

# Government of India Finances

**Fiscal deficit widened in April-January FY2025; higher nominal GDP to contain deficit to 4.7% in FY2025 against revised target of 4.8%**

**MARCH 2025**





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*Gol's fiscal deficit widened to Rs. 11.7 trillion in 10M FY2025 from Rs. 11.0 trillion in 10M FY2024, equivalent to ~75% of the revised target.*

*Gol's fiscal deficit is likely to print in line with the absolute FY2025 RE of Rs. 15.7 trillion*

*This would translate to 4.7% of the upwardly revised nominal GDP as per NSO's FY2025 SAE, lower than the FY2025 RE of 4.8%.*



- With a mild 1.3% year-on-year (YoY) growth in net tax revenues, ~38% uptick in non-tax revenues, and a modest rise of 6.8% in revex and 5.0% in capex, the Government of India's (Gol's) fiscal deficit widened to Rs. 11.7 trillion in April-January or 10M FY2025 from Rs. 11.0 trillion in 10M FY2024.



- Gross tax revenues (GTR) rose by a healthy 10.3% YoY in 10M FY2025, led by income tax collections (+22.0%), while corporate tax collections declined marginally (-0.6%). GTR needs to expand by ~14% in February-March 2025 to meet the revised estimate (RE), entirely contingent on corporate taxes (+47%), even as most indirect taxes need to show relatively modest growth. Among non-tax items, the disinvestment target of Rs. 330 billion for FY2025 RE may be missed by Rs. 100-150 billion.



- On a monthly basis, the Gol's revenue expenditure rose by 5.1% YoY in January 2025, whereas capital expenditure surged by a much sharper ~51% in the month, which would augur well for economic activity in the ongoing quarter.



- The Gol's capex still needs to expand by ~15% YoY in February-March 2025, on a high base (+34.0% in February-March 2024), or record a monthly run rate of Rs. 1.3 trillion, to meet the FY2025 RE of Rs. 10.2 trillion. Consequently, a slight miss in capex relative to the target of Rs. 10.2 trillion for FY2025 cannot be entirely ruled out.



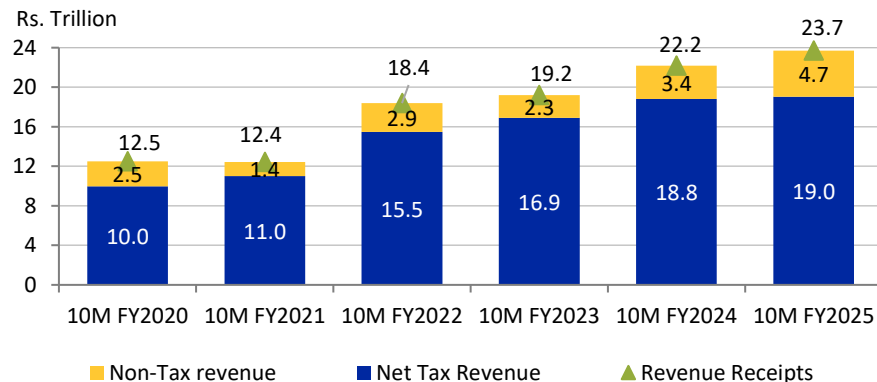
- ICRA believes that the modest miss in the disinvestment target may be offset by an equivalent shortfall in the Gol's capex. Consequently, we expect the fiscal deficit to print in line with the FY2025 RE of Rs. 15.7 trillion. Notably, based on the National Statistical Office's (NSO)'s FY2025 2nd advance estimates (SAE; Rs. 331.0 trillion vs. FY2025 RE: Rs. 324.1 trillion), the fiscal deficit will now print at 4.7% of GDP in FY2025, mildly lower than the RE of 4.8%.



- Following the recent liquidity measures taken by the RBI, the rate cut of 25 bps in February 2025, and the considerable probability of another rate cut in April 2025, ICRA expects the 10-year G-Sec yield to range between 6.5-6.8% in the near term.

# Revenue receipts rose by ~7% YoY in 10M FY2025, boosted by ~38% growth in non-tax revenues

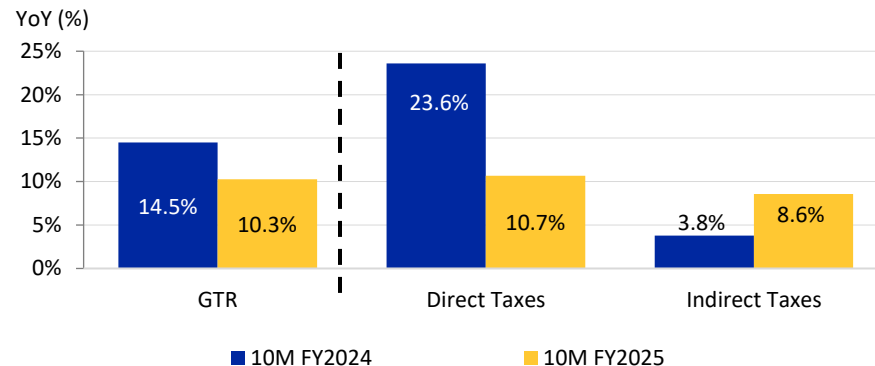
EXHIBIT: Gol's revenue receipts, net tax revenues and non-tax revenues



Source: Controller General of Accounts (CGA), Ministry of Finance, Gol; ICRA Research

- Provisional data released by the CGA indicates that the Gol's revenue receipts rose by 6.9% to Rs. 23.7 trillion (76.8% of FY2025 RE) in 10M FY2025 from Rs. 22.2 trillion (81.3% of FY2024 Actuals) in 10M FY2024.
- This was boosted by a robust 38.3% expansion in non-tax revenues (led by dividends and profits), even as the growth in net tax revenues was mild at 1.3% in 10M FY2025, on account of the upfronting of tax devolution to the states.

EXHIBIT: Gol's Gross Tax Revenues



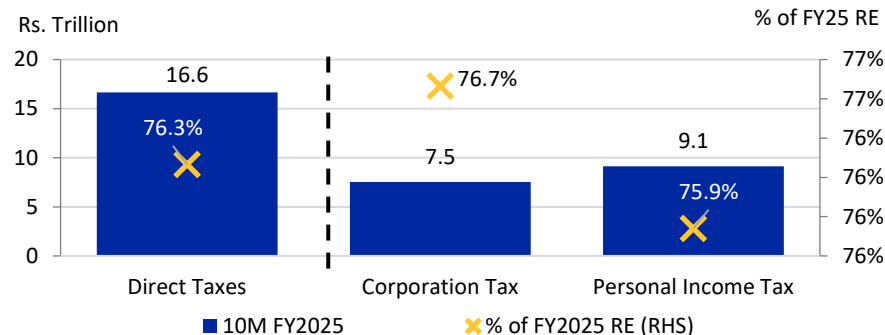
GSTCC; GST compensation cess, Other tax includes securities transaction tax, wealth tax, etc.

Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, Gol; ICRA Research

- Against the revised growth target of 11.2% for FY2025, the Gol's gross tax revenues increased by 10.3% to Rs. 29.8 trillion in 10M FY2025 from Rs. 27.1 trillion in the year-ago period.
- This was mainly led by direct taxes, which posted a YoY expansion of 10.7% in 10M FY2025 against the RE of 13.5% for the entire fiscal. Moreover, indirect tax inflows increased by 8.6% YoY in 10M FY2025, exceeding the revised growth target of 6.9% for the fiscal.

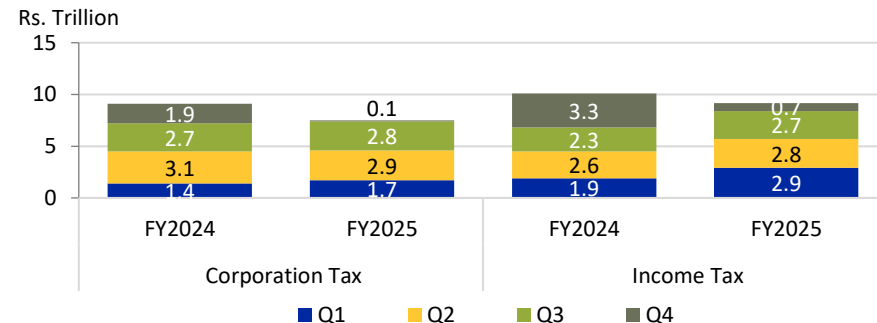
# Direct tax collections rose by a robust ~11% in 10M FY2025 led by personal income tax even as corporate tax collections contracted during this period

EXHIBIT: Collections of major direct taxes during 10M FY2025



Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, Gol; ICRA Research

EXHIBIT: Quarterly trends in direct tax collections

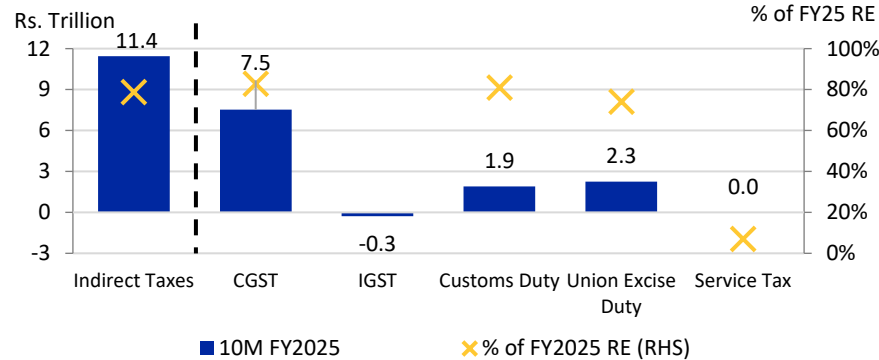


Q4 FY2025 only includes data for Jan 2025; Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, Gol; ICRA Research

- As per the provisional data, direct tax collections increased by a robust 10.7% to Rs. 16.6 trillion in 10M FY2025 (76.3% of FY2025 RE) from Rs. 15.0 trillion in 10M FY2024 (78.2% of FY2024 A), primarily driven by the impressive growth in income tax collections (YoY: +22.0%). Corporate tax collections contracted marginally by 0.6% in 10M FY2025 (76.7% of FY2025 RE vs. 82.9% of FY2024 in 10M FY2024) reflecting the tepid corporate profitability in some sectors in Q2 and Q3 FY2025.
- Based on the [data released by the Income Tax Department](#), Ministry of Finance, corporate tax collections (gross of refunds) have risen by 15% YoY to Rs. 10.1 trillion up to February 10, 2025, while refunds have expanded by a sharp 63% to Rs. 2.3 trillion in this period, leading to a modest 6.1% growth in net corporate collections. In addition, the PIT collections (barring STT inflows) have recorded a reasonable growth of 21% to Rs. 9.5 trillion till February 10, 2025, after the adjustment of refunds.
- Based on the 10M FY2025 trends, income tax collections needs to rise by 10.1% in February-March 2025 (+19.1% in February-March 2024) to meet the revised target while corporate tax is required to grow sharply by 47.1% in February-March 2025 (-21.0% in February-March 2024) on a low base; this seems slightly ambitious given that the recent volatility in exchange rate could potentially have a bearing on the profitability of corporates of certain sectors.

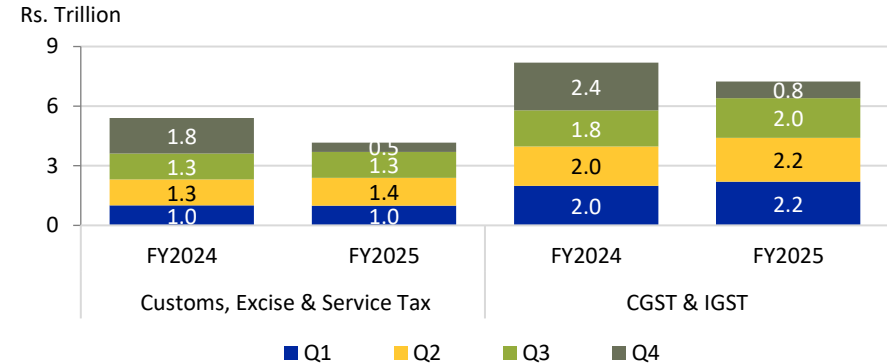
# Indirect tax rose by 8.6% in 10M FY2025, amid a healthy growth in CGST inflows and custom duty collections

EXHIBIT: Collections of major indirect taxes during 10M FY2025



Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, Gol; ICRA Research

EXHIBIT: Quarterly trends in indirect tax collections

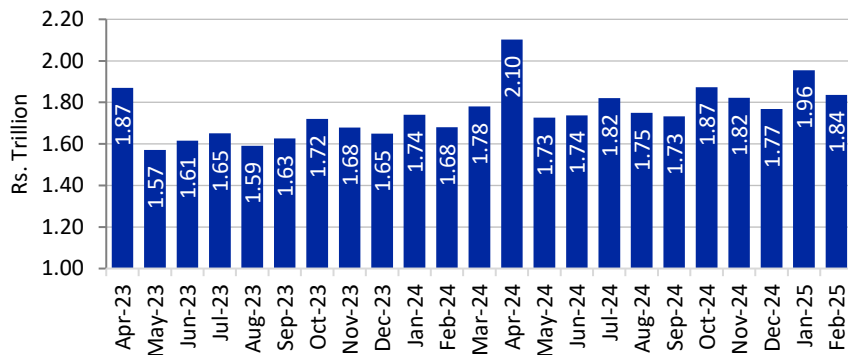


Q4 FY2025 only includes data for Jan 2025; Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, Gol; ICRA Research

- Compared to the 6.9% revised growth target for FY2025, indirect taxes (customs duty, excise duty, service tax, Central GST or CGST, Integrated GST or IGST and Union Territory Goods and Services Tax or UTGST) rose by 8.6% to Rs. 11.4 trillion in 10M FY2025 (78.7% of the FY2025 RE) from Rs. 10.5 trillion in 10M FY2024 (77.5% of FY2024 A).
- Robust inflows on account of CGST (YoY: +11.3%; 82.8% of FY2025 RE) and customs duty (+8.6%; 80.9% of FY2025 RE; amidst higher volumes of gold imports offsetting the loss expected in such collections on account of duty cut) in 10M FY2025 outweighed the YoY decline in the Union Excise Duty collections (-1.3%; 74.1% of FY2025 RE) and service tax (-98.5%; 7.0% of FY2025 RE) during this period. Moreover, IGST outflows widened to Rs. 276.1 billion in 10M FY2025 as against Rs. 306 billion recorded in the year-ago period.
- To meet the FY2025 RE (Rs. 14.5 trillion), indirect tax collections would need to grow by just 1.0% YoY in February-March 2025, which could help to absorb any shortfall in direct taxes.

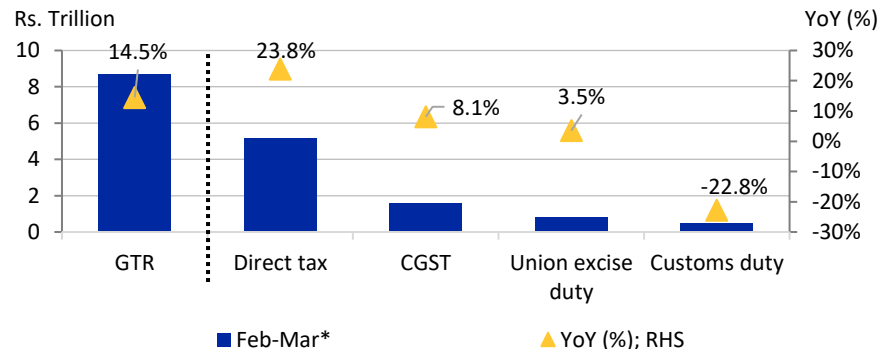
# Implicit trends for February-March 2025 seems feasible for most tax heads barring corporate taxes; FY2025 revised target for GTR conditional on the latter

EXHIBIT: Monthly trends in GST collections



Source: Ministry of Finance, GoI; ICRA Research

EXHIBIT: Implicit\* trends in key revenues in February-March FY2025

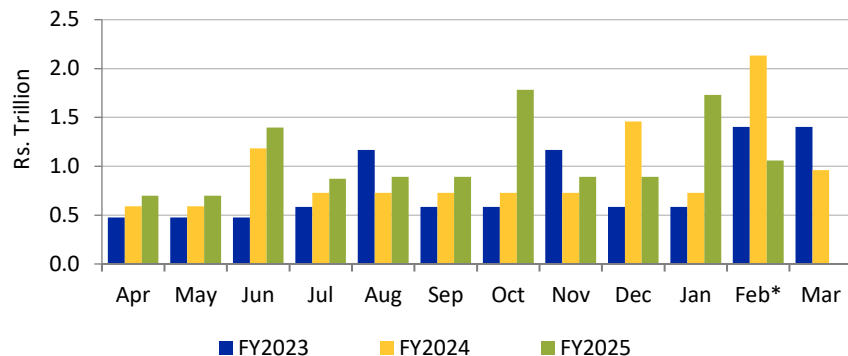


GTR also includes other categories of indirect taxes such as IGST, services tax, other taxes, etc.; Implicit values based on Apr-Jan FY2025 trends and FY2025 RE; Source: ICRA Research

- As per the latest data released by the Ministry of Finance, India's gross GST collections rose by 9.1% YoY to Rs. 1.8 trillion in February 2025 (these pertain to the transactions that had happened in January 2025). This was led by a healthy growth in domestic revenue (+10.2%), even as import revenues (+5.4%) lagged. Gross GST collections have expanded by 9.4% YoY to Rs. 15.3 trillion during 11M FY2025 from Rs. 13.9 trillion in the year ago period.
- Given the 11.3% expansion seen in CGST inflows during 10M FY2025 as per the CGA data, CGST collections would need to increase by 8.1% in February-March 2025 to meet the revised target for FY2025, which seems plausible.
- Overall, based on the FY2025 RE and 10M FY2025 trends, gross tax revenues need to expand by 14.5% in the last two months of FY2025 to meet the RE for the year, led by corporate taxes (+47.1%), even as most indirect taxes need to record relatively modest growth.**

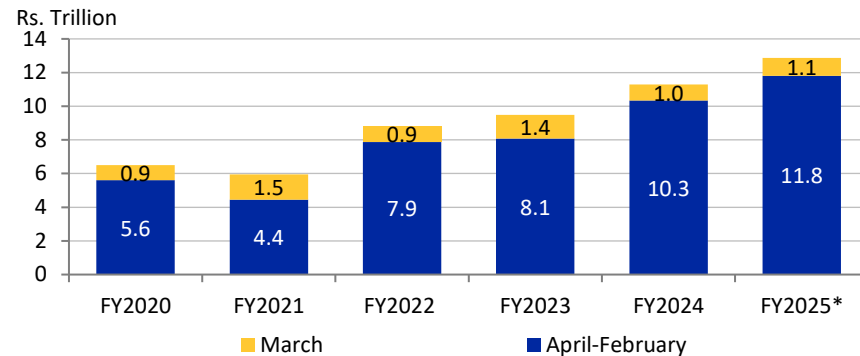
# Tax devolution to states grew by ~14% YoY in 11M FY2025; needs to rise by ~11% in March FY2025 to meet the target

EXHIBIT: Monthly trends in Central tax devolution



\*Data for February 2025 is based on a press released by the Ministry of Finance; Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, Gol; ICRA Research

EXHIBIT: Apr-Feb and Mar trends in Central tax devolution

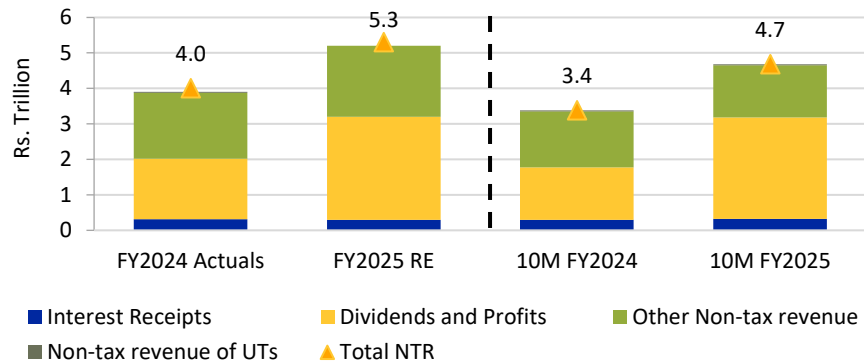


\*Data for March FY2025 is calculated implicitly based on FY2025 RE and April-February FY2025; Actuals for FY2020-24; Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, Gol; ICRA Research

- The CTD to the states was revised upwards to Rs. 12.9 trillion in FY2025 RE (including adjustment of Rs. 127.6 billion for prior years) from Rs. 12.5 trillion in the BE. As per the CGA data, during 10M FY2025, the CTD to the states expanded by a robust 31.0% to Rs. 10.7 trillion (83.5% of FY2025 RE) from Rs. 8.2 trillion in 10M FY2024 (72.6% of FY2024 actuals). Subsequently, the GoI released Rs. 1.1 trillion in February 2025, nearly half the amount devolved in the year ago month.
- Accordingly, around Rs. 1.1 trillion remains to be disbursed in March 2025, 10.7% higher than the amount of Rs. 1.0 trillion devolved in the year-ago period.

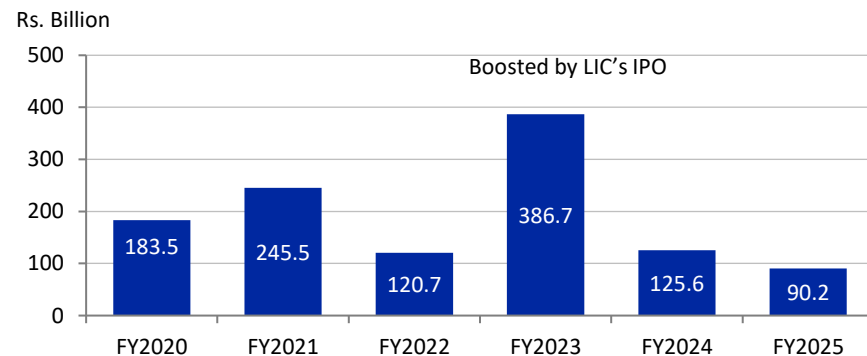
# Non-tax revenues surged by ~38% in 10M FY2025; revised disinvestment target likely to be missed by Rs. 100-150 billion

EXHIBIT: Trends in Non-tax revenues and its constituents



Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, Gol; ICRA Research

EXHIBIT: 10M Trends in miscellaneous capital receipts



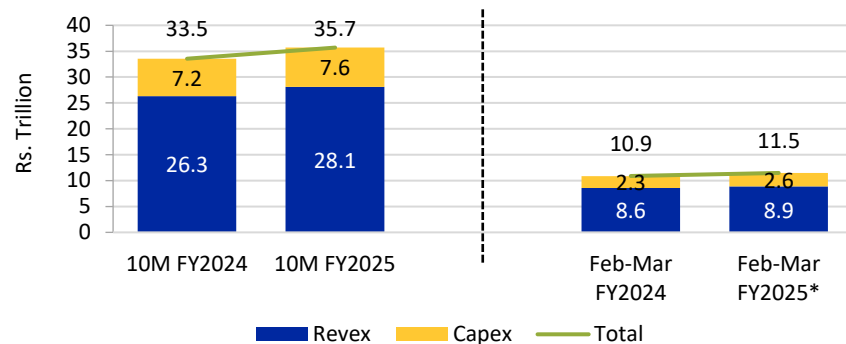
Apr-Jan FY2023 data includes Rs. 75.5 billion from monetisation of national highways, and remaining Rs. 311.2 billion from disinvestment of Gol equity holdings; Source: CGA; ICRA Research

- The Gol had pared its estimate for non-tax revenues to Rs. 5.3 trillion in FY2025 RE from the BE of Rs. 5.5 trillion, with lower-than-budgeted inflows envisaged for interest receipts (-Rs. 41.8 billion) and other non-tax revenue (-Rs. 109.6 billion) outweighing the marginal upside to dividends and profits (+Rs. 1.5 billion). During 10M FY2025, such inflows surged by 38.3% YoY to Rs. 4.7 trillion, equivalent to 88.1% of the FY2025 RE. **This implies that non-tax revenues can contract by 0.5% YoY during February-March FY2025.**
- Additionally, as per the data provided by DIPAM, the Gol's dividend receipts from CPSEs amounted to Rs. 596.4 billion up to March 3, 2025, exceeding the FY2025 RE of Rs. 550 billion. **Consequently, we expect the total dividend receipts by CPSEs to exceed the budgeted target by Rs. 100-150 billion in FY2025.**
- The Gol has reduced the target for miscellaneous capital receipts to Rs. 330 billion in FY2025 RE from Rs. 500 billion in the BE. As per CGA data, such receipts remained tepid at Rs. 90.2 billion or 27.3% of FY2025 RE during 10M FY2025. Additionally, as per the data published by DIPAM, disinvestment receipts stood at Rs. 86.25 billion as on March 3, 2025. **Based on the trends seen so far, the Gol's revised target is set to be missed by Rs. 100-150 billion. While the financial bids for the disinvestment of IDBI are likely to be invited by end-March 2025, the entire process is likely to be completed only by mid-FY2026.**



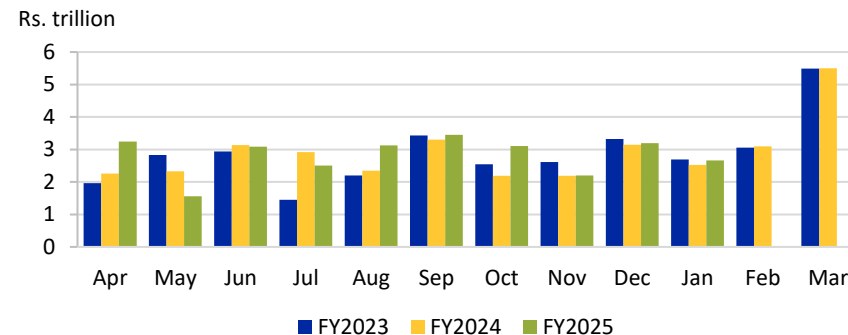
# Total spending rose by 6.4% during 10M FY2024, led by revex

EXHIBIT: Trends in revenue, capital and total expenditure



\*Based on FY2025 RE and trends for 10M FY2025; Source: CGA, Gol; ICRA Research

EXHIBIT: Monthly trends in revenue expenditure

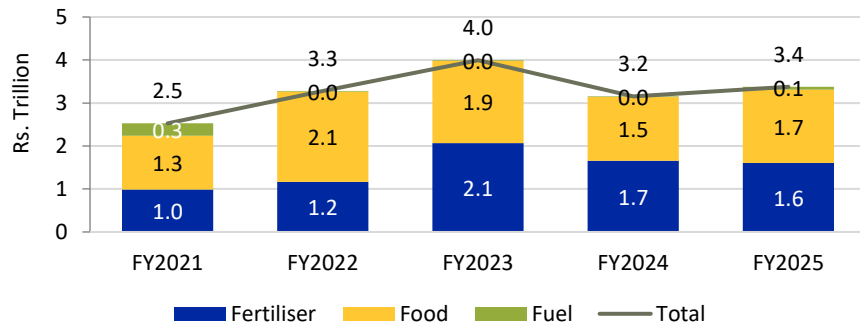


Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, Gol; ICRA Research

- The Gol's total expenditure was cut by Rs. 1.0 trillion to Rs. 47.2 trillion in FY2025 RE over the BE, mainly stemming from capex (by -0.9 trillion to Rs. 10.2 trillion in RE). Compared to the revised growth target of 6.1% in FY2025 RE (over FY2024 A), total spending has risen by a slightly higher 6.4% YoY in 10M FY2025, mirroring the trend for revex (target: +5.8% vs. +6.8% in 10M FY2025), even as growth in capex (+7.3% vs. +5.0%) trailed the required rate for FY2025.
- Within revex, interest payments increased by 6.5% YoY in 10M FY2025, while the outgo on major subsidies expanded by 7.0% during this period. The non-interest non-subsidy revex grew by 6.9% during 10M FY2025, lower than the growth of 7.9% in the revised full-year target. **To meet the FY2025 RE, revex of Rs. 8.8 trillion is required during February-March 2025, which is just 2.9% higher than the amount incurred in the year-ago period.**
- The net cash outgo under the 1st SDG for FY2025 stood at a modest Rs. 441.4 billion. Besides, the proposals for 2nd batch of SDG have been invited. **While there may be additional allocation towards heads like food and LPG subsidies, etc., the likelihood of a large net cash outgo in 2nd SDG appears low given that the FY2025 RE exercise itself takes into account a thorough assessment of additional requirement of funds, if needed by any Ministry.**

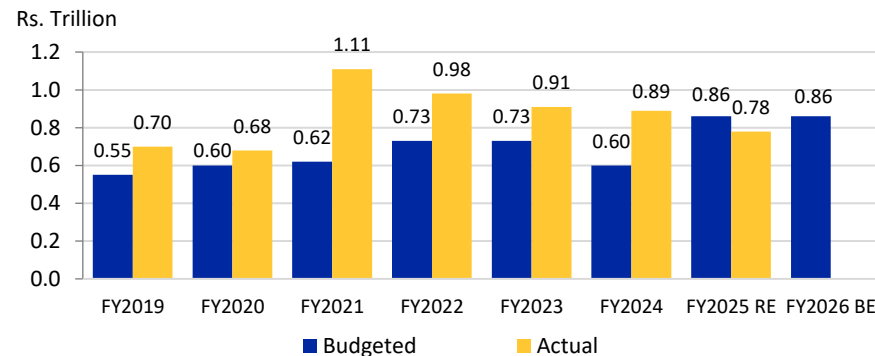
# Outgo towards major subsidies rose by 7.0% YoY during April-January FY2025

EXHIBIT: 10M trends for major subsidies in FY2020-25



Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, Gol; ICRA Research

EXHIBIT: Trends in Budgeted and Actual amount allocated for MGNREGS

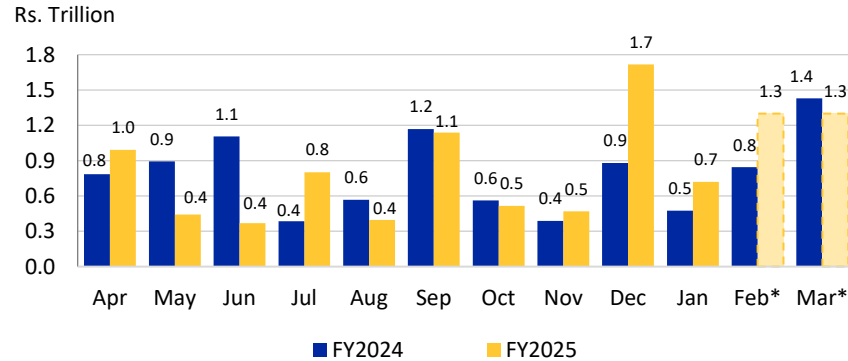


\*Till March 3, 2025; Source: NREGA portal; ICRA Research

- The outgo for food and fuel subsidies rose to Rs. 1.7 trillion (86.4% of FY2025 RE) and Rs. 69.8 billion (47.5% of FY2025 RE), respectively, in 10M FY2025 from Rs. 1.5 trillion and Rs. 18.7 billion, respectively, in the year-ago period. While no additional allocation was made for the food subsidy under the 1st Supplementary Demand for Grants (SDG) for FY2025, the outgo under this subsidy needs to decline sharply by ~58% YoY during February-March FY2025 to meet the FY2025 RE (Rs. 2.0 trillion), **suggesting that some extra allocation may be needed in the 2nd SDG.**
- In contrast, fertiliser subsidy outgo contracted by 3.2% YoY to Rs. 1.6 trillion (93.5% of FY2025 RE) in 10M FY2025 from Rs. 1.7 trillion (87.9% of FY2024 A) in 10M FY2024. Based on the additional net cash outgo of Rs. 66 billion towards P&K fertilisers announced in the 1st SDG for FY2025, the fertiliser subsidy outlay was revised upwards by Rs. 73 billion to Rs. 1.7 trillion in the RE. **This appears adequate at the current juncture.**
- The Gol kept the allocation towards the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) unchanged at Rs. 860 billion in FY2025 RE, in line with the BE. It has exhausted Rs. 779 billion or 90.5% of this amount by March 3, 2025.

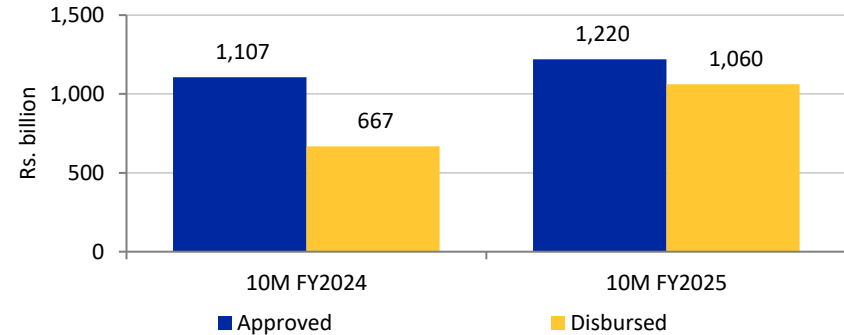
# FY2025 capex target of Rs. 10.2 trillion may be modestly missed, given sizeable run rate required in last two months

EXHIBIT: Monthly trends in capital expenditure



\*Monthly run rate of Rs. 1.3 trillion is needed in Feb-March 2025 to meet the target of Rs. 10.2 trillion; Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, Gol; CEIC; ICRA Research

EXHIBIT: Trends in 50-Y interest free capex loans to state governments

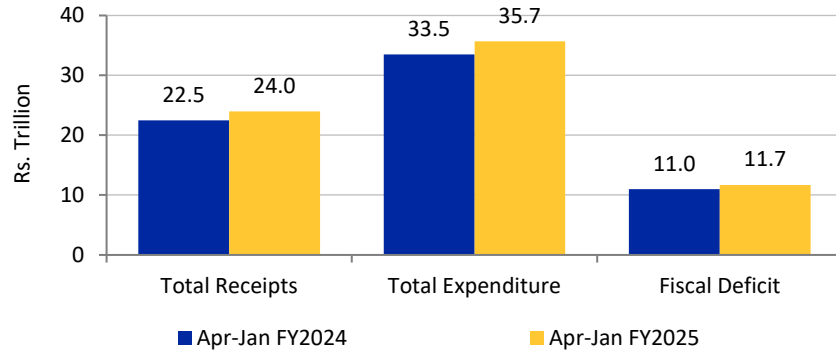


Source: DOE, Ministry of Finance, Gol; ICRA Research

- The Gol's capex surged by 51.4% YoY to Rs. 0.7 trillion in January 2025, after rising by 47.7% in Q3 FY2025, auguring well for economic activity. However, owing to the contraction seen in Q1 FY2025, capex rose by a relatively modest 5.0% YoY to Rs. 7.6 trillion (74.4% of FY2025 RE) from Rs. 7.2 trillion in 10M FY2024 (76.0% of FY2024 A). **This implies that capex needs to expand by 14.5% YoY in February-March 2025, on a high base (+34.0% in February-March 2024), or record a monthly run rate of Rs. 1.3 trillion, to meet the FY2025 RE. A slight miss in capex relative to the target of Rs. 10.2 trillion for FY2025 cannot be ruled out.**
- Against the FY2025 revised target of Rs. 1.25 trillion under the "50Y interest-free capex loans to states", 97% or Rs. 1.22 trillion was approved till January 28, 2025, and the Gol has released Rs. 1.06 trillion during April-January FY2025 (much higher than Rs. 0.7 trillion in 10M FY2024). Reflecting this, the capital transfer to states surged by ~60% YoY to Rs. 1.2 trillion in 10M FY2025 from Rs. 0.8 trillion in 10M FY2024, amid a sharp pick-up in the offtake in December-January FY2025 (to Rs. 537 billion from Rs. 105 billion in year-ago period), following the relaxing of the norms related to tied portion of the loan, including the one regarding own capex achievement by the states, and additional allocation under untied portion to states which faced severe natural disaster in FY2025.

# Fiscal deficit rose during 10M FY2025; likely to print at 4.7% of GDP vs. RE of 4.8% for FY2025 amid upward revision in nominal GDP figures

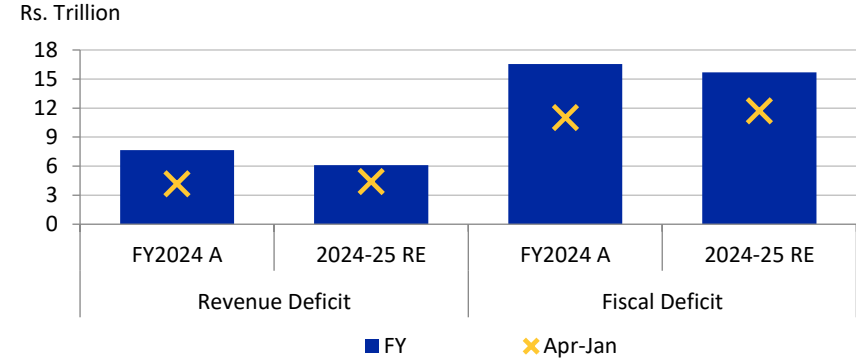
EXHIBIT: Trends in Revenues and Expenditure of the GoI



Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, GoI; ICRA Research

- With growth in revenue receipts (+6.9%) largely printing in line with that in revenue expenditure (+6.8%), the revenue deficit expanded to Rs. 4.4 trillion in 10M FY2025 from Rs. 4.2 trillion in 10M FY2024. Moreover, the GoI's fiscal deficit rose mildly to Rs. 11.7 trillion in 10M FY2025 from Rs. 11.0 trillion in 10M FY2024, amidst the 5.0% YoY expansion in capital spending during this period.
- Besides, the GoI's revenue and fiscal deficits stood at 72.4% and 74.5% of the FY2025 RE, respectively, in 10M FY2025, higher than the prints of 54.3% and 66.6% of the FY2024 actuals, respectively, in 10M FY2024.
- Overall, ICRA expects the fiscal deficit to print in line with the absolute FY2025 RE of Rs. 15.7 trillion. Interestingly, the NSO has pegged the nominal GDP at Rs. 331.0 trillion as per its Second Advance Estimate (SAE) for FY2025, which is 2.1% higher the First Advance Estimate (FAE) of Rs. 324.1 trillion that was used in the Union Budget. This implies that the fiscal deficit will amount to 4.7% of GDP in FY2025, lower than the RE of 4.8% for the fiscal\*.

EXHIBIT: Revenue and Fiscal Deficits



Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, GoI; ICRA Research

\*The FY2024 nominal GDP number has also been revised upwards, implying that the FY2024 fiscal deficit amounts to 5.5% of GDP lower than 5.6% earlier.

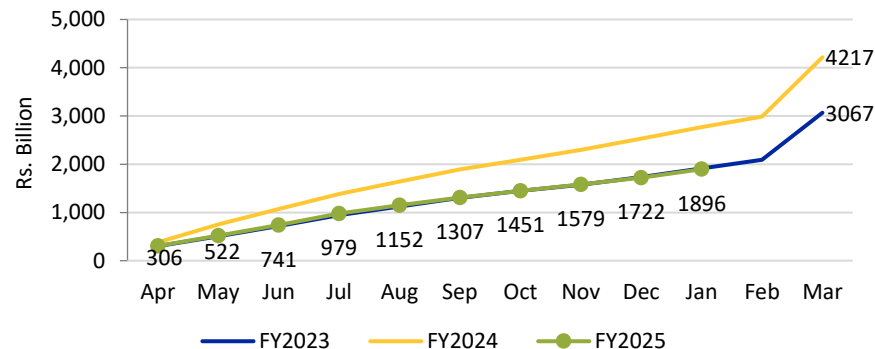
# Target for small saving inflows likely to be met; entire budgeted gross market issuances raised in FY2025

EXHIBIT: Actuals market issuances in FY2024-25

Rs. Trillion	FY2024	FY2025	Growth (%)
Gross Borrowings – Actual (A)	15.4	14.0	-9.2%
Devolvement	0.00	0.07	
Cancellations	0.00	0.10	
Redemptions (B)	3.6~	2.4~	-34.4%
Net Borrowings (C= A-B)	11.8	11.6	-1.5%
Net borrowing after adjusting for buybacks (Rs. 881.6 billion in FY2025 RE)	11.8	10.7	-8.8%

~After adjusting the amount recovered from the GST compensation as per FY2024 A (Rs. 781 billion) and FY2025 RE (Rs. 1.24 trillion); Source: Gol; RBI; ICRA Research

EXHIBIT: Cumulative inflows in saving deposits and certificates, and PPF

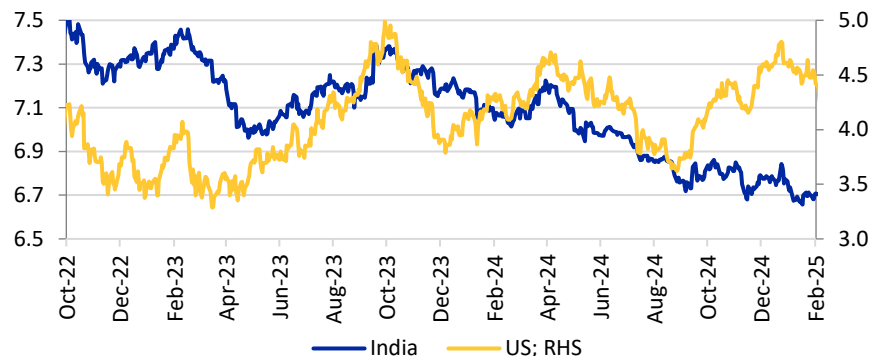


Source: CGA, Ministry of Finance, Gol; ICRA Research

- The Gol concluded its market borrowing programme for FY2025, raising the gross amount of Rs. 14.0 trillion, in line with the revised target announced for the fiscal on February 1, 2025. This is 9.2% lower than the Rs. 15.4 trillion raised in FY2024. With a sharp fall in redemptions, after adjusting the amount met through the GST compensation fund, net market borrowings have eased by a modest 1.5% on a YoY basis to Rs. 11.6 trillion in FY2025 from Rs. 11.8 trillion in FY2024.
- The Gol also indicated buybacks of Rs. 881.6 billion in the RE for FY2025, leading to a further decline in net borrowing market amount (by 8.8%), compared to FY2024. Interestingly, up to January 23, 2025, the Gol has accepted buybacks of G-secs amounting to Rs. 1.2 trillion, higher than the aforesaid indicated level.
- The Gol reduced the target for the net amount from small savings to Rs. 4.12 trillion in FY2025 RE from the budgeted level of Rs. 4.2 trillion for the fiscal (Rs. 4.5 trillion in FY2024). The cumulative inflows under savings deposit and certificates, and PPF declined by 31.5% YoY to Rs. 1.9 trillion in 10M FY2025 (59.2% of FY2025 RE of Rs. 3.2 trillion) from Rs. 2.8 trillion in 10M FY2024 (65.7% of FY2024 A of Rs. 4.2 trillion), amid unchanged interest rates on small savings schemes as well as an increase in the number of taxpayers opting for the new tax regime, despite elevated spreads over comparable securities across most schemes. **To meet the FY2025 RE, inflows under savings deposits and certificates and PPF can contract by 9.7% YoY to Rs. 1.3 trillion in February-March 2025.**

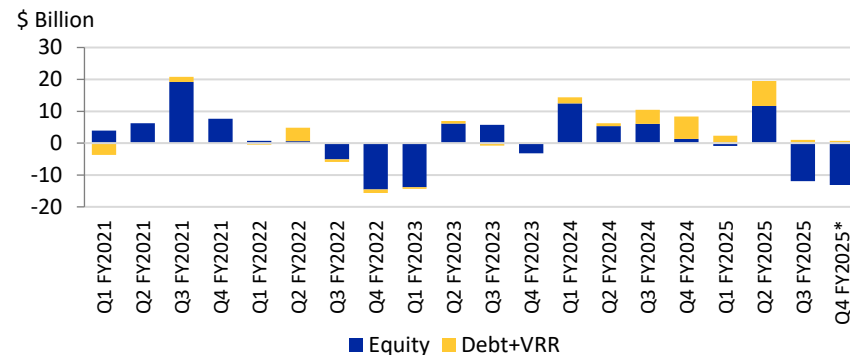
# India's 10-year yield to trade between 6.5-6.8% in the near term

EXHIBIT: Trends in India's and US's 10-year yield



\*Up to February 27, 2025 Source: Refinitiv; ICRA Research

EXHIBIT: Trends in FPI flows under equity and debt segments (\$ Billion)



\*Up to February 27, 2025; Source: NDSL; ICRA Research

- India's 10-year G-sec (6.79 GS 2034) softened marginally by 1.5 bps to 6.71% as on February 27, 2025, over the levels seen at end-January 2025, while 10-year UST yields softened by a larger 28 bps to 4.29% during the period, amid weaker US economic data and heightened uncertainty from the US tariffs.
- Looking ahead, the incoming news on rate decisions by the US and India would influence the direction of G-Sec yields, even as the augmented demand for Indian bonds seen since the inclusion announcement is likely to dissipate, as India's weight in the J.P. Morgan GBI-EM peaks by end-June 2025, which could pose some upside pressure to yields.
- Following the recent liquidity measures taken by the RBI, the 25 bps rate cut in February 2025, and the considerable probability of another rate cut in April 2025, ICRA expects the 10-year G-Sec yield to range between 6.5-6.8% in the near term.**

**Table A.1: Trends in Tax Revenue Receipts in FY2024 Actuals, FY2025 RE and April-January FY2025**

	FY2024 Actuals		FY2025 RE		April-January FY2025	
	Rs. Billion	Rs. Billion	Growth~	Rs. Billion	% of RE	Growth#
<b>Gross Tax Revenues^</b>	<b>34,655.2</b>	<b>38,534.6</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>29,843.6</b>	<b>77.4%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
<b>Direct Taxes</b>	<b>19,220.0</b>	<b>21,820.0</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>16,641.1</b>	<b>76.3%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>
Corporation Tax	9,110.6	9,800.0	7.6%	7,513.2	76.7%	-0.6%
Income Tax	10,109.5	12,020.0	18.9%	9,127.9	75.9%	22.0%
<b>Indirect Taxes</b>	<b>13,601.8</b>	<b>14,535.0</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>11,445.5</b>	<b>78.7%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>
Central GST (CGST)	8,206.2	9,084.6	<b>10.7%</b>	7,525.1	82.8%	11.3%
Union Territory GST (UTGST)	55.0	49.4	-10.1%	35.6	72.1%	-10.1%
IGST	-48.5	0.0	-100.0%	-276.1	--	-9.8%
Customs Duty	2,331.2	2,350.0	0.8%	1,902	81%	8.6%
Excise Duty	3,053.6	3,050.0	-0.1%	2,259.0	74.1%	-1.3%
Service Tax	4.3	1.0	-76.5%	0.1	7.0%	-98.5%
GST Compensation Cess	1,414.4	1,534.4	8.5%	1,249.7	81.4%	7.6%

*^Net of Refunds, Gross of States' share in Central Taxes; ~Relative to FY2024 Actuals; #As compared to the corresponding period of FY2024 Actuals; Source: CGA; Union Budget; ICRA Research*

**Table A.2: Trends in Key fiscal metrics in FY2024 Actuals, FY2025 RE and April-January FY2025**

	FY2024 Actuals		FY2025 RE		April-January FY2025	
	Rs. Billion	Rs. Billion	Growth~	Rs. Billion	% of RE	Growth#
Revenue Receipts	27,290.4	30,879.6	13.2%	23,711.9	76.8%	6.9%
Tax Revenues\$	23,272.5	25,569.6	9.9%	19,035.6	74.4%	1.3%
Non-Tax Revenues	4,017.9	5,310.0	32.2%	4,676.3	88.1%	38.3%
Revenue Expenditure	34,942.5	36,980.6	5.8%	28,126.0	76.1%	6.8%
<b>Revenue Balance</b>	<b>-7,652.2</b>	<b>-6,101.0</b>		<b>-4,414.1</b>	<b>72.4%</b>	
Capital Receipts	331.2	330.0	-0.4%	90.2	27.3%	-28.2%
Capital Expenditure, Net Lending	9,225.5	9,924.3	7.6%	7,371.5	74.3%	5.4%
<b>Fiscal Balance</b>	<b>-16,546.4</b>	<b>-15,695.3</b>		<b>-11,695.4</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	

\$Net of Refunds, Net of States' share in Central Taxes; ~Relative to FY2024 Actuals; #As compared to the corresponding period of FY2024 Actuals; Source: CGA; Union Budget; ICRA Research





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