

(1) Number of pages 6
(2) Date of repair 2-5-73
(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1882	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	4 th June 1877	187

Not to be folded or roughly handled

188

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

4th June 1877, No. 1,882.

Read the following paper:—

No. 25. Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce (Statistics), dated Simla, the 22nd May 1877, Nos. 257—260.

RESOLUTION.

It has been ascertained that some difference of practice exists in the record of values in the trade statistics of imported goods liable to duty.

2. By Section 180 of Act VI of 1863 it was provided that in assessing for duty goods rated for duty according to value the value should be taken to be the wholesale cash price of the day, after deduction of duty and of trade discount if any. This section, however, only applied to valuations for fiscal purposes. No instructions were ever given by the Government of India prescribing a system for the correct assessment of values for statistical purposes. In the trade statistics it was understood that for goods taxed *ad valorem* the values recorded were the wholesale prices of the goods in bond, following the system prescribed by the Act for the purpose of assessment of duty, while for goods subject to duty at fixed tariff valuations the values entered were the tariff values, these being the estimated wholesale prices of the goods in bond at the time when the values were fixed.

3. In the circular from this Department, No. 86 to 89, dated the 22nd January 1875, the practice was changed as regards goods subject to duty on fixed tariff values, the record of such values being dispensed with. Instructions were given to record the wholesale market values of the day of such goods, it being intended that these values should be arrived at on the principle ruling the assessment of goods taxed *ad valorem*, and this it was supposed was identical with the principle by which the assessment of valuation for duty was made.

4. It appears, however, that this is not the case, and that at any rate in the Bombay Custom House, if nowhere else, it is the practice to record in the trade returns the value of such goods inclusive of the duty. Such a practice is erroneous, and should cease at once.

5. The Governor-General in Council requests that the local authorities will arrange that the values entered in future in the returns of the sea-borne trade of all imported goods subject to duty, whether at tariff rates, or *ad valorem*, or according to quantity, shall be their wholesale market value when ascertainable, less duty (if dutiable), and trade discount (if any is allowed); and, where such value is not ascertainable, the estimated cost to the importer of the goods laid down at the port of entry (before payment of duty), or, in other words, the wholesale cash price of the goods *in bond*.

Revenue Department, 4th June 1877, No. 1,882.

ORDER.—Copy forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 259.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 4th June 1877, No. 1,882.

Separate Revenue, No. 2.

Customs.

COMMUNICATED to the Board of
Revenue for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.

1852
3
No. 257-260

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce,—dated Simla, the 22 May 1877.

STATISTICS.

RESOLUTION.

1. It has been ascertained that some difference of practice exists in the record of values in the trade statistics of imported goods liable to duty.

2. By Section 180 of Act VI of 1863 it was provided that in assessing for duty goods rated for duty according to value, the value should be taken to be the wholesale cash price of the day, after deduction of duty and of trade discount if any. This section however only applied to valuations for fiscal purposes. No instructions were ever given by the Government of India prescribing a system for the correct assessment of values for statistical purposes. In the trade statistics it was understood that for goods taxed *ad valorem* the values recorded were the wholesale prices of the goods in bond, following the system prescribed by the Act for the purpose of assessment of duty, while for goods subject to duty at fixed tariff valuations the values entered were the tariff values, these being the estimated wholesale prices of the goods in bond at the time when the values were fixed.

3. In the circular from this Department, No. 86, to 89, dated the 22nd January 1875, the practice was changed as regards goods subject to duty on fixed tariff values, the record of such values being dispensed with. Instructions were given to record the wholesale market values of the day of such goods, it being intended that these values should be arrived at on the principle ruling the assessment of goods taxed *ad valorem*, and this it was supposed was identical with the principle by which the assessment of valuation for duty was made.

4. It appears, however, that this is not the case, and that at any rate in the Bombay Custom House, if nowhere else, it is the practice to record in the trade returns the value of such goods inclusive of the duty. Such a practice is erroneous and should cease at once.

5. The Governor General in Council requests that the local authorities will arrange that the values entered in future in the returns of the sea-borne trade of all imported goods subject to duty, whether at tariff rates, or *ad valorem*, or according to quantity, shall be their wholesale market value when ascertainable, less duty (if dutiable), and trade discount (if any is allowed); and, where such value is not ascertainable, the estimated cost to the importer of the goods laid down at the port of entry (before payment of duty), or, in other words, the wholesale cash price of the goods in bond.

ORDER.—Copy forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, Bengal and Madras, and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma for information and guidance.

(True Extract)

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Revenue Department

No 2713
1877

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,
AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS.

To

RESOLUTION.

No.

Dated Simla, the 22 May 1877.

Received 18 June 1877

SUBJECT.

VALUATION, for exhibition in the returns of the
sea-borne trade, of imported goods that are
liable to duty.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 223 R. A. & C.—21 5-77.—85.

*Communicated to the Board of Revenue
for information and guidance*

*Subscribed
by the Board*

4-6-77.

12-1882

14 To the Hon. Secy. Revenue 4-6-77

W.C.