भारतीय पूर्ण बजट 2025-2026 की मुख्य विशेषताएं インドの2025-2026年度予算のハイライト

2025-2026 年印度完整预算的要点

Highlights of Indian Full Budget 2025-2026

Faits saillants du budget complet indien 2025-2026

Punti salienti del bilancio provvisorio indiano 2025-2026 Highlights of Indian Full Donec 2025-2026 2025-2026년 인도 전체 예산의 하이라이트

D N SHARMA & ASSOCIATES

Aspectos destacados del presupuesto

2025-2026

completo de la India

Key

Keywords - 3

General Budget - 4

Tax Proposals -16

Keywords





Economy - Enduring



Oynamic Protectionism (Geo-Political) rising in Global trade Increasing concentration of trade

relationships like.

Russia-China

Steady Growth at 7% in 2024-25 5th largest globally, slated to

become 4th in

2026

Exports USD in 9 month ended FY2024-25, growth of 6% Foreign exchange reserves USD 640.3 billion (Dec 24)

602.6 billion

Growth to expand at 6.5% in 2025-26

Global headwinds ask high economic activities

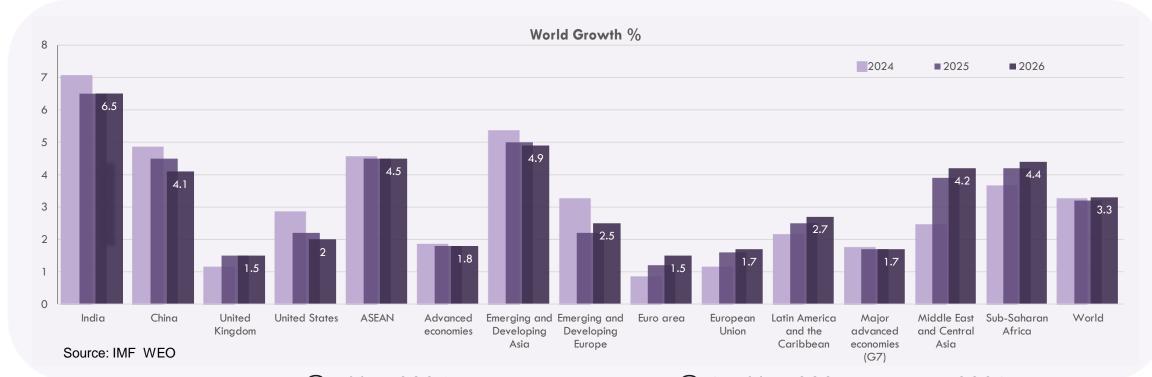
Ensuing potential to become 3rdlargest world economy (2028) - GDP USD 5 trillion

Steady amidst global uncertainties

Economic Survey

Stable Growth





- \square India's real GDP grew @ 7% in 2024 and projected to grow @ 6.5 % in 2025 as well as 2026
- Fueled by broad gains from supply-side reforms, relaxed regulations, export growth, and ample fiscal space to ramp up capital spending
- Promising horizon for comprehensive development is emerging across all sectors. There's a noticeable macroeconomic stability, though challenges persist in the external sector

Fiscal Resolute



Tax to GDP ratio is 11.9% (FY24-25) vs 11.7% (FY23-24)

Direct tax to GDP - 7.0%

Indirect tax to GDP – 4.9%

Tax growth — 10.8% (FY24-25)

Reduced
Revenue
deficit 1.9% (FY2425) of GDP
compared to
2.6% (FY2324)

Fiscal deficit of 4.8% (FY24-25) of GDP lower compared to 5.6% (FY23-24)

"Global environment

– political and economic – will influence India's growth outcomes"

Source: Economic Survey

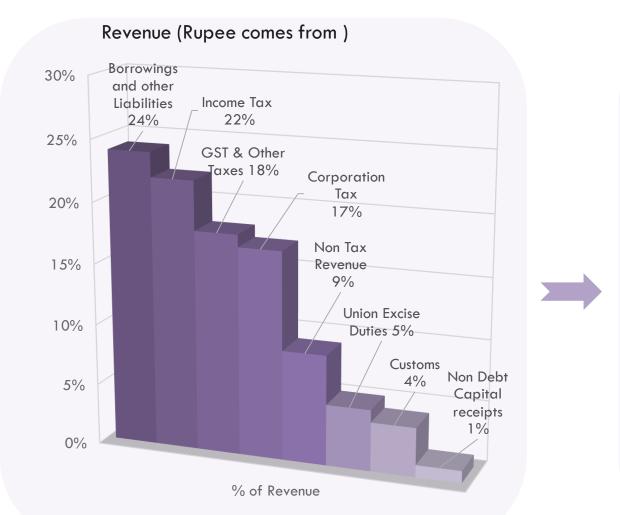
Inflation Low (Wholesale - WPI) 2.37% (Dec 24) vs 2.61% (Jun 24)

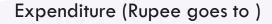
Consumer Inflation (CPI) lower at 4.8% (Dec 24) vs 5.1% (Jun 24)

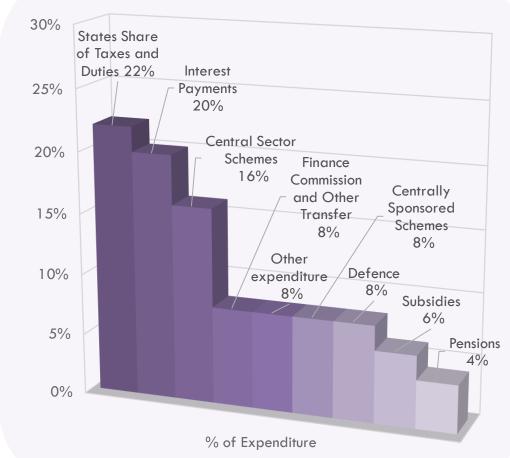
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Overall Budget



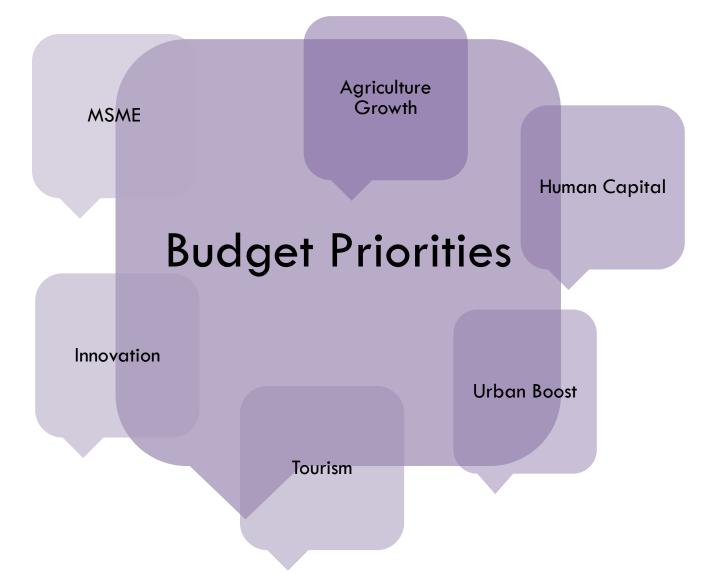






Budget Priorities





Agriculture Growth



Agriculture Augment

- Developing Agri Districts Programme to cover 100 districts and likely to help 1.7 crore farmers
- Enhanced Credit Facilitate short term loans for 7.7 crore farmers, fishermen, and dairy farmers with enhanced loan of ₹5 lakh
- Makhana Board set up to improve production, processing, value addition, and marketing and organisation of Farmers Producer Organisation (FPO)

Mission Yield

- National Mission on High Yielding Seeds Targeted development and propagation of seeds with high yield, pest resistance and climate resilience
- Mission for Cotton Productivity 5-year mission to facilitate improvements in productivity and sustainability of cotton farming

Pulses in action

- 6-year Mission with special focus on Tur, Urad and Masoor
- Development and commercial availability of climate resilient seeds
- Enhancing protein content
- Increasing productivity
- Improving post-harvest storage and management, assuring remunerative prices to the farmers

Human Al Capital



Institutional Support

- Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 Integrated Nutrition Support Programme. Cost norms for the nutritional support be enhanced
- Expansion of Capacity in IITs
- Day Care Cancer Centres in all District Hospitals

New Al Labs

- Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence for education with a total outlay of ₹500 crore
- Atal Tinkering Labs: 50 Thousand Labs to be set up in government schools in next 5 years
- National Centres of Excellence for skilling to be set up with global expertise and partnerships
- Bharatiya Bhasha Pustak Scheme: provide digital- form Indian language books for school and higher education

Expansion

- Expansion of medical education: 10,000 additional seats with the goal of adding 75,000 seats in the next 5 years
- Micro loan scheme (SVANidhi) be revamped with enhanced loans from banks, UPI linked credit cards and capacity building support
- Broadband connectivity for all government secondary schools and primary health centres in rural areas

Urban Boost



Urban Le(gen)nd

- Urban Challenge Fund ₹ 1 lakh crore to implement the proposals for 'Cities as Growth Hubs', 'Creative Redevelopment of Cities' and 'Water &Sanitation
- Asset Monetization Plan 2025-30: launched to plough back capital of ₹ 10 lakh crore in new projects
- Support to States for Infrastructure: With an outlay of ₹ 1.5 lakh crore, 50-year interest free loans to states for capital expenditure and incentives for reforms

Utility Advance

- Jal Jeevan Mission, safe and adequate drinking water achieve 100 % coverage, the mission extended till 2028 with an enhanced total outlay
- Power Sector Reforms: Incentivize distribution reforms and augmentation of intra-state transmission. Additional borrowing of 0.5 % of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) to states, contingent on these reforms

Nuclear Flight

- Active private section partnership Nuclear Energy Mission for Viksit Bharat: Amendments to the Atomic Energy Act and Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act
- UDAN: Regional flight connectivity to 120 new destinations and carry 4 crore passengers in the next 10 years
- Housing SWAMIH Fund-2 ₹ 15,000 crore for expeditious completion of one lakh dwelling units through blended finance

India Circuit



State in Tow

- Top 50 tourist destination sites to be developed in partnership with state
- Performance-linked incentives to states

Travel Convenience

- Introducing streamlined e-visa facilities
- Ease of travel and connectivity to tourist destinations

Homestays in Vogue

- MUDRA loans (available to non-farm micro or small enterprises) for homestays
- Intensive skill-development programmes for youth

Avant Garde India



Research

- R&D: Allocating ₹ 20,000 crore to implement private sector driven Research, Development and Innovation initiative
- PM Research Fellowship provide ten thousand fellowships for technological research in IITs and IISc

Knowledge Bank

- Gene Bank for Crops Germplasm 2nd Gene Bank with 10 lakh germplasm lines for future food and nutritional security
- Gyan Bharatam Mission Documentation and conservation of our manuscript heritage to cover more than 1 crore manuscripts
- National Digital Repository of Indian knowledge systems for knowledge sharing

Mission Geospatial

- National Geospatial Mission To develop foundational geospatial infrastructure and data
- Using PM Gati Shakti, facilitation of modernization of land records, urban planning, and design of infrastructure projects

MSME Ease



MSME Loan

Credit Cards for Micro Enterprises:
Customised Credit Cards with a ₹ 5 lakh limit for micro enterprises registered on Udyam portal. In the first year, 10 lakh such cards will be issued

A new scheme to provide term loans up to ₹2 crore during the next 5 years to first time entreprenuers

MSME Support

Enhancement of credit availability with guarantee cover for MSE increased from 5 crore to 10 crore and for startup increased from 10 to 20 crore

Exporter MSME credit guarantee cover for term loan upto 20 crore

MSME Class

Classification criteria revised:

Turnover limits increased for Micro enterprises from 5 crore to 10 crore

Turnover limits increased for Small enterprises from 50 crore to 100 crore

Turnover limits increased for Medium enterprises from 250 crore to 500 crore

Product Focus

Product Scheme for Footwear & Leather Sectors: Facilitate employment for 22 lakh persons, generate turnover of ₹ 4 lakh crore and exports of over ₹1.1 lakh crore

Toy Sector:
development of
clusters, skills, and
a manufacturing
ecosystem - create
high-quality,
unique, innovative,
and sustainable
toys to represent
the 'Made in India'
brand

Easy Produce

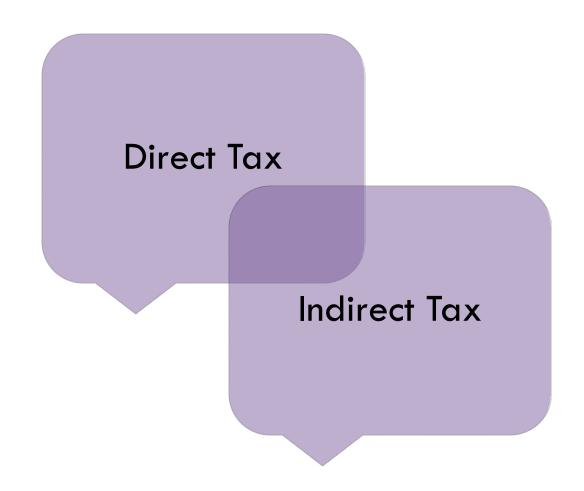
Manufacturing mission with the mandate to focus on

- Availability of technology;
- Quality products;
- Clean tech manufacturing for climate-friendly development



Direct and Indirect Tax Highlights







New code

New Income Tax Bill to be introduced soon

Income Tax
Rates

- o NIL tax limit enhanced from ₹7 lakh income to ₹12 lakh income. Post standard deduction limit is ₹12.75 lakh
- New Tax Regime Those with income above ₹25 lakh will benefit about ₹1.10 lakh

Income Tax "New Tax Regime Slab"	
Taxable Income Slab (Rs.)	Tax rates
4-8 Lakh (earlier 3-7)	5%
8-12 Lakh (earlier 7-10)	10%
12-16 Lakh (earlier 10-12)	15%
16-20 Lakh (earlier 12-15)	20%
20-24 lakh (earlier NA)	25%
Above 24 Lakh (earlier above 15)	30%



Personal

- o FD interest TDS deduction limit for senior citizens doubled from ₹ 50,000 to ₹1 lakh
- Rent TDS annual limit of ₹2.40 lakh increased to ₹6 lakh

Belated compliance

Extension of time-limit to file updated returns, from the current limit of two years, to four years

TCS

- ⊃ Threshold to collect tax at source (TCS) on remittances under RBI's Liberalized Remittance Scheme (LRS) is proposed to be increased from ₹7 lakh to ₹10 lakh
- Remove TCS on remittances for education purposes, where remittance is a loan from specified financial institution
- Both TDS and TCS are being applied on any transaction relating to sale of goods, TCS is to be omitted



TDS

- Provisions of the higher TDS deduction will now apply only in non-PAN cases
- Delay for payment of TDS up to the due date of filing statement was decriminalized in July 2024. Proposed same relaxation to TCS provisions as well

House property tax

- o Presently tax-payers can claim the annual value of 1 self-occupied property as NIL
- O Proposed to allow the benefit of two such self-occupied properties resulting in saving in tax on deemed rent

Startup

 Period of incorporation extended by 5 years to allow the tax benefit available to start-ups which are incorporated before 1.4.2030



MNC International tax

- Currently Transfer Pricing (TP) audit is conducted yearly
- New Scheme for TP Audit for a block period of three years in line with global best practices
- Scope of safe harbour rules being expanded reduce litigation and provide certainty in international taxation

Electronic manufacturing

- Presumptive taxation regime for non-residents providing services to a resident company establishing or operating an electronics manufacturing facility
- Safe harbour for tax certainty for non-residents who store components for supply to specified electronics manufacturing units

IFSC

- Specific benefits to ship-leasing units, insurance offices and treasury centres of global companies which are set up in International Financial Services Centre (IFSC)
- To claim benefits, the cut-off date for commencement in IFSC extended by five years to 31.3.2030



Investments funds

- Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs) Category I and category II AIFs are undertaking investments in infrastructure and other such sectors
- Provide certainty of taxation to these entities on the gains from securities

Sovereign and Pension Funds

 Promote funding from Sovereign Wealth Funds and Pension Funds to the infrastructure sector, proposed to extend the date of making an investment by five more years, to 31st March, 2030

National Savings Scheme

- Interest is no longer payable on old National Savings Scheme (NSS) accounts. Accordingly, proposed to exempt withdrawals made from NSS by individuals on or after the 29th of August, 2024
- National Pension Scheme (NPS) Vatsalya accounts (for Minor) to be on par with NPS for deductions



Charitable Trusts

- Period of registration for small charitable trusts/institutions increased from 5 years to 10 years, reducing compliance burden
- Also proposed that disproportionate consequences do not arise for minor defaults, such as incomplete applications filed by charitable entities

Easy

- No Equalisation Levy of 2% for e-commerce supply of goods or services from 1st August, 2024
- Non-reporting of small foreign assets has penal consequences under the Black Money Act. Such non-reporting
 of movable assets up to ₹20 lakh is proposed to be de-penalized
- Decriminalize late payment of tax deducted at source (TDS), if the payment is made before the time prescribed for filing the TDS statement

Reduce Litigation

Increase monetary limits for filing appeals related to direct taxes, excise and service tax in the Tax Tribunals,
 High Courts and Supreme Court to ₹60 lakh, ₹2 crore and ₹5 crore respectively

Indirect Taxes



Make in India

Exemption of Basic Customs Duty (BCD)

- Open cell for LED/LCD TV,
- Looms for textiles,
- Capital goods for lithium ion battery of mobile phones and EVs

MRO

Maintenance Repair and Overhaul exemption for 10 years on goods for building and ship ships for breaking, extension of time limit for export of railway goods imported for repairs

Medical

- Cancer, rare 36 diseases lifesaving drugs/medicines in of exempted list Basic Customs Duty
- 6 medicines in concessional 5% duty list
- Specified free medicine given by Pharma companies under programmme -37 medicines and 13 patient new assistance programmes exempt Basic Customs Duty list

Handicraft

- Export promotion duty free inputs for handicraft
- Extend the time period for export from six months to one year
- Fully exempt BCD Wet Blue leather to facilitate imports for domestic value addition and employment

Shipping

- Continue the exemption of BCD on raw materials. components, consumables or parts for the manufacture of ships for another ten years
- Same exemption for ship breaking to make it more competitive

Indirect Taxes



Critical Mineral

Fully BCD exempt cobalt powder and waste, the scrap of lithium-ion battery, Lead, Zinc and 12 more critical minerals

Give fillip to their processing especially by MSMEs

Marine

- Reduce BCD from 30% to 5% on Frozen Fish Paste (Surimi) for manufacture and export of its analogue products
- Reduce BCD from 15% to 5% on fish hydrolysate for manufacture of fish and shrimp feeds

Assessment

Propose to fix a time-limit of two years, extendable by a year, for finalising the provisional assessment, currently no time-limit defined

Compliance

Enable importers or exporters, after clearance of goods, to voluntarily declare material facts and pay duty with interest but without penalty, incentivise voluntary compliance

End use Time

Time limit for the end-use of imported inputs in the relevant rules, from six months to one year, provide operational flexibility in view of cost and uncertainty of supply

Such importers will now have to file only quarterly statements instead of a monthly statement



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