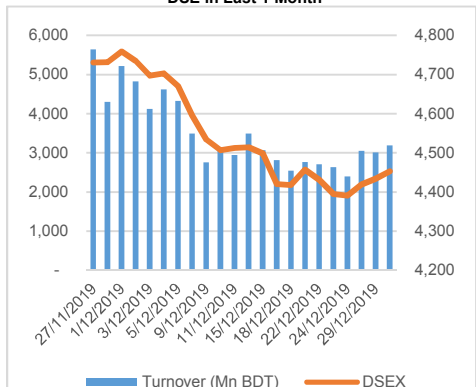


INDEX MOVER				
Company	LTP	YCP	IND.CHG	VOLUME
Positive impact				
SQURPHARM	191	189	2.62	408,404
KPCL	47	43	2.32	2,942,290
MARICO	1,696	1,656	2.00	4,480
DUTCHBANG	71	69	1.74	276,101
BRACBANK	58	57	1.56	2,330,870
Negative impact				
UPGDCL	243	254	(8.25)	150,852
NATLIFEINS	270	278	(1.39)	345,476
BXPHERMA	69	71	(0.96)	195,351
BERGERPBL	1,380	1,391	(0.78)	1,659
MJLBD	63	64	(0.60)	151,797

YCP = Yesterday Closing Price LTP = Last Trade Price

DSE in Last 1 Month



Top Gainers (Turnover based)

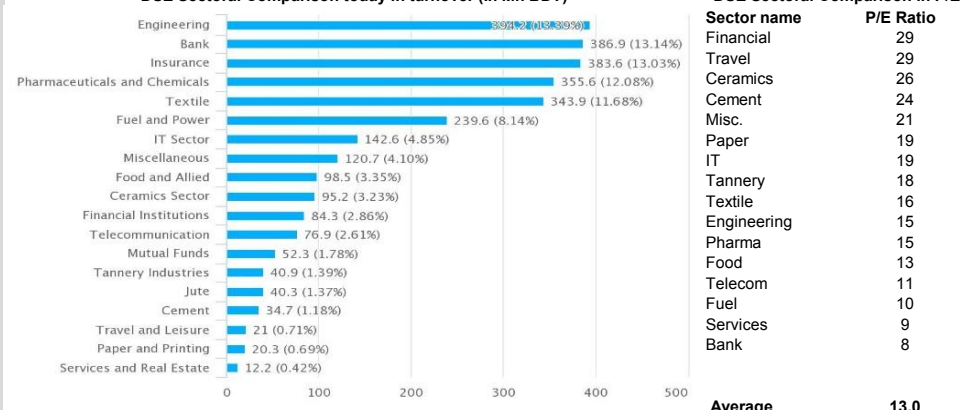
INSTRUMENT	Price	Value (Mn BDT)	Volume
KPCL	47	136	2,942,293
BRACBANK	58	133	2,330,872
NATLIFEINS	270	96	345,476
BEACONPHAR	45	79	1,783,298
SQURPHARMA	191	77	408,404
STANCERAM	675	72	107,179
DAFODILCOM	63	68	1,089,771
SHURWID	31	67	2,186,056
SINGERBD	184	60	336,158
SINOBANGLA	84	51	615,201

Market Statistics	Today	% Change	World Markets	Exchange Rates
Market Cap (In Mn BDT)	3,395,511	0.20%	Indices	Currency
Total Volume (In Mn BDT)	3,190	6.06%	NASDAQ	USD
DSEX	4,453	0.43%	HANG SENG	GBP
DSES	1,000	0.27%	BSE-SENSEX	EUR
DS-30	1,513	0.07%		
Market P/E	13.0			

## Market Commentary

Today's Market / DSEX (Prime bourse : DSE / Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd.) ended up 0.43% with 6.06% growth in total turnover. KPCL, BRACBANK, NATLIFEINS, BEACONPHAR, SQURPHARMA stocks dominated today's market turnover. However, PRAGATIINS was today's best performer having the highest growth of 9.86% from YCP. DSEX reflected a bullish mode through the day resulting in 154 issues advanced out of 355 total issues traded.

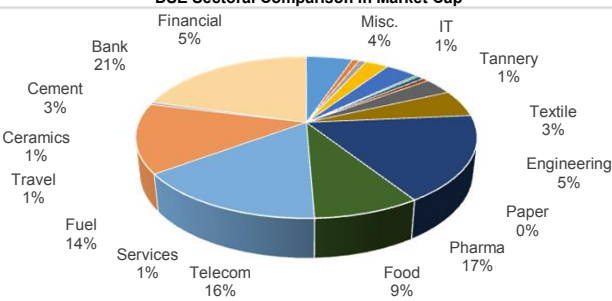
DSE Sectoral Comparison today in turnover (In Mn BDT)



DSE Sectoral Comparison in P/E

Sector name	P/E Ratio
Financial	29
Travel	29
Ceramics	26
Cement	24
Misc.	21
Paper	19
IT	19
Tannery	18
Textile	16
Engineering	15
Pharma	15
Food	13
Telecom	11
Fuel	10
Services	9
Bank	8
Average	13.0

DSE Sectoral Comparison in Market Cap



## DSE's Important News Today

### SIBL

Issuance of Mudaraba Perpetual Bond

The Company has informed that the Board of Directors has decided to raise Tk. 500.00 crore through Issuance of Mudaraba Perpetual Bonds as Additional Tier- 1 (AT - 1) Capital to support the bank's Basel III compliance in line with Bangladesh Bank Guidelines on Risk Bases Capital Adequacy dated December 2014, subject to approval from concerned authorities and complying with regulatory requirements.

### RINGSHINE

Utilization of IPO fund to repay bank loan

The Company has informed that the Board of Directors has decided to revised IPO fund to repay bank loan. The Company has planned and disclosed in the prospectus to repay bank loan with Dhaka Bank Ltd. and Woori Bank Ltd. Meantime, the Company has to settle the loan of Woori Bank Ltd. During the time, bank loan has created with The Premier Bank Ltd. Now the Company Board has decided to repay the bank loan Tk. 22,00,00,000.00 with The Premier Bank Ltd instead of Woori Bank Ltd.

### RUPALIBANK

Issuance of coupon bearing Non-Convertible Perpetual Bond

The Company has informed that the Board of Directors has decided to raise fund against issuance of coupon bearing Non-Convertible Perpetual Bond of Tk. 1,000.00 crore through private placement as part of the Additional Tier-I revised Regulatory Capital Framework for bank in line with Basel-III subject to the approval from concerned Regulatory Authorities. The purpose of the proposed bond is to strengthen the capital base of the Company.

## Other News Today

### Govt debt edges up in FY '19 - Source: The Financial Express

Public debt increased slightly in the last financial year (FY) due to the rise in fiscal deficit crossing the benchmark 5.0 per cent. In a recent publication, the International Monetary Fund, or IMF, showed that the debt reached 33.5 per cent of gross domestic product, GDP, from 33.2 at the end June 2019. Of the total, domestic debt accounted for 21.4 per cent, mostly from the banking and non-banking sources. The IMF report also showed that the government debt as percentage increased to 34.1 per cent at the end of August in 2019. It did not mention the reference period in 2018. Economists said that last fiscal's deficit led to large borrowing by the government from the domestic sources. They expressed the fear that the debt might go up further this fiscal year due to slow growth in revenue mobilisation. The bulk of budget financing comes from taxes. Dr. Ahsan H Mansur, executive director at the Policy Research Institute of Bangladesh (PRI) singled out fiscal deficit as the main reason for the rising public debt. Fiscal deficit reached 5.2 per cent (excluding grant) in the past fiscal year, highest in 11 years. Dr. Mansur said the official figure of the GDP remains "high," for which debt in terms of the gross domestic product shows almost static. "The absolute figure of debt is huge," said Dr. Mansur, who is also the chairman of BRAC Bank. Dr. Mansur said this time government met its deficit by borrowing from banking and other domestic sources, because getting money from the external avenue involves compliance. Dr. Mirza Azizul Islam, an economist and former caretaker government adviser, said that poor revenue growth is the main reason. "Poor business activities have been contributing to poor revenue generation for the past few years." The raw material import has fallen, which means manufacturing units are running below the capacity. Dr. Islam said the government tightened sales of national savings certificates from the last fiscal year. Earlier, the authorities got funds from the public automatically, although the fixed income instruments are costlier due to high yields. Dr. Islam said that the availability of grant, which offered the government a cushion to finance budget, has been almost nil. The Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), a think-tank, has long been suggesting the government to raise its non-tax revenue. It now provides around Tk 300 billion for budget financing. There is a legal restriction on getting funds from the highly-profitable state-owned enterprises. The cabinet has recently decided in principle to amend the law. Dr. Mustafa K Mujeri, executive director at the Institute for Inclusive Finance and Development (InM) said the government may take funds from the profitable enterprises on certain rate of interest. "If the government takes funds from state-owned enterprises and uses for unproductive purposes, it will be suicidal both for the government and the state-owned enterprises," he, however, said.