

Indian equities remain upbeat; investor sentiments uplifted after presentation of Union Budget 2022-23..

Index	Today's Close	Prev. close	Change	% change	Open	High	Low
Sensex	59,558.33	58,862.57	695.76	1.18	59,293.44	59,618.51	59,193.05
Nifty	17,780.00	17,576.85	203.15	1.16	17,706.20	17,794.60	17,674.80

- 1) Indian equities continued to be upbeat today led by presentation of growth oriented budget. The Sensex was up by 695.76 points or 1.18 percent to end at levels of 59,558.33. On the other hand, the Nifty closed up by 203.15 points or 1.16 percent to end at levels of 17,780.00.
- 2) The broader markets ended in green. The BSE MidCap index was up by 1 percent while the BSE SmallCap index was up by 1.6 percent.
- 3) Sectorally, the Nifty PSU Bank index was the top gainer today as it ended 3.4 per cent higher. This was followed by the Nifty Pharma, Metal and Realty indices, all up between 1 and 1.4 per cent.
- 4) Today, FIIs were net sellers and sold equities worth Rs. 205.39 Crore. On the other hand, DIIs were net buyers and bought equities worth Rs. 2,023.66 Crore. In the Month of January 2022, FIIs have sold equities worth Rs. 41,346.35 Crore while DIIs in the same period have purchased equities worth Rs. 21,928.40 Crore.

Sectors and stocks

- 1) Shares of Vodafone Idea (VIL) rallied close to 12 per cent to Rs 11.95 on the BSE in Wednesday's intra-day trade on the back of heavy volumes after Care Ratings (CARE) upgraded its rating on the company's long term bank facilities and non-convertible debentures (NCD). The rating agency also assigned a 'stable' outlook. The stock closed over 6 per cent higher.
- 2) Shares of AU Small Finance Bank (SFB) hit a record high of Rs. 1,403, up 4 per cent on the BSE in Wednesday's trade as it surpassed its previous high of Rs. 1,389 hit on August 24, 2021. In the past one month, the stock has rallied by 35 per cent, as compared to a 2 per cent gain in the S&P BSE Sensex. In the past three days, AU SFB has gained 10 per cent after it posted a strong set of financial numbers for the quarter ended December 2021 (Q3FY22), with a 68 per cent year-on-year (YoY) growth in net profit at Rs 302 crore led by net interest income (NII) growth of 30 per cent on-year.
- 3) Shares of Tech Mahindra fell by 4 per cent to Rs. 1,444 on the BSE in Wednesday's intra-day trade after the Company's EBIT margin declined by 40bps quarter-on-quarter (QoQ) to 14.8 per cent in December quarter (Q3FY22) due to salary hikes, higher sub costs and lower utilization. In the past one month, the stock of information technology (IT) consulting & software company underperformed the market, by falling 19 per cent, as compared to 1.7 per cent rise in the S&P BSE Sensex. The stock has corrected 21 per cent from its record high of Rs. 1,838 touched on December 30, 2021.

Key takeaways of Union Budget 2022-23

Ajcon's view on Union Budget 2022-23 - "A Budget for the new age"

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 ..

- 1) Revised fiscal deficit for 2021-22 at 6.9% of GDP
- 2) Fiscal deficit pegged at 6.4% of GDP in 2022-23
- 3) The budget has proposed a fiscal deficit of 4.5% of GDP by 2025-26
- 4) Capex target expanded by 35.4 per cent — from Rs 5.54 lakh crore to Rs 7.50 lakh crore.

- 5) PM GatiShakti Master Plan for Expressways will be formulated in 2022-23 to facilitate faster movement of people and goods. The National Highways network will be expanded by 25,000 km in 2022-23. Rs. 20,000 crore will be mobilized through innovative ways of financing to complement the public resources
- 6) 100 PM Gati Shakti terminals to be set up in next three years
- 7) Housing - Rs 48, 000 crore is allotted for PM Awas Yojana
- 8) Har Ghar, Nal Se Jal: Allocation of Rs. 60,000 crore has been made with an aim to cover 3.8 crore households in 2022-23
- 9) Agriculture - The procurement of wheat in Rabi 2021-22 and the estimated procurement of paddy in Kharif 2021-22 will cover 1208 lakh metric tonnes of wheat and paddy from 163 lakh farmers, and Rs. 2.37 lakh crore direct payment of MSP value to their accounts.
- 10) Agriculture - To reduce its dependence on import of oilseeds, a rationalised and comprehensive scheme to increase domestic production of oilseeds will be implemented.
- 11) Agriculture: Use of 'Kisan Drones' will be promoted for crop assessment, digitization of land records, spraying of insecticides, and nutrients.
- 12) Agriculture: A fund with blended capital raised under co-investment model facilitated through NABARD to finance start-ups in agriculture and rural enterprises for farm produce value chain will be set up. States will be encouraged to revise syllabi of agricultural universities to meet needs of natural, zero-budget and organic farming, modern-day agriculture.
- 13) MSMEs - Udyam, e-Shram, NCS and ASEEM portals will be interlinked. Their scope will be widened. They will now perform as portals with live, organic databases, providing G2C, B2C and B2B services. These services will relate to credit facilitation, skilling, and recruitment with an aim to further formalise the economy and enhance entrepreneurial opportunities for all.
- 14) MSMEs - Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) has provided much-needed additional credit to more than 130 lakh MSMEs. This has helped them mitigate the adverse impact of the pandemic. The hospitality and related services, especially those by micro and small enterprises, are yet to regain their pre-pandemic level of business. Considering these aspects, the ECLGS will be extended up to March 2023 and its guarantee cover will be expanded by Rs. 50,000 crore to total cover of Rs. 5 lakh crore, with the additional amount being earmarked exclusively for the hospitality and related enterprises.
- 15) Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme will be revamped with required infusion of funds. This will facilitate additional credit of Rs. 2 lakh crore for Micro and Small Enterprises and expand employment opportunities.
- 16) Implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project, at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,605 crore will be taken up. This is aimed at providing irrigation benefits to 9.08 lakh hectare of farmers' lands, drinking water supply for 62 lakh people, 103 MW of Hydro, and 27 MW of solar power. Allocations of Rs. 4,300 crore in RE 2021-22 and Rs. 1,400 crore in 2022-23 have been made for this project.
- 17) Electric Vehicles - Battery swapping policy to allow EV charging stations for automobiles will be framed — Private sector will be encouraged to create sustainable and innovative business models for battery and energy as a service, improving the efficiency in the EV ecosystem
- 18) Digital - Digital Banking by Post Offices: 100% of post offices to come on the core banking system
- 19) Digital - Scheduled Commercial Banks to set up 75 digital banks in 75 districts
- 20) Telecom - Spectrum auction will be conducted in 2022 for the rollout of 5G — Scheme for design led manufacturing to be launched for 5G ecosystem as part of PLI scheme to enable affordable broadband and mobile communication in rural and remote areas
- 21) AtmaNirbharta in Defence - The Government is committed to reducing imports and promoting AtmaNirbharta in equipment for the Armed Forces. 68 per cent of the capital procurement budget will be earmarked for domestic industry in 2022-23, up from 58 per cent in 2021-22. Defence R&D will be opened up for industry, startups and academia with 25 per cent of defence R&D budget earmarked. Private industry will be encouraged to take up design and development of military platforms and equipment in collaboration with DRDO and other organizations through SPV model. An independent nodal umbrella body will be set up for meeting wide ranging testing and certification requirements.
- 22) e-Passport -The issuance of e-Passports using embedded chip and futuristic technology will be rolled out in 2022-23 to enhance convenience for the citizens in their overseas travel.
- 23) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code - Necessary amendments in the Code will be carried out to enhance the efficacy of the resolution process and facilitate cross border insolvency resolution.

- 24) Scheme for taxation of virtual digital assets - Virtual currencies like cryptocurrency have come under the tax net. Income from transfer of virtual assets to be taxed at 30 percent. No deduction in respect of any expenditure or allowance shall be allowed while computing such income except cost of acquisition. Losses from sale of virtual digital assets cannot be offset against other income. Further, in order to capture the transaction details, it also proposed to provide for TDS on payment made in relation to transfer of virtual digital asset at the rate of 1 per cent of such consideration above a monetary threshold. Gift of virtual digital asset is also proposed to be taxed in the hands of the recipient.
- 25) No changes in personal income tax structure
- 26) Allowing taxpayers to file Updated Return within 2 years for correcting errors
- 27) Tax relief to persons with disability

Key recent major developments..

- 1) GST collection in January crossed Rs. 1.38 trillion in January, a growth of 15 per cent over the year-ago period, on pickup in economic activity and anti-evasion measures, the Finance Ministry said on Monday. Total number of GSTR-3B returns filed up to January 30, 2022, is 10.5 million, which includes 3.6 million quarterly returns. January is the fourth month when Goods and Services Tax (GST) collection has crossed the Rs 1.3 trillion-mark, and seventh month in a row when it crossed the Rs. 1 trillion-mark. In December the collection was over Rs 1.29 trillion. "The gross GST revenue collected in the month of January 2022 till 3 PM on January 31, 2022, is Rs. 1,38,394 crore of which CGST is Rs 24,674 crore, SGST is Rs 32,016 crore, IGST is Rs 72,030 crore (including Rs 35,181 crore collected on import of goods) and cess is Rs 9,674 crore (including Rs 517 crore collected on import of goods)," the ministry said. The highest monthly GST collection has been Rs 1.39 trillion in the month of April 2021.

- 2) Advance estimates suggest that the Indian economy is expected to witness real GDP expansion of 9.2 per cent in 2021-22 after contracting in 2020-21. This implies that overall economic activity has recovered past the pre-pandemic levels. Almost all indicators show that the economic impact of the "second wave" in Q1 was much smaller than that experienced during the full lockdown phase in 2020-21 even though the health impact was more severe.

"With the vaccination programme having covered the bulk of the population, economic momentum building back and the likely long-term benefits of supply-side reforms in the pipeline, the Indian economy is in a good position to witness GDP growth of 8.0-8.5 per cent in 2022-23. The Economic survey said that "The projection is based on the assumption that there will be no further debilitating pandemic related economic disruption, monsoon will be normal, withdrawal of global liquidity by major central banks will be orderly," according to the survey. It also depends on oil price being in the range of \$70-\$75 a barrel and global supply chain disruptions easing.

"Nonetheless, the global environment still remains uncertain. At the time of writing, a new wave in the form of the Omicron variant was sweeping across the world, inflation had jumped up in most countries, and the cycle of liquidity withdrawal was being initiated by major central banks. This is why it is especially important to look at India's macroeconomic stability indicators and their ability to provide a buffer against the above stresses. Despite all the disruptions caused by the global pandemic, India's balance of payments remained in surplus throughout the last two years. This allowed the Reserve Bank of India to keep accumulating foreign exchange reserves (they stood at US\$ 634 billion on 31st December 2021). This is equivalent to 13.2 months of merchandise imports and is higher than the country's external debt. The combination of high foreign exchange reserves, sustained foreign direct investment, and rising export earnings will provide an adequate buffer against possible global liquidity tapering in 2022-23. "said Economic Survey 2021-22 released ahead of the Union Budget.

The Economic Survey 2021-22 said Agriculture and allied sectors have been the least impacted by the pandemic and the sector is expected to grow by 3.9 per cent in 2021-22 after growing 3.6 per cent in the previous year. Advance estimates suggest that the GVA of Industry (including mining and construction) will rise by 11.8 per cent in 2021-22 after contracting by 7 per cent in 2020-21. The Services sector has been the hardest hit by the pandemic, especially segments that involve human contact. This sector is estimated to grow by 8.2 per cent this financial year following last year's 8.4 per cent contraction. Total Consumption is estimated to have grown by 7.0 per cent in 2021-22 with significant contributions from government spending. Similarly, Gross Fixed Capital Formation exceeded pre-pandemic levels on the back of ramped up public expenditure on infrastructure. Exports of both goods and services have been exceptionally strong so far in 2021-22, but imports also recovered strongly with recovery in domestic demand as well as higher international commodity prices.

- 3) Brent crude, the global benchmark, last week touched 90 dollars a barrel for the first time in seven years as rising political tensions between Ukraine and Russia added to concerns that supply could get even tighter. Although OPEC+ is yet to roll back its 3.4 mbopd of production cuts initiated in April 2020, fast recovery in oil demand, switch from high cost gas to oil, and low inventories resulted in Brent touching a seven year high.

- 4) US Federal Reserve is likely to raise US interest rates in March and is also expected to end its bond purchase programme before going for significant reduction in its asset holdings.
- 5) U.S. economic growth accelerated in the fourth quarter as businesses replenished depleted inventories to meet strong demand for goods, helping the nation to post its best performance in nearly four decades in 2021. Gross domestic product increased at a 6.9% annualized rate last quarter, the Commerce Department said in its advance GDP estimate on Thursday. That followed a 2.3% growth pace in the third quarter. The economy grew 5.7% in 2021, the strongest since 1984. It contracted 3.4% in 2020, the biggest drop in 74 years. Growth last year was fueled by massive fiscal stimulus as well as very low interest rates. The momentum, however, appears to have faded by December amid an onslaught of COVID-19 infections, fueled by the Omicron variant, which contributed to undercutting spending as well as disrupting activity at factories and services businesses. (Source: Reuters)
- 6) Merchandise exports witnessed nearly 40 per cent growth year-on-year to \$37.81 billion in December, as demand for Indian products continues to remain robust, according to data released by the commerce and industry ministry on Friday. On a sequential basis, outbound shipments grew nearly 29 per cent. Engineering goods, petroleum products, gems and jewellery, organic and inorganic chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, continued to remain top exported goods. On a cumulative basis, India's merchandise exports in April-December crossed \$301 billion, achieving three fourth of the annual export target of \$400 billion in the first nine months of FY22. The number has also exceeded total exports of 2020-21, which was at \$290 billion.
- 7) Wholesale Price Index-based Inflation (WPI) for December moderated slightly compared with November, but stayed in double digits for the ninth consecutive month, data released by the Commerce Ministry showed on Friday. WPI inflation bucked a 4-month rising trend in December 2021 and came in at 13.56 percent, even though food prices hardened. Factory-gate inflation in November was 14.23 per cent, while in December 2020 it was 1.95 per cent. "The high rate of inflation in December 2021 is primarily due to rise in prices of mineral oils, basic metals, crude petroleum & natural gas, chemicals and chemical products, food products, textile and paper and paper products etc as compared to the corresponding month of the previous year," the Commerce Ministry said.
- 8) Earlier, The World Bank retained its FY22 growth forecast for India at 8.3 per cent but upgraded it to 8.7 per cent for FY23, from 7.5 per cent estimated earlier, citing improving growth prospects, especially a reviving private capex cycle.
- 9) India's retail inflation rate rose to a five month high in December and growth in factory output decelerated to a nine month low in November. Data released by the statistics department showed retail inflation rate as measured by the consumer price index rose to 5.59 per cent in December from 4.91 per cent a month ago. Growth in factory output as measured by the Index of industrial production (IIP), on the other hand, dipped to 1.4 per cent in November compared to 4 per cent in the preceding month.
- 10) Emerging economies must prepare for US interest rate hikes, the International Monetary Fund said, warning that faster than expected Federal Reserve moves could rattle financial markets and trigger capital outflows and currency depreciation abroad. In a blog published Monday, the IMF said it expected robust US growth to continue, with inflation likely to moderate later in the year. The global lender is due to release fresh global economic forecasts on Jan. 25. It said a gradual, well-telegraphed tightening of U.S. monetary policy would likely have little impact on emerging markets, with foreign demand offsetting the impact of rising financing costs. It said emerging markets with high public and private debt, foreign exchange exposures, and lower current-account balances had already seen larger movements of their currencies relative to the US dollar. The fund said emerging markets with stronger inflation pressures or weaker institutions should act swiftly to let currencies depreciate and raise benchmark interest rates.

Ajcon Global's observations and view

- 1) Indian benchmark indices continued to remain upbeat today as investors cheered Union Budget 2022-23. 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. The Economic Survey 2021-22 forecasted good GDP growth of 8-8.5 percent for 2022-23.
- 2) However, there are concerns like hawkish stance of US Fed amidst high inflation, jump in Crude oil prices with Brent Crude oil trading above US\$90 per barrel, continued FII selling, weak global cues like geopolitical tensions between Ukraine and Russia.
- 3) Before the correction witnessed last week, the sentiments were upbeat as in third wave of COVID-19 led by

Omicron variant, death rates have been lower so far as compared to devastating Delta variant. Despite significant spike in COVID-19 cases on daily basis, the hospitalisation rates are also lower. The restrictions imposed too by various states so far are not a major dampener to economic activity. In addition, factors like good growth in merchandise exports, RBI's accommodative stance in its Monetary Policy, good GDP data, robust GST collections, strong manufacturing PMI, PLI incentives in various sectors, strong vaccination drive, faster than expected economic recovery in Unlock phase, expectations of strong Q3FY22 earnings season, good Q2FY22 earnings season and management commentary, good economic activity witnessed in the festive season of Navratri, Diwali, Christmas, New Year and good spike in retail participation from Tier II and Tier III cities as people have become more financial literate in COVID-19 crisis.

It is advisable for investors to look out for stock specific opportunities considering growth outlook and management pedigree. Always remember, corrections in a bull market will keep markets healthy. Structurally, Indian equities are 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, 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. India today has emerged as a potential destination for investment.

- 4) There is a strong line up of IPOs. We suggest investors to be careful about the forthcoming IPOs and understand the fundamentals based on risk reward profile. 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.
- 5) With sentiments uplifted after growth oriented Union Budget presented by the Finance Minister and strong GST collections, investors will now keenly track ongoing Q3FY22 earnings season with management commentary for the future, monthly auto sales numbers, PMI data, global cues like geopolitical tensions between Russia and Ukraine, global inflation data, US Treasury yields, oil price movement. The upcoming assembly elections in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Goa and Manipur will also play in investors mind.



Disclaimer

Ajcon Global Services Limited is a fully integrated investment banking, merchant banking, corporate advisory, stock broking, commodity and currency broking. Ajcon Global Services Limited research analysts responsible for the preparation of the research report may interact with trading desk personnel, sales personnel and other parties for gathering, applying and interpreting information.

Ajcon Global Services Limited is a SEBI registered Research Analyst entity bearing registration Number INH000001170 under SEBI (Research Analysts) Regulations, 2014.

Individuals employed as research analyst by Ajcon Global Services Limited or their associates are not allowed to deal or trade in securities that the research analyst recommends within thirty days before and within five days after the publication of a research report as prescribed under SEBI Research Analyst Regulations.

Subject to the restrictions mentioned in above paragraph, We and our affiliates, officers, directors, employees and their relative may: (a) from time to time, have long or short positions acting as a principal in, and buy or sell the securities or derivatives thereof, of Company mentioned herein or (b) be engaged in any other transaction involving such securities and earn brokerage.

Ajcon Global Services Limited or its associates may have commercial transactions with the Company mentioned in the research report with respect to advisory services.

The information and opinions in this report have been prepared by Ajcon Global Services Limited and are subject to change without any notice. The report and information contained herein is strictly confidential and meant solely for the selected recipient and may not be altered in any way, transmitted to, copied or distributed, in part or in whole, to any other person or to the media or reproduced in any form, without prior written consent of Ajcon Global Services Limited. While we would endeavour to update the information herein on a reasonable basis, Ajcon Global Services Limited is under no obligation to update or keep the information current. Also, there may be regulatory, compliance or other reasons that may prevent Ajcon Global Services Limited from doing so. This report is based on information obtained from public sources and sources believed to be reliable, but no independent verification has been made nor is its accuracy or completeness guaranteed. This report and information herein is solely for informational purpose and shall not be used or considered as an offer document or solicitation of offer to buy or sell or subscribe for securities or other financial instruments. Though disseminated to all the customers simultaneously, not all customers may receive this report at the same time. Ajcon Global Services Limited will not treat recipients as customers by virtue of their receiving this report. Nothing in this report constitutes investment, legal, accounting and tax advice or a representation that any investment or strategy is suitable or appropriate to your specific circumstances. The securities discussed and opinions expressed in this report may not be suitable for all investors, who must make their own investment decisions, based on their own investment objectives, financial positions and needs of specific recipient. This may not be taken in substitution for the exercise of independent judgment by any recipient. The recipient should independently evaluate the investment risks. The value and return on investment may vary because of changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or any other reason. Ajcon Global Services Limited accepts no liabilities whatsoever for any loss or damage of any kind arising out of the use of this report. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Investors are advised to see Risk Disclosure Document to understand the risks associated before investing in the securities markets. Actual results may differ materially from those set forth in projections. Forward-looking statements are not predictions and may be subject to change without notice. Ajcon Global Services Limited or its associates might have managed or co-managed public offering of securities for the subject company or might have been mandated by the subject company for any other assignment in the past twelve months.

Ajcon Global Services Limited encourages independence in research report preparation and strives to minimize conflict in preparation of research report. Ajcon Global Services Limited or its analysts did not receive any compensation or other benefits from the companies mentioned in the report or third party in connection with preparation of the research report. Accordingly, neither Ajcon Global Services Limited nor Research Analysts have any material conflict of interest at the time of publication of this report.

It is confirmed that Akash Jain – MBA (Financial Markets) or any other Research Analysts of this report has not received any compensation from the company mentioned in the report in the preceding twelve months. Compensation of our Research Analysts is not based on any specific merchant banking, investment banking or brokerage service transactions.

Ajcon Global Services Limited or its subsidiaries collectively or Directors including their relatives, Research Analysts, do not own 1% or more of the equity securities of the Company mentioned in the report as of the last day of the month preceding the publication of the research report.



It is confirmed that Akash Jain – MBA (Financial Markets) research analyst or any other Research Analysts of Ajcon Global do not serve as an officer, director or employee of the companies mentioned in the report.

Ajcon Global Services Limited may have issued other reports that are inconsistent with and reach different conclusion from the information presented in this report.

Neither the Research Analysts nor Ajcon Global Services Limited have been engaged in market making activity for the companies mentioned in the report.

We submit that no material disciplinary action has been taken on Ajcon Global Services Limited by any Regulatory Authority impacting Equity Research Analysis activities.

Analyst Certification

I, Akash Jain MBA (Financial Markets), research analyst, author and the names subscribed to this report, hereby certify that all of the views expressed in this research report accurately reflect our views about the subject issuer(s) or securities. I also certify that no part of compensation was, is, or will be directly or indirectly related to the specific recommendation(s) or view (s) in this report.

For research related queries contact:

Mr. Akash Jain – Vice President (Research) at, research@ajcon.net, akash@ajcon.net

CIN: L74140MH1986PLC041941

SEBI registration Number: INH000001170 as per SEBI (Research Analysts) Regulations, 2014.

Website: www.ajcononline.com

Registered and Corporate office

408 - (4th Floor), Express Zone, "A" Wing, Cello – Sonal Realty, Near Oberoi Mall and Patel's, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai – 400063. Tel: 91-22-67160400, Fax: 022-28722062