895.38	10.26	224.39	46.59%	1300-1700	2250-2500	1250	11.33	3576
Titan	Precious metals	2463.1	2,18,670.61	24.26	101.40	21.97%	2400-2475	2550-2672	2391	53.54	2526
Ambuja cements	Cements	373.6	74,183.71	2.96	26.69	24.94%	365-385	423-456	321	29.29	527

Fundamental Valuation

- 1. **Price to Book Value-The price-to-book (P/B)-** Price to book value ratio measures whether or not a company's stock price is undervalued. The higher the ratio, the higher the premium the market is willing to pay for the company above its hard assets. A company either is undervalued or in a declining business if the value of 1 or less.
- 2. **Price to earnings** Price to Earnings Ratio or Price to Earnings Multiple is the ratio of share price of a stock to its earnings per share (EPS). PE ratio is one of the most popular valuation metrics of stocks. It provides indication whether a stock at its current market price is expensive or cheap.
 - Axis Bank & Ambuja Cements PE are in not that expensive (can Label them as a Value Buy) compared to the other 3 stocks. Growth stocks PE is usually high since it has High volume and large number of Investors who prefer to invest in them because of strong fundamentals, the reason for the premium in price.
- 3. **Market Capitalization-**Market capitalization refers to how much a company is worth as determined by the stock market. It is defined as the total market value of all outstanding shares.

Technical Analysis

1. Moving Average -The moving average can be used to identify buying and selling opportunities with its own merit. When the stock price trades above its average price, it means the traders are willing to buy the stock at a price higher than its average price. This means the traders are optimistic about the stock price going higher. Therefore, one should look at buying opportunities.

In the above case all the stocks are trading below the Moving averages, meaning its trading at a Discount to its past 50day trading prices, it's a good time to enter and capitalize on such growth stocks.

"The target if you notice for all the stocks are below its 50 day EMA, because of the correction and sell off which took place last week the stocks are trading below its average trading price"

2. Relative strength Index-The RSI provides technical traders with signals about bullish and bearish price momentum, and it is often plotted beneath the graph of an asset's price. An asset is usually considered overbought when the RSI is above 70 and oversold when it is below 30. The RSI line crossing below the overbought line or above oversold line is often seen by traders as a signal to buy or sell. The RSI works best in trading ranges rather than trending market.

ECONOMY NEWS

India's services sector stays in expansion mode

India's services sector stayed in expansion mode in January though the pace of growth eased as the sector's Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) fell to 57.2 from 58.5 in December, according to data released by S&P Global. At 57.2, the services PMI is above the key level of 50 that separates expansion in activity from a contraction for the eighteenth month in a row. The manufacturing PMI declined to a three-month low of 55.4 in January from December's 26-month high of 57.8. As a result, the composite PMI - which is a combination of the manufacturing and services indices also declined to 57.5 from 59.4 in December. The survey showed that service providers received high amounts of new business which helped keep the overall rate of growth historically prominent. Demand resilience in turn meant that output also continued to expand at a generally strong pace, noted said Pollyanna De Lima, economics associate director at S&P Global Market Intelligence.

Government e-Marketplace achieves a Gross Merchandise Value of Rs. 1.5 Lakh Crores

As on February 1st 2023, the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) has achieved a staggering? 1.5 lakh crore of Gross Merchandise Value (GMV) in FY23 alone. Going by the current run rate, GeM is suitably placed to exceed its annual target of Rs 1.75 lakh crore. Cumulatively, GeM has surpassed the Rs 3 lakh crore GMV since inception, with the overwhelming support of its stakeholders. The total number of transactions on GeM has also crossed 1.3 crore. GeM has over 66,000 government buyer organizations and more than 58 lakh sellers and service providers offering a diverse range of goods and services. The portal features over 11,000 product categories with more than 29 lakh listed products, as well as over 270 service categories with more than 2.5 lakh service offerings. Based on various studies, the minimum savings on the platform are about 10%, which translates into a savings of over Rs 30,000 crore worth of public money.

Indian economy to navigate a rough global weather with a resilient consumer demand says ASSOCHAM

The Indian economy is expected to navigate a rough global weather with a resilient consumer demand in 2023 with a clearer glide path of private investment and abating of inflation, ASSOCHAM has said. It said 2023 is going to be full of challenges and opportunities, testing the resolve of the people and nations.

1. Budget: FM proposes system to lessen litigation by IT department

In a bid to lessen litigation in tax disputes, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Wednesday proposed a case management system where the Income Tax department would defer filing a lawsuit if an identical question of law is pending adjudication in high courts or the Supreme Court. Presenting the Union Budget for 2023-24 in the Lok Sabha, Sitharaman said a lot of time and resources are consumed in filing appeals involving identical legal issues pertaining to income tax. "Taking forward our policy of sound litigation management, I propose to provide that if a question of law in the case of an assessee is identical to a question of law which is pending in appeal before the jurisdictional high court or the Supreme Court, the filing of a further appeal in the case of this assessee by the department shall be deferred till such a question of law is decided by the jurisdictional high court or the Supreme Court," the minister said in her budget speech. She said litigation management is needed to avoid repetitive appeals by the Income Tax department. The finance minister said the mechanism to defer the filing of a case in a tax dispute till a constitutional court decides the common legal question would "greatly help in reducing the repeated litigation between taxpayers and the department". Sitharaman also said necessary amendments in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code will be carried out to enhance the efficacy of the resolution process and facilitate cross-border insolvency resolution.

2. Budget 2023: Fully imported cars, including EVs, to cost more

Fully imported cars, including electric vehicles will cost more with Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announcing hike in customs duty in the Union Budget 2023-24. Customs duty on vehicles in completely built units (CBUs) costing less than USD 40,000 or with engine capacity less than 3,000 cc for petrol-run vehicles and less than 2,500 cc for diesel-run vehicles has been raised from 60 per cent to 70 per cent, as per the Budget document. Similarly, customs duty on electrically operated vehicles in CBU form, other than with cost, insurance and freight (CIF) value of more than USD 40,000, has also been raised to 70 per cent from 60 per cent. The Budget also outlined that customs duty on vehicles, including electric vehicles, in semi-Knocked down (SKD) form will rise to 35 per cent from 30 per cent earlier.

Already, cars imported as CBUs with CIF more than USD 40,000 or with engine capacity more than 3,000 cc for petrol-run vehicles and more than 2,500 cc for diesel-run vehicles attract 100 per cent customs duty. "The Government has proposed to increase the duties on completely built units (CBUs) to 70 per cent from 60 per cent earlier. "This is unlikely to have a material impact as most of the luxury cars are now assembled in India, barring the top-end variants. Nonetheless, an increase in customs duty will further aim to promote domestic manufacturing going ahead," Icra Senior Vice President & Group Head Corporate Ratings Shamsher Dewan said. On the other hand, Sitharaman proposed "to further provide impetus to green mobility, customs duty exemption is being extended to import of capital goods and machinery required for manufacture of lithium-ion cells for batteries used in electric vehicles. The finance minister also noted that replacing old polluting vehicles is an important part of "greening the country's economy". "In furtherance of the vehicle scrapping policy mentioned in Budget 2021-22, I have allocated adequate funds to scrap old vehicles of the Central Government," she said. States will also be supported in replacing old vehicles and ambulances, Sitharaman added. "

3. Budget 2023: FM announces new savings scheme for women

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman has announced a one-time small savings scheme 'Mahila Samman Saving Certificate'. It will be available for two years. The interest rate has been fixed at 7.5 per cent per annum.

4. <u>Budget 2023: Centre to continue 50-year interest-free loans to state</u> governments for one more year: FM

Centre to continue 50-year interest-free loans to state governments for one more year: FM.

5. Budget 2023: 47.8 cr Jan Dhan accounts opened: FM

As many as 47.8 crore Jan Dhan accounts have been opened so far, a scheme which was launched in 2014 as a national mission for financial inclusion. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Wednesday said the National Rural Livelihood Mission has achieved remarkable success by mobilizing rural women into 1 lakh SHGs (self-help groups). She said that 47.8 crore JanDhan accounts have been opened. The Jan Dhan Yojana was announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his Independence Day address in 2014, and it was launched on August 28 in the same year. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is the national mission for financial inclusion to ensure access to financial services -- savings and deposit accounts, remittance, credit, insurance and pension in an affordable manner.

6. Budget 2023: Digital public infra for agriculture will be built, says FM

Digital public infrastructure for agriculture will be built as open source, open standard and interoperable public good said FM. Agri accelerator fund will be set up to encourage agri startups in rural areas: FM Sitharaman To enhance yield of extra-long staple cotton, government will adopt a cluster-based and value chain approach: FM

7. <u>Budget 2023: Govt to launch a Rs 2,200 crore Aatmanirbhar clean plant</u> programme, says FM

The government will launch the Atmanirbhar Clean Plant Programme to improve availability of disease-free quality planting material for high-value horticultural crops at an outlay of Rs 2,200 crore: Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman

MARKET PERFORMANCE

52 WEEKS HIGH AND LOWS

Ticker Name	LTP(Rs.)	52-Week High (Rs.)	52-Week Low (Rs.)
AARTI INDS	531.75	1050	518.6
ACC	1926.3	2784.95	1696.05
ADANI ENTER	1584.2	4189.55	1017.1
ADANI GREEN	934.25	3048	934.25
ADANI PORTS	498.85	987.9	394.95
ADANI TRANS	1401.55	4238.55	1401.55
AEGIS LOGIST	366.95	388.8	167.45
ALEMBIC PHAR	535.25	792.3	525.3
APL APOLLO	1167.65	1200.6	771
APOLLO TYRES	330.1	343	165.4

TOP GAINERS

Company Name	LTP	Prev. Close	Change (Rs.)	Change (%)	High	Low	52 Week High/Low	TTQ	TTV (in Lakhs)
KARNATAKA BANK	151.65	137.9	13.75	9.97	151.65	143.95	169/55	523182	777.91
MAHINDRA LIFESP	379.2	350.1	29.1	8.31	384	348.85	555/253	63658	236.26
ADANI PORTS & S	498.85	462	36.85	7.98	506.9	394.95	988/395	4335345	19469.03
AAVAS FINANCIER	1996.75	1860.35	136.4	7.33	2012.35	1846.3	3280/1698	11956	233.94
TITAN COMPANY	2463.2	2304.95	158.25	6.87	2470	2315.05	2790/1827	98730	2395.66
MAN INFRACONSTR	78.95	73.95	5	6.76	81.95	76.15	129/70	200587	157.99
PG ELECTROPLAST	1088.65	1024.05	64.6	6.31	1107.4	1011.4	1228/561	12529	132.26
BANK OF BARODA	163.65	154.1	9.55	6.2	164.35	151.7	197/90	4804750	7617.33
RAJESH EXPORTS	946.9	892.05	54.85	6.15	975.25	865.95	975/516	52802	478.6
KIRLOSKAR FERRO	395	372.45	22.55	6.05	397	364.75	397/184	55292	213.02

TOP LOSERS

Comapny Name	LTP	Prev. Close	Change(Rs.)	Change (%)	High	Low	52 Week High/Low	TTQ	TTV (in Lakhs)
HIND.CONSTRUCTI	14.9	18.4	-3.5	-19.02	17.4	14.75	45253	13628473	2110.73
STOVE KRAFT	451.35	526.05	-74.7	-14.2	511.75	448	917/448	72643	346.94
DIVI'S LAB	2884.45	3267.15	-382.7	-11.71	3305.4	2796.1	4641/2796	234975	6939.22
ADANI GREEN ENE	934.25	1038.05	-103.8	-10	934.25	934.25	3048/934	45901	428.83
ADANI TRANSMISS	1401.55	1557.25	-155.7	-10	1401.55	1401.55	4239/1402	11022	154.48
CROMPTON GREAVE	304.5	332.3	-27.8	-8.37	324.85	294.1	431/294	1168546	3564.23
WELSPUN CORP	191.25	208.7	-17.45	-8.36	214.5	182.6	298/136	332792	636.9
HIND. COPPER	107.55	116.6	-9.05	-7.76	117.45	106.1	146/81	772600	842.93
SWAN ENERGY LTD	273.45	295.3	-21.85	-7.4	296	266	379/145	191103	533.23
METROPOLIS HEAL	1224.1	1314.7	-90.6	-6.89	1316.7	1220.1	2670/1220	8878	111.18

SUPER STOCK MOVERS

Company Name	Feb-03	Feb-02	Feb-01	Jan-31	Jan-30
BALKRISHINDS	2291.25	2277.8	2251.85	2219.3	2173.85
BLUE STAR	1357.15	1329.55	1266.6	1228.3	1220.85
BOSCH	17405.6	17171.1	17103.95	17008.85	16587.45
BRIGADE ENT	478.85	469.8	464.15	459.7	449.35
FIRSTSOURCE	116.2	111.55	108.2	107.95	107.05
ICICI BANK	863.75	857.45	846.65	831.65	823.2
ITC LTD	380.5	378.6	361.45	352.25	344.65
JINDAL STAIN	266.55	265.45	262.15	255.05	254.65
JYOTHY LABS	209.6	207.8	206.2	205.1	203.7
KEI INDS	1679.05	1676.75	1660.9	1616.95	1609.25

TOP QUANTITY TRADED

Comapny Name	LTP	Prev. Close	Change(Rs.)	Change (%)	High	Low	TTQ	TTV (in Lakhs)
GMR AIRPORTS IN	37.55	37.15	0.4	1.08	37.7	36.45	89312614	33222.95
SUZLON ENERGY L	9.07	9.22	-0.15	-1.63	9.29	8.72	42118247	3776.68
GTL INFRASTRUCT	0.98	1.01	-0.03	-2.97	1.03	0.95	39093439	386.14
VODAFONE IDEA L	6.89	6.82	0.07	1.03	6.97	6.46	30314090	2032.22
YES BANK LTD.	16.45	16.85	-0.4	-2.37	17.15	16.15	20205206	3324.66
HIND.CONSTRUCTI	14.9	18.4	-3.5	-19.02	17.4	14.75	13628473	2110.73
PUNJ. NATIONLBA	51.8	50.85	0.95	1.87	52.3	49.2	8716919	4404.07
JAIPRAKASH POWE	6.83	6.88	-0.05	-0.73	6.98	6.69	8292374	565.7
IFCI LTD.	12.05	12.3	-0.25	-2.03	12.45	11.7	8080486	973.08
RELIANCE POWER	11.75	11.97	-0.22	-1.84	12.12	11.38	7145616	827.52

TOP VALUE TRADED

Comapny Name	LTP	Prev. Close	Change(Rs.)	Change (%)	High	Low	52 Week High/Low	TTQ	TTV (in Lakhs)
GMR AIRPORTS IN	37.55	37.15	0.4	1.08	37.7	36.45	45/32	89312614	33222.95
ADANI ENTERPRIS	1584.2	1564.7	19.5	1.25	1678.9	1017.1	4190/1017	2407391	32681.63
ADANI PORTS & S	498.85	462	36.85	7.98	506.9	394.95	988/395	4335345	19469.03
SBI	544.45	528	16.45	3.12	546	519.4	630/425	1735194	9311.38
AMBUJA CEMENTS	373.7	352.45	21.25	6.03	380.4	318.9	598/274	2282600	7995.16
BANK OF BARODA	163.65	154.1	9.55	6.2	164.35	151.7	197/90	4804750	7617.33
DIVI'S LAB	2884.45	3267.15	-382.7	-11.71	3305.4	2796.1	4641/2796	234975	6939.22
COFORGE	4307.1	4430.35	-123.25	-2.78	4480	4293.9	4870/3210	116010	5094.85
ACC	1926.3	1845.35	80.95	4.39	1938.95	1696.05	2785/1696	247597	4497.31
PUNJ. NATIONLBA	51.8	50.85	0.95	1.87	52.3	49.2	62/28	8716919	4404.07

WHAT TO EXPECT GOING FORWARD?



Nifty has closed just Below the 50Day EMA on the Daily charts, indicating oversold zones, market seems very volatile taken the many factors impacting its Momentum from 1) Adani Fiasco 2) Budget 2023 3) US interest rate hikes & 4) Jittery Investors. RSI rising towards 50. Has technically Broken some crucial support levels last week but has recovered fairly well in Fridays session with 1.38% (243 Points) above previous close on Thursday.

The global markets especially US markets ended this week on a negative note on surprisingly stunning job growth reported. The S&P 500 still posted a gain for the week, which included a string of major market events, and stood not far from five-month highs. The Nasdaq tallied its fifth straight weekly rise, its longest such streak since late 2021.

Nifty Levels
Resistance-17920/18085/18150
Support-17540/17700

WHAT TO EXPECT FORWARD IN 2023?

In 2023 Both Nifty and Sensex might face a tough growth aspect because of Geopolitical issues active, Crude oil demand & supply, more interest rate Hikes possible if inflation is not curbed, Upcoming Elections impacting the market movement, Budget Dictating sector specific movement and decline, Mergers, Acquisitions & takeovers, earning season and Lot of market Events which will impact the market sentiments starting from.

- 1. From start of 2023, all stocks will have T+1 settlement. (Already Implemented)
- 2. Existing Mutual Funds investors will have to file for nomination on or before March 31, 2023, or else their units could be frozen.
- 3. Auto companies will hike prices in January.
- 4. For FX exposures banks need to do a provisioning of 20 to 80 bps from January.
- 5. Auto Expo to be held in January in Greater Noida. (Event completed)
- 6. From January, rating agencies will have to scrutinize the company themselves before giving Credit Enhancement (CE) rating. Earlier, they could have outsourced the facility.
- 7. From January, Delhi NCR will ban the use of coal due to increasing air pollution issues.
- 8. The HDFC-HDFC Bank merger is expected to be completed by the Q2 or Q3 of FY24. PVR-Inox merger to be finalized in 2023.
- 9. From April 1, 2023, Bharat NCAP which is used to measure safety of vehicles will be applicable.
- 10. From April 1, 2023 all Centre and state government vehicles which have completed 15 years or more will be scrapped.
- 11. From October 1, 2023, six airbags will be compulsory in all passenger vehicles.
- 12. China will reopen its borders and will ease Covid quarantine rules from January 8.
- 13. On May 6, the Coronation ceremony of King Charles III and Camilla will be conducted at Queen Consort, Westminster Abbey, London.
- 14. In 2023, Ukraine too will have parliamentary elections.
- 15. In February, State Legislative Elections will be held in Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland.
- 16. In May, State Legislative Elections will be held in Karnataka, and Jammu and Kashmir.
- 17. In November, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram will have State Legislative Elections.
- 18. Rajasthan, Telangana will have State Legislative Elections in December 2023.
- 19. India will host G20 New Delhi summit on September 9 and September 10.

Suggestions

"Investors should focus on Value Buying (Discounted stocks), stocks with steady earnings (Growth stocks) focus on sectors which are domestically oriented sectors (Supply chain of raw materials sourced locally) & fair valuation which is very important in selecting stocks.

One of the best ways to deal with a highly volatile market is to stay diversified. To some extent, a hybrid fund along with investments in gold and international markets should do the trick.. "The global sentiment and outlook will have an impact on Indian equity outcomes. We will continue to expect low teen returns from equities over the next 3-5 years using volatility as a lowered entry point. While the long-term outlook is solid, markets from the near-term lens seem to be fairly priced. In this context, investors looking to add fresh investment could invest in equity-oriented hybrid funds, allocate via SIPs, or keep aside say 20%-30% while making lump sum commitments for any plausible correction.

WHAT WE DO AND OFFER OUR CLIENTS?

We offer Research related services by our SEBI authorized Research team in respect to,

Positional Calls- Positional Calls identifies stocks on basis of technical analysis and derivative. Calls are released during market hours or weekends as an when opportunities are available. Each calls includes a target price and stop loss. We provide short term and long-term position equity trading calls with entry, exit and stop-loss levels. These equity positional calls are continuously monitored by our technical analyst expert. The stop-losses and targets of our equity calls are revised based on market condition. We provide positional call-in stocks, bank nifty, or nifty

"We are a team of seasoned stock market analysts providing Equity related research services.

Our team of analysts works round the clock to track the movements in the market. We continuously track scripts for possible movements and provide calls and recommendations.

DISCLAIMER

This document is for private circulation, and must be read with conjunction with disclaimer. Please refer to

https://www.bfsl.co.in/researchreports

for analyst disclaimer and other disclosures

SEBI REGN NO

SHARE BROKING: INZ000095638, DP:IN-DP-312-2017, RTA: INR000004041, MAPIN UIN: 100003400, NSDL DP ID: IN302148, NSDL: RTA, ID:IN200875, CDSL RTA ID:234
, RESEARCH- INH200006789