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# Impact of the 2025 Union Budget on Company Valuations

The 2025 Union Budget of India introduces several measures poised to influence company valuations across multiple sectors. This presentation explores the key factors affecting valuations, including cost of capital, growth rates, government bond interest rates, and debt conditions.



# Agenda: Impact Analysis of 2025 Union Budget on Valuations

A comprehensive analysis of macroeconomic factors and sector-specific implications



# **Cost of Capital: A Critical Determinant**

#### Interest Rates

Reduction in fiscal deficit to 4.4% may stabilize or lower bond yields.

#### Taxation

Increase in personal income tax exemption boosts household income.

#### Corporate Borrowing

Potential reduction in borrowing costs for companies.



### **Growth Rate: Sector-Specific Initiatives**

#### Infrastructure

₹11.21 trillion allocation for development. Moderate growth expected in construction and cement sectors.

#### Agriculture

Six-year program to boost pulses and cotton production. Higher valuation expected for agribusinesses.

#### **Consumer Goods**

Personal tax cuts increase disposable income. Increased spending benefits FMCG companies.

# **Government Bond Interest Rates**

1

#### **Fiscal Deficit Reduction**

Lower government borrowing, reducing bond yields.

2

#### **Monetary Policy**

Potential downward pressure on the risk-free rate.

3

#### **Capital Market Response**

Increased investor confidence, boosting equity values.



# GDP Growth & Economic Outlook

6.5-7%

8%

#### **Projected GDP Growth**

India expected to remain the fastest-growing major economy.

#### **Manufacturing Growth**

Projected growth rate for the manufacturing sector.

9%

#### **Services Growth**

Expected growth rate for the services sector.



### **Inflation & Interest Rate Implications**

#### **Rural Income Support**

Policies aimed at improving rural income to help control inflationary pressures.

#### **MSME Support**

Measures to boost MSMEs expected to contribute to economic stability.

#### **Infrastructure Investment**

Increased public investment in infrastructure could impact interest rate trends and liquidity.

### Fiscal Policy & Deficit Management



The budget emphasizes a balance between growth-oriented spending and fiscal consolidation, with a focus on capital expenditure for long-term economic growth.

# **Investment Climate & Capital Markets**

#### FDI Encouragement

Measures to attract foreign direct investment in key sectors.

#### Private Investment

Incentives for private investment in infrastructure, manufacturing, and energy.

#### Financial Institutions

Strengthening of financial institutions to facilitate credit expansion.





## **Global Trade & Export Competitiveness**

2

#### **Export-Oriented Industries**

Support for boosting export competitiveness.

#### **Manufacturing Competitiveness**

Initiatives to enhance global competitiveness in manufacturing.

# Self-Reliance (Aatmanirbhar Bharat)

Focus on reducing trade imbalances through self-reliance.

### **Cost of Capital & Cost of Debt**

#### **Public Investment**

Increased government spending on infrastructure impacts government borrowing and interest rates.

#### **Monetary Policy**

RBI's stance on liquidity management plays a key role in determining the cost of capital for businesses.

#### **MSME Credit Access**

Increased credit support and relaxed lending norms for MSMEs may lower borrowing costs for small enterprises.

## **Growth Rate: Industry and Country**



India's projected GDP growth of 6.5% - 7% is expected to drive valuations across sectors. Manufacturing (~8%), Services (~9%), and Agriculture (~4%) show varied growth prospects. Government incentives in manufacturing, renewable energy, and technology investments are set to boost long-term growth in these industries.

# **Effect of GDP Growth on Terminal Value**

#### **DCF Models**

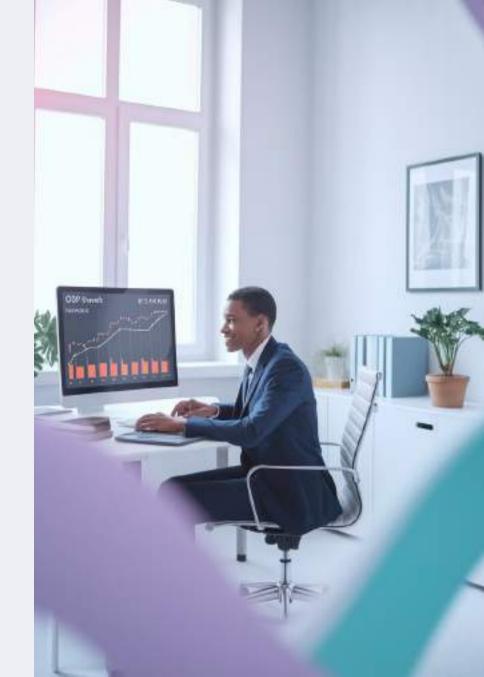
GDP growth rate serves as a benchmark for long-term sustainable growth in Discounted Cash Flow models.

#### **Real Growth Impact**

Higher GDP growth with controlled inflation improves real growth rates, leading to higher terminal value estimates.

#### **Sectoral Variability**

High-growth sectors like tech and renewable energy likely to have higher terminal values compared to mature industries.



# **Key Budget Statistics (2025- 26)**

5.5%

₹10 lakh Cr

#### **Fiscal Deficit Target**

Aiming for gradual fiscal consolidation

#### **Capital Expenditure**

Allocated to boost infrastructure and long-term growth

4.5-5.5%

#### **Inflation Target**

Expected inflation range for the fiscal year



### **Sectoral Allocations and Targets**

#### Infrastructure

₹1.5 lakh crore interest-free loans to states for infrastructure development.

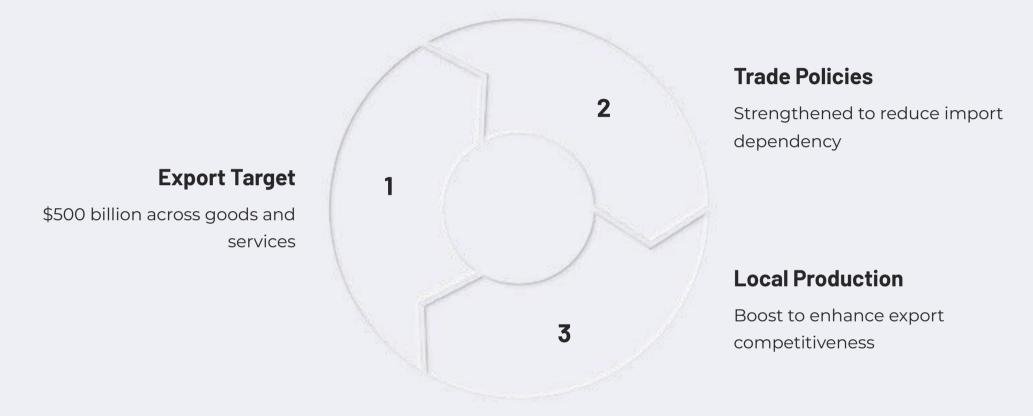
#### **MSME Sector**

₹10 lakh crore credit guarantee, increasing lending access for small businesses.

#### **Renewable Energy**

Target of 500 GW by 2030, with new incentives for solar, wind, and green hydrogen.

### **Export and Trade Targets**



The budget sets an ambitious export target of \$500 billion across goods and services. Strengthened trade policies aim to reduce dependency on imports and boost local production, enhancing India's export competitiveness in the global market.



# Digital Economy and Technology Growth



# Semiconductor Industry

Increased focus on developing domestic semiconductor capabilities to reduce import dependency.



#### Al and Machine Learning

Substantial
investment in Al
research and
development to drive
innovation across
sectors.



#### **Cloud Computing**

Incentives for cloud technology adoption to boost digital infrastructure and services.



### **Healthcare and Pharmaceutical Sector Focus**

# Medical Education Expansion

Addition of 10,000 new medical seats to address doctor shortage in the country.

### 2 Cancer Care Infrastructure

3

Establishment of 100+ new Day Care Cancer Centers to improve treatment accessibility.

#### Pharmaceutical R&D

Increased allocation for research and development in pharmaceuticals and medical devices.

#### 4 Digital Health Initiatives

Push for telemedicine and e-health services to enhance healthcare accessibility.



# Debt Conditions: Sector-Specific Impact

#### **Agriculture**

Subsidized farm loans reduce debt burden for agribusinesses.

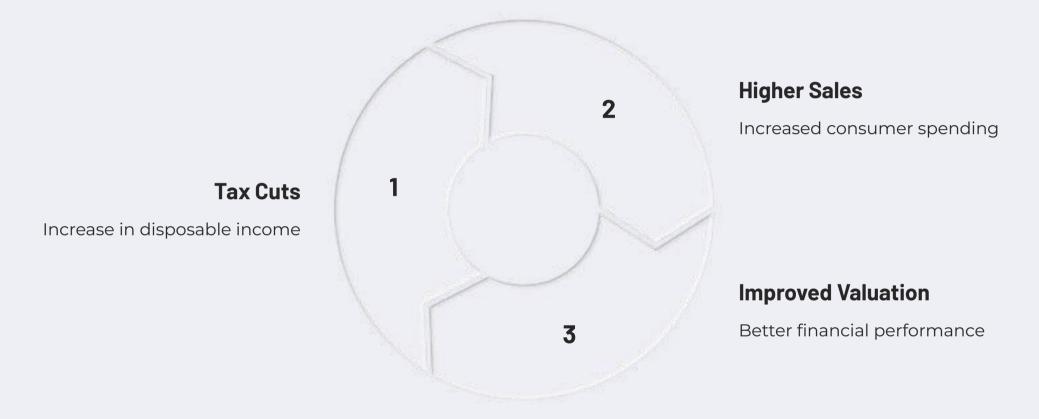
#### **Shipping Industry**

Maritime Development Fund offers favorable financing for shipping firms.

#### **MSMEs**

Lower Corporate Tax Benefits increase reinvestment potential.

### **Consumer Goods Sector Impact**



The consumer goods sector is expected to benefit from tax cuts leading to higher disposable income. This is likely to result in increased sales and improved company valuations.



### **Automotive Sector Outlook**

#### **Improved Affordability**

Tax cuts and increased disposable income make vehicles more affordable.

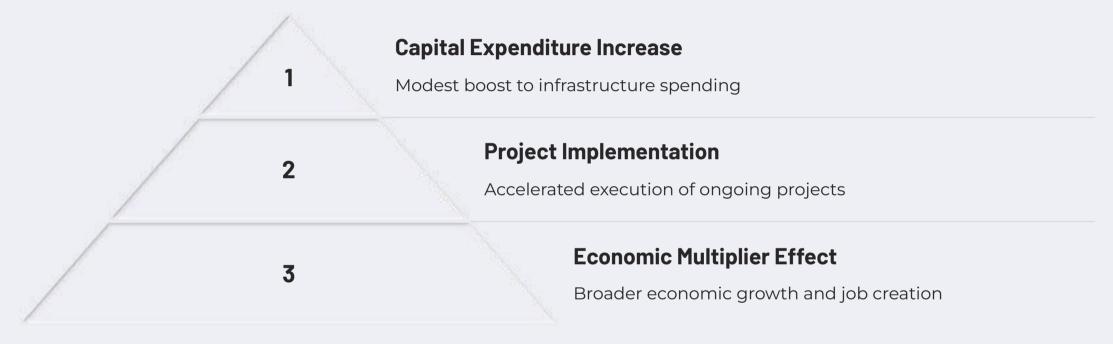
#### **Demand Boost**

Expected increase in vehicle sales across segments.

#### **Valuation Impact**

Potential for higher valuations of automotive companies.

### Infrastructure Sector Growth



The infrastructure sector is poised for growth with increased capital expenditure. This is expected to support ongoing projects and create a multiplier effect on the economy.

# Agriculture & Food Processing: Valuation Impact

1 Macroeconomic & Regulatory

Investment in food storage, processing & irrigation; Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses. Increased government support stabilizes farm incomes and reduces supply shocks.

2 Industry Structure & Competition

Strengthening FPOs and rural credit support. Improves operational efficiency and supply chain integration.

**3** Financial Performance

Incentives for food processing, cold storage infra. Higher revenue and cost efficiency improve profit margins.



# Agriculture & Food Processing: Risk and Sustainability

#### **Industry-Specific Risks**

Dependence on monsoons and volatile crop prices remain key risks. However, government schemes help mitigate some of these risks.

#### **ESG & Sustainability**

Organic farming and carbon credits incentives increase valuation premium for sustainable agribusinesses.

# MSMEs & Manufacturing: Macroeconomic Impact

#### **Credit Guarantee**

Increased from ₹5 Cr to ₹10 Cr, expanding MSME funding and enabling business scaling.

#### **MSME Classification**

Revised classification enhances access to benefits and support for a wider range of businesses.

#### **National Manufacturing Mission**

Enhances local production capacity, reducing import dependency.



# MSMEs & Manufacturing: Financial Performance

1

#### **Lower Borrowing Costs**

Improved access to credit at competitive rates.

2

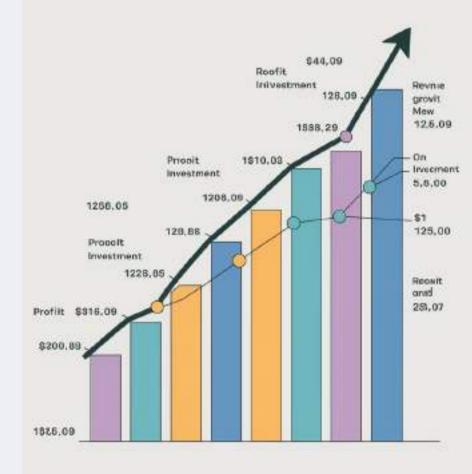
#### **Technology Support**

Government initiatives to boost technological adoption.

3

#### Improved Profitability

Cost efficiency and increased productivity lead to better financial performance.



## MSMEs & Manufacturing: Risk and Sustainability

#### **Industry-Specific Risks**

Competition from large players and raw material cost fluctuations remain challenges. However, risk mitigation is improved through better financing and government backing.

#### **ESG & Sustainability**

Clean tech manufacturing incentives enhance the longterm sustainability of MSMEs, potentially leading to higher valuations.



# Infrastructure & Real Estate: **Macroeconomic Impact**

## ₹1.5 lakh Cr ₹1 lakh Cr

#### **Interest-Free Loans**

Provided to states for infrastructure development, boosting publicprivate partnerships.

#### **Urban Challenge Fund**

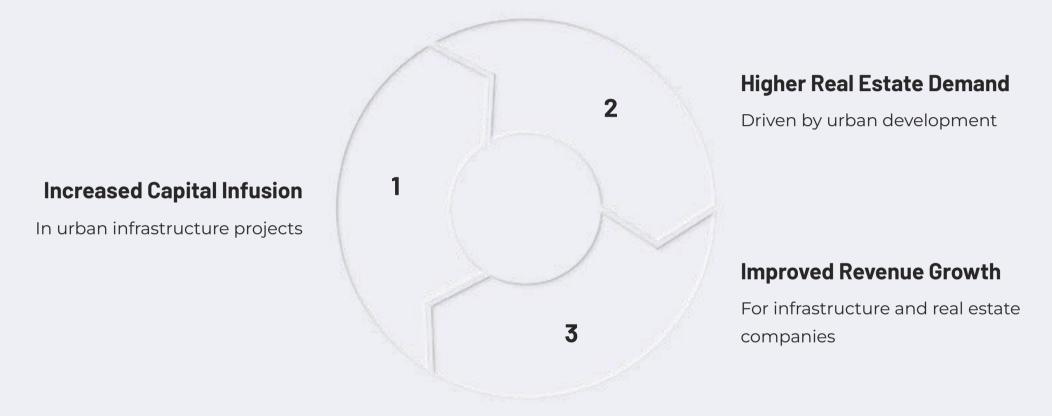
Allocated to drive urban infrastructure development and modernization.

## ₹10 lakh Cr

#### **Asset Monetization Plan**

Investment target to boost longterm project viability and funding sources.

### Infrastructure & Real Estate: Financial Performance



The increased focus on urban infrastructure is expected to drive demand for real estate, leading to improved revenue growth for companies in this sector.

### Infrastructure & Real Estate: Risk and Sustainability

#### **Industry-Specific Risks**

Regulatory delays and land acquisition challenges persist. However, faster approvals and financial incentives are expected to lower project risks.

#### **ESG & Sustainability**

Smart city & green building initiatives gain traction, leading to sustainability-linked valuations becoming more prominent in the sector.

# **Energy & Power Sector: Macroeconomic Impact**

#### **Nuclear Energy Mission**

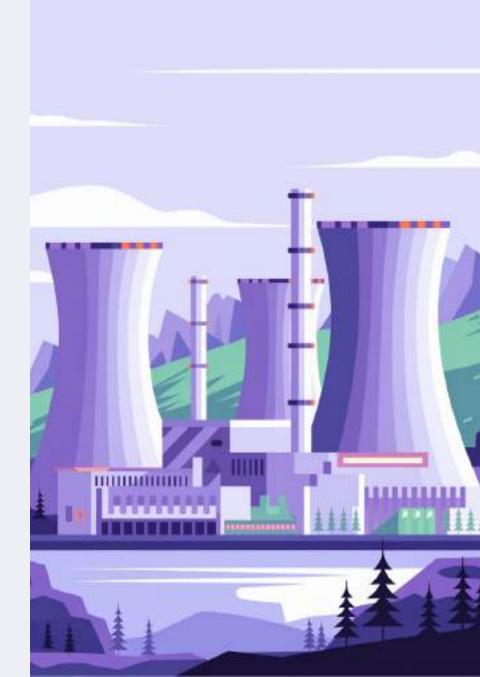
100 GW target set, opening new long-term investment opportunities.

## Private Investment in Nuclear

Encouragement for private sector participation in nuclear energy.

#### **Power Sector Reforms**

Measures to strengthen DISCOMs, reducing financial distress in electricity distribution.



# **Energy & Power Sector: Financial Performance**

1

#### **Clean Energy Incentives**

Government support for renewable energy projects.

2

#### **Grid Modernization**

Investment in upgrading power distribution infrastructure.

3

#### **Revenue Potential**

Boost for renewables & nuclear energy companies.



## **Energy & Power Sector: Risk and Sustainability**

#### **Industry-Specific Risks**

High CAPEX & regulatory approvals remain challenges. Long gestation periods pose valuation challenges for energy projects.

#### **ESG & Sustainability**

Hydrogen, EV battery, and solar PV incentives lead to higher valuation premiums for green energy companies.



# Financial Services: Macroeconomic Impact

**Expanded Lending** 

Increased focus on lending to MSMEs & cooperatives.

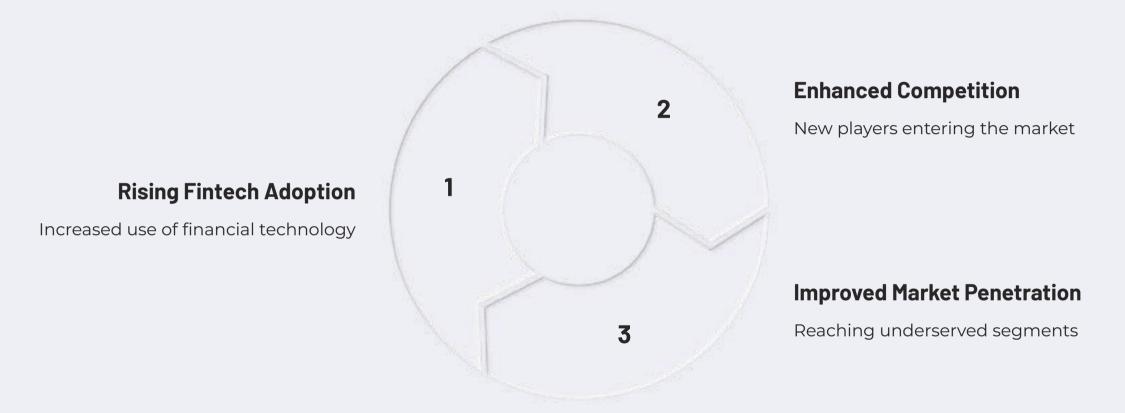
Fintech Growth

Incentives to boost fintech adoption and innovation.

Digital Banking

Encouragement for digital banking solutions.

## Financial Services: Industry Structure & Competition



The financial services sector is experiencing increased competition and market penetration due to rising fintech adoption and digital banking incentives.

### **Financial Services: Financial Performance**

#### **Increased Credit Demand**

Higher lending to MSMEs and cooperatives is expected to drive credit growth in the sector.

#### **Lower NPA Risks for MSMEs**

Government support and improved business environment may lead to better asset quality for MSME loans.

#### **Revenue Potential**

Expansion into new markets and customer segments through digital banking and fintech solutions.



## Financial Services: Risk and Sustainability

#### **NPA Risk**

Potential increase due to aggressive lending. Requires strong underwriting practices to sustain valuations.

#### **Financial Inclusion**

Focus on reaching underserved segments increases long-term value for banks and NBFCs.

#### **Digital Payments**

Continued push for digital transactions enhances operational efficiency and customer reach.



# Healthcare & Pharma: Macroeconomic Impact

10,000

100+

#### **New Medical Seats**

Expansion of medical education to address doctor shortage.

#### **Day Care Cancer Centers**

New centers to improve cancer treatment accessibility.

15%

#### **Healthcare Spending Increase**

Boost in public healthcare expenditure.

# Healthcare & Pharma: Industry Structure & Competition

1

#### **Increased Public Healthcare Spending**

Government focus on improving healthcare infrastructure.

2

#### **Higher Patient Inflows**

Improved access to healthcare services.

3

#### **Benefits for Hospitals & Pharma Companies**

Increased demand for medical services and pharmaceuticals.



### **Healthcare & Pharma: Financial Performance**

#### **R&D Incentives**

Government support for research and development in pharmaceuticals and medical devices.

#### **Profitability Enhancement**

Innovative firms expected to see improved profitability due to R&D incentives.

#### **Market Expansion**

Increased healthcare access likely to expand market for healthcare services and pharmaceuticals.



## Healthcare & Pharma: Risk and Sustainability

#### **Drug Pricing Regulations**

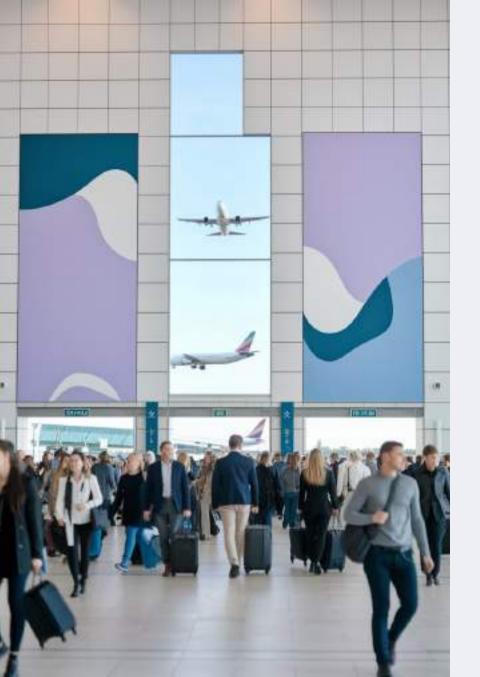
Ongoing challenge for pharmaceutical companies' profitability.

#### **API Dependency**

Efforts to reduce reliance on imported Active
Pharmaceutical Ingredients.

#### **Digital Health Initiatives**

Focus on telemedicine and e-health to improve healthcare accessibility.



# **Aviation & Logistics: Macroeconomic Impact**

UDAN 2.0 Expansion

120 new destinations added to improve air connectivity.

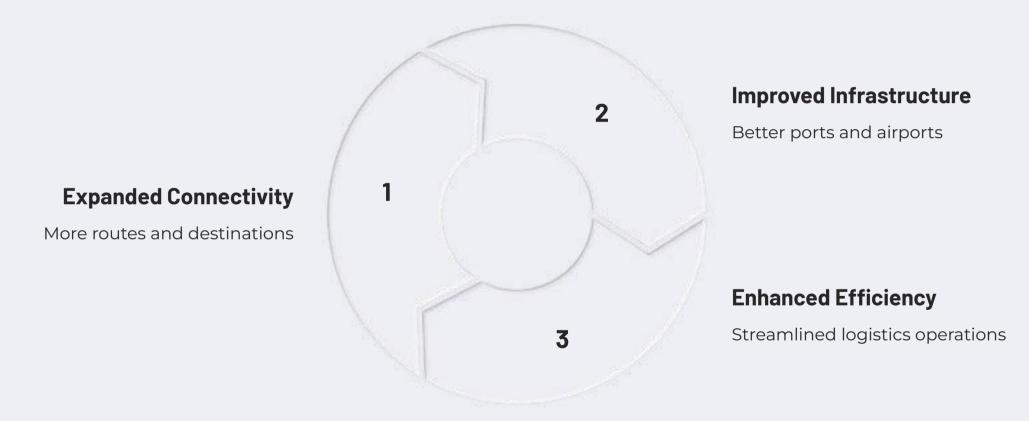
Maritime Development Fund

₹25,000 Cr allocated to boost port infrastructure.

Logistics Efficiency

Focus on improving cargo handling and reducing logistics costs.

## **Aviation & Logistics: Industry Structure & Competition**



The aviation and logistics sector is set to benefit from expanded connectivity, improved infrastructure, and enhanced operational efficiency.

### **Aviation & Logistics: Financial Performance**

#### **Government Support**

Backing for airport expansion and maritime development expected to boost revenues.

#### **Operational Efficiency**

Improved logistics and cargo handling likely to reduce costs and enhance margins.

#### **Market Growth**

Expansion of air routes and improved connectivity to drive market growth for airlines and logistics companies.

## **Aviation & Logistics: Risk and Sustainability**

#### **Fuel Price Volatility**

Remains a significant risk factor impacting profit margins.

#### **EV Adoption**

Push for electric vehicles in logistics fleets to enhance sustainable transportation solutions.

#### **Infrastructure Challenges**

Ongoing need for significant investment in airports and ports to meet growing demand.





## IT & Technology: Macroeconomic Impact

Al Research Funding

Increased government support for artificial intelligence development.

Semiconductor Research

Focus on developing domestic semiconductor capabilities.

Digital India Push

Continued emphasis on digitalization across sectors.

### IT & Technology: Industry Structure & Competition



The IT & Technology sector is poised for growth with India's strengthened position as a global IT hub, increased deep tech investments, and a thriving startup ecosystem.

## IT & Technology: Financial Performance

1

#### **Software Exports Growth**

Continued increase in IT services exports.

2

#### **Al Adoption**

Rising demand for Al-powered solutions across industries.

#### **Valuation Growth**

Expected increase in valuations for innovative IT services firms.



### IT & Technology: Risk and Sustainability

#### **Data Privacy Regulations**

Evolving global data protection laws pose compliance challenges for IT companies.

#### **Global IT Demand Fluctuations**

Economic uncertainties in key markets may impact demand for IT services.

## Cybersecurity & Al for Sustainability

Focus on these areas attracts impact investors and ESG-focused funds, potentially boosting valuations.

## **Key Takeaways for Valuation Professionals**

1 Government-Backed Industries

Sectors with high government support (Infrastructure, MSMEs, Healthcare, Renewable Energy) likely to see valuation premiums.

**2** Cyclical Sectors

Industries like Real Estate, Aviation, and Financial Services require careful risk adjustments in valuation models.

**3** ESG Integration

Sectors focusing on ESG & sustainability (Energy, Logistics, IT) may attract higher investor confidence and premium valuations.



## **Conclusion: Budget Impact on Valuations**

#### Sector-Specific Growth

Varied impact across sectors with infrastructure, healthcare, and technology seeing significant boosts.

#### Macroeconomic Stability

Focus on fiscal consolidation and inflation control to provide a stable environment for valuations.

#### Long-Term Vision

Emphasis on sustainable growth and innovation likely to drive long-term value creation across industries.

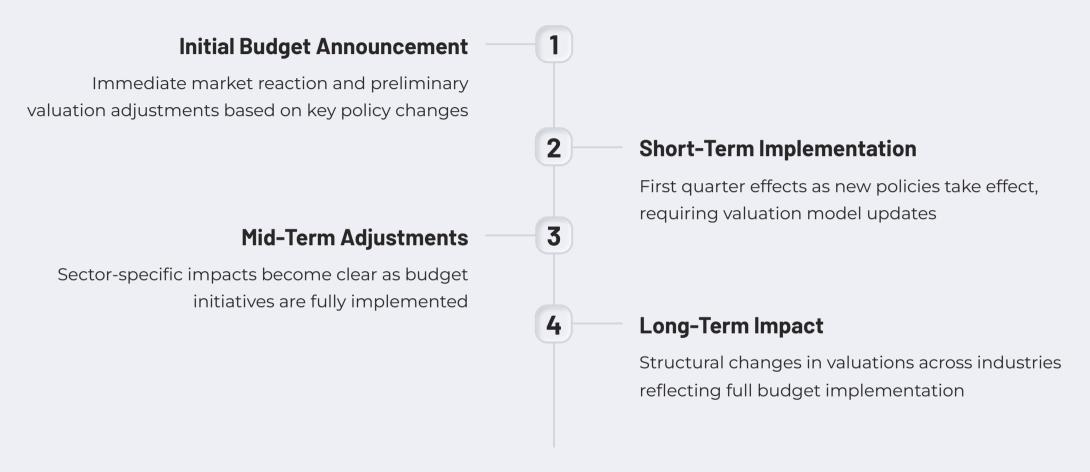


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### **Budget Impact Timeline on Valuations**



The timeline demonstrates how budget impacts on valuations evolve from initial announcement through full implementation, affecting different sectors at varying stages.

### **Thank You**

For Your Kind Attention



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