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Parliament Approves Finance Bill 2026 & Appropriation Bill 2026

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The Indian Parliament has approved the Finance Bill, 2026 and the Appropriation Bill, 2026, completing the legislative process of the Union Budget 2026–27. The approval came after the Rajya Sabha returned the Finance Bill to the Lok Sabha by a voice vote, marking the final stage of the annual budget process.

The Finance Bill gives effect to the government's taxation proposals, while the Appropriation Bill authorizes the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India to meet government expenditure for the financial year.

With this approval, the government is now legally empowered to implement its fiscal policies, including taxation changes and expenditure plans for FY 2026–27.

Key Features & Provisions

Finance Bill, 2026

Contains provisions related to taxation (direct & indirect taxes).

Includes amendments to various sections of the Income Tax Act and GST laws.

Implements policy proposals announced in the Budget.

Appropriation Bill, 2026

Authorizes government expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

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Essential for executing government spending programs.

Parliamentary Process

Finance Bill passed by Lok Sabha ? sent to Rajya Sabha.

Rajya Sabha cannot amend a Money Bill, only recommend changes.

Final approval completes the budget cycle.

Important Constitutional Facts:

Finance Bill is a type of Money Bill (Article 110).

Introduced only in Lok Sabha with prior recommendation of the President.

Speaker of Lok Sabha certifies it as a Money Bill.

Rajya Sabha must return it within 14 days (with recommendations).

Union Budget = Annual Financial Statement (Article 112).

Budget 2026–27 Key Data

Total Expenditure: ~₹53.5 lakh crore

Fiscal Deficit: ~4.3% of GDP

Capital Expenditure: ~₹12.2 lakh crore