MONEY BILL

Money Bills are **specific legislation** introduced under **Article 110** of the Indian Constitution.

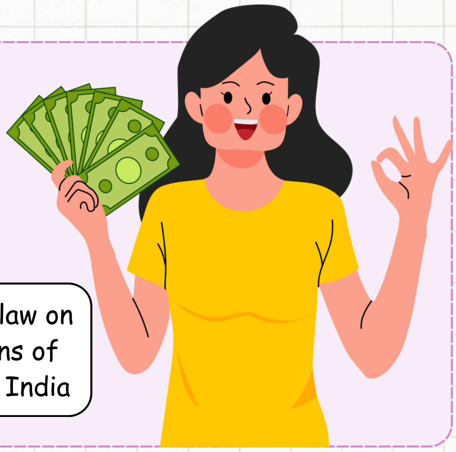
These bills **deal** primarily with **financial matters and taxation.**

Considered **government bills** and can be introduced **by a Minister or even a private member.**

WHAT CONSTITUTES A MONEY BILL?

A Bill is considered a Money Bill if it deals only with the following matters:

- The imposition, abolition, remission, **alteration,** or regulation of any **tax**
- The appropriation of **moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India.**



THE REGULATION OF

- borrowing of money
- giving guarantee by the Government of India
- amendment of the law on financial obligations of the government of India

The custody of the **Consolidated Fund** or the **Contingency Fund of India,** the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund.

Declaring any **expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India** or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure.

Receipt of money on account of the **Consolidated Fund of India** or **the public account of India**

WHAT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A MONEY BILL?

The regulation of:

- Imposition of fines/pecuniary penalties.
- Payment of fees for licences or services rendered.
- Tax changes by local authorities or for local purposes.

If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker is final.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR MONEY BILL

A Money Bill **cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha.**

Lok Sabha may accept or reject Rajya Sabha's recommendations.

A Money Bill **can't be referred** to a **Joint Committee.**

Rajya Sabha must return the Bill within 14 days; else deemed passed.

It can only be **introduced in Lok Sabha** with the **prior recommendation** of **the President.**

The Rajya Sabha **cannot reject or amend a money bill.** It can only make recommendations.

President can either assent or withhold assent but **cannot** return it for reconsideration.