

TAX REVENUE
CORPORATION TAX

The details of receipts under this head are as shown below:

(a)	Ordinary collections	9860.93	10360.00	15069.00
(b)	Advance tax collections	17255.82	15484.00	15813.00
(c)	Surtax	0.75
(d)	Surcharge	3175.82	2974.00	3037.00
(e)	Miscellaneous receipts	556.68	1097.00	1121.00
	Total	30850.00	29915.00	35040.00

The collections during 1999-2000 are estimated at Rs. 29915 crore and Rs. 35040 crores in 2000-2001.

TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX

The details of receipts under this head are as shown below:

(a)	Ordinary collections	17249.08	16978.00	19385.00
(b)	Advance tax collections	5836.76	5559.00	6371.00
(c)	Surcharge (Union)	2842.30	2631.00	3016.00
(d)	Miscellaneous receipts	981.86	1516.00	1738.00
	Total	26910.00	26684.00	30510.00

@ Excluding commercial departments.

The collections during 1999-2000 are estimated at Rs. 26684 crore and at Rs. 30510 crores in 2000-2001.

Under article 270 of the Constitution, the net proceeds of taxes on income, other than corporation tax and those on agricultural income, are to be distributed between the Union and the States. For this purpose, the proceeds of income tax attributable to Union territories, taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments and surcharge on income-tax levied for Union purposes are excluded from the divisible pool.

The existing arrangements for sharing of the proceeds of Central Taxes between the Centre and States are coming to an end on 31st March, 2000. New arrangements w.e.f. 1-04-2000 are to be made on the basis of the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission which has been given extension of time upto 30th June, 2000 to give its final report.

For making provisional arrangements regarding devolution of share in Central taxes & Duties to States during 2000-2001, the estimates have been prepared on the basis of the interim recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission. Under these provisional arrangements, States share is 80% in the net proceeds of divisible Income-tax and 52% in the net proceeds of divisible Basic / Special Excise Duties.

The States' share of Income-tax has been worked out on the above basis and is indicated below.

	<i>in crore of Rupees</i>		
	Budget 1999-2000	Revised 1999-2000	Budget 2000-2001
(i) Total taxes on income other than Corporation Tax (net of refunds)	26910.00	26684.00	30510.0
(ii) Less			
(a) Union Surcharge	-2842.30	-2631.00	-3016.00
(b) Miscellaneous receipts	-981.86	-1516.00	-1738.00
(c) Taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments	-290.42	-282.58	-323.88
(iii) Distributable proceeds	22795.42	22254.42	25432.12
(iv) Deduct - Cost of Collection	-671.13	-697.81	-736.09
(v) Net distributable proceeds	22124.29	21556.61	24696.03
(vi) Deduct-Proceeds attributable to Union territories (0.927%)	-205.08	-199.83	-228.93
(vii) Total – Divisible Pool	21919.21	21356.78	24467.10
(viii) States' Share (77.5% for RE 1999-2000 and 80% for BE 2000-2001)	16987.39	16551.50	19573.68
Total-Share payable to States	16987.39	16551.50	19573.68

INTEREST TAX

The Finance (No.2) Act, 1991 had reintroduced the Interest Tax. The collections during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 are estimated at Rs. 1000 crore each as under:—

	<i>(In crore of Rupees)</i>		
a) Advance tax	900.00	900.00	900.00
b) Ordinary Collections	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

EXPENDITURE TAX

The Expenditure Tax Act, 1987 provides for levy of a tax on expenditure incurred on hotels where the room charges for a unit of residential accommodation are rupees twelve hundred or more per day per individual. With effect from 1st October, 1998 the existing limit of Rs. 1200/- as laid down in sec. 3 of the Act has been raised to Rs. 2000/- or more per day per individual. For expenditure incurred before 1-6-1992, this amount was rupees four hundred or more per day per individual. The rate of expenditure tax was initially

kept at 10% of the chargeable expenditure. This was raised to 20% w.e.f 1-6-89. This has again been reduced to 10% by the Finance Act 1994 w.e.f 1-6-94. By the Finance (No. 2) Act 1991 w.e.f. 1-10-1991, expenditure tax was also levied on expenditure incurred in restaurants providing superior facilities of air conditioning or having access to these facilities. This levy was withdrawn by the Finance Act 1992 w.e.f. 1-6-1992. The expenditure tax is not payable in the case of persons enjoying diplomatic privileges. The expenditure incurred in foreign exchange after 1.10.1992 also attracts this tax. The Revised Estimate for 1999-2000 has been placed at Rs. 330 crore and the Budget Estimate for 2000-2001 is placed at Rs. 330 crore.

In the Expenditure-tax Act, 1987 (hereinafter referred to the Expenditure-tax Act), in section 4, in clause (a), with effect from the 1st day of April, 2000,-

(a) in the first proviso, for the words, brackets, figures and letters "clause (ii) of sub-section (5) of section 80-IA", the words, brackets, letters and figures "clause (a) of sub-section (7) of section 80-IB" shall be substituted;

(b) in the second proviso, for the words, letters, brackets and figures "clause (iia) of sub-section (5) of section 80-IA" the words, brackets, figures and letters "clause (a) of sub-section (7) of section 80-IB" shall be substituted.

In section 22 of the Expenditure-tax Act, after sub-section (4) the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1999, namely:-

"(4A) In every appeal, the Commissioner (Appeals), where it is possible, may hear and determine such appeal within a period of one year from the end of the financial year in which such appeal is filed under sub-section (1)".

ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty on agricultural land was discontinued under the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1984. The levy of Estate Duty in respect of property (other than agricultural land) passing on death occurring on or after 16th March, 1985, has also been abolished under the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1985. The Revised Estimate for 1999-2000 and has been placed at Rs. 0.05 crores and Budget Estimate for 2000-2001 is nil.

The details are as under :-

	<i>(in crore of Rupees)</i>		
	Budget 1999-2000	Revised 1999-2000	Budget 2000-2001
Estate Duty in respect of:			
(i) Agricultural land	0.01	0.01	...
(ii) Property other than agricultural land	0.99	0.04	...
Total	1.00	0.05	...

WEALTH TAX

The details of the receipts are :-

Wealth Tax on :

(i) Property other than agricultural Land	144.90	144.90	144.90
(ii) Agricultural property	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	145.00	145.00	145.00

The Wealth tax Act, 1957 provides for levy of a tax on the net wealth of every individual, Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) and companies.

Wealth tax on agricultural property was withdrawn under the Finance Act, 1982. The estimates assumed are in respect of arrear demand. An amount equivalent to the net proceeds of wealth tax on agricultural property is passed on to the States as grants-in-aid for which necessary provision is made in the expenditure estimates.

With a view to stimulating investment in productive assets, the Finance Act, 1992 w.e.f. 1.4.1993 i.e. Assessment Year 1993-94, abolished Wealth Tax on all assets except certain specified assets. The Wealth Tax was abolished on assets such as shares, bank deposits, fixed deposits, bonds, debentures, etc. This was done on the recommendation of the Chelliah Committee which had suggested that in order to encourage the tax payers to invest in productive assets such as shares, securities, bonds, bank deposit etc., and also to promote investments through mutual funds, these financial assets should be exempted from Wealth Tax. It recommended that Wealth Tax should be levied on individuals, Hindu Undivided Families and all companies only in respect of unproductive assets such as residential houses, farm houses, urban land, jewellery, bullion, motor car, plane, boats, yacht etc.

Finance Act, 1992 amended Wealth Tax Act and the term 'asset' has been redefined whereby only following assets are taxable from the assessment year 1993-94.

- (i) Any guest house and any residential house (including a farm house situated within 25 kms. from the local limits of any municipality or a cantonment board);
- (ii) Motor cars;
- (iii) Jewellery, bullion and furniture, utensils or any other article made wholly or partly of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals;
- (iv) boats, yachts and aircrafts;
- (v) Urban land;
- (vi) Cash-in-hand, in excess of Rs. 50,000, of individuals and Hindu Undivided Families and in the case of other persons any amount not recorded in the books of account.

As regards residential house, a house which has been allotted by a company to an Officer or a Director who is in the whole time employment having a gross annual salary of less than two lakh rupees is not taxable. Also, a residential house which forms part of stock-in-trade is not taxable. Further w.e.f. 1.4.94 i.e. Assessment Year 1994-95, one house or part of a house belonging to individuals and HUFs has been completely exempted from the levy of Wealth Tax.

With effect from 1-4-1997 i.e. Assessment year 1997-98 and subsequent years, commercial properties other than those occupied by the assessee for the purposes of any business of profession carried on by him, have also been included in the terms 'asset' and are consequently taxable.

As regards assets mentioned at serial no. (iii) above, if these assets are used as stock-in-trade then they are not taxable. Further the assets mentioned at serial no. (iv) above are not taxable if they are used by the assessee for commercial purposes.

Urban land which has been brought within the purview of wealth tax means any land situated.

- (i) In any area which is comprised within the jurisdiction of a municipality or a cantonment board and which has a population of not less than 10,000 according to the last preceding census; or
- (ii) In any area within such distance, not being more than 8 kms. from the local limits of any municipality or cantonment board as the Central Government may specify in this behalf by notification in the official gazette. Such a notification has already been issued on 9.11.1993. It has been published in the Gazette of India bearing S.O. No. 871 of 17.11.1993.

Out of the areas above covered under the definition of urban land, the following urban lands have been exempted from the wealth tax :-

- (i) land on which construction of a building is not permissible under any law for the time being in force in the area in which such land is situated;
- (ii) the land occupied by any building which has been constructed with the approval of the appropriate authority;
- (iii) Any unused land held by the assessee for industrial purposes for a period of 2 years from the date of its acquisition by him.
- (iv) Any land held by the assessee as stock in trade for a period of three years from the date of its acquisition. The exemption at serial no. (iv) is from 1.4.94 i.e. Assessment Year 1994-95 only. From Assessment year 1995-96 this exemption will be available for a period of 5 years from the date of its acquisition.

Under the wealth-tax Act, specified assets are includible in the wealth of legal owner. However with effect from 1st April, 1997 i.e. Assessment Year. 1997-98 and subsequent years the following provisions deem the beneficial owner to be the owner for the purpose of taxation in the following situations :

- (i) a member of a co-operative society or a company or any association of persons, to whom a building or part thereof is allotted or leased under a house building scheme of the society or the company or the association, as the case may be;
- (ii) a person who is allowed to take or retain possession of any building or part thereof in part performance of a contract of the nature referred to in section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- (iii) a person who acquires any rights, excluding any rights by way of a lease from month to month or for a period not exceeding one year, in or with respect to any building or part thereof, by virtue of any such transaction as is referred to in clause (f) of section 269UA of the Income-tax Act.

The amount payable to the Co-operative society or company by the assessee in relation to such property shall be allowed as a debt.

With effect from 1st April, 1993, wealth-tax will be chargeable in respect of the net wealth exceeding Rs. 15 lakhs @ 1% only. In view of these changes in the Wealth-tax Act, the collection from this source has gone down substantially.

With effect from 1.4.1999, the following amendments have been made in Wealth tax Act through Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1998 :-

- (i) At present, Wealth tax is not levied on productive assets and the same rationale, Wealth tax would also not be levied on such residential properties which have been let out for a minimum period of a of three hundred days in a year;
- (ii) With the amendment of clause (i) of section 2 (ea) of W.T. Act, the existing limit of gross annual salary of Rs. 2 lakhs has been raised to Rs. 5 lakhs in respect of any house allotted by a company to his employee for residential purposes and meant exclusively for the same.
- (iii) Commercial establishments and complexes are now exempted from the ambit of Wealth-tax.
- (iv) As per existing provision, self-occupied residential property is exempted from levy of W.T. This exemption is now allowed in respect of one house property either built up or a plot of land not exceeding 500 sq. meters in area.

In section 2 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 (Hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), in clause (ea), the Explanation shall be numbered as Explanation 1 thereof and after Explanation 1 as so numbered, the following Explanation shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 2000, namely -

'Explanation 2 - For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that "jewellery" does not include the Gold Deposit Bonds issued under the Gold Deposit Scheme, 1999 notified by the Central Government.'

In Section 16 of the Wealth Tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1999, -

- (a) for sub-section (I), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely; -

*(I) Where a return has been made under section 14 or section 15 or in response to a notice under clause (i) of sub-section (4), -

- (i) if any tax or interest is found due on the basis of such return, after adjustment of any amount paid by way of tax or interest, then without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (2), an intimation shall be sent to the assessee specifying the sum so payable, and such intimation shall be deemed to be a notice of demand issued under section 30 and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly; and
- (ii) if any refund is due on the basis of such return, it shall be granted to the assessee and an intimation to this effect shall be sent to the assessee;

Provided that except as otherwise provided in this sub-section, the acknowledgement of the return shall be deemed to be an intimation under this sub-section where either no sum is payable by the assessee or no refund is due to him;

Provided further that no intimation under this sub-section shall be sent after the expiry of two years from the end of the assessment year in which the net wealth was first assessable;”,

- (b) sub-section (IA) shall be omitted;
- (c) sub-section (IB) shall be omitted;
- (d) sub-section (7) shall be omitted;
- (e) the Explanation occurring at the end shall be omitted.

In section 23A of the Wealth-tax Act, after sub-section (8) the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1999, namely :-

“(8A) In every appeal, the Commissioner (Appeals), where it is possible, may hear and decide such appeal within a period of one year from the end of the financial year in which such appeal is filed under sub-section (I)”.

In section 24 of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1999.-

- (a) in sub-section (4), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:-
“Provided that in the case of an appeal not relatable to net wealth as computed by the Assessing Officer, the appeal shall be accompanied by a fee of five hundred rupees”.
- (b) after sub-section (5), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :-
“(5A) In every appeal, the Appellate Tribunal, where it is possible, may hear and decide such appeal within a period of four years from the end of the financial year in which such appeal is filed under sub-section (I)”.
(5B) The cost of any appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be at the discretion of that Tribunal”.
- (c) in sub-section (10), after the word and figures “section 27”, the words, figures and letter “or section 27A” shall be inserted.

In section 27 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (I), after the words “notice of an order”, the words, figures and letters “passed before the 1st day of June, 1999” shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1999.

In section 27A of the Wealth tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1999,-

- (a) in sub-section (3), the words”, and, where the appeal is made by the assessee, shall be accompanied by a fee of five thousand rupees” shall be omitted;
- (b) after sub-section (7), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-
“(8) The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 relating to appeals to High Court shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of appeals under this section “.

In section 35 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (I), for clause (aa), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1999, namely :-

“(aa) a wealth-tax authority may amend any intimation or deemed intimation under sub-section (I) of section 16”.

CUSTOMS

The net Customs revenue has been estimated at Rs.47800 crore during 1999-2000 and is estimated at Rs.55000 crore in 2000-2001. The following is the break-up of the estimates (net of refunds and drawbacks):-

	(in crore of Rupees)		
	Budget 1999-2000	Revised 1999-2000	Budget 2000-2001
(i) Import Duties	49936.77	47090.87	54184.05
(a) Basic Duty	29294.77	27053.19	31093.83
(b) Surcharge on Basic Duty	1884.00	1451.42	1670.04
(c) Additional Duty of Customs(CVD)	16235.00	15044.36	17310.46
(d) Special Additional Duty of Customs(SAD)	2150.00	2441.90	2809.72
(e) Additional Duty of Customs on Motor Spirit	10.00	0.00	0.00
(f) Additional Duty of Customs on High Speed Diesel Oil	363.00	1100.00	1300.00
(ii) Export Duties	3.30	1.04	1.20
(iii) Cesses on Exports	135.15	129.44	148.94
(iv) Other Receipts	269.97	569.62	655.41
(v) Sale of Confiscated gold & silver	23.80	9.03	10.39
Total	50369.00	47800.00	55000.00

The commodity-wise break-up of the actual revenue collections during 1998-1999 and the estimated revenue in 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 are indicated in Annexure-1.

(i) Import Duties:- As against the original estimate of Rs.49936.77 crore, Revised Estimate for 1999-2000 is placed at Rs.47090.87 crore. The estimated shortfall in net revenue is mainly on account of lower revenue realisation from refined petroleum oils, machinery and machine tools, iron and steel, copper, organic chemicals, project imports, baggage etc.

Anticipated import duty realisation (net) in 2000-2001 shows an increase of Rs.7093.18 crore as compared to the Revised Estimate of 1999-2000. The increase in revenue is expected mainly from crude oil, machinery, electrical machinery, plastics, organic chemicals, project imports, motor vehicles and parts thereof, animal or vegetable fats & oils, rubber and chemical products etc.

Details of the various components of import duties are as under :

(a) Basic Duty :The anticipated revenue realisation from Basic Duty of Customs during 1999-2000 is likely to be around Rs.27035.19 crore .The Budget Estimate for 2000-2001 is placed at Rs.31093.83 crore.

(b) Surcharge on Basic Duty: The anticipated revenue realisation from Surcharge on basic duty during 1999-2000 is likely to be around Rs.1451.42 crore . The Budget Estimate for 2000-2001 is placed at Rs.1670.04 crore .

(c) Additional Duty of Customs: The anticipated revenue realisation from Additional Duty of Customs during 1999-2000 is likely to be around Rs.15044.36 crore .The Budget Estimate for 2000-2001 is placed at Rs.17310.46 crore.

(d) Special Additional Duty of Customs: The anticipated revenue realisation from Special Additional Duty of Customs during 1999-2000 is likely to be around Rs.2441.90 crore .The Budget Estimate for 2000-2001 is placed at Rs.2809.72 crore as against the Budget Estimate of Rs.2150 crore in 1999-2000.

(e) Additional Duty of Customs on Motor Spirit : Estimate is nil

(f) Additional Duty of Customs on High Speed Diesel Oil: The Revised Estimate for 1999-2000 is placed at Rs.1100.00 crore .The Budget Estimate for 2000-2001 is placed at Rs.1300.00 crore.

(ii) Export Duties: - The Revised Estimate of net collection from Export duties in 1999-2000 is placed at Rs.1.04 crore as against the original estimate of Rs.3.30 crore. The Budget Estimate for 2000-2001 has been placed at Rs.1.20 crore.

(iii) Cesses on Exports: - Revised Estimate for 1999-2000 and

Budget Estimate for 2000-2001 are placed at Rs.129.44 crore and Rs.148.94 crore respectively.

(iv) Other Receipts: - Collections are placed at Rs.569.62 crore and Rs.655.41 crore respectively in the Revised Estimate for 1999-2000 and Budget Estimate for 2000-2001.

(v) Sale of Confiscated gold and silver: - The receipts relate to sale proceeds of confiscated gold and silver. Collection is placed at Rs.9.03 crore as Revised Estimate for 1999-2000. The Budget Estimate for 2000-2001 is placed at Rs.10.39 crore.

EXCISE

Union Excise Duties and Cesses are levied on commodities covered by the Central Excises Act, 1944 and other Acts. For estimates of revenue, these commodities are grouped into 139 budget heads. The receipts during 1999-2000 are estimated at Rs.61000 crore, as against the original Budget Estimate of Rs.63865 crore showing a decrease of Rs.2865 crore. The receipts in 2000-2001 are expected to be Rs. 68000 crore. The following Table summarises the position of excise revenue (net of refunds and drawbacks): -

	<i>(in crores of Rupees)</i>		
	Budget 1999-2000	Revised 1999-2000	Budget 2000-2001
1. Basic and Special Excise Duties	55560.51	53244.77	59367.65
2. Additional Excise Duties in textiles and textile articles	614.19	560.29	624.72
3. Additional Excise Duties in lieu of sales tax	3768.00	3064.21	3416.58
4. Earmarked Cesses Administered by:-			
(a) Revenue Department	3622.30	3861.97	4306.07
(b) Others	300.00	268.76	284.98
Total	3922.30	4130.73	4591.05
Total (1+2+3+4)	63865.00	61000.00	68000.00

The commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties for Actuals of 1998-99, Budget and Revised Estimates of 1999-2000 as also the Budget Estimate of 2000-2001 are given in Annexure 2.

As against the original estimate of basic and special excise duties of Rs.55560.51 crore the Revised Estimate has been placed at Rs.53244.77 crore. The anticipated decrease of Rs.2315.74 crore is mainly on account of less revenue realisation from high speed diesel oil, cigarettes, synthetic filament yarn, kerosene, glass and glass ware, motor vehicles, mineral and aerated water, pharmaceutical products, aluminium, organic chemicals etc.

The increase of Rs. 6122.88 crore in basic and special excise duties in Budget Estimate for 2000-2001 as compared to the Revised Estimate for 1999-2000 is mainly on account of expected higher excise revenue realisation from high speed diesel oil, motor spirit, iron and steel, cigarettes, Cement Clinkers, Cement, motor cars & other motor vehicles for transport of persons, plastics, tyre, tubes & flaps pharmaceutical products, organic chemicals etc.

The receipts from Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax are placed at Rs.3064.21 crore in the Revised Estimate for 1999-2000 as against Rs.3768.00 crore in the Budget Estimate for 1999-2000. The Budget Estimate for 2000-2001 is placed at Rs.3416.58 crore.

SERVICE TAX

The Revised Estimates for 1999-2000 is placed at Rs.2000 crore. The Budget Estimate for 2000-2001 is Rs.2200 crore. The details are as under :-

(i) Telephones	1132.72	824.04	906.45
(ii) Insurance	399.41	539.65	593.61
(iii) Brokerage	163.55	98.81	108.70
(iv) Advertising	88.61	103.63	113.99
(v) Courier	70.13	64.16	70.57
(vi) Radio paging	16.44	29.31	32.24
(vii) Others	429.14	340.00	374.44
Total	2300.00	2000.00	2200.00

Distribution of Union Excise Duties between Centre and States:

Article 272 of the Constitution provides for sharing a part of net proceeds of Union Excise Duties and their distribution among the States in accordance with law enacted for the purpose. However, the receipts from additional duties on textiles and textile articles levied under the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978 are, in terms of Section 3(2) of the said Act, not distributable among the States. Similarly, the receipts from earmarked cesses are also not shareable with States.

The existing arrangements for sharing of the proceeds of Central Taxes between the Centre and States are coming to an end on 31st March, 2000. New arrangements w.e.f. 1-04-2000 are to be made on the basis of the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission which has been given extension of time upto 30th June, 2000 to give its final report.

For making provisional arrangements regarding devolution of share in Central taxes & Duties to States during 2000-2001, the estimates have been prepared on the basis of the interim recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission. Under these provisional arrangements, States share is 80% in the net proceeds of divisible Income-tax and 52% in the net proceeds of divisible Basic / Special Excise Duties.

Regarding sharing of Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax on Sugar, Tobacco and Cotton, status quo is being maintained i.e. States' share is 97.797%.

The estimate of share payable to States is shown in the following table:-

		(in crore of Rupees)		
		Budget	Revised	Budget
		1999-2000	1999-2000	2000-2001
(a)	Net proceeds of Basic/Special Excise Duties	50221.86	50500.10	56105.70
	of which States' share (47.5%) for RE 1999-2000 and 52% for BE 2000-2001	23855.38	23987.54	29174.96
(b)	Net proceeds of Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	3735.00	3037.37	3386.65
	of which States' share	3652.72	2970.46	3312.04
(c)	Other Union Excise Duties including Non-shareable Cesses	9908.14	7462.53	8507.65
	Total	63865.00	61000.00	68000.00
	of which share payable to States	27508.10	26958.00	32487.00

TAXES OF UNION TERRITORIES

The receipts are in respect of Union territories without Legislature. Broad details are:-

Land Revenue	3.30	1.86	1.78
Stamps and Registration	18.98	19.78	20.35
State Excise Duties	97.46	98.00	99.48
Sales Tax	168.50	176.00	178.70
Taxes on Vehicles	12.49	16.09	16.19
Taxes on goods and passengers	3.32	3.42	3.45
Taxes and Duties on Electricity	6.00	6.75	6.75
Other Taxes and Duties	2.37	2.62	2.62
Total	312.42	324.52	329.32
Less			
Transfer of Union Territory			
Taxes and Duties to Local Bodies	0.14	0.14	0.15
Net-Taxes of Union Territories	312.28	324.38	329.17

OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

The details are as follows:-

(i)	Foreign Travel Tax	273.00	230.00	250.00
(ii)	Inland Air Travel Tax	506.00	550.00	580.00
	Total	779.00	780.00	830.00

(i) *Levy of Foreign Travel Tax* was introduced with effect from 15th October, 1971 through the Finance Act, 1971. The scheme presently provides for a levy of tax at the rate of Rs. 500/- for each passenger undertaking an international journey. The rate of the tax is Rs. 150/- for journeys to neighbouring countries. One third percent of the collections made less refunds, is paid to the carriers as collection charges, provision for which is made in the expenditure Budget.

(ii) *Inland Air Travel Tax* was introduced through the Finance Act, 1989. The tax is charged at the rate of 15% of the Basic fare and is payable by all passengers undertaking a domestic journey by air. Journeys on certain specified routes in the North East, Andaman & Nicobar Island and Lakshadweep Islands are exempt from the levy of this tax. Other exemptions also exist such as exemption when ticket is paid for in US dollar. 5% of the collections is paid to the carriers as collection charges, provision for which is made in the Expenditure Budget.