
Budget 2009-10

Short on expectations



Emkay Research Team

- The Union Budget shows a reciprocation of the UPA to its vote banks. Budget outlays increased by Rs260bn over interim budget. Beneficiaries are: infrastructure, agriculture, education and rural development.
- Major concern is the increased fiscal deficit to 6.8% against 5.5% declared in the interim budget.
- The budget also failed to give any clear roadmap on major reforms with confidence
- Some positives like adhering to the GST deadline of 1st April, 2010 and abolition of FBT are welcome moves. No rollback of excise could be taken as positive.
- More money at the disposal of an individual a) post the abolition of surcharge and education cess and b) due to some relief on increased threshold limit for personal income-tax.
- However, the budget is short on market expectations with no specific announcement on FDIs, no specific details on divestment and some disappointments on incentives to the housing sector.
- Increase in rates of MAT from 10% to 15% will reduce the profitability of Corporate India
- Fiscal deficit could move above 6.8% if the government's socialistic drive continues and there is a delay in economic recovery.

Budget 2009-10 – Demystified



| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Consumption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase in exemption limits for Income Tax slabs ■ Fringe Benefit Tax and Surcharge on Personal Income - abolished ■ MAT raised from 10% to 15% - negative for Paper, Pharma, Infrastructure Developers |
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Additional 6 month period to farmers to pay 75% of their dues ■ Additional 1% Interest subvention for repayment of short term crop loans on schedule ■ Additional Rs 10 bn allocated to Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme ■ NREGA outlay increased by 144% to Rs 391 bn ■ Adequate Provision for Fertiliser subsidy of Rs 500 bn for 2009-10 |
| Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Students from economically weaker sections to get full interest subsidy during moratorium for education loans ■ Allocation of Rs 21 bn for IITs and NITs ■ Plan budget for higher education increased by Rs 20 bn over Interim B.E. 2009-10 |
| Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Allocation under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) increased by Rs 21 bn over Interim B.E. 2009-10 of Rs 121 bn |
| Infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Allocation for Bharat Nirman programme raised by 45% to Rs 454 bn ■ Allocation of funds stepped up from Rs 108 bn to Rs 160 bn for Railways ■ Allocation for JNNURM increased from by 87% to Rs 129 bn ■ Allocation to NHAI for National Highway Development Programme hiked by 23% to Rs 160bn for 2009-10 B.E. |
| Fiscal Facts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fiscal deficit rose to 6.2% of GDP over 5.5% in the interim budget ■ Plan expenditure up 34% to Rs 3750 bn |

Winners & Losers



| Sector | Positive | Neutral | Negative |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Automobile | Hero Honda, M&M, Maruti | | Ashok Leyland, Bajaj Auto, Tata Motors, TVS Motors |
| Banking & Financials | Dividend yield banks like Corporation Bank, Allahabad Bank, Indian Bank, Andhra Bank | | Higher bond yields negative for the sector |
| Cement | Demand Boost through higher allocation to flagship programmes positive for the sector | Tax implication largely neutral for most of the cement companies | |
| Fertilizer | Coromandel Fertilisers, GSFC, GNFC, Tata Chemicals, Deepak Fertiliser | | |
| FMCG | HUL, Asian Plants, ITC, Marico | Colgate | GCPL |
| Infrastructure/ Capital Goods | | All Capital Good and Infrastructure Companies | |
| IT | All IT companies, majorly Mid Caps | | |
| Metals | | All Metal companies | Sterlite Industries, JSPL |
| Paper | | JK paper | BILT, TNPL |
| Pharma | Piramal Healthcare, GSK, Pfizer | | Cadila, Lupin, Dishman, Glenmark, Divis, Jubilant, Venus Remedies |
| Power | Positive for T&D companies like ABB, Siemens, Areva, Jyoti Structures, KEC International, Emco Transformers, Kalpataru Power, Voltamp Transformers, Indotech Transformers, Bharat Bijlee and Transformers & Rectifiers | NTPC | Reliance Power, Tata Power, Adani power Etc |
| Real Estate | | All Real Estate Companies | |
| Retail | | Titan Ind, Gitanjali Gems | |
| Telecom | | | Bharti, RCOM, Idea Cellular |

Short on expectations

- The fiscal deficit up by Rs666bn over the interim budget estimates to Rs4.0tn
- The budget estimates are higher by Rs260bn over our estimates
- The tax revenues have been trimmed by 4.8% driven by removal of surcharge on personal income tax and FBT
- However, partly compensated by higher dividends from RBI, nationalised banks and also higher 3G spectrum revenues
- The infrastructure, rural development and education remain key focus of the expenditure
- Plan expenditure up by 14% and non-plan expenditure up by 4.1% over interim budget estimates
- The estimates do not take into account the expenditure which may arise on account of drought like situation, if that may arise in some states
- Estimates on interest payment unrealistic looking at higher borrowings and consequently likely higher yields
- Though the divestment/disinvestment revenues have been kept unchanged, the chances of positive surprises are high

Five key risks with respect to 6.8% fiscal deficit



- **Dividends from nationalised banks**

The estimates of dividends from the nationalised banks have been increased from Rs176bn to Rs286bn. Looking at the headwinds that the banks are facing in terms of earnings, that seems a daunting task

- **Spectrum charges**

The receipts from spectrum charges have been revised from Rs200bn to Rs350bn. We believe that the receipts from spectrum charges could be limited to Rs300-320bn

- **Interest payments**

Despite higher borrowings and likely higher yields, the interest expenses have not be revised

- **Likelihood of drought**

With states like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu facing 15-50% shortfall in monsoons, there is high likelihood that the government may have to allocate money to manage drought situations. The cost of managing drought could be 0.3-0.4% of GDP

- **GDP estimates are little stretched**

Rs4.0tn of fiscal deficit at 6.8% of GDP implies 10.4% growth in nominal GDP. With inflation likely to average at 1.0-1.5% for FY10, implies 8-9% real GDP growth rate unless, the deflator is much higher than inflation.

Government accounts

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| | In Rs bn | New budget | | Interim budget | | FY2009RE | chg over IB (Rs bn) | chg over IB (%) | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | | FY2010BE | % yoy chg | FY2010BE | % yoy chg | | | | |
| Receipts | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Revenue receipt | 6,145.0 | 9.3 | 6,095.5 | 8.4 | 5,621.7 | 49.5 | 0.8 | Removal of FBT, S/C hits tax revenues |
| 1a | Tax (net) | 4,742.2 | 1.8 | 4,976.0 | 6.8 | 4,659.7 | -233.8 | -4.7 | |
| 1b | Non tax | 1,402.8 | 45.8 | 1,119.6 | 16.4 | 962.0 | 283.2 | 25.3 | Higher dividends and 3G spectrum rev |
| 2 | Capital receipt | 53.5 | -56.4 | 108.4 | -11.6 | 122.7 | -55.0 | -50.7 | |
| 2a | Recovery of loans | 42.3 | -56.4 | 97.2 | 0.3 | 97.0 | -55.0 | -56.6 | States allowed to borrow more |
| 2b | Others | 11.2 | -56.4 | 11.2 | -56.4 | 25.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 3 | Total receipt | 6,198.4 | 7.9 | 6,204.0 | 8.0 | 5,744.4 | -5.5 | -0.1 | |
| Expenditure | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Non-plan expenditure | 6,956.9 | 12.6 | 6,680.8 | 8.1 | 6,180.0 | 276.1 | 4.1 | Infra, education and rural development remain key focus |
| | Non-plan expenditure (Excl Int) | 4,701.8 | 10.6 | 4,425.7 | 4.1 | 4,253.0 | 276.1 | 6.2 | |
| 4a | Revenue | 6,188.3 | 10.2 | 5,997.4 | 6.8 | 5,617.9 | 191.0 | 3.2 | |
| 4aa | Interest | 2,255.1 | 17.0 | 2,255.1 | 17.0 | 1,926.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 4b | Capital | 768.6 | 36.7 | 683.5 | 21.6 | 562.1 | 85.1 | 12.4 | |
| 5 | Plan expenditure | 3,251.5 | 14.9 | 2,851.5 | 0.8 | 2,829.6 | 400.0 | 14.0 | |
| 5a | Revenue | 2,784.0 | 15.2 | 2,483.5 | 2.8 | 2,416.6 | 300.5 | 12.1 | |
| 5b | Capital | 467.5 | 13.2 | 368.0 | -10.9 | 413.0 | 99.5 | 27.0 | |
| 6 | Total expenditure | 10,208.4 | 13.3 | 9,532.3 | 5.8 | 9,009.5 | 676.1 | 7.1 | |
| | Revenue (4a+5a) | 8,972.3 | 11.7 | 8,480.8 | 5.6 | 8,034.5 | 491.5 | 5.8 | |
| | Capital (4b+5b) | 1,236.1 | 26.8 | 1,051.5 | 7.8 | 975.1 | 184.6 | 17.6 | |
| | Fiscal surplus/(deficit) | -4,010.0 | 22.8 | -3,328.4 | 1.9 | -3,265.2 | -681.6 | 20.5 | |
| | As % of GDP | -6.8 | | -5.5 | | -6.1 | | | |
| | Revenue surplus/(deficit) | -2,827.4 | 17.2 | -2,385.3 | -1.1 | -2,412.7 | -442.0 | 18.5 | |
| | As % of GDP | -4.8 | | -4.1 | | -4.5 | | | |
| | Primary surplus/(deficit) | -1,754.9 | 31.1 | -1,073.2 | -19.8 | -1,338.2 | -681.6 | 63.5 | |
| | As % of GDP | -3.0 | | -1.8 | | -2.5 | | | |

Short on expectations

Tax revenues



| In Rs bn | New budget | | Interim budget | | FY2009RE | chg over IB (Rs bn) | chg over IB (%) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | FY2010BE | % yoy chg | FY2010BE | % yoy chg | | | |
| Tax revenues | | | | | | | |
| Direct taxes | | | | | | | |
| Corporation tax | 2,567.3 | 15.6 | 2,442.0 | 10.0 | 2,220.0 | 125.3 | 5.1 |
| Income tax | 1,132.8 | -7.9 | 1,358.0 | 10.4 | 1,230.0 | -225.3 | -16.6 |
| Total direct taxes | 3,700.0 | 7.2 | 3,800.0 | 10.1 | 3,450.0 | -100.0 | -2.6 |
| Indirect taxes | | | | | | | |
| Customs | 980.0 | -9.3 | 1,101.9 | 2.0 | 1,080.0 | -121.9 | -11.1 |
| Excise | 1,064.8 | -1.7 | 1,106.0 | 2.1 | 1,083.6 | -41.3 | -3.7 |
| Others | 666.0 | 0.0 | 705.0 | 5.9 | 665.9 | -39.0 | -5.5 |
| Total indirect taxes | 2,710.8 | -4.2 | 2,912.9 | 2.9 | 2,829.5 | -202.1 | -6.9 |
| Total tax collections (gross) | 6,410.8 | 2.1 | 6,712.9 | 6.9 | 6,279.5 | -302.1 | -4.5 |
| Transfer to states | 1,668.6 | 3.0 | 1,737.0 | 7.2 | 1,619.8 | -68.4 | -3.9 |
| Total tax collections (net) | 4,742.2 | 1.8 | 4,976.0 | 6.8 | 4,659.7 | -233.8 | -4.7 |

Increase in MAT from 10% to 15%

**S/C removed -Rs12bn
FBT removed - Rs102bn**

Estimates more rationalised vis-a-vis interim budget and in line with imports trend

Short on expectations

Tax revenue – major changes

| Rs bn | FY08 | FY09 | FY10IB | FY10BE | chg over IB (Rs bn) | % chg over IB |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|
| (a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure | 3,027 | 3,385 | 3,732 | 3,635 | -97 | -2.6 |
| Corporation Tax | 1,929 | 2,220 | 2,442 | 2,567 | 125 | 5.1 |
| Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax | 1,026 | 1,080 | 1,188 | 1,068 | -120 | -10.1 |
| Hotel Receipts Tax | 0 | | | | | |
| Interest Tax | 0 | | | | | |
| Fringe Benefit Tax | 71 | 85 | 102 | 0 | -102 | -100.0 |
| Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure | 0 | | | | | |
| (b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions | 95 | 65 | 68 | 65 | -3 | -4.8 |
| Estate Duty | 0 | | | | | |
| Taxes on Wealth | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Gift Tax | 0 | | | | | |
| Securities Transaction Tax | 86 | 55 | 63 | 60 | -3 | -5.1 |
| Banking Cash Transaction Tax | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| (c) Taxes on Commodities and Services | 2,796 | 2,814 | 2,897 | 2,695 | -202 | -7.0 |
| Customs | 1,041 | 1,080 | 1,102 | 980 | -122 | -11.1 |
| Union Excise Duties | 1,236 | 1,084 | 1,106 | 1,065 | -41 | -3.7 |
| Taxes on Sale, Trade etc. | 1 | | | | | |
| Service Tax | 513 | 650 | 689 | 650 | -39 | -5.7 |
| Other Taxes on Commodities and Services | 5 | | | | | |
| Taxes of Union Territories without Legislatures | 13 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Gross tax revenues | 5,931 | 6,279 | 6,713 | 6,411 | -302 | -4.5 |
| State's share | 1,518 | 1,602 | 1,712 | 1,644 | -68 | -4.0 |
| Tax Revenue of the Central Government | 4,413 | 4,678 | 5,001 | 4,767 | -234 | -4.7 |

Increase in MAT to 15%

Removal of surcharge

Removal of FBT

Short on expectations

Other receipts – major changes

Non-tax revenue receipts

| Rs bn | FY10BE | FY10IB | chg (Rs bn) | chg (%) |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Interest Receipts | 192 | 190 | 2 | 0.9 |
| Dividend and Profits | 498 | 370 | 128 | 34.5 |
| <i>Dividends from PSUs</i> | 211 | 193 | 18 | 9.4 |
| <i>Dividend from RBI/banks/FIs</i> | 286 | 176 | 110 | 62.1 |
| Other Non-Tax Revenue | 706 | 552 | 154 | 27.9 |
| Receipts of Union Territories | 8 | 8 | | |
| Non-Tax Revenue | 1,403 | 1,120 | 283 | 25.3 |

Higher dividends from nationalised banks – positive for small sized PSU banks

Increase in 3G spectrum revenues- Rs150bn

Capital receipts

| Recoveries from (Rs bn) | FY10BE | FY10IB | chg (Rs bn) | chg (%) |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| (i) State Governments | 25 | 80 | -55 | -68.3 |
| (ii) Union Territories (with Legislature) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| (iii) Others | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0.0 |
| (a) Foreign Governments | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| (b) Public Sector Enterprises, statutory bodies, etc | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Recovery of loans and advances | 42 | 97 | -55 | -56.6 |

States allowed to borrow more from the central government

Short on expectations

Expenditure budget

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| | Rs bn | | | % of GDP | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | FY09RE | FY10IB | FY10BE | FY09RE | FY10IB | FY10BE |
| Interest Payments | 1,908 | 2,255 | 2,255 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Defence Expenditure | 1,056 | 1,417 | 1,417 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Subsidies | 1,292 | 1,009 | 1,113 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Transport | 333 | 381 | 454 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Education, Sports, Youth Affairs | 375 | 413 | 446 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Rural Development | 190 | 349 | 439 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Water supply, Housing, Sanitation etc. | 161 | 194 | 208 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Health and Family Welfare | 164 | 171 | 203 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Other Social Services | 10 | 162 | 185 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Agriculture and Allied Activities | 150 | 124 | 129 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Energy | 74 | 106 | 120 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Industry & Minerals | 88 | 98 | 117 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| JNNURM | 104 | 107 | 115 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Irrigation & Flood Control | 85 | 95 | 105 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Communications | 30 | 28 | 63 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Welfare of SC/ST & OBCs | 36 | 36 | 43 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Information & Broadcasting | 18 | 23 | 24 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Labour & Employment | 22 | 23 | 24 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Others | 3,015 | 2,652 | 2,874 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 4.9 |
| Total government expenditure | 9,010 | 9,532 | 10,208 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 17.4 |

Increase in food subsidy

Infrastructure, education and rural development continue to remain mainstay

Emphasis on rural housing

Largely driven by package for textile industry

Short on expectations

Direct tax proposal - Corporate

- No change in corporate tax rate and surcharge
- MAT increased from 10% to 15% but period to carry forward the tax credit under MAT increased from 7 years to 10 years.
- To introduce GST (Goods & services Tax) from April 01, 2010 comprising of Central GST & State GST.
- New code of Direct tax to be introduced within 45 days.
- FBT abolished –a big relief on procedural hassles.
- Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism to be created in regard to transfer pricing disputes. Positive for foreign companies having offices in India.

Direct tax proposal – Individuals/small traders

- Changes in tax slab – tax free limit hiked to Rs1.6 lac, Rs1.90 lac for women and Rs2.40 lac for senior citizen – individual with taxable income of Rs10 lac and above to derive benefit of removal of surcharge of 10% on personal income tax.
- Presumptive tax scheme extended to small businesses with turnover up to Rs 40 lacs.
- Changes made in gift tax, where now a gift from a non relative in any form of assets above Rs50000 not just cash will be taxed. Presently it was taxed only if the gift was in form of cash. Thus negative for receivers of gifts in kind.

Direct Tax Proposal – Commodity Markets

- **CTT (Commodities transaction tax) has been abolished. However this will not impact the volumes in commodities exchanges as this levy was put on hold since the time it was first introduced. In any case no broker is charging CTT at present.**

- Custom duty on LCD panel reduced from 10% to 5%.
- Exemption of 4% CVD on parts for manufacture of mobile phones & accessories extended by 1 more year.
- 5% Custom duty on Set top box imposed.
- List of specified raw material exempt from Custom duty for Leather goods, textiles products, footwear, sports goods.
- CD on life savings drugs reduced from 10% to 5% with Nil CVD & CD reduced from 7.5% to 5% (with Nil CVD) on specified heart devices.
- CD on parts used in wind operated generators reduced from 7.5% to 5%.
- CD on bio diesel to be reduced from 7.5% to 2.5%
- Concessions on CD on machinery for tea, coffee & rubber plantations extended to July 07, 2010.
- CD on gold bars increased from Rs 100 per 10 grams to Rs 200 per 10 grams. While CD on other forms of gold increased from 250 to Rs 500 per 10 gram. Similarly CD on Silver has been doubled to Rs 1000 per Kg from Rs 500/Kg.
- Reduction in customs duty on rock phosphate from 5% to 2%.
- CVD imposed on Aerial Ropeway projects.
- CD on concrete batching plants imposed at 7.5%.
- CD on many water sports equipment fully exempted.

- Excise duty on items attracting 4% now to be raised to 8% except food items, drugs under chapter 30, medical equipment, varieties of paper & paper board, Paraxylene, power driven pumps for handling water, footwear between Rs 250-Rs 750, Pressure cookers, CFL etc.
- Reduction in excise duty on cars above 2000 cc engine capacity from Rs 20000 per vehicle to Rs 15000 per vehicle
- Reduction in excise duty on petrol driven trucks from 20% to 8%
- Duty exempted fully on High speed diesel blended with upto 20% bio-diesel.
- Excise duty on branded petrol & diesel to change from ad valorem to specific rate. New rates of excise duty on branded petrol at Rs 14.50/ltr & branded diesel at Rs 4.75/ltr.
- Excise duty on man made fibre, PTA, DMT, acrylonitrile increased from 4% to 8%.
- Exemption on excise duty on goods manufactured at the site of construction for use in construction work at such site.
- Exemption on packaged/canned software exempted under certain conditions.
- Excise duty on branded jewellery reduced from 2% to nil.

The following services have been brought under the ambit of Service tax

- **Services provided in relation to transport of goods by rail, coastal cargo, National Waterways**
- **Advice, consultancy or technical assistance provided in the field of law (not applicable on individual service providers as well as service receivers).**

Service tax exemption for

- **The service provided by ‘Contract Carriage Permit’ holders for Inter & Intra state transportation of passengers.**

Sectoral Impact

- Indirect benefits continue in the form of increased focus on improving road infrastructure and rural economy and reduction in personal income tax outgo.
- Increase in MAT from 10% to 15%. For FY10, we expect this to have a negligible negative impact on Tata Motors. For rest of the companies under our coverage, FY10 estimates factor in tax rate which is higher than MAT rate.
- The biggest beneficiaries are Hero Honda, M&M and Maruti due to their strong brand equity and presence in the semi urban/rural markets.

| Current Status | Proposals | Impact |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| Excise duty on two wheelers and three wheelers (passenger) - 8% | NA | NA |
| Excise duty on small passenger cars - 8%, others - 18% | NA | NA |
| Excise duty on buses and CVs at 8% | NA | NA |
| Positive | Negative | Neutral |
| Hero Honda, M&M, Maruti | | ALL, TML, BAL, TVS |

- **Fiscal deficit higher at 6.8% of GDP for 2009-10 vis-à-vis 5.5% in interim budget**
- **Gross government borrowings Rs4.5tn compared with Rs 4.0tn in interim budget**
- **Agricultural loan target at Rs3.25bn, a growth of 13.2% over FY09**
- **Increase in dividend payment estimates from RBI and nationalised banks**
- **Restoration of Sec 80L not touched upon – deposits with maturity < 5yrs continue to be taxed.**

| Current Status | Proposals | Impact |
|--|--|---|
| Fiscal deficit at 5.7% of GDP | Fiscal deficit at 6.8% of GDP | Bond yields to move up, we expect 7.0% - 7.5% by FY10E |
| Dividends from RBI/nationalised banks at Rs176bn | Dividends from RBI/nationalised banks at Rs286bn | Positive for small sized PSU banks which have been dividend yield stories |
| Positive | Neutral | Negative |
| Dividend yield banks like Corporation Bank, Allahabad Bank, Indian Bank, Andhra Bank | | Higher bond yields negative for the sector |

- Neutral from indirect tax proposal as the excise duty on cement has been kept unchanged at 8%. However market participants were expecting a 4% hike in excise duty and hence from expectation perspective, no hike in excise duty rate is positive for the sector.
- Budgetary allocation to infrastructure programs increased – (1) Bharat Nirman (+45% to Rs 454 bn) under which, Indira Awas Yojna (+63% to Rs 88 bn),(2) JNNURM (+88% to Rs 129 bn), (3) NHDP (+23% to Rs 159 bn), (4) AIBP (+75% to Rs 350 bn) is a definite positive for the sector.

| Current Status | Proposals | Impact |
|---|--|-----------------|
| Excise Duty on cement with MRP Above Rs190 @ 8% | No Change | Neutral |
| Customs duty on imported coal and petcoke | No change | Neutral |
| Excise duty on bulk cement @ 8% of Sale price or Rs230/ton whichever is higher | No change | Neutral |
| Positive | Neutral | Negative |
| Demand Boost through higher allocation to flagship programmes positive for the sector | Tax implication largely neutral for most of the cement companies | |

Fertilisers – Positive



- Provision for fertiliser subsidy at of Rs 500 bn for FY2009-10 is likely to meet subsidy requirement for the year. Resulting in no payments in fertiliser bonds.
- Thrust on nutrient based fertilizer subsidies to have mixed impact.
- Custom duty on Rock phosphate has been reduced from 5% to 2%.
- Increase in agricultural credit by 13% to Rs 3,250 bn with further interest rate subvention of 1% to 6% for farm loans - a clear positive.

| Current Status | Proposals | Impact |
|---|---|--|
| During FY08-09, subsidy payments in bonds of Rs 200bn | Proposed fertiliser subsidy at Rs 500bn is sufficient to meet subsidy requirement | No discounting loss on bonds and lower working capital requirement |
| Custom duty on Rock phosphate at 5% | Proposed to reduce to 2% | It will have positive impact on DAP and complex fertiliser companies |
| Positive | Neutral | Negative |
| Coromandel Fertilizers, GSFC, GNFC, Tata Chemicals, Deepak Fertiliser | | |

- Increase in allocations to development and social programs for rural India - like Indira Gandhi Vikas Yojana, Rural housing, NREGA, RKVY, Urban Poor Development - likely to increase purchasing power.
- Increase of personal income tax exemption limits- likely to increase disposable income and in-turn create impetus to demand
- Abolishment of FBT would increase earnings growth
- Minimum alternate tax (MAT) increased from 10% to 15%- increase income tax incidence
- (Our Back-Of-Envelope Calculation for FBT and MAT – HUL, APL and Marico to see earnings upgrades of 2.0%, 1.7% and 1.7% respectively and GCPL to see earning downgrade of 2.6%).

| Current Status | Proposals | Impact | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) rate of 6.0% | Reduced to Nil | Positive for all FMCG Companies | | | |
| Central Excise duty on paint brushes, shaving brushes and toothbrushes at 4% | Increased to 8% | Neutral for Colgate - is a pass through | | | |
| Minimum Alternate Tax Rate of 10% | Increased from 10% to 15% | Negative for GCPL | | | |
| Customs Duty & Excise Duty | No Change in Duties | Positive for ITC and United Spirits- pre-budget expectation for increase in indirect tax on Cigarettes and Liquor | | | |
| <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; background-color: #008000; color: white;">Positive</td> <td style="width: 33%; background-color: #0000FF; color: white;">Neutral</td> <td style="width: 33%; background-color: #FF0000; color: white;">Negative</td> </tr> </table> | | | Positive | Neutral | Negative |
| Positive | Neutral | Negative | | | |
| HUL, Asian Paints, ITC, Marico | Colgate | GCPL | | | |

- As expected, budgetary allocation to infrastructure programs increased – (1) Bharat Nirman (+45% to Rs454 bn) under which (a) Indira Awas Yojna (+63% to Rs88 bn), (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (+59% to Rs120 bn), (c) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna (+27% to Rs70 bn), (2) JNNURM (+88% to Rs129 bn), (3) APDRP (+160% to Rs21 bn), (4) NHDP (+23% to Rs159 bn), (5) AIBP (+75% to Rs350 bn), (6) Railways (Rs158 bn versus Rs108 bn (IB-2009-10))
- Enhanced scope and role of IIFCL to facilitate incremental lending to infrastructure sector
 - Take-out financing to facilitate asset-liability mismatch of commercial banks
 - Refinance 60% of commercial bank loans to PPP projects over next 15-18 month
- Extended Sec 80-IB(9) exemption to commercial production of natural gas- encourage investments in hydrocarbon sector
- Extension of benefits under Sec 80-IA by one year up to Mar' 11 – to expedite execution of ongoing projects
- MAT rate increased from 10% to 15% - negative for infrastructure developers

| Current Status | Proposals | Impact |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Custom Duty on Permanent Magnet for Windmill Equipment > 500 Kw at 7.5% | Custom Duty reduced from 7.5% to 5.0% | Positive for Elecon Engineering - Manufactures and Sells Windmill +500 Kw Capacity |
| MAT Rate - at 10% | Increased to 15% | Negative for IRB - NPV impacted by (-) 7% |
| Subsidy budgeted for Private Shipyards under Interim Budget - Rs0.6 bn | Increased to Rs3.7 bn (+518%) | Positive for ABG Shipyard (Rs3.7 bn due) & Bharati Shipyard (Rs2.5 bn due) |
| Positive | Neutral | Negative |
| All Cap Good and Infra Companies | | |

- **Union Budget 2009-10 - ‘Positive’ for the IT services sector.**
- **Tax benefits under Section 10A/10B of the Income Tax Act’1961 extended by another year to lead to EPS upgrades by ~0%-9% for our IT coverage universe.**
- **Increase in MAT to 15% V/s 10% would impact cash flows negative while it will be earnings neutral.**
- **Removal of FBT would be marginally benefit Indian IT companies with impact varying depending on whether the taxes are recovered from employees or not.**

| Current Status | Proposals | Impact |
|---|--|---|
| Tax exemption U/S 10A / 10B to units for 10 years or FY10 whichever earlier | To be extended till March 31'2011 or 10 years whichever is earlier | Positive for Indian IT companies with FY11 EPS getting upgraded by ~0%-9% depending on the number of STPI units hitting the 10 year ceiling and % of SEZ revenues |
| MAT at 10% of book profits and duration of availing deferred tax benefit at 7 yrs | Increase MAT to 15% of book profits and duration of availing deferred tax benefits at 10 yrs | EPS neutral, however cash flow negative. Indian IT companies to create deferred tax assets to be offset against future tax liabilities |
| Positive | Neutral | Negative |
| All IT services companies | | |

- **Union Budget 2009-10 - ‘Neutral’ for Metals sector.**
- **No change in excise duty and custom duty on ferrous and non ferrous metals. Imposition of anti dumping duty and increase in import duty on steel can be done even after the budget**
- **Increase in MAT from 10% to 15% - marginally negative for Sterlite Inds (Consolidated EPS to be impacted by around 1%), JSPL - enjoying benefits under Sec 80IA for power projects.**

| Current Status | Proposals | Impact | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Excise duty on steel of 5% | No change | Largely Neutral - Any change would have been entirely passed on | | | | | | |
| Custom duty of 5% on steel | No change | Neutral - Imposition of anti-dumping duty and increase in custom duty may be looked into even after from the Budget | | | | | | |
| 10% MAT | Increased to 15% | Marginally negative for Sterlite Inds, JSPL - enjoying benefits u/s 80IA for the power projects | | | | | | |
| <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; background-color: green; color: white;">Positive</td> <td style="width: 33%; background-color: blue; color: white;">Neutral</td> <td style="width: 33%; background-color: red; color: white;">Negative</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>All Metal companies</td> <td>Sterlite Inds, JSPL</td> </tr> </table> | | | Positive | Neutral | Negative | | All Metal companies | Sterlite Inds, JSPL |
| Positive | Neutral | Negative | | | | | | |
| | All Metal companies | Sterlite Inds, JSPL | | | | | | |

- **Concessional Excise duty rate has been maintained at 4%**
- **Custom duty has remain unchanged at 10% on paper and 5% on pulp**
- **Increase in MAT rate from 10% to 15% will have negative impact since many paper companies enjoys lower tax benefit under MAT**

| Current status | Proposals | Impact |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Concessional excise duty rate at 4% applicable | Maintain Excise duty rate at 4% | No Impact |
| Customs duty at 10% on paper and 5% on pulp | No change | No Impact |
| MAT rate at 10% | Increase to 15% | BILT tax may increase from Rs 1.7 bn to Rs 1.8 bn, TNPL may increase from Rs 569 mn to Rs 626 mn. Impact on JK paper is likely to be set of against increase in differed tax liability |
| Positive | Neutral | Negative |
| | JK paper | BILT, TNPL |

Pharma – Negative



| Current Status | Proposals | Impact |
|--|---|--|
| MAT is at 10% | MAT hiked to 15% | Negative for all pharma companies |
| FBT levied | Abolishment of FBT | Positive for Pharma companies |
| Sun set clauses (EOU) benefit till 2010 | Extended for one more year | Positive for most pharma companies having export |
| Budgetary Allocation for Health Spending | Increased allocation by Rs20bn to Rs120.7bn | Positive for pharma companies and healthcare service provider |
| Tax Incentive on R&D | 150% weighted reduction on in-house R&D | Positive for companies having in-house R&D |
| Custom duty at 10% | Reduction of custom duty from 10% to 5% on 10 specified life saving drugs/ vaccines | Positive for companies like Novartis, Glaxo, Eli Lilly, Wyeth, Cipla & DRL |
| Custom duty at 7.5% on medical devices | Reduction of custom duty to 5% on devices such as PDA/ASD occlusion devicerugs | Positive for Opto Circuit |

Impact on Pharma Universe because of MAT and FBT

| | Impact due to MAT revision Rs mn | FBT in FY09 | Net Impact on earnings |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Piramal Healthcare | 173.6 | 259.3 | 3% |
| GSK | - | 71.5 | 1% |
| Pfizer | - | 22.8 | 1% |
| Cadila | 169.3 | 77.0 | -3% |
| Lupin | 304.4 | 149.2 | -3% |
| Dishman | 57.5 | 3.3 | -4% |
| Glenmark | 161.5 | 81.4 | -4% |
| Divis | 256.9 | 2.2 | -6% |
| Jubilant | 232.0 | 28.3 | -8% |
| Venus Remedies | 32.7 | 0.0 | -8% |

* Impact considering FY09 numbers and excluding EOU benefits

| Positive | Neutral | Negative |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|
| Piramal Healthcare, GSK, Pfizer | | Cadila, Lupin, Dishman, Glenmark, Divis, Jubilant, Venus Remedies |

Short on expectations

- Largely neutral to power sector.
- Extension of 80 IA (including entity set up for revival of power generation plant) terminal date by one year up to 31.03.2011.
- MAT rate increased from 10% to 15%.

| Current Status | Proposals | Impact |
|--|--|---|
| APDRP and RGGVY - Interim budget outlay of Rs18bn & Rs60bn and FY08-09 outlay of Rs8bn and Rs55bn respectively. | Increase in APDRP and RGGVY outlay to Rs20.8bn and Rs70bn, up 16% & 17% over interim budget and 160% & 27% over FY08-09 outlay respectively. | Increased demand for T&D equipments to benefit Transformers, Switchgears, Transmission towers and EPC companies |
| Income tax holiday under section 80 IA terminal date - 31.03.2010. | Extension of 80 IA (including revival of power generation plant) terminal date by one year up to 31.03.2011. | Positive for Generation, transmission and distribution companies which are likely to commission substantial part of their project portfolio upto FY11, as those projects would be eligible for tax holidays under 80 IA |
| MAT rate 10% | MAT rate increased to 15% | Negative for companies putting up projects under SPVs - Companies like Reliance Power, Tata Power, Adani Power etc. |
| 7.5% custom duty on permanent magnets - a component used in wind power | Custom duty reduced to 5% | Marginally positive for wind power equipment manufacturing companies like Suzlon etc. |
| Positive | Neutral | Negative |
| Positive for T&D companies like ABB, Siemens, Areva, Jyoti Structures, KEC International, Emco Transformers, Kalpataru Power, Voltamp Transformers, Indotech Transformers, Bharat Bijlee and Transformers & Rectifiers | NTPC | Reliance Power, Tata Power, Adani power Etc |

- **Union Budget 2009-10 - ‘Neutral ‘ for the Real estate sector.**
- **We were expecting increase in deduction on interest on home loans from Rs.150,000 to Rs.200,000. However, no changes have been made**
- **Extension of Section 10A/10B benefit to STPI to March 2011. This should negatively impact demand for IT SEZ in the short term.**

| Current Status | Proposals | Impact |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Exemption on interest on home loan upto Rs.150,000 p.a | No change | Increase in the exemption limit could have spurred demand for residential projects |
| STPI benefit to end by March 2010 | Extended to benefit to March 2011 | IT SEZ demand to be impact in the near term |

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Positive | Neutral | Negative |
| All Real estate companies | | |

- **FDI limit in single-product or multi-product remains unchanged.. The biggest pre-budget expectation did not materialize for the sector**
- **Custom duty increases on raw materials and Excise duty reduction on finished goods is analyzed in the data grid below**

| Current Status | Proposals | Impact |
|---|--|--|
| Custom duty on Gold Bar is Rs100 per 10 gm | Proposed to increase to Rs200 per gm | Increase in raw material cost- but pass through to consumers |
| Custom duty on gold including liquid gold excluding jewellery is Rs250 per gm | Propose to increase to Rs500 per 10 gm | Increase in raw material cost- but pass through to consumers |
| Custom duty on silver is Rs500 per kg | Propose to increase to Rs1000 per kg | Increase in raw material cost- but pass through to consumers |
| Excise duty on branded jewellery is 2% | Reduce to NIL | Fair play with unorganized players.. but pass through to consumers |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Positive | Neutral | Negative |
| | Titan Ind, Gitanjali gems | |

Telecom - Negative

- No change in levies like license fees, etc.
- No changes in 80IA benefits to the sector v/s expectation of an extension of tax holiday for 5 years.
- Revenue expectation from 3G has been increased from Rs200bn to Rs350bn - slightly higher considering an average of 5 spectrum slots pan-India.
- MAT rate increased from 10% to 15% - would not impact earnings but would have marginal cash flow impact.

| Current Status | Proposals | Impact |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Simplification of the multiple levy structure that include licence fees, ADC, service tax, spectrum charges, etc | No change | Neutral |
| Telecom companies fall under MAT which is currently at 10% | Increase in MAT from 10% to 15% | Negative due to higher tax outgo |
| Positive | Neutral | Negative |
| Bharti Airtel, Idea, RCOM | | |

Thank You

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