Q4 FY25:Profitability improves while question remains on sustainability of momentum

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BANKING RESEARCH TEAM

Executive Summary: Corporate Performance

Manufacturing

- Top line Growth - Total net sales grew at a modest 3.4% CAGR (FY23-FY25), reaching ₹95.56 lakh crore in FY25, reflecting steady but muted revenue expansion across sectors.
- While Operating Profit demonstrated healthier growth at 12.4% CAGR, increasing from ₹12.19 lakh crore (FY23) to ₹15.41 lakh crore (FY25), indicating improving operational efficiency despite modest sales growth.
- Profit After Tax grew at an impressive 15.6% CAGR, though FY25 saw a slight dip to ₹6.94 lakh crore from FY24's ₹7.09 lakh crore, suggesting some margin pressures in the final year.
- Winners with respect to operating profit are Automobile & Ancillaries, Pharmaceuticals, Consumer Durables & Capital Goods and laggards are Chemicals, Textiles, Iron & Steel and Paper (on the basis of 3 year CAGR)

Capex(Mfg)

- The data reveals a robust 13.2% CAGR in capital expenditure from 2020 (₹5.68 lakh crore) to 2025 (₹10.58 lakh crore), highlighting sustained investment momentum.
- K-shaped recovery seen in capex with Infrastructure-linked sectors (power & construction material) along with sunrise sectors dominating growth, while textiles and FMCG and chemical lags.
- Trade tariff war, geopolitical tensions, global uncertainty and probability of slowdown in the developed economy may delay broad-based capex recovery.
- The consistent double-digit CAGR underscores long-term capex commitment, though the tapering growth in 2024-25 may signal a shift toward consolidation or selective investments.
- While revival of domestic demand on the back of infra growth supported by labour intensive sector and macro-economic resilience may offset the global impact on corporate earnings and capex.

Services

- The data reveals a resilient corporate performance trajectory from March’22 to March’25, with net sales growing steadily at a 7.9 % CAGR to reach ₹18.58 lakh crore.
- While operating profits demonstrated significantly stronger growth at 15.1% CAGR, indicating substantial margin expansion and operational efficiency improvements.
- The PAT (Profit After Tax) growth in the service sector shows strong momentum, with most companies reporting double-digit growth (12.4% to 37.7%), indicating improved profitability due to cost optimization, digital adoption, and demand recovery.
- While mid-period volatility, especially in 2023, reflected macroeconomic challenges, the robust recovery in FY25, with both sequential and year-on-year improvements in the final quarter, points to enhanced operational resilience.
- Sustaining this momentum will not be an easy task and will depend on maintaining sales growth while managing input cost pressures in future periods.

Sample Size -Total companies -565 (Mfg & capex), 265 (services)

Source: UBI Research & Ace equity

Manufacturing (Corporate Earnings)

Manufacturing - Operating Profit gains momentum, PAT slowsdown

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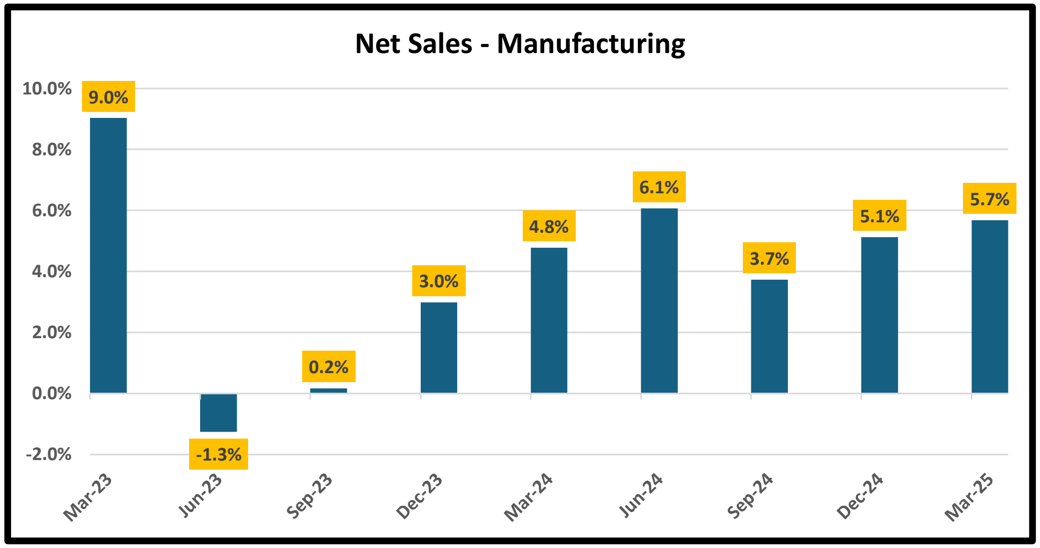

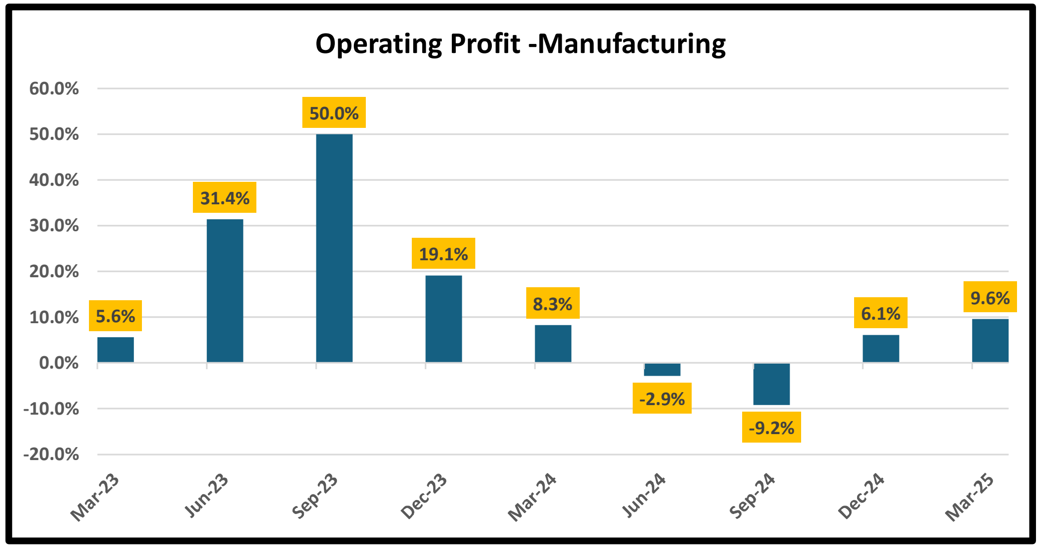

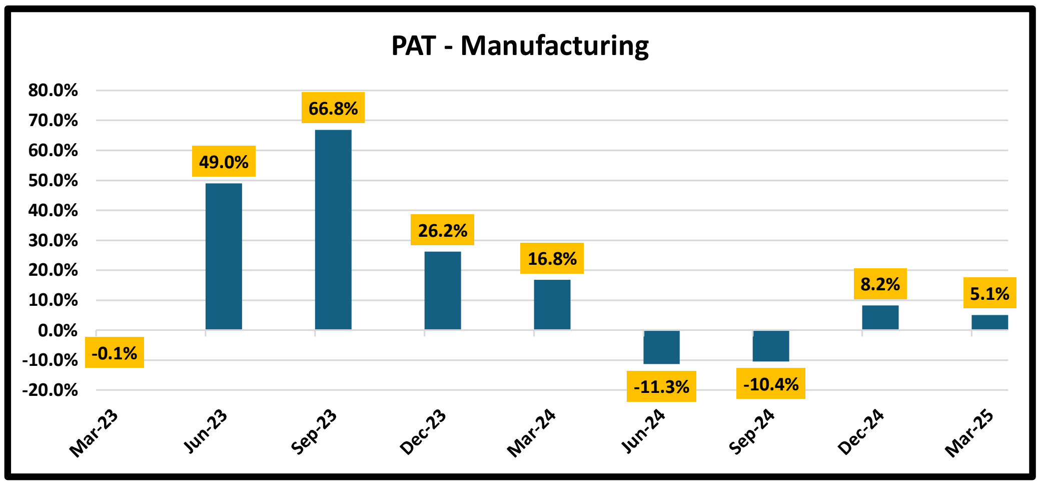

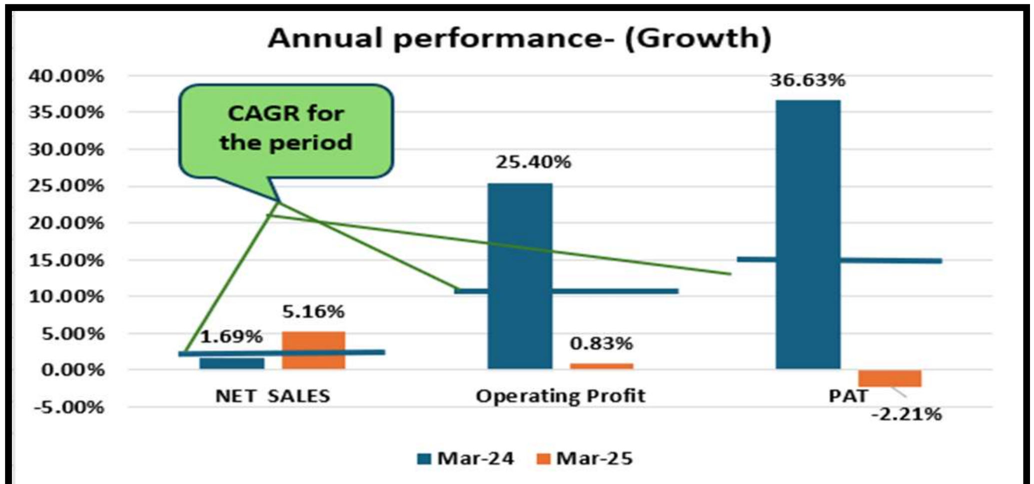

Sample Size -Total companies -565 (Mfg)

Source: UBI Research & Ace equity

Operating profit gradually improves owing to cost efficiency

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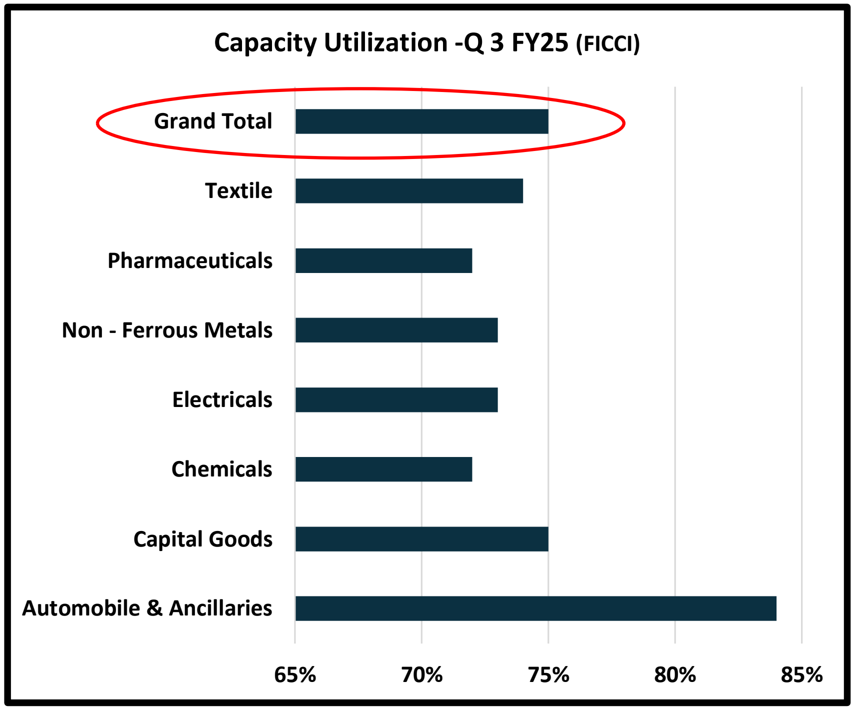
Operating Profit (Y-o-Y Growth)										
	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	3 years CAGR (FY22-FY25)
Agri	14.1%	25.1%	35.0%	6.6%	-2.5%	1.7%	-2.9%	-6.2%	9.0%	1.6%
Automobile & Ancillaries	44.1%	99.5%	62.4%	34.7%	23.3%	16.8%	1.9%	2.7%	7.5%	5.5%
Capital Goods	21.6%	24.0%	19.5%	14.3%	32.2%	29.8%	28.3%	18.8%	3.1%	4.3%
Chemicals	-3.5%	-16.0%	-5.0%	-27.4%	-15.6%	6.8%	5.7%	32.2%	20.9%	-0.1%
Construction Materials	1.8%	16.6%	80.0%	54.0%	25.0%	-5.3%	-21.4%	0.3%	11.4%	3.0%
Consumer Durables	8.0%	13.1%	14.6%	15.2%	13.2%	56.1%	40.6%	47.3%	43.9%	4.8%
Crude Oil	16.9%	110.5%	125.3%	26.7%	-2.0%	-30.5%	-35.4%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%
Diamond & Jewellery	53.4%	-7.4%	3.8%	10.1%	16.5%	21.0%	-0.4%	20.3%	31.8%	7.4%
Diversified	8.6%	3.3%	22.7%	-7.8%	28.5%	5.9%	3.3%	-1.3%	8.4%	3.5%
Electricals	41.1%	45.8%	22.9%	2.6%	0.4%	-2.5%	12.6%	22.7%	39.7%	5.9%
Ferro Manganese	-25.8%	-18.6%	150.5%	151.1%	-19.4%	-4.5%	20.2%	-13.8%	-24.4%	-6.4%
FMCG	19.0%	10.1%	8.4%	0.6%	3.5%	10.4%	7.7%	6.7%	6.3%	2.3%
Gas Transmission	-9.4%	-14.8%	0.0%	-3.3%	14.5%	14.7%	-8.8%	-15.5%	-18.7%	-1.4%
Inds. Gases & Fuels	-60.4%	-27.6%	49.1%	125.1%	132.3%	60.9%	8.8%	-22.3%	5.8%	-0.2%
Infrastructure(ex power)	14.6%	22.1%	17.2%	11.4%	8.5%	4.2%	9.9%	11.2%	6.0%	2.3%
Iron & Steel	-29.7%	-20.8%	50.3%	47.4%	-6.6%	0.9%	-1.8%	-11.8%	-0.1%	-3.5%
Mining	7.1%	12.3%	31.1%	24.2%	14.1%	7.0%	-15.0%	-4.4%	15.4%	2.9%
Non - Ferrous Metals	-26.1%	-32.8%	14.4%	23.5%	1.1%	38.0%	18.5%	34.4%	38.0%	0.3%
Paper	73.2%	20.5%	-18.3%	-37.5%	-39.5%	-44.5%	-40.8%	-52.3%	-42.9%	-4.2%
Pharmaceuticals	24.9%	25.8%	20.2%	18.1%	29.0%	24.0%	16.8%	19.9%	15.5%	5.3%
Plastic Products	9.6%	7.9%	92.8%	14.1%	8.7%	18.3%	3.1%	5.4%	2.4%	1.7%
Power	-1.0%	17.7%	30.9%	5.2%	15.4%	1.0%	-1.5%	10.6%	19.3%	2.6%
Textile	-28.8%	-32.9%	-14.4%	-4.4%	-2.0%	15.1%	11.4%	19.7%	17.9%	-1.6%
Grand Total	5.6%	31.4%	50.0%	19.1%	8.3%	-2.9%	-9.2%	6.1%	9.6%	1.9%

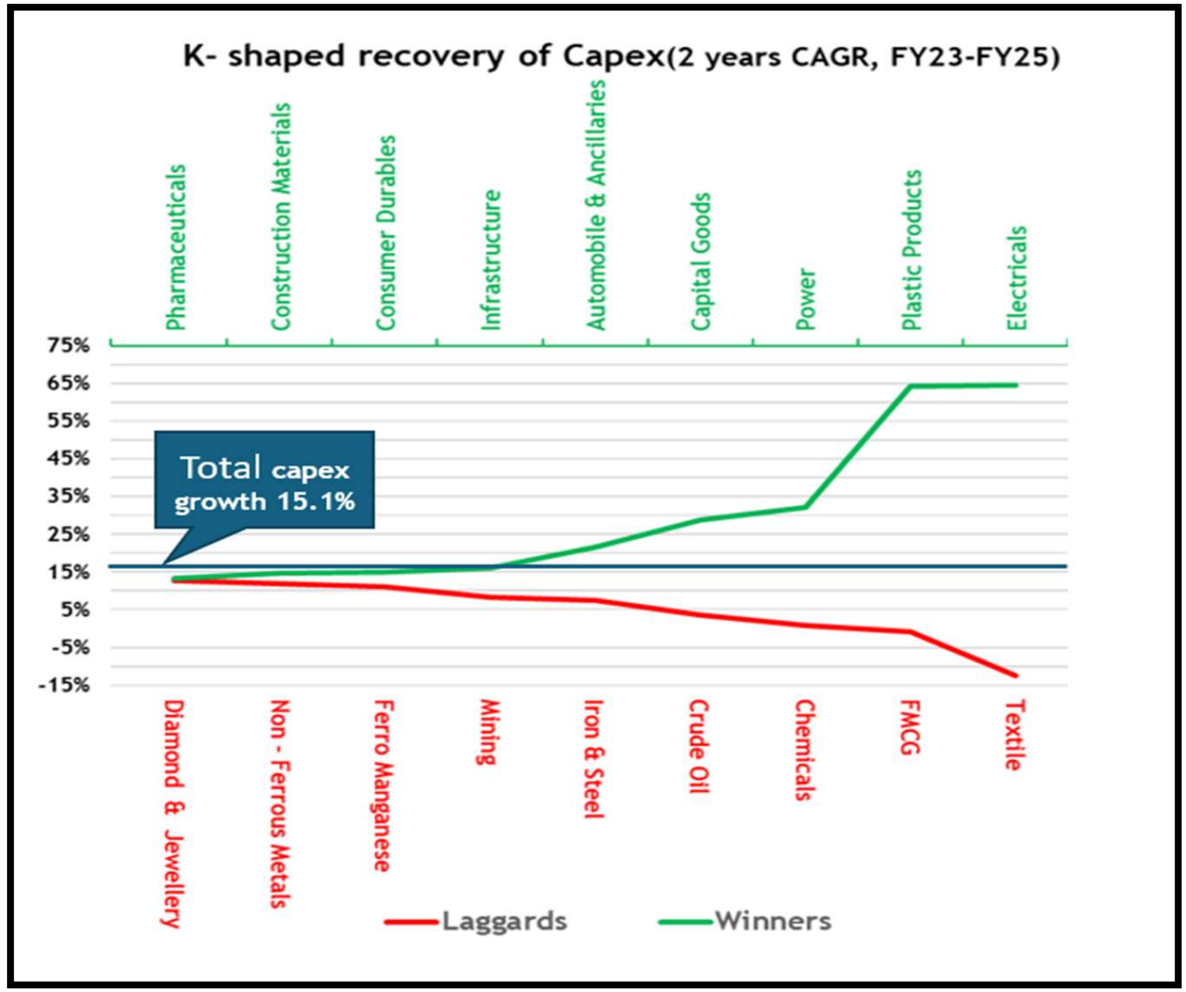
Sample Size -Total companies -565 (Mfg)

Source: UBI Research & Ace equity

Capex (Manufacturing)

Winners and Laggards (Capex FY25)



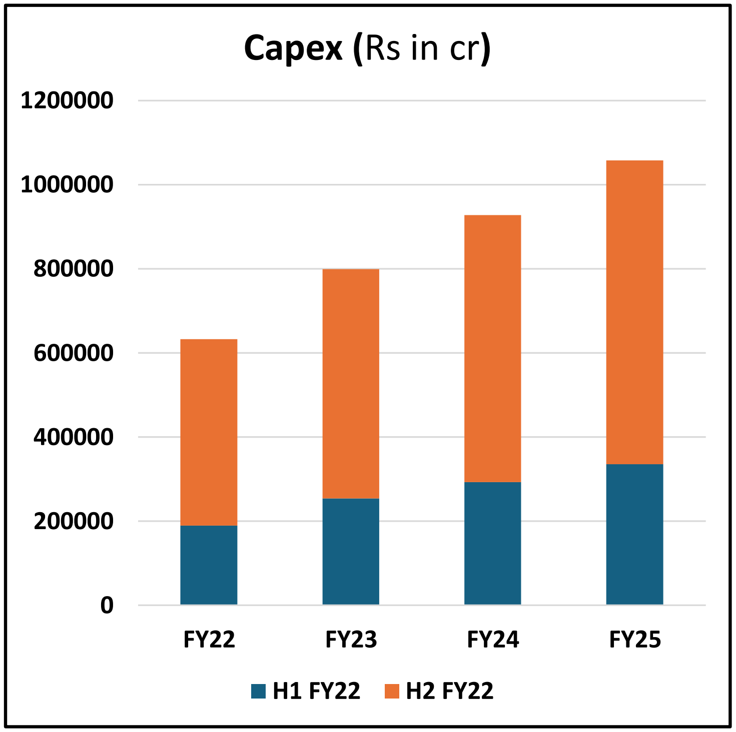


Sample Size -Total companies -565 (Mfg)

Source: UBI Research & Ace equity

Capex Growth Trend

Total capex



Sector wise Capex

Rs in Cr

	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	CAGR 2-yr (FY20-FY22)	CAGR 2-yr (FY23-FY25)
Automobile & Ancillaries	63987	43315	51579	63251	78233	93457	-10.2%	21.6%
Capital Goods	6543	4116	6875	8279	9390	13714	2.5%	28.7%
Chemicals	23572	17394	29064	37575	39997	38170	11.0%	0.8%
Construction Materials	15410	13014	24205	38607	42328	50696	25.3%	14.6%
Consumer Durables	23969	18742	27704	29430	36538	38842	7.5%	14.9%
Crude Oil	207464	221991	207097	272711	279991	291953	-0.1%	3.5%
Diamond & Jewellery	8456	5299	13298	20686	30601	26316	25.4%	12.8%
Electricals	1488	1137	1840	1263	2690	3420	11.2	64.6
FMCG	26943	20842	30187	38753	49826	38120	5.9%	-0.8%
Inds. Gases & Fuels	14920	9602	14114	19906	27082	23784	-2.7%	9.3%
Infrastructure	35216	39890	47337	65457	83112	88150	15.9%	16.0%
Iron & Steel	14665	13876	16418	20295	18949	23502	5.8%	7.6%
Pharmaceuticals	41255	33931	38462	56064	63584	71784	-3.4%	13.2%
Plastic Products	41657	41140	60387	53122	83008	143071	20.4%	64.1%
Power	30097	32200	45385	49639	62453	86509	22.8%	32.0%
Textile	3325	2105	5032	5902	1523	4528	23.0%	-12.4%
Grand Total	567764	527187	632919	798765	927477	1057597	5.6%	15.1%

Total 565 companies (Mfg) whose data available for the corresponding period taken for study.

Source: UBI Research & Ace equity

Capex-intensive sectors are outperforming, signalling strong investment-led momentum amid weak consumer demand.

Highlights

- The capex trends from FY20-FY25 reveal India's shifting economic priorities, with a 13.2% 5-year CAGR showing robust investment momentum.
- Infrastructure-linked sectors dominate growth, led by Plastic Products (28% CAGR) benefiting from packaging demand and specialty applications, followed by Construction Materials (26.9%) and Power (23.5%) riding on real estate and renewable energy investments respectively.
- Infrastructure (20.1%) maintains strong growth through government-led projects.
- Capital Goods (16%) and Electricals (18.1%) show healthy expansion, indicating manufacturing sector revival and grid modernization efforts. Pharma (11.7%) maintains steady growth through API capacity additions.
- However, consumption-driven sectors lag - FMCG (7.2%) reflects rural demand challenges, while Automobiles (7.9%) faces EV transition costs. Textiles (6.4%) remains the weakest performer due to global headwinds.
- The data highlights two key trends: First, government infrastructure push and energy transition driving the capex. Second, private sector investment is gradually recovering but remains selective, showing a k-shaped capex recovery (as shown in the previous chart).

Challenges

- Geopolitical disruptions and trade uncertainty may further delay broad based capex recovery, particularly impacting capex plan in sectors like chemicals, electronics, and automotive relying on global value supply chains.
- Dumping issues mainly from china may further create disruption to manufacturing sector.

Outlook

- Going forward, sunrise sectors like renewable energy, data centers etc and infrastructure led sectors like construction material, power to maintain momentum, while consumption sectors may see demand recovery to boost investments.

Sectoral outlook amid tariff issues

Sectoral tariff impact & Opportunities

Sector	Export Share in domestic production	Export to US	Impact	Opportunities
Pharmaceuticals	32%	53%	Neutral	➢ Tariff exemption is *Positive*, given the sector's large exposure to the U.S.(53% of exports) and may be advantageous amid retaliation by EU as major suppliers. ➢ Cost competitiveness & largest (no) USFDA approved mfg. plant outside US.
Textiles & apparel	28%	37%	Marginally favourable	➢ Comparatively lower tariff than competitors (China, Vietnam, Bangladesh). ➢ India as one of the largest producer of cotton to provide upper hand.
Gems & jewellery	26%	37%	Unfavourable	➢ India is the largest producer and exporter of cut and polished diamond. ➢ Sector has competitive advantage in terms of cheap labor and skill.
Smartphones	30%	37%	Favourable	➢ Smart phone exports to US by china is 41 bn USD as compared to 7 bn USD by India in CY 24 & Electronic goods has seen 32.5% Y O Y growth in exports to US (CY 25). ➢ US - China tariff war to create Opportunities for Indian Electronics sector.
Auto components	15%	28%	Marginally favourable	➢ US exports comprise of $ 2.6 bn (Total exports $20.2 bn) with small share of 2 % compared to Mexico - 39 %, Canada-13 %, China-12 % in US import.
Chemicals	40%	13%	Marginally unfavourable	➢ Exports to US by china is 11 bn USD as compared to 5 bn USD by India in CY 24. Higher tariff on china to disrupt global supply chain.
Photovoltaics	26%	97%	Neutral	➢ India remain in favorable position to US export considering tariff & nontariff barrier.
Agriculture	NA	11%	Neutral	➢ Key exports like seafood & rice, might experience mild adverse impact but relative lower tariffs to preserve competitiveness of the products. ➢ Seafood exports (shrimp) having relative tariff advantage & small share in overall US food expenditure is unlikely to shrink demand significantly.
Steel	~5%	~1%	Neutral	➢ India has limited exposure to global trade; domestic demand is safeguarded through duties to support industry.
Aluminium	47%	6%	Neutral	➢ Export account for significant domestic production with low volume to US but supply chain & tariff disruption to impact other exports market.

Source: UBI research & Other media reports

Sectoral Highlights

Capital Goods

- The **Capital Goods sector** posted **11.7% sales CAGR** (FY23-25), reaching ₹2.49L cr, though quarterly growth slowed to **7.7% in Mar-25**.
- Operating profits grew at **20% CAGR**, but margins collapsed from **32.2% (Mar-24) to 3.1% (Mar-25)**, signalling margin pressures.
- PAT surged at 19.6% **CAGR** (FY23-25), but showed volatility, with Dec-24 growth at **14.7%** before crashing to **0.9%** in Mar-25.
- Capex expanded robustly (**28.7% CAGR**) with **75% capacity utilization** (Q3FY25-FICCI).
- **Outlook:** Long-term fundamentals appear strong with heavy investments in sectors like defence and heavy machineries.

Chemicals

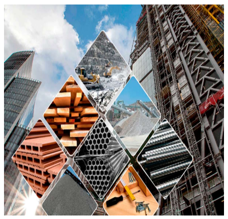
- The Chemicals sector faced significant challenges, with net sales declining at 2.4% CAGR (₹4.06L cr in FY23 to ₹3.87L cr in FY25). While FY24 saw sharp contractions (down 17.4% in Dec-23), FY25 showed recovery (11.5% growth in Mar-25).
- Operating profits fell 1.6% CAGR, with margins volatile—plummeting to -27.4% in Dec-23 before recovering to 32.2% in Dec-24.
- PAT (-10.3% CAGR), is mainly due to dumping and margin pressure but quarterly swings were extreme, from -53.7% (Mar-24) to 94.3% (Mar-25).
- Capex grew modestly (0.8% CAGR), with 72% capacity utilization indicating subdued demand.
- **Outlook**: Early FY25 recovery signals stabilization, but volatile margins and weak historical performance highlight lingering risks. Export demand and input cost controls will be critical for sustained revival.

Infrastructure (Ex - power)

- The sector posted robust **14.6% sales growth (CAGR)** though quarterly momentum moderated to 8.2% by Mar-25.
- Operating profits grew at **10.9% CAGR**, but margin compression was evident - declining from 22.1% to 6.0% due to rising input costs.
- PAT growth remained healthy at 35.7% **CAGR**, despite wild quarterly swings between 139.1% surge and 11.6% decline.
- Capex expanded **16.0% annually**, demonstrating continued sectoral investments. Recent margin pressures highlight operational challenges, while volatile PAT reflects project-based earnings.
- **Outlook**: infrastructure sector is poised for robust growth driven by strong government spending on roads, railways, and renewable energy projects, though execution challenges and input cost pressures remain key monitorable.

Source: UBI Research & Ace equity

Sectoral Highlights



The Construction Materials

- The Construction Materials sector showed mixed performance with **4.6**% sales CAGR (FY23-25), though quarterly growth turned negative in mid-FY24 before recovering to **7.5**% in Mar-25.
- Operating profits grew at **16.2**% CAGR, but margins swung wildly from **80**% (Sep-23) to **-21.4**% (Sep-24), reflecting severe volatility.
- PAT expanded at **24.3**% CAGR, but quarterly swings were extreme (from +**382**% to **-65.5**%), indicating unstable profitability.
- Capex grew **14.6**% annually, suggesting continued investment despite demand fluctuations.
- **Outlook**: While long-term fundamentals appear stable, erratic margins and demand swings pose risks. The sector needs cost control and steady demand recovery to sustain growth momentum.

Consumer Durables

- The **Consumer Durables sector** delivered stellar performance with **30.2% sales CAGR** (FY23-25), accelerating to **40% growth in Mar-25**.
- Operating profits mirrored this trend at **29.4% CAGR**, with margins expanding from **13.1% to 43.9%**, demonstrating strong pricing power.
- PAT growth was robust (**42.5% CAGR**), though quarterly volatility existed (from **-1.7% to 84.2%**). Capex grew **14.9% annually**, supporting expansion.
- Sector remains **high-growth phase**, but sustaining these elevated growth rates requires **continued innovation and distribution expansion**. Margin stability will be crucial amid input cost fluctuations.
- **Outlook-** The consumer durables sector is expected to grow in medium term, driven by rural demand and increase in premiumization.

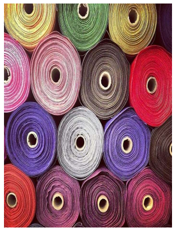
Crude Oil

- The sector witnessed **volatile performance**, with net sales declining at **1.4% CAGR** due to fluctuating crude prices.
- Operating profits grew at **11.7% CAGR**, but margins swung wildly from **125.3% (Sep-23) to -35.4% (Sep-24)**, reflecting extreme price sensitivity.
- PAT showed double digit **11.5% growth**, though quarterly results were erratic, ranging from **+251.4% (Jun-23) to -52.7% (Dec-24)**. Capex grew at **3.5% CAGR**, indicating cautious investment.
- Outlook: **Near-term performance remains tied to geopolitical oil price volatility, requiring robust risk management. Long-term sustainability hinges on diversification and operational efficiency to mitigate cyclical downturns.**

Source: UBI Research & Ace equity

Sectoral Highlights

Textile



- ❖ The sector faced challenging conditions, with net sales declining at 1.0% CAGR, though showing signs of recovery in FY25 (5.9-13.3% quarterly growth).
- ❖ Operating profits mirrored this trend with 0.5% decline (CAGR), though margins improved from -32.9% (Jun-23) to 17.9% (Mar-25), indicating cost rationalization.
- ❖ PAT saw a 9.8% growth (CAGR), with extreme volatility - from 515.2% surge (Mar-24) to -72.1% drop (Mar-25). Capex(CAGR) contracted 12.4% annually, reflecting cautious industry spending.
- ❖ Capacity utilization stood at 74% (Q3 FY25), suggesting room for improvement.
- ❖ **Outlook:** The sector appears to be emerging from its slump, supported by domestic consumption. However, US tariff issues, global demand uncertainty and competitive pressures remain a concerns.

Power

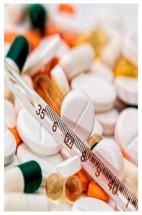
- ❖ The sector recorded **moderate 6.9% sales CAGR**, with growth accelerating to **15.6% in Jun-24** before slowing to **6.4% in Mar-25**.
- ❖ Operating profits grew at **12.0% CAGR**, though margins fluctuated significantly (from **30.9% to -1.5%**) due to fuel cost volatility.
- ❖ PAT showed strong **23.1% CAGR**, despite erratic quarterly performance (**90.8% surge to -7.2% decline**). Capex expanded robustly at **32.0% CAGR**, reflecting continued investments in capacity addition and renewables.
- ❖ Outlook**:** While renewable energy transition offers growth opportunities, **fuel price volatility and transmission challenges** remain key risks.

Iron & Steel

- ❖ The sector showed flat performance, with net sales declining marginally (-0.2% CAGR) and quarterly growth remaining volatile, ranging from -4.5% to +3.5%.
- ❖ Operating profits grew modestly at 2.5% CAGR, but margins fluctuated significantly—from -20.8% to +50.3%—reflecting raw material cost volatility and pricing pressures.
- ❖ PAT declined with -0.8 % CAGR, due to poor sales realisation and dumping effect.
- ❖ Capex grew at 7.6% CAGR, indicating continued capacity expansion despite demand uncertainty.
- ❖ **Outlook**: The sector remains cyclical, with recovery dependent on construction and manufacturing demand revival. While cost optimization, safeguard duty (12%) and operational efficiency can support margins, long-term growth hinges on government infrastructure spending.

Source: UBI Research & Ace equity

Sectoral Highlights



Pharmaceuticals

- ❖ The sector demonstrated steady growth, with net sales expanding at 11.6% CAGR, reaching ₹3.05 lakh crore in FY25. Quarterly sales growth remained stable between 9-12%, reflecting consistent demand.
- ❖ Operating profits grew at a robust 21.1% CAGR, though margins moderated from 29% (Mar-24) to 15.5% (Mar-25), likely due to pricing pressures in key markets.
- ❖ PAT showed healthy 27.5% CAGR, supported by strong quarters like 320.7% growth (Mar-23) and sustained 25-40% growth in FY25. Capex grew at 13.2% CAGR, indicating continued investment in R&D and capacity expansion.
- ❖ **Outlook**: The outlook is neutral owing to uncertainty related to tariff and the outcome of trade deal with the US. Capacity utilization(72% ,FICCI) improvement could further boost margins.

Automobile & Ancillaries

- ❖ The sector reported 12.3% CAGR in net sales (₹12.48 lakh crore in FY25), though quarterly growth slowed to 6.8% in Mar-25.
- ❖ Operating profit grew at 26% CAGR, but margins declined sharply from 99.5% (Jun-23) to 7.5% (Mar-25), indicating cost pressures.
- ❖ PAT saw 40.1% CAGR, but quarterly performance was volatile, with -1.1% in Mar-25 after a strong 474% surge in Jun-23.
- ❖ Capex grew at 21.6% CAGR, but capacity utilization of 84% in Q3 FY25 (per FICCI).
- ❖ Outlook - The sector is poised for steady growth driven by strong demand for SUVs and EVs, though tariff impact and competitive pressures may weight on margins. Transition to cleaner technologies (EVs) and improving rural demand will be key growth drivers in the medium term.

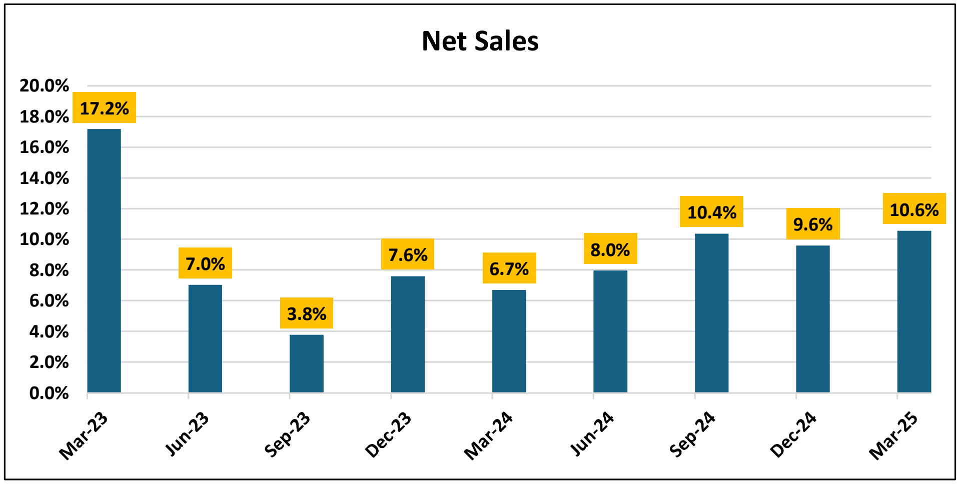
FMCG Sector

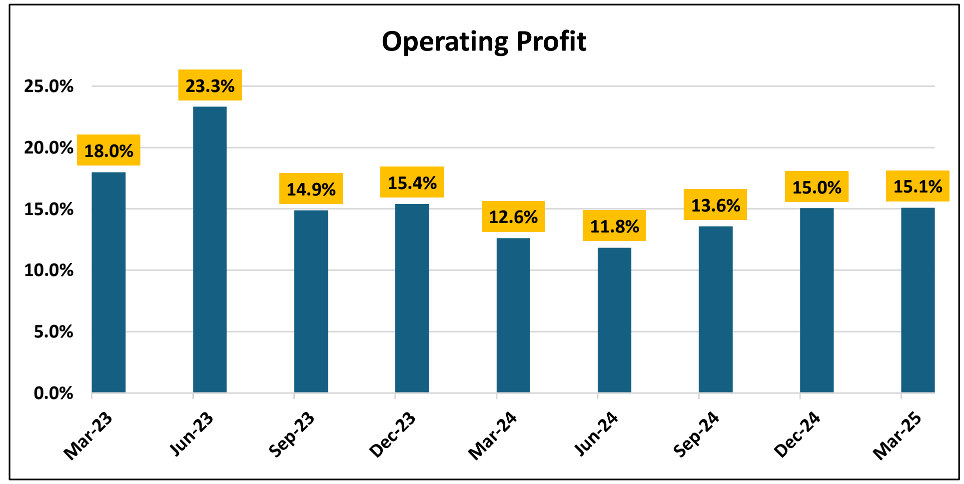
- ❖ The sector showed steady 7.3% sales growth (CAGR), accelerating to 16.3% in Mar-25 after initial sluggishness.
- ❖ Operating profits grew at 6.6% CAGR, though margins compressed from 10.1% to 6.3%, reflecting rising input costs.
- ❖ PAT growth was moderated (3.3 % CAGR), with volatility from +32.4% to -22.9% quarterly swings. Capex declined marginally (-0.8% CAGR), suggesting cautious expansion.
- ❖ Outlook- Growth in FMCG is skewed, driven by factors like shifting consumer preferences like premiumization aging etc. The improved macro economic factors, rise of Q-Commerce & E-commerce with Improvements in supply chain & logistics-tech to fuel growth.

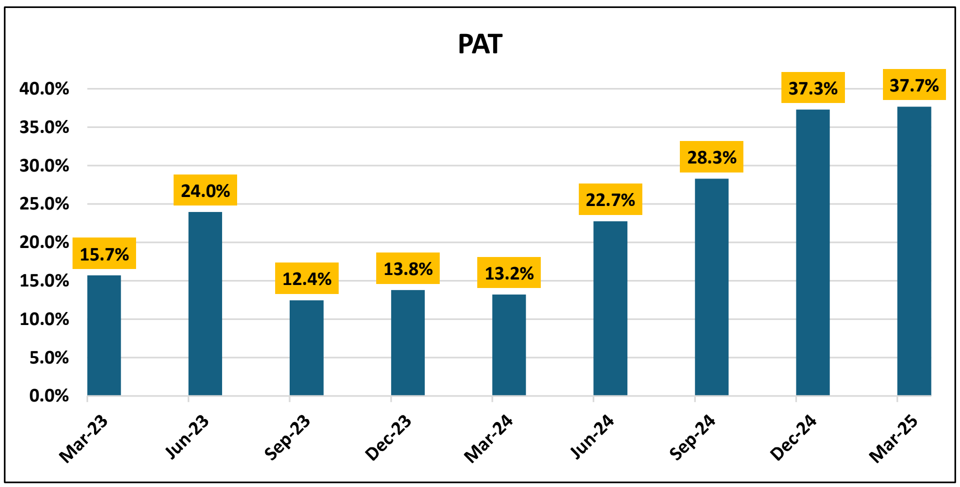
Source: UBI Research & Ace equity

Services (Corporate Earnings)

Service Sector (ex BFSI) at a Glance







Corporate Earnings

Row Labels	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25
Net Sales	17.2%	7.0%	3.8%	7.6%	6.7%	8.0%	10.4%	9.6%	10.6%
Operating Profit	18.0%	23.3%	14.9%	15.4%	12.6%	11.8%	13.6%	15.0%	15.1%
PAT	15.7%	24.0%	12.4%	13.8%	13.2%	22.7%	28.3%	37.3%	37.7%

Sample Size -Total companies -265 (Services)

Source: UBI Research & Ace equity

Service Sector (ex BFSI) Operating Profit

Operating Profit growth(Y-O-Y)										
Row Labels	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	3 years CAGR (FY22-FY25)
Aviation	1221.7%	602.7%	598.9%	59.7%	46.3%	7.1%	-12.0%	5.3%	50.5%	63.7%
Education & Training	-89.1%	34.0%	4.7%	30.5%	1568.6%	-6.2%	0.2%	-37.7%	2.3%	31.5%
Hospitality	119.3%	6.1%	23.6%	24.1%	28.1%	7.6%	20.3%	18.4%	19.6%	18.8%
IT	12.8%	13.3%	7.6%	3.2%	9.2%	8.2%	9.6%	8.3%	4.8%	7.9%
Logistics	25.1%	33.6%	7.5%	32.5%	16.3%	27.0%	14.6%	2.7%	6.1%	16.7%
Media & Entertainment	-19.3%	0.2%	25.6%	-2.1%	-5.4%	-8.5%	4.8%	16.4%	15.6%	5.2%
Ratings	14.4%	10.2%	5.1%	31.5%	-2.3%	2.9%	11.4%	5.2%	28.8%	11.3%
Realty	16.4%	22.1%	34.5%	13.8%	48.6%	47.2%	33.6%	38.1%	14.0%	13.6%
Retailing	23.7%	16.4%	28.7%	43.5%	41.8%	30.1%	23.9%	19.4%	23.7%	28.1%
Ship Building	-98.6%	86.2%	42.1%	114.3%	6419.5%	60.6%	6.6%	-22.7%	14.8%	65.7%
Telecom	8.3%	20.8%	13.0%	21.0%	7.4%	6.1%	16.9%	32.3%	30.5%	18.4%
Trading	86.1%	40.7%	38.1%	66.2%	-5.7%	36.9%	31.5%	1.7%	18.6%	24.7%
Grand Total	18.0%	23.3%	14.9%	15.4%	12.6%	11.8%	13.6%	15.0%	15.1%	15.1%

- The March 2025 quarter showcases a K-shaped recovery across sectors. Aviation (+50.5%) and Telecom (+30.5%) emerged as top performers, with Ratings (+28.8%) and Retailing (+23.7%) also showing strong growth. However, IT (+4.8%) and Education (+2.3%) relatively lagged behind, reflecting global tech slowdowns and regulatory challenges respectively.

- The 15.1% aggregate growth suggests economic expansion, though significant divergence exists. This indicates uneven recovery, with consumer resilience compensating for global weakness.

Sample Size -Total companies -265 (Services)

Source: UBI Research & Ace equity

Thank You !

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