GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -236
ANSWERED ON – 21.07.2026

Revenue collection by the Centre

236 Shri Chandrakant Damodar Handore:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue collected by the Centre via excise duty, cesses and surcharges on fuel during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the concrete steps or formal agendas initiated by the Union Government within the GST Council to build consensus with States on bringing Petrol and Diesel under GST;

(c) whether any assessment has been conducted on the inflationary impact of keeping fuel and liquor outside the GST ambit; and

(d) the fiscal compensation model proposed to secure State revenues if these commodities are integrated?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

(a): The year-wise details of excise duty, cesses and surcharges on the fuel/petroleum products during the last five years are as under:

Financial Year	Total Excise duty, cess and surcharge collected (in Rs crores)
2021-22	3,83,640
2022-23	3,10,212
2023-24	2,94,455
2024-25 (P)	2,96,318
2025-26 (P)	3,27,330

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC)

(P) – Provisional

(b): Article 279A(5) of the Constitution of India and Section 9(2) of the CGST Act, 2017 provide that the Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date with effect from which the Goods and Services Tax would be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel (ATF). An agenda was taken in the 45th GST Council meeting held on 17th September, 2021 regarding inclusion of petrol and diesel under GST. However, taking into account the discussions, the GST Council was of the view that it is not the right time to bring petrol & diesel within the ambit of GST.

(c) No such assessment has been conducted

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to Part (b).

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