

### BUDGET 2025

### **Key Economic Indicators**

- GDP is expected to grow between 6.3 6.8% in FY 2026
- Retail Inflation at 5.4% in FY 2024, compared to 6.7% in FY 2023
- Unemployment rate declined to 3.2% in 2023-24 (July-June)
- Fiscal Deficit at 6.6% of GDP in FY 2025, compared to 5.6% in FY 2023
- RBI kept the repo rate unchanged at 6.5% during the first nine months of FY 2025
- Current Account Deficit, moderated slightly to 1.2% of GDP in Q2 of FY 2025
- Gross FDI inflows amounted to US\$ 55.6 billion in FY 2024, a yoy growth of 17.9%
- Foreign Portfolio Investment flows have been volatile on account of global geopolitical and monetary policy developments
- External Debt to GDP ratio rose slightly to 19.4% at the end of September 2024
- CAPEX grows at 8.2% in July-November 2024
- Consistent decline in Gross NPA to a low of 2.6% at the end of September 2024
- FOREX at US\$ 634.6 billion as on 3 January 2025 as compared to US\$ 616.7 billion at the end of January 2024



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### **Key Economic Reforms**

- Expansion of credit guarantee schemes to support MSMEs, start-ups, and exporters
  - Focus on labour-intensive sectors to drive job creation and entrepreneurship
  - National Manufacturing Mission: Supporting small, medium, and large industries under 'Make in India' through policy, execution, and governance frameworks
  - **Sector-Specific Initiatives:** 
    - Maritime Development Fund: ₹25,000 crore to modernize ports and shipping
    - Footwear & Leather Scheme to generate 22 lakh jobs, ₹4 lakh crore turnover, and ₹1.1 lakh crore exports
    - Toy Industry Scheme to make India a global toy manufacturing hub
    - Food Technology Institute in Bihar to strengthen food processing in the Eastern region
- Tourism Growth: Development of India's top 50 tourist destinations
- Nuclear Energy Mission: ₹20,000 crore for Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) with five reactors operational by 2033
  - Skill Development & Al:
    - National Centres of Excellence in partnership with global leaders.
    - ₹500 crore AI Centre of Excellence to drive education innovation.



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### **Key Direct Taxes Proposals**

- A new Income-tax Bill will be introduced to reinforce the principle of "trust first, scrutinize later"
- Substantial relief is proposed under the new tax regime with new slabs and tax rates as under:
  - o Up to ₹4,00,000 Nil
  - o ₹4,00,001 ₹8,00,000 5%
  - o ₹8,00,001 ₹12,00,000 10%
  - o ₹12,00,001 ₹16,00,000 15%
  - o ₹16,00,001 ₹20,00,000 20%
  - o ₹20,00,001 ₹24,00,000 25%
  - o Above ₹24,00,000 30%
- No tax for resident individuals earning up to ₹12 lakh under the new regime
  - Updated Return Filing: Time limit extended from 24 to 48 months Additional tax:
    - o 60% for 24-36 months
    - o 70% for 36-48 months
  - Self-Occupied Property: Annual value deemed nil, even if the owner cannot occupy it due to any other reason
  - Omission of Sections 206AB & 206CCA to ease compliance for deductors/collector
    - Trust Registration Validity: Increased from 5 years to 10 years for small trusts
- Start-up tax benefits extended until 2030 under Section 80-IAC
- Price (ALP) provisions applicable for a fixed period of 3 years



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### **Key Indirect Taxes Proposals**

- Time limit of 2 years provided for finalization of provisional assessment under Customs Act
- Exemption from BCD on 36 drugs for cancer and rare diseases
- Reduction in tariff rates on marbles, footwear, jewelry, parts of electronic toys, metal scrap, cobalt and lithium ion waste and scrap
  - Rationalization of imposition of simultaneous cess and surcharge proposal to exempt 82 tariff items from Social welfare surcharge that are subject to cess
- Increase in agriculture infrastructure and development cess on footwear, solar cells, motor vehicles, and parts of electronic toys
- Exemption from Social welfare surcharge on furniture, toys, footwear, mattress
- Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax Settlement Commission to be abolished from 01-04-2025
- Amendment for removal of time of supply for taxability of vouchers under GST
- Amendment in GST Act to substitute 'plant or machinery' with 'plant and machinery' in Section 17 (5)(d) retrospectively w.e.f. 01-07-2017
- Mandatory reversal of ITC by the recipient for reduction of output tax liability by the supplier against credit notes issued under GST Laws

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