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STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
(2019-20)

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2019-20)

SECOND REPORT

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

December, 2019 / Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

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(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(2019-20)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 10 December, 2019

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 10 December, 2019

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

December, 2019 / Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

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Shri Jayant Sinha - Chairperson

MEMBERS

<u>LOK SABHA</u>

2. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
3. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
4. Shri Vallabhaneni Balashowry
5. Shri Shrirang Appa Barne
6. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
7. Smt. Sunita Duggal
8. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
9. Shri Sudheer Gupta
10. Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh
11. Shri Manoj Kishorbhai Kotak
12. Shri Pinaki Misra
13. Shri P.V Midhun Reddy
14. Prof. Saugata Roy
15. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
16. Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki
17. Shri Manish Tewari
18. Shri P. Velusamy
19. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma
20. Shri Rajesh Verma
21 Shri Giridhari Yadav

<u>RAJYA SABHA</u>

22. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
23. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
24. Shri Praful Patel
25. Shri Amar Patnaik
26. Shri Mahesh Poddar
27. Shri C.M. Ramesh
28. Shri T.K. Rangarajan
29. Shri G.V.L Narasimha Rao
30. Dr. Manmohan Singh
31. Smt. Ambika Soni

<u>SECRETARIAT</u>

1.	Shri. Vinod Kumar Tripathi	-	Joint Secretary
2.	Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan	-	Director
3.	Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora	-	Additional Director
4.	Shri Preetam Prabhakar	-	Executive Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Finance, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Second Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

2. The Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) were laid on the Table of the House on 12 July, 2019 under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) on 08 November, 2019. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Department of Revenue for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the material and information which the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2019-20).

4. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their Sitting held on 04 December, 2019.

5. For facility of reference, the Observations / Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold at the end of the Report.

New Delhi;
4 December, 2019
13 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

SHRI JAYANT SINHA,
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Finance

REPORT

PART – I

Background Analysis

I. INTRODUCTORY

1.1 The Department of Revenue functions under the overall direction and control of the Secretary (Revenue). It exercises control in respect of matters relating to all the Direct and Indirect Taxes through two Statutory Boards, namely, the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC). Each Board is headed by a Chairman who is also ex-officio Special Secretary to the Government of India. Matters relating to the levy and collection of all the Direct Taxes are looked after by CBDT whereas those relating to levy and collection of Good and Services Taxes (GST), Customs and Central Excise duties, Service Tax and other indirect taxes fall within the purview of the CBIC. The two Boards were constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963. Each Board has a sanctioned strength of 6 (six) Members.

1.2 The Department of Revenue administers the following Acts:-

- Income Tax Act, 1961
- Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income & Assets) Imposition of Tax Act, 2015
- Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988
- Chapter - VII of Finance (No.2) Act, 2004 (Relating to Levy of Securities Transactions Tax)
- Chapter - VII of Finance Act 2005 (Relating to Banking Cash Transaction Tax)
- Chapter V of Finance Act, 1994 (relating to Service Tax)
- Central Excise Act, 1944 and related matters
- Customs Act, 1962 and related matters

- Central Sales Tax Act, 1956
- Custom Tariff Act, 1975
- Central Excise Tariff Act 1985
- Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
- Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988
- Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976
- Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (to the extent falling within jurisdiction of the Union)
- Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
- Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.
- Union Territory Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017
- Goods & Services Tax (compensation to States) Act, 2017
- Central Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017
- State Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017
- Integrated Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017

1.3 The Department looks after the matters relating to the above-mentioned Acts through the following attached/subordinate offices:

- Commissionerates/Directorates under Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
- Commissionerates/Directorates under Central Board of Direct Taxes
- Central Economic Intelligence Bureau
- Directorate of Enforcement
- Central Bureau of Narcotics
- Chief Controller of Factories
- Appellate Tribunal under SAFEMA
- Income Tax Settlement Commission
- Customs and Central Excise Settlement Commission
- Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

- Authority for Advance Rulings
- National Committee for Promotion of Social and Economic Welfare
- Competent Authorities appointed under Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976 & Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
- Financial Intelligent Unit, India (FIU-IND)
- Adjudicating Authority under Prevention of Money Laundering Act
- Revision Application Unit.

II. BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS AND UTILISATIONS

2.1 The detailed Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Finance were presented to Lok Sabha on 5 July, 2019. The details of the Revenue Section and Capital Section of the Demands for Department of Revenue, Direct Taxes and Indirect taxes for the year 2019-20 are as follows:

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	**No. and Name of Demand**	**Revenue voted**	**Capital voted**	**Total**
1.	31 - Department of Revenue	203457.98	8.73	203466.71
2.	32 - Direct Taxes	7036.44	302.00	7338.44
3.	33 - Indirect Taxes	7493.15	406.85	7900.00

2.2 Summary of Budgetary Provisions under Demand Nos. 31, 32 and 33 for 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 is as under:

Demand for Grant No.31 - Department of Revenue

Grant No 31 of Department of revenue does not have any Central sector or centrally sponsored schemes. The entire Budget provision is for establishment related expenditure of Secretariat and its attached and subordinate offices. The year wise allocation and utilization for last three years w.e.f. FY 2016-17 are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Financial Year	BE	RE	Expenditure up to 31st March	% of RE Utilized	Saving / surrender
2016-17	11925.01	11108.36	11026.70	99.26	919.78
2017-18	837.28	124096.55	99492.64	80.17	24548.51
2018-19	180949.70	119396.96	124424.97 (provisional)	104.21	56479.80
2019-20	203466.73				

- **Provisional actual expenditure till 5th November, 2019 - Rs.65807.27 crores.**

Explanations:

FY 2016-17

A Budget provision of Rs.11925.01 crore was kept in the BE 2016-17, which was further reduced to Rs.11108.36 crore at RE stage. However, due to a policy decision of not providing any financial support to GSTN-SPV (total provision Rs.696.69 crore) and taking in view the economy measures, the actual expenditure in FY 2016-17 remained at Rs.11026.70 crore well within the RE ceiling and a saving of Rs.919.78 crore was surrendered. It may be seen that 99.26 % of the budget as per RE provision was utilized in FY 2016-17.

FY 2017-18

In FY 2017-18, a budget provision of Rs.837.28 crore was only kept for establishment related expenditure as there was no clarity on actual date of implementation of GST, therefore, only a token provision was kept. As the GST was implemented w.e.f. 1st July, 2017 and it was decided to settle outstanding CST compensation in the FY 2017-18, the budget provision was revised to Rs.124096.55 crore at RE stage to meet the expenditure on payment of compensation to States/UTs due to implementation to GST. However, the actual release remained lower than the estimated amount, the actual expenditure was only Rs.99492.64 crore. The total surrendered in FY 2017-18 was Rs.24548.51 crore.

FY 2018-19

Since, the major component of the Budget provision of Department of Revenue is for payment of Compensation to States/UTs to protect the revenue loss due to implementation of Goods and Service Tax in India w.e.f 1st July, 2017, therefore it was estimated that the requirement on payment of GST compensation in 2018-19 may be around Rs.90,000 crore and cess collection will be of an equal amount of Rs.90,000 crore. Total budget provision of Rs.180949.70 crore also for 2018-19 included establishment related expenditure of Department of Revenue. However, at the RE stage, it was **revised to Rs.119396.96 crore** keeping in view the release of apportionment of IGST component to States/UTs, which reduced the liability of Central Government on payment of GST compensation which resulted in savings against Budget Estimate. At the close of the FY, it was found that due to fluctuation in revenue collection of Government of Union Territories with

Legislatures, the amount of GST compensation claim got increased significantly, and the actual expenditure for the FY 2018-19 went up to Rs.124424.97 crore, which was higher than the Revised Estimates but within the Budget provision.

FY 2019-20

Total Budget provision under the Demand No 31 of Department of Revenue for the FY 2019-20 is Rs.203466.73 crores. Capital Expenditure forms a small part of the total budget grant and is Rs 8.73 crore. On the revenue side, major expenditure are proposed as below:-

The major component of Budget under Grant No.31- Department of Revenue is for providing GST Compensations to the State Govts/UTs due to revenue loss on tax reforms. A budget provision of **Rs.101200 crores** has been kept for the year 2019-20 to meet the expenditure on **payment of compensation to States/UTs** with legislatures. This estimate is based on trend of collection of revenue and compensation is to be released to States/UTs for revenue loss due to implementation of GST to protect State Govt.'s revenue loss as per GST Act. The provision kept for release of compensation to States/UTs due to loss of revenue collection, is actually fiscal neutral as there will be no cash outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India as compensation cess is already being collected through the GST (compensation to States) Act, 2017, which shall form part of the Public Account of India through Transfer of Proceeds of the GST Compensation Cess to GST compensation Funds a non-lapsable fund. It has been proposed to transfer an equal amount of compensation cess **(Rs.101200 crores) to GST compensation Fund**.

In the establishment related expenditure of Revenue Headquarters & its Secretariat and various attached offices (Central Economic Intelligence Bureau; Financial Intelligence Unit of India; Goods & Service Tax Council Secretariat; Pr. CCA, CBDT; Pr. CCA, CBIC; Competent Authorities, Committee of Management, Pay & Accounts Office (Revenue) a provision of Rs.367.32 crore has been estimated for 2019-20. Further, the role of Enforcement Directorate has increased due to several ongoing investigations. The BE provision for Enforcement Directorate has gone up at Rs.237.53 crore in comparison to BE of Rs165.14 crore for 2018-19. There is some other expenditure like continued financial support to National Institute of Public Finance & Policy (NIPFP), an autonomous body under the Department of Revenue, Contributions to International Organizations in which India is an active participant and establishment related expenditure of Central Bureau of Narcotics, Special Investigation Team (SIT) and various tribunals (Appellate Tribunal for Forfeited Property; CESTAT; AAPMLA) functioning under the department.

The other major expenditure under this Grant is on operating of Government Opium & Alkaloid Works, which are responsible for import of alkaloids for medicinal use by domestic pharma companies, processing of raw opium for exports, manufacturing of opiate alkaloids and other related functions through its two factories at Ghazipur (Uttar Pradesh) and Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh). A provision of Rs**.336.40 crore** (approx.) has been kept for 2019-20.

<u>**Demand for Grant No.32 – Direct Taxes**</u>

Grant No.32 -Direct Taxes has no Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The entire budget is for Salaries/Administrative expenses.
The year wise allocation and utilization for last three years w.e.f. FY 2016-17 are as follows:

(Rs. inCrore)

Financial Year	BE	RE	Total Expenditure (upto 31st March of respective financial year)	% of RE Utilized	Amount Surrendered
2016-17	5389.00	5704.00	5677.73	99.54	65.19
2017-18	6110.64	6502.00	6269.33	98.68	62.41
2018-19	6982.00	7382.00	7319.94	99.28	9.09
2019-20	7338.44	**Yet to be finalized**			

- **Provisional actual expenditure till 1st November, 2019 - Rs.4168.53 crores.**

<u>**2016-17**</u>

BE of Rs. 5389.00 crore was enhanced to Rs. 5704.00 crore at RE stage. Under Revenue Section, RE was enhanced to Rs. 5567.17 crore against BE of Rs. 5187.00 crore. The enhancement was primarily under the Heads 'Salaries' and 'Advertising and Publicity' to meet the expenditure on implementation of 7th CPC recommendations and towards advertisement for Income Tax Declaration Scheme 2016 & Tax Dispute Resolution Scheme 2016 respectively. Under Capital Section, RE was kept at Rs. 136.83 crore against BE of Rs. 202.00 crore. Actual expenditure incurred upto 31.03.2017 was Rs. 5677.73 crore (Rs. 5543.95 crore under Revenue Section and Rs. 133.78 crore under Capital Section). It shows that 99.54% of the budget as per RE was utilized upto March, 2017. Utilisation under Revenue Section was 99.58 % of RE whereas it was 97.77 % under Capital Section. The total amount surrendered in F.Y. 2016-17 was Rs. 65.19 crore.

<u>**2017-18**</u>

BE of Rs. 6110.64 crore was enhanced to Rs. 6502.00 crore at RE stage. Under Revenue Section, the allocation under 'Salaries' head was enhanced from Rs. 3603.76 crore to Rs. 3740.00 crore to meet the additional expenditure on DA and annual increments. Actual expenditure incurred upto 31.03.2018 was Rs. 6269.33 crore (Rs. 6087.65 crore under Revenue Section and Rs. 181.68 crore under Capital Section). It shows that 98.68% of the budget as per RE was utilised upto March 2018. Utilisation under Revenue Section was 98.73% of RE whereas it is 97.00 % under Capital Section. The total amount surrendered in F.Y. 2017-18 was Rs. 62.41 crore.

2018-19

BE of Rs. 6982.00 crore was enhanced to Rs. 7382.00 crore at RE stage. Under Revenue Section, the allocation under ‘Salaries’ head was reduced to Rs. 3902.96 from Rs. 3927.00 i.e. a decrease of Rs. 24.04 crore. The enhancement was primarily under the Heads ‘Rent Rates & Taxes’ and ‘Information Technology(OE)’. Actual expenditure incurred upto 31.03.2019 is Rs. 7319.94 crore (Rs. 7075.89 crore under Revenue Section and Rs. 244.05 crore under Capital Section). It shows that 99.28% of the budget as per RE has been utilized upto March 2019. Utilisation under Revenue Section is 99.34% of RE whereas it is 97.74 % under Capital Section. The total amount surrendered in F.Y. 2018-19 is Rs. 9.09 crore.

2019-20

The Budget Estimates 2019-20 have been proposed at Rs. 7338.44 crore out of which Rs. 7036.44 crore is under Revenue Head and Rs. 302.00 crore is under Capital Head. On Revenue Side, the expenditure on ‘Salaries’ is estimated at Rs. 4098.11 crore, which is 55.84% of the total grant. There has been an increase of 5% over RE 2018-19 (Rs. 3902.96 crore) in ‘Salaries’ Head to accommodate annual increment, two instalments of DA & consequent effect on transportation allowance etc., anticipating filling up of posts on account of new appointments in IRS of fresh batch as well as posts of Inspector, Stenos and Tax Assistants. On Revenue Side, the other major expenditure is under heads ‘Office Expenses’, ‘Rent Rates & Taxes’, ‘Advertising and Publicity’ and ‘Information Technology’. Brief of these heads is as under:

- Office Expenses:- The expenditure under ‘Office Expenses’ is estimated at Rs. 978.18 crore, which is 13.32% of the total grant. However there is a decrease of 16.32% as compared to RE 2018-19. The major expenditure to be incurred is to cater to the regular activities of the Department including setting up of new offices, setting up of AaykarSevaKendras (ASKs), additional expenditure on account of cadre restructuring, committed liabilities and 1% incentive scheme.

- The expenditure under ‘Rent, Rates & Taxes’ is estimated at Rs. 465.30 crore which is 6.34% of total grant. However, there has been a decrease of 17.61% as compared to RE 2018-19. The estimated expenditure is on account of RRT revision proposals pending for approval.

- Advertising and Publicity:- The expenditure under Advertising and Publicity is estimated at Rs. 143.58 crore, which is 1.96% of the total Grant. There has been an increase of 1.48% over RE 2018-19. The increase in Budget Estimate is mainly due to increase in GST rates on the Income Tax Department’s Advertisement and Publicity expenses.

- Information Technology:-The expenditure under ‘Information Technology’ is estimated at Rs. 892.59 crore, which is 12.16% of total grant. There has been an increase of 0.64% over RE 2018-19 (Rs. 886.90 crore) in ‘Information Technology’. A lot of projects have been going on in Information Technology Sector of IT Department. A majority of IT driven programmes have already been implemented and are ongoing.

On Capital side, out of the total provision of Rs. 302.00 crore, a portion amounting to Rs. 199.45 crore is for Capital Outlay on Public Works – Office Buildings (Rs. 199.42 crore is for Acquisition of Land & Construction of Building for Income Tax Department and Rs. 0.03 crore is for Acquisition of Ready Built Accommodation). Further Rs. 100.55 crore is for Capital Outlay on Housing – Residential Buildings for Income Tax Employees. Under Capital Head, there has been an increase of 18.88% over RE 2018-19 (Rs. 254.04 crore).

Salient Features:-

(A) Revenue Section

1. The Allocation under Salaries Head has been increasing continuously. Since 2016-17 the allocation under this head has increased by 21.67% up to F.Y. 2019-20.
2. The Allocation under Rent, Rate & Taxes has also increased considerably since 2016-17. There has been an increase of 75.46% up to 2019-20 since 2016-17.
3. The Allocation under Office Expenses has been continuously increasing. Since 2016-17 there has been an increase of 9.24% up to 2019-20.
4. Allocation under Swachhta Action Plan has increased by 20% in comparison to BE/RE 2018-19. A Separate Minor Head for SAP was introduced from F.Y. 2018-19 only.
5. Allocation under Information technology has also been increasing since 2016-17, there has been an increase of 66.53% up to F.Y 2019-20. In the last few years a number of initiatives have been undertaken by harnessing latest technology to enable a System driven business environment in the Department. Some of the important measures are e-filling of Income Tax Returns, Centralized Processing of IT Returns, Centralized Processing of TDS Returns, Automatic Payment of IT Refund through the Refund Banker Scheme, New Application for Business Process of ITD, Taxnet for connectivity among all Income Tax Offices etc. These measures have ensured qualitative improvement in the Tax Payers Services and also introduced objectivity leading to reduction in interface between the Taxpayer and the Department, to minimize grievances. Administrative work has also speedily been working under HRMS.

(B) Capital Section

Under Capital Section, in F. Y. 2018-19, the pace of completion of projects was slow and due to this, many of the projects have been delayed. However, some amounts of allocated funds under Capital Segment have been surrendered in F.Y. 2017-18 and 2018-19. To complete the projects which are underway, also for some new approved projects and some waiting for approval of revalidation, BE 2019-20 has significantly been enhanced in comparison to RE 2018-19.

Grant No. 33 – Indirect Taxes

The **Grant No.33 - Indirect Taxes** (erstwhile Grant No. 39 in FY 2016-17 and Grant No.35 in FYs 2017-18 and 2018-19}. The Year-wise allocation and utilisation for last 3 years w.e.f. F.Y. 2016-17 is as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	BE	RE	Total Expenditure	% of RE Utilized	Amount Surrendered
2016-17	5340.50	5830.52 BE + 2nd& 3rdSupplementary	5802.43	99.52%	-
2017-18	6090.01	7850.50	7390.39	94.13%	260.47
2018-19	7825.50	7625.66	7181.71	94.18 %	490.00
2019-20	7900.50	-			

- **Provisional actual expenditure till October, 2019 - Rs.4399.82 crores.**

2016-17

BE of Rs. 5340.50 crore was enhanced toRs. 5550.52 crore at RE stage (excluding Supplementary Grant of Rs. 280.00 crore). Under Revenue Section, RE was enhanced to Rs.5350.50 crore (excluding Supplementary Grant of Rs. 280.00 crore) against BE of Rs.5140.50 crore. The major enhancement were under the Object Head Salaries, Office Expenses and Information Technology. Under Capital Section, RE provision was enhanced to Rs.200.02 crore against BE of Rs.200.00 crore. The Actual expenditure incurred up to 31.03.2017 was Rs. 5802.43 crore (Rs. 5611.23 crore under Revenue Section and Rs. 191.20 crore under Capital Section). Therefore, 99.52% of the RE (including supplementary of Rs. 280.00 crore under Revenue Section) was actually utilized up to March, 2017 {99.66 % from Revenue Section and 95.59 % from the Capital Section}. Thus, the total amount deemed to be surrendered in F.Y. 2016-17 was 0.50% only from RE.

2017-18

The Budget Estimates in 2017-18 were enhanced from Rs.6090.01 crore (under Revenue Section: Rs.5861.94 crore& under Capital Section: Rs.228.07 crore) to Rs.7850.50 crore (Revenue Section Rs.7458.86 crore and Capital Section Rs.391.64 crore). The provisions under the Salaries were enhanced from Rs.3941.53 crore to Rs.4700.00 crore under RE to accommodate annual increment, two instalments of DA and filling up of new posts on account of cadre restructuring in CBIC. The other major increases under the Revenue Section under RE were under Object Heads Office Expenses, RRT and Advertising & Publicity.

The total Actual expenditure incurred up to 31.03.2018 was Rs.7390.39 crore (Rs. 7041.39 crore under Revenue Section and Rs. 349.00 crore under Capital Section).It shows that 94.13% of the budget as per RE was utilized up to March, 2018. Utilization under Revenue Section was 94.40% of RE whereas it is 89.11% under Capital Section. The total amount surrendered in FY 2017-18 was Rs.260.47 crore.

2018-19

The Budget Estimates in 2018-19 were reduced from Rs. 7825.50 crore (under Revenue Section: Rs.7418.50 crore& under Capital Section: Rs.407.00 crore) to Rs.7625.66 crore (Revenue Section Rs.7218.65 crore and Capital Section Rs.407.01 crore). The reductions were primarily under the RRT, Advertisement and Publicity and Other Charges.

The total provisional expenditure up to 31.03.2019 was Rs.7181.71 crore (Rs. 6929.55 crore under Revenue Section and Rs. 252.16 crore under Capital Section). It shows that 94.18% of the budget as per RE was utilized up to March, 2019. Utilization under Revenue Section was 96% of RE whereas it is 61.95% under Capital Section. The total amount surrendered in FY 2018-19 was Rs.490 crore.

2019-20

The Budget Estimates 2019-20 have been proposed at Rs. 7900.50 crore (Rs. 7493.65 crore under RevenueSection and Rs. 406.85 crore under Capital Section). On Revenue Side, the expenditure on 'Salaries’ is estimated to be 65.28% of the total grant (Rs.5157.76 crore). The increase of 5.00% over RE of previous FY2018-19 (Rs.4912.16 crore) in 'Salaries' Head is to accommodate annual increment, two instalments of DA, filling up of new posts in CBIC. The major expenditure other than Salary on Revenue Side is under Four Major Heads i.e. 'Offices Expenses', 'Rent, Rates and Taxes', 'Information Technology', and “Advertising and Publicity” to the tune of Rs. 1804.00 crores, which is 24.07% of total “Revenue Section” of BE 2019-20. Brief of these heads is as under:

a. Office Expenses: The expenditure under 'Office Expenses' is estimated at Rs.574.00 crore, which is 7.27% of the total grant. Since 2016-17 there has been an increase of 30.90% up to F.Y. 2019-20 as compared to BE of 2016-17.

b. Information Technology: The expected expenditure under 'Information Technology' (including user charges to be paid to GSTN) is estimated at Rs.735.00 crore, which is 9.30% of total grant. This is an increase of 15.26% over RE 2018-19 (Rs. 637.69 crore). There is an increase of 200.00% up to F.Y. 2019-20 (as compared to FY 2016-17), as a number of initiatives have been undertaken by harnessing latest technology to enable a System driven business environment in the Department for facilitating the trade and for ease of doing business. The IT measures have ensured qualitative improvement in the Tax Payers Services and also introduced objectivity leading to reduction in interface between the Taxpayer and the Department, to minimize grievances.

c. 'Rent, Rates &Taxes' : The expenditure under this head is estimated to be of Rs. 350.00 crore which is 4.43% of total grant. This is decrease of 6.14% (Rs.372.90 crore) over RE of FY 2018-19 in 'Rent, Rates & Taxes'. The committed expenditure towards the pending liability such as Services Charges payable to the local Municipal Authorities, rents for new office spaces hired for Goods and Service tax formations and payment of periodic rent revisions as well as the regular rent of the various CBIC hired premises have been proposed in the BE of FY 2019-20.

d. 'Advertising and Publicity': The expenditure under head is estimated to be of Rs. 145.00 crore which is 1.84% of total grant. This is an increase of 16.00% over RE 2018-19 (Rs.125.00 crore) and as compared to BE of 2016-17 (52.00 crore) there is an increase of 178.85% up to F.Y. 2019-20 because of more "Advertising and Publicity" campaigns and rising costs of publicity and for meeting the expenditure by Directorate General of Tax Payer Services (DGTPS) for carrying out advertising and publicity campaigns of GST in addition to other routine and ongoing activities.

e. Under Capital Head, Budget Estimate is 406.85 crore which is almost same with RE 2018-19 (Rs. 407.01 crore). A major portion amounting to Rs.105.00 crore is for acquisition of anti-smuggling equipment/ marine fleet while Rs.184.24 crore is for acquisition of Office accommodation and Rs.117.61 crore allocated for acquisition of residential accommodation. In F.Y. 2019-20, the allocation under Capital Section has increased by 103.43% as compared to FY2016-17 (Rs. 200.00 crore), because of more office construction, residential projects and more acquisition of anti-smuggling equipment.

The following mechanisms for realistic budgetary formulation have been devised by EMC, DGHRD under CBIC as follows:

The Chief Commissioner/Director General of Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs has been notified as 68 independent Budgetary Authorities. This enables a realistic analysis and clear projections consequent to prioritisation of only such budgetary proposals which are likely to be utilised fully. Thus, the allotment of budgetary provisions to the field formation is such that the Grants are fully utilised and the surrender of funds is avoided. Further,

i. All Budgetary Authorities furnish the Monthly Expenditure Report (MER) by 20th of the following month, duly verified by the local Pay and Accounts Office. This enables Expenditure Management Wing to closely monitor the trend of expenditure as per monthly expenditure plan so that the funds are utilised optimally or need to be redistributed to any other Budgetary Authority.

ii. Periodic meetings are held for better coordination with other concerned authorities like CPWD, land owning agencies, local PWD, State Government, Municipal Authorities etc. to get the proposals approved and fund utilisation well within the financial year to avoid surrender of funds under the "Capital" Section.

III. OTHER ISSUES RELATING TO DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2019-20)

(i) Tax Base

Direct Taxes:

Several measures have been taken by the Government to enhance tax-GDP ratio, as a result of which, the direct tax-GDP ratio increased to about **6%** in the financial year 2018-19, which is the highest in last 11 years. The following measures are being taken to further enhance direct-tax GDP ratio:

i. The scope of TDS and TCS has been expanded by bringing more taxable transactions within their ambit.
ii. Quoting of Permanent Account Number (PAN) has been made mandatory for specified transactions in respect of property, shares, bonds, insurance, foreign travel, demat account, etc.
iii. The Finance Act, 2019 has permitted individuals who do not have PAN to file their Income Tax Returns (ITRs) by quoting their Aadhar number. This step will help widen the tax base by allowing individuals who do not have PAN to file their ITRs.
iv. Proactively engaging with foreign Governments for enhanced exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement/ Tax information Exchange Agreements and Multilateral Conventions.
v. The mechanism for collection and verification of financial information has been broadened to include data in respect of various types of high-value transactions from banks and financial institutions and high-value expenditure from commercial establishments in the form of Statement of Financial Transaction (SFT). The information received from different sources including I&CI, Investigation Wing, FATCA etc. is being disseminated to the assessment units for identifying potential tax evaders.

vi. The information from disseminated data to field formations, local intelligence inputs from market associations and trade bodies to be utilized for identifying non-filers.

vii. Data Mining and data analytics are used for identifying potential tax payers and for increasing tax base. Implementation of the Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS) by the Income Tax Department which assimilates and analyses in-house information as well as transactional data received from third-parties, to identify such persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed their returns. The Income-tax Department has initiated Project Insight to strengthen the non–intrusive information driven approach for increasing tax compliance and effective utilization of information in tax administration. This integrated platform would play a key role in widening of tax-base and tracking of tax evaders.

viii. Monitoring of top advance taxpayer is done regularly by field formations.

ix. Surveys and searches are being conducted in potential large tax evasion cases suspected.

x. The scheme of e-assessment has been launched in bigger cities to improve the quality of scrutiny.

xi. Each Assessing Officer has been given target of passing at least 20 quality assessment orders before 31.03.2019.

xii. E-mails and SMS reminders are issued to taxpayers to file their return and pay their due taxes.

xiii. Media campaign is launched to make citizens aware of their tax obligations and consequences of non-compliance.

xiv. The awareness meetings and outreach programs are conducted to encourage voluntary compliance specially in Tier-II and Tier -III cities.

On query on percentage of total eligible population which constitutes income tax payers in the country, the Department in a written reply stated as under:

*"A Taxpayer is a person who either has filed a return of income for the relevant Assessment Year (AY) or in whose case tax has been deducted at source in the relevant Financial Year but the taxpayer has not filed the return of income. The number of taxpayers for AY 2018-19 is **8.45crore**. Of this, **8.04 crore** are individual taxpayers. Assuming the total population of the country to be 130 crore, the percentage of taxpayers in India work out to be **6.2%.** However, no data of eligible population required to file return or pay income-tax is available with the Government*."

When asked about the measures taken to expand the ambit of TDS, the Department in a written reply stated as under:

"Section 194N was introduced vide Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 to provide for levy of TDS at the rate of two per cent on cash payments in excess of one crore rupees in aggregate made during the year, by a banking company or cooperative bank or post office, to any person from an account maintained by the recipient.

Section 194M was also introduced vide Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 to provide for levy of TDS at the rate of five per cent on the sum, or the aggregate of sums, paid or credited in a year on account of contractual work or professional fees by an individual or a Hindu undivided family, not required to deduct tax at source under section 194C and 194J of the Act, if such sum, or aggregate of such sums, exceeds Rs. 50 lakh in a year. However, in order to reduce the compliance burden, it is proposed that such individuals or HUFs shall be able to deposit the tax deducted using their PAN and shall not be required to obtain TAN.

TDS at the rate of one per cent on transfer, by a resident, of immovable property (other than rural agricultural land), having value Rs. 50 lakh or more, has been introduced under section-194-IA of the Act. Ambit of section 194-IA (which deals with TDS on purchase of immovable property) has been increased w.e.f. 01.09.2019. Now the 'consideration for immovable property' shall also include all charges in nature of club membership fee, car parking fee, electricity and water facility fees, maintenance fee, advance fee or any other charges of similar nature which are incidental to transfer of the immovable property. Therefore, TDS will be made on these payments also besides purchase price of immovable property.

TDS on payment by specified individual and HUF to a resident of rental income exceeding fifty thousand rupees for a month or part of the month, at the rate of five percent has been introduced (Section 194-IB).

The scope of TCS has been expanded by providing for TCS at the rate of 1% on sale of motor vehicle of the value exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs.

Monitoring of TDS payment by the top deductors including Govt. deductors is carried out by the field formations. Spot verifications and TDS surveys are conducted to ensure the compliance of TDS by the deductors.

TDS workshops and awareness programs are conducted to educate various deductors about the provisions of TDS. Meetings are also conducted with TDS consultants regarding the preparation, submission and correction of TDS statements and payments."

The Government has fixed a target of adding 1.3 crore new income tax return filers during the current financial year as against 1.1 crore new filers added during FY 2018-19. For achieving this target, various measures are being taken including identification of potential non-filers through centralized Non-filer Monitoring System (NMS), formulation of region-specific strategies for identifying potential non-filers, issue of statutory notices to enforce compliance, holding of outreach programmes to encourage voluntary compliance, use of mass media for creating awareness, simplification in income-tax returns and filing process to encourage voluntary filing, etc.

When asked as to what extent tax payer base/number of assesses has increased with the implementation of GST, the Ministry in a written reply stated that

*"**64,42,325** taxpayers have migrated from the old regime to the new regime. **1,23,71,103** are active taxpayers as on 23rd October 2019. This includes all kinds of GST registration and this figure is net of revocation and cancellation."*

The number of Income-Tax Return filers for last three Assessment Years (AYs) 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 has been **4.47 crore**, **5.45 crore** and **6.33 crore** respectively. The number of return-filers have increased by **56.5 lakh, 98.1 lakh** and **88.11 lakh** in these AYs over corresponding previous assessment years.

When asked about the quantum of tax, penalty etc. collected with regard to evasion/non-payment of TDS by deductors during the last 3 years, the Ministry in a written reply have stated as thus:

"The data is not centrally maintained".

Indirect Taxes:

A. Implementation of GST

i. Goods and Services Tax has been introduced with effect from 01.07.2017. More than 1.3 crore taxpayers have registered under GST including 65 lakh new taxpayers in addition to those registered earlier either under VAT, Service Tax or Central Excise and migrated to GST. Therefore, GST has helped in widening the tax base and is likely to help increase the tax/GDP ratio.

ii. Exemptions relating to central excise duty have been reviewed, and many exemptions including the following have been withdrawn

a) Area based exemptions
b) Textile sector
c) Precious metals including Gold and Silver
d) Ships and Vessels
e) Aircrafts
f) Edible oils
g) Defence items.

iii. In addition, 5% GST has been imposed on food grains, pulses, flours put up in unit containers and bearing a brand name.

iv. The advent of GST with effect from 1st July, 2017 has ushered in an era of indirect taxation in India which is unprecedented both in its focus on taxpayer facilitation and in its self-policing character. All compliance, returns, payments are being made through online mode on the common GST portal. This has ensured transparency, reduced human interface and intervention and has provided a one stop solution for indirect tax compliance. There is free movement of goods throughout the country (no check posts), reinforcing the concept of one nation one tax. Further, due to seamless flow of credit between Central and State taxes, cascading of taxes has reduced, which has decreased cost of doing business for all businesses. Therefore, businesses are able to offer their goods and services, both in the domestic and international market at competitive prices. All exports are zero rated.

v. Further, by amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, the entire indirect tax structure has been greatly simplified not just for the consumers, but also for businesses from a compliance point of view. Under GST there is a very simple, progressive tax structure with most of the goods and services falling under one of four tax slabs, i.e. 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. Even after the introduction of GST, the process of rationalization of tax structure has continued with the tax rate of several items being reduced from 28% to 18%. A cess over the peak rate of 28% on certain specified luxury and demerit goods, like tobacco and tobacco products, pan masala, aerated waters, motor vehicles, has been imposed for compensating States for any revenue loss on account of implementation of GST in next 5 year of implementation of GST.

(ii) Tax Exemptions

Direct Taxes:

The revenue impact of major direct tax incentives for corporate, non-corporate and individual tax-payer for the last three financial years is as under:

(In Rs. Crore)

Total	Corporate Taxpayers	Non-corporate Taxpayers	Individual Taxpayers	Total
F.Y. 2018-19 (Projected)	1,39,486	7,095	97,344	2,43,925
F.Y. 2017-18	1,20,069	6,109	83,827	2,10,005
F.Y. 2016-17	1,30,184	4,847	64,847	1,99,878

Note: The revenue impact of direct tax incentives for the current financial year (2019-20) shall be projected on the basis of returns filed during the current financial year as part of Budgetary exercise of 2020.

Sector-wise details of the revenue impact of major tax incentives are not feasible to be maintained as income-tax exemptions are not specific to a particular sector but are provided in respect of certain preferred commercial activities or expenditure or investments or locations of industries and, therefore, the same exemption is available to more than one sector. However, the following are the major tax incentives provided to the corporate, non-corporate and Individual/ HUF taxpayers in the Budget of 2019:

Corporate Taxpayers:

(In Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Nature of incentive	Revenue Impact [2017-18]	Projected Revenue Impact [2018-19]
1.	Deduction of export profits of units located in SEZs (section 10A and 10AA)	20,917	24,300
2.	Accelerated Depreciation (section 32)	58,326	67,758
3.	Deduction/weighted deduction for expenditure on scientific research (section 35 (1), (2AA) & (2AB))	6,832	7,936
4.	Deduction of profits of undertakings engaged in development of infrastructure facilities (section 80-IA)	6,841	7,948
5.	Deduction of profits of undertakings engaged in generation, transmission and distribution of power (section 80-IA)	13,156	15,284
6.	Deduction of profits of undertakings set-up in North Eastern States(section 80-IC)	1,191	1,384
7.	Deduction of profits of undertakingsset-up in Sikkim (section 80-IC)	2,320	2,696

Non-corporate Taxpayers:

(In Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Nature of incentive	Revenue Impact [2017-18]	Projected Revenue Impact [2018-19]
1.	Deduction in respect of profits of cooperative societies (section 80P)	3,437	3,992
2.	Deduction of export profits of units located in SEZs (section 10A and 10AA)	463	538
3.	Accelerated Depreciation (section 32)	988	1,147
4.	Deduction of profits of undertakings engaged in development of infrastructurefacilities (section 80-IA)	114	132
5.	Deduction of profits of undertakings engaged in generation, transmission and distribution of power (section 80-IA)	338	392
6.	Deduction of profits of undertakings set-up in North Eastern States(section 80-IC)	150	174
7.	Deduction of profits of undertakingsset-up in Himachal Pradesh (section 80-IC)	100	116

Individual/ HUF Taxpayers:

(In Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Nature of incentive	Revenue Impact [2017-18]	Projected Revenue Impact [2018-19]
1.	Deduction on account of certain investments and payments (section 80C)	64,789	75,244
2.	Deduction on account of contribution to the New Pension Scheme (section 80CCD)	2,726	3,166
3.	Deduction on account of health insurance premium (section 80D)	3,117	3,621
4.	Deduction on account of interest insavings account (section 80TTA)	1,474	1,712
5.	Rebate u/s 87A (rebate of tax in lowerincome brackets)	4,775	5,546
6.	Higher exemption limit for senior citizens and very senior citizens	1,691	1,964

Indirect Taxes:

In this regard, statement of revenue impact on account of indirect tax incentives is placed in parliament as part of Budget document. In the said statement, the total revenue forgone on account of various conditional exemptions provided on account of indirect tax along with methodology of its calculation is provided. In the statement for the Budget 2018-19 and Budget 2019-20, the detailed revenue impact of tax incentives has been provided.

In addition, detail of sector specific tax exemptions and incentives for last three years is also sought. In this context, various end use-based exemptions have been provided with desired outcomes. For example, to promote the Make in India initiative, end use-based exemptions to capital goods and raw materials have been provided. To furnish the details about exemptions and incentives provided to different sectors, various conditional exemptions have been clubbed broadly in various sectors. The details of top 5 sector specific revenue impact on account of BCD concessions provided is detailed as under: -

Sector wise Revenue Foregone on account of indirect tax incentives

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl.No.	Description	(2016-17)	(2017-18)	(2018-19)
1.	IT and Electronics	10500	7400	9700
2.	Petroleum and Oil exploration	8930	5490	4200
3.	Aviation and Aircraft	1315	1700	2100
4.	Health	1030	950	1250
5.	Textiles	850	730	750

(iii) Refunds

Direct Taxes:

The total amount of refunds made to the assessees during the period under reference is as under:

(Rs. In Crore)

Financial Year	Refund	Total amount of interest u/s 244A paid
2016-17	1,62,661	14,235
2017-18	1,51,602	17,063
2018-19	1,61,458	20,566
2019-20 (up to 30th Sept.)	1,05,830	Not available

Indirect Taxes:

Refund/Drawback of Figures (other than GST)

(Rs. In Crore)

Head/ Nomenclature	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20 (up to July 2019)**
0037- Custom Duty	26981.62	26308.87	20643.6	6948.88
0038- UED	36103.67	26765.52	6101.46	1368.11
0044-Service Tax	8616.43	6712.46	2663.39	713.53

GST Refund Figures

(Rs. In Crore)

Head/Nomenclature		**FY 2017-18 (01.07.2017 to 31.03.2018)**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2019-20 (up to 25th August 2019)**
IGST	EXPORTS	9200.05	56,056.59	22,387.88
	UIN (against		11.08	29.43

	RFD 10)			
	Other (against RFD 01-A)	3594.37	23889.23	13,166.03
	TOTAL	*12,794.42*	*79,956.90*	*35,583.34*
CGST	UIN (against RFD 10)		55.01	40.10
	Other (against RFD 01-A)	1898.55	10347.07	5417.18
	TOTAL	*1898.55*	*10402.08*	*5457.28*
GST COMP CESS	UIN (against RFD 10)		2.92	1.80
	Other (against RFD 01-A)	109.33	2276.96	790.97
	TOTAL	*109.33*	*2279.88*	*792.77*

When asked about the amount of revenue loss suffered/reported by various states separately, the extent of compensation paid/to be paid on account of GST implementation, the Ministry in a written reply stated as thus:

i. Consequent to Constitution (One hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016 various taxes being levied and/ or retained by State Governments have been subsumed into GST. After implementation of GST w.e.f. 01.07.2017 three taxes CGST & IGST, SGST are applicable on all goods except Taxes on the sale or petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas, aviation turbine fuel and alcoholic liquor for human consumption as mentioned in amended Entry 54 of List II (State List) of VII Schedule of the Constitution. All other indirect taxes like VAT, Service Tax, Sales Tax, CST etc. has been subsumed into GST. Therefore, there is net shortfall of revenue collected by the State Government.

ii. Further, in pursuance of the provision of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, the Goods and Services (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 has been enacted by Parliament for providing compensation to the States on account of Revenue loss due to implementation of GST with effect from 1st July, 2017 for a period of five years. Accordingly, the admissible GST compensation for the month for the period of July, 2017 to March, 2018 in respect of all States/ UTs with legislature, have been calculated which comes out to be Rs. 48785.35 crore. Accordingly, GST compensation has been paid to all States/ UTs for the period of July, 2017 to March, 2018 as per GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 as per details given below:

Details of GST Compensation released to States/ UTs for FY 2017-18

(Rs. In Crore)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	GST compensation released for July and Aug 2017	GST compensation released for Sep and Oct 2017	GST compensation released for Nov and Dec 2017	GST compensation released for Jan and Feb 2018	GST compensation released for March 2018	Final GST compensation released for FY -2017-18	Total (Rs. In Crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	116	266	0	0	0		382
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0	0	0	0		15
3	Assam	338	331	15	202	94	0.39	980.39
4	Bihar	692	1054	373	922	99		3140
5	Chhattisgarh	253	562	219	449	106		1589
6	Delhi	115	42	0	0	169		326
7	Goa	68	35	99	50	29		281
8	Gujarat	1402	880	252	1153	590		4277
9	Haryana	476	325	0	398	262		1461
10	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	539	336	184		1059
11	J & K	367	314	127	329	23		1160
12	Jharkhand	313	489	94	369	103		1368
13	Karnataka	1189	2082	859	2116	1289	134.59	7669.59
14	Kerala	810	395	0	567	330		2102
15	Madhya Pradesh	433	908	0	1170	157		2668
16	Maharashtra	0	834	0	654	1589		3077
17	Manipur	24	0	0	0	0		24
18	Meghalaya	52	38	20	14	16		140
19	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0		0
20	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0		0
21	Odisha	333	687	306	693	245	84.08	2348.08
22	Puducherry	44	122	58	109	52	2.29	387.29
23	Punjab	1138	960	740	1199	581		4618
24	Rajasthan	1205	706	0	687	301		2899
25	Sikkim	0	0	0	6	0		6
26	Tamil Nadu	530	102	0	0	0	386	1018
27	Telangana	7	162	0	0	0		169
28	Tripura	31	43	14	41	20		149
29	Uttar Pradesh	190	1330	0	604	308		2432
30	Uttarakhand	223	460	183	417	149		1432
31	West Bengal	441	567	0	600	0		1608
	Total	**10805**	**13694**	**3898**	**13085**	**6696**	**607.35**	**48785.35**

iii. Further, the admissible GST compensation for the month of April, 2018 to March, 2019, in respect of all states have been calculated which comes out to be Rs. 81141.14 crore and accordingly GST compensation has been paid to the States/ UTs for recovery of this loss of revenue as per GST compensation Act, 2017 on bimonthly basis for month of April, 2018 to March, 2019 as per details given below:

Details of GST Compensation released to States/UTs for FY 2018-19

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	GST compensation released for April-May, 2018	GST compensation released for June-July, 2018	GST compensation released for Aug-Sept, 2018	Arrears of GST Compensation	GST compensation released for Oct-Nov, 2018	GST compensation released for Dec.18-Jan, 2019	GST compensation released for Feb-March, 2019	Final GST compensation released for FY 2018-19	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

3	Assam	0	3	106	0	86	177	83		455
4	Bihar	325	633	498	0	508	508	326		2798
5	Chhattisgarh	257	549	448	0	388	513	437		2592
6	Delhi	0	1034	963	0	974	1042	1172		5185
7	Goa	28	150	107	0	113	49	55		502
8	Gujarat	174	1380	446	0	2237	1322	1668		7227
9	Haryana	0	588	555	0	882	533	1358		3916
10	Himachal Pradesh	225	354	315	0	330	293	418		1935
11	J & K	147	415	292	0	282	303	228		1667
12	Jharkhand	76	312	247	0	171	120	172		1098
13	Karnataka	792	2497	1899	0	2240	2037	3036	-35.86	12465.14
14	Kerala	67	780	1033	0	195	479	978		3532
15	Madhya Pradesh	130	718	558	288	560	455	593		3302
16	Maharashtra	0	1470	931	0	2782	1558	2622		9363
17	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
18	Meghalaya	0	14	11	0	10	22	9		66
19	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
20	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
21	Odisha	282	686	629	0	791	757	640		3785
22	Puducherry	79	123	98	0	124	116	141		681
23	Punjab	944	1466	1306	0	1454	1378	1691		8239
24	Rajasthan	106	596	579	242	113	239	405		2280
25	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
26	Tamil Nadu	0	308	77	1470	525	771	1673		4824
27	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
28	Tripura	2	41	32	0	37	23	37		172
29	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
30	Uttarakhand	265	497	425	0	338	363	554		2442
31	West Bengal	0	316	367	0	553	741	638		2615
	Total	**3899**	**14930**	**11922**	**2000**	**15693**	**13799**	**18934**		**81141.14**

iv. The payable admissible GST compensation to all States/ UTs for the months of April, 2019 to July, 2019 has been estimated to be Rs. 45745 crores and accordingly, GST compensation of Rs. 45745 croreshave been paid to the States/ UTs for recovery of this loss of revenue as per GST compensation Act, 2017 on bimonthly basis for month of April, 2019 to July, 2019 as per details given below:

Details of GST Compensation released to States/UTs for FY 2019-20

(Rs. In Crore)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	GST compensation released for April-May, 2019	GST compensation released for June-July, 2019	Total
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	529	529
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	34	239	273
4	Bihar	568	739	1307
5	Chhattisgarh	598	703	1301
6	Delhi	1043	1525	2568
7	Goa	135	244	379
8	Gujarat	1795	2203	3998
9	Haryana	917	1508	2425
10	Himachal Pradesh	359	419	778
11	J & K	334	470	804
12	Jharkhand	180	496	676
13	Karnataka	2459	3221	5680
14	Kerala	862	1284	2146
15	Madhya Pradesh	720	934	1654
16	Maharashtra	1800	3835	5635
17	Manipur	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	0	21	21

19	Mizoram	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	0	0	0
21	Odisha	623	922	1545
22	Puducherry	154	190	344
23	Punjab	1504	1902	3406
24	Rajasthan	626	1191	1817
25	Sikkim	0	0	0
26	Tamil Nadu	1574	1565	3139
27	Telangana	175	700	875
28	Tripura	22	46	68
29	Uttar Pradesh	234	1447	1681
30	Uttarakhand	361	511	872
31	West Bengal	712	1112	1824
	Total	**17789**	**27956**	**45745**

(iv) Non-Filers

The Income Tax Department has implemented the Non- Filers Monitoring System (NMS) which assimilates and analysis in-house information as well as transactional data received from third- parties, including Statements of Financial Transaction (SFT), Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) and Tax Collection at Source (TCS) statements, Intelligence and Criminal Investigation (I&CI) data etc.to identify such persons/entities who have undertaken high value financial transactions but have not filed their returns.

During FY 2018-19 and 2019-20 following number of non-filers with potential tax liabilities were identified.

- NMS Cycle 7(AY 2017-18): 38.81 lakh
- NMS Cycle 8(AY 2018-19): 15.58 lakh

A State-of-the-Art data warehouse has been implemented under Project Insight with end-of-day integration of key projects/data sources of Income Tax Department. Income Tax Transaction Analysis Centre (INTRAC) has also been operationalized for handling data integration, data warehousing, data quality management, data enrichment and data analytics. The new platform is being used for identifying high risk non-filers, selection of cases for scrutiny and processing of information received under Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI), FATCA etc.

A dedicated compliance portal (https://compliance.insight.gov.in) has been rolled out to capture response on compliance issues in a structured manner for effective compliance monitoring and evaluation. Compliance Management Central Processing Centre (CMCPC) has also been operationalized for leveraging campaign management approach (consisting of emails, SMS, reminders, outbound calls, letters) to support voluntary compliance and resolution of compliance issues. The details of high-risk non-filers are pushed to the field formation for further action. An online portal has been developed to enable verification and monitoring of actionable information by the field formation, this functionality enables field officers to generate letters, view online response and initiate appropriate proceedings under the Act.

(v) Search, Seizures and Surveys

The Income Tax Department conducts search and seizure actions in suitable cases on the basis of credible information collected with regard to undisclosed income and assets. Such information is collected by various ways and means, which include, inter-alia, keeping a close watch on high-value transactions and 360-degree profiling of suspect cases, with an ultimate objective to detect tax evasion and increase tax compliance. The Income Tax Department is increasingly relying on the information technology to achieve such objectives. Although the data for undisclosed income detected is not maintained on the basis of processes employed for profiling and identification of suspect cases, the overall data with regard to search and seizure actions carried out in last two years is as under:

Financial Year	Number of groups searched	Total assets seized (In Rs. crore)	Undisclosed income admitted [in Rs. crore]
2017-18	582	992.52	15913.61
2018-19 *	983	1584.11	18594.45

*Figures are provisional

The various sectors covered under survey actions in the last three years include Contractors, Real Estate, Trading, Manufacturing, Cooperative Banks/ Societies, Gems & Jewellery, Mining & Minerals, NBFCs, Professionals, Education, Healthcare and Others. The number of surveys conducted, and corresponding undisclosed income detected in the last three financial years is as under:

F.Y.	No. of Surveys	Undisclosed Income detected (in Rs. Cr)
2016-17	12520	13689
2017-18	13547	9638
2018-19	15401	16125

(vi) Tax Arrears and Pendency of Appeal Cases

Direct Taxes:

The required information is as under:

(a) Collectible Arrears as on 31.08.2019 is Rs. 12,452 crores.
(b) Demand Difficult to Recover as on 31.08.2019 Rs. 12,17,749 crores

Indirect Taxes:

(Rs. In crore)

i.	Quantum of collectible arrears as on 31.08.2019 in respect of indirect taxes	28,809
ii.	Quantum of difficult to collect arrears as on 31.08.2019 in respect of indirect taxes.	2,45,956

Age wise pendency of the total arrears of direct taxes under the categories of "Disputed Demand" and "Undisputed Demand" separately for corporate and non-corporate taxpayers as on 30th September, 2019 for Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes is as under:

	Tax revenues raised but not realized		**>1 yr and <=2 yrs**	**>2 yrs and <=5 yrs**	**>5 yrs and <=10 yrs**	**>10 yrs**	**Total**
	Corporation Tax under Dispute		287017.83	190279.09	19504.06	5356.80	502157.79
	Income Tax under Dispute		351414.05	122375.71	12058.72	8823.10	494671.58
	Total Disputed Demand		**638431.88**	**312654.80**	**31562.79**	**14179.90**	**996829.37**
	Corporation Tax not under Dispute		80625.40	39186.09	4386.26	1932.86	126130.62
	Income Tax not under Dispute		66152.71	22527.57	3375.46	986.80	93042.54
	Total Demand not under Dispute		**146778.11**	**61713.67**	**7761.72**	**2919.65**	**219173.15**
	Corporation Tax not realized		367643.23	229465.18	23890.33	7289.66	628288.40
	Income Tax not realized		417566.76	144903.28	15434.18	9809.90	587714.12
	Total Tax Revenues not realized (Disputed + Undisputed)		**785209.99**	**374368.46**	**39324.51**	**17099.56**	**1216002.52**

Indirect Taxes:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	**Category**	**TOTAL NO OF CASES AND AMOUNT**	**1 YEAR OR BELOW**	**OVER 1 YEAR BUT LESS THAN 2 YEAR**	**OVER 2 YEARS BUT LESS THAN 5 YEAR**	**OVER 5 YEARS BUT LESS THAN 10 YEAR**	**OVER 10 YEARS**

A	LITIGATION	NO.	AMT	NO.	AMT	NO.	AMT	NO.	AMT	NO.	AMT	NO.	AMT
1	Supreme Court	702	5455	210	2047	93	1178	144	1036	150	940	105	253
2	High Court	5672	17494	1253	6764	653	5392	1694	3305	1217	1268	855	765
3	Cestat Cases	48066	178803	13190	54450	7158	29210	14337	60321	11541	33094	1840	1727
4	Commr (A) Cases	22164	8123	11837	5567	3624	1278	4101	849	2186	371	416	58
5	JS (RA)	348	113	121	78	79	17	83	12	45	4	20	2
B	**RESTRAINED ARREARS**												
1	BIFR	1755	10491	202	829	272	8741	163	308	267	241	851	371
2	DRT	3225	7979	435	4201	113	601	154	300	394	1902	2129	974
3	OL	2410	4613	315	2356	110	212	238	450	424	862	1323	733
C	**APPEAL PERIOD NOT OVER**	11275	12687	10882	10601	211	106	117	1950	51	23	14	8
D	**WRITE-OFF**	2724	199	435	42	57	5	169	18	938	28	1125	107
	Total (A+B+C+D)	98341	245957	3880	86935	12370	46740	21200	68579	71213	38733	8678	4998
E	**RECOVERABLE ARREARS**												
1	Units Closed Defaulters Not Traceable	37813	18281	6502	6872	2419	2265	5586	2223	11432	3222	11874	3699
2	Clearly recoverable	41289	10528	17373	6473	7190	1641	6525	1341	5045	711	5156	362
	Total (E1+E2)	79102	28809	23875	13345	9609	3906	12111	3564	16477	3933	17030	4061
	GRAND TOTAL	**177443**	**274766**	**62755**	**100281**	**21979**	**50644**	**33311**	**72113**	**33690**	**42667**	**25708**	**9061**

When asked about the concrete action initiated to expedite realisation of these tax arrears, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:-

Direct Taxes:

Detailed procedure/mechanism has been laid down in the Income tax Act and Income tax Rules to deal with income tax arrears, which is employed to make recoveries of due taxes. Guidelines for Tax Recovery Officers for recovery and guidelines to assessing authorities for dealing with stay petition have been issued.

Database like individual transaction statement and those maintained by banks and other agencies like FIU-IND have been made available to field units for identification of assets for recovery. Dossiers of high demand cases are being regularly monitored at various levels. Recovery surveys are conducted to affect the recovery in suitable cases.

Petitions are filed before NCLT for restoration of registration of companies which have been struck off from the records of ROC and in whose case, demands are pending for recovery.

The targets have been given to the field formation for collections of arrears as per Central Action Plan (CAP), which are regularly monitored and also used as a parameter for performance evaluation of the field officers.

Indirect Taxes:

i. It is to inform that based on the figures of pendency under recoverable arrears category, CBIC fixes All India Target for recovery of arrears. This target was re-allocated to different GST/Customs Zones on the basis of their pendency under that category.

After this exercise, every year an Action Plan for recovery is required to be prepared by each zone. Office of Commissioner (Tax Arrears Recovery) issues guidelines and monitors the Commissionerate's performance for speedy recovery of arrears viz-a-viz target so fixed.

ii. Besides, 80% of total arrears is locked up in litigation at various legal fora (including CESTAT) which are outside departmental control. Hence, necessary steps such as bunching of cases on similar issues, filing of petition for early hearing in high revenue cases, vehemently opposing adjournments/ stay etc. are being undertaken by the department for expeditious disposal of cases. Maximum efforts are concentrated on the 20% cases which are recoverable, even in these, more than 50% of the cases relate to untraceable defaulters/units closed. Hence actual recoverable arrears are very less.

iii. Further, CBIC have issued two circulars No.1062/2017-CX dated 12/12/2017 and Circular No.1066 /5/2018-CX dated 26/06/18 regarding "non- transfer of cases to recovery cell". CBIC has reiterated that all Commissionerate's should constitute a Recovery cell and ensure that only those cases where recovery is not made by Departmental efforts and action needs to be taken for recovery by attachment and sale of property of the defaulter, in terms of Section 11 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 read with section 142 of the Customs Act, 1962, and the Customs (Attachment of Property of Defaulters for Recovery of Government Dues) Rules, 1995 should be transferred to the Recovery Cell; Commissionerate should also take necessary steps to revamp the Recovery Cell, to review and monitor the tax arrears cases and take expeditious action towards their liquidation.

PART II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Budgetary Allocations and Utilisations

For Demand No. 31 pertaining to Department of Revenue, the Committee have taken note of substantial decrease in budgetary provisions from Rs.180949.70 crore at BE stage for the FY 2018-19 to Rs.119396.96 crore at RE stage and finally Rs.56479.80 crore have been shown as saving/surrender. Again for the FY 2019-20 budgetary provision of Rs.203466.73 has been made despite substantial saving/surrender during the previous fiscals. The Committee are, therefore, constrained to observe that the Department has been regularly increasing the allocation figures under this head and then eventually surrendering the same at the end of the fiscal. For Demand No. 32 (Direct Taxes) for FY 2018-19, the allocation had been enhanced from Rs.6982 crore at BE stage to Rs.7382 crore at RE stage. As regards Demand No. 33 (Indirect Taxes) for FY 2018-19 allocation of Rs.7825.50 crore was made at BE stage which got reduced to Rs.7625.66 at RE stage and the final expenditure for the fiscal was Rs.7181.71 with surrender amount of Rs.490 crore. Therefore, the Committee urge the Ministry to review and streamline the mechanism for assessing fund requirements at BE as well as RE stage. Further, there is also need for fixing accountability for estimation as well as execution processes carried out in this regard, so that the practice of over-estimation and under-utilization is curbed comprehensively.

2. Tax-base

The Committee note that the number of taxpayers for Assessment Year (AY) 2018-19 is 8.45 crore, out of which 8.04 crore are individual taxpayers. Assuming the total population of the country to be 130 crore, the percentage of taxpayers in India works out to be a mere 6.2%. The Committee would, therefore, urge the Department to reformulate their policies / strategies so as to have a wider tax base, which would help the country move towards a truly comprehensive direct tax regime. The Committee, therefore, desire to be apprised of the road map for harnessing the tax potential of different sectors of the economy including the vibrant informal sector, that would bring it in league with comparable economies with regard to tax-GDP ratio. The Committee would like the Department to conduct extensive media campaign, awareness conferences and outreach programmes to make citizens aware of their tax obligations and consequences of non-compliance.

The Committee further desire that in order to broaden the tax-base, the Government should bring the new Direct Tax Code in line with global best practices, keeping in view the country's economic needs.

3. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The Committee note that two years after its launch, the Government has begun the review of Goods and Services Tax (GST), including a possible resetting of rates along with the slabs. In this connection, the Committee are constrained to observe that GST collections have somewhat slowed down in recent months as compared to the target. The Committee would therefore expect the Government to resolve all the troubling issues relating to GST at

the earliest to achieve the desired revenue buoyancy. The Committee would also urge the Department of Revenue to remain vigilant so as to prevent misuse of provisions such as input tax credit and enhance monitoring of overall compliance. Systematic reports as well as feedback surveys should also be collected from tax payers to evaluate whether GST is operating smoothly.

4. Tax Refunds and Interest on Refunds

The Committee are constrained to note that the Department have made large amount of tax refunds along with the accruing interest on refunds. In respect of direct taxes for the financial year (FY) 2017-18, the amount of refund was Rs.1,51,602 crore and interest paid was Rs. 17,603 crore, while the corresponding figures for FY 2018-19 stood at Rs.1,61,458 crore and Rs. 20,566 crore, respectively. Taking note of available figures, the Committee would suggest that the processes are revisited so as to dispense with the need for raising unrealistic demands as also payment of disproportionately large advance tax by assesses.

In this context, the Committee would reiterate their recommendation in their previous Report (3rd Report of the 16th Lok Sabha) that the interest component involved in tax refunds be reflected in the Union Budget itself so that it passes through Parliamentary scrutiny and thus also has a deterrent effect.

5. Undisputed/Uncollected Tax

The Committee note that the quantum of undisputed and uncollected tax in respect of both direct and indirect taxes has assumed alarming

proportions during the last five years. The Committee are not convinced with the routine reply of the Department that tax arrears recovery has been restrained by authorities or that the assesses are not traceable or they have inadequate assets. When the Government is exploring all avenues including disinvestment, etc. to mobilise revenue, it is necessary that tax arrears which can be legally recovered should be given utmost priority and realised in a stipulated time-frame under a concrete action plan.

6. Search, Seizures and Surveys

The searches and surveys are amongst the main evidence collecting mechanisms that are used in cases where tax evasion is involved. The evidence collected through searches and surveys is used for determination of the liability, if any, through the quasi-judicial process of assessment of income. The Committee note that there is an avoidable time-lag between the search/survey operation and passing of the assessment orders and disposal of all the appeals relating to the same, which defeats the intended purpose of these operations. The Committee further note that due to time-lag between the search/survey and passing of assessment orders, the Department is not able to maintain centrally data of actual tax yield of searches and surveys. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department should strive to curtail this time-lag and also maintain centralised data on actual tax yield of searches and surveys, so as to judge the efficacy of this process. In addition, the Committee would like the Department to consider appropriate grievance tracking and redressal mechanism during this process.

Further, the Committee are constrained to note that with respect to Direct Taxes, 'Demand difficult to recover' as on 31.08.2019 is Rs 12,17,749 crore, which is a vast amount that seems to be difficult to obtain by the Government.The Committee are desirous of knowing whether this is on account of unreasonable demands or because of other reasons beyond the control of Government.In any case, the Committee would like to stress that tax authorities act with caution and balance on 'Search, Seizure and Surveys'.

7. <u>Maintenance of Data</u>

The Committee note with concern that the Department does not maintain sector/category-wise data-base on important areas of revenue operations. Therefore, in the view of the Committee, a comprehensive data-base will strengthen the existing Management Information System (MIS) in the Department with visible outcomes for tax monitoring, compliance and enforcement. Therefore, the Committee would suggest that the Department should become more pro-active by maintaining complete data-base, which is not a difficult proposition in this era of information technology which the Department has started applying in their processes.

8. <u>Tax litigation</u>

The Committee note with concern that the Department of Revenue is a significant contributor to litigation in terms of number of appeals filed before the Tribunals and Courts, albeit with a low success rate. Since efficacy is a critical aspect of any modern tax management regime, the Committee are of the opinion that systemic changes in tax administration needs to be effected

to address the lacunae in the dispute resolution mechanism. For this purpose, the monetary limit of 'tax effect' for filing of cases by the Income Tax Department should be revised significantly upwards in different appellate fora/High Courts/Supreme Courts so as to minimise litigation, enabling the appellate fora and judiciary to focus on high-value litigation and clear the massive backlog of pending cases. The Committee believe that an inclusive and constructive dialogue between the tax payer and tax administration is crucial to create an environment of trust and transparency between the tax payer and the Department. Appeals should be filed judiciously after weighing pros and cons and not as a matter of routine, burdening the already burdened system with consequential loss of efficiency.

New Delhi;	**SHRI JAYANT SINHA,**
4 December, 2019	**Chairperson**
13 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)	**Standing Committee on Finance**

Minutes of the Third sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2019-20)
The Committee sat on Friday, the 08 November, 2019 from 1100 hrs. to 1730 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jayant Sinha - Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
3. Shri Shrirang Appa Barne
4. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
5. Smt. Sunita Duggal
6. Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh
7. Shri Manoj Kishorbhai Kotak
8. Shri Pinaki Misra
9. Prof. Saugata Roy
10. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
11. Shri Manish Tewari
12. Shri Rajesh Verma
13. Shri Giridhari Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
15. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
16. Shri Praful Patel
17. Shri Amar Patnaik
18. Shri Mahesh Poddar
19. Shri C.M. Ramesh
20. Shri G.V.L Narasimha Rao
21. Smt. Ambika Soni

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri V.K Tripathi	-	Joint Secretary
2.	Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan	-	Director
3.	Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora	-	Additional Director
4.	Shri Kh. Ginlal Chung	-	Under Secretary

PART I (1100 hrs - 1430 hrs)

WITNESSES

Department of Financial Services

1. Shri Rajiv Kumar, Finance Secretary and Secretary, DFS
2. Shri Ravi Mittal, Additional Secretary
3. Shri Debasish Panda, Additional Secretary
4. Shri Dakshita Das, Additional Secretary
5. Shri Pankaj jain, Additional Secretary
6. Shri Madnesh Kumar Mishra, Joint Secretary

Department of Economic Affairs

1. Shri. Atanu Chakraborty, Secretary, DEA
2. Dr. Krishnamurthy Subramanian, Chief Economic Adviser, DEA
3. Shri C.S. Mohapatra, Additional Secretary, DEA
4. Ms. Meera Swarup, Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser, DoE
5. Shri Rajat Kumar Mishra, Joint Secretary (Budget), DEA
6. Shri Anand Mohan Bajaj, Joint Secretary (Financial Market)
7. Dr. K.V. Pratap, Joint Secretary (IPF)
8. Shri Rajeev Saksena, Joint Secretary (Investment)

Department of Expenditure

1. Shri. Atanu Chakraborty, Secretary-Incharge
2. Mr. J.P.S. Chawla, Controller General of Accounts
3. Ms. Annie George Mathew, AS (Pers.), DoE
4. Shri Rajeev Ranjan, AS, DoE
5. Ms. Meera Swarup, AS & FA (Finance)
6. Shri Subodh Kumar Mathur, Addl. CGA, O/o CGA

Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM)

1. Shri Tuhin Kanta Pandey, Secretary
2. Shri Dheeraj Bhatnagar, Additional Secretary

Department of Revenue

1. Shri Ajay Bhushan Pandey, Secretary
2. Shri Anil Kumar Jha, Addl. Secretary
3. Ms. Meera Swarup, Addl. Secretary & Financial Advisor
4. Shri P. C. Mody, Chairman, CBDT
5. Shri Akhilesh Ranjan, Member (L), CBDT
6. Shri P.K.Dash, Member (IT & Revenue), CBDT
7. Shri Prabhash Shankar, Member (TPS & Systems), CBDT
8. Shri John Joseph, Member (TP), CBIC
9. Shri S.K.Dash, Pr. DGIT (Systems), CBDT
10. Shri Yogendra Garg, Pr. Commissioner (GST), CBIC
11. Shri Ritvik Pandey, Joint Secretary (Rev)
12. Shri Manish Kumar Sinha, Joint Secretary (TRU-II)
13. Shri Anand Jha, Commissioner (IT&CT), CBDT
14. Ms. Suraksha Katiyar, Commissioner (TAR)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs

1. Shri Injeti Srinivas, Secretary
2. Shri Alok Samantarai, DGCoA
3. Smt. Anjali Bhawra, AS
4. Shri Rajiv Bansal, AS & FA
5. Shri K.V.R Murthy, JS

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and the Witnesses to the sitting of the Committee. After the customary introduction of the Witnesses and their introductory remarks, the Committee took their oral evidence in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2019-20) and issues connected therewith in respect of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Expenditure, Economic Affairs, Financial Service, Revenue and Investment and Public Asset Management) and Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Besides, the Committee also heard the presentation of the Chief Economic Advisor and the Finance Secretary on the State of the Economy, and sought clarification on various points. As many of the queries of Members remained unanswered, the Chairperson directed the representatives of Ministry of Finance (Departments of Expenditure, Economic Affairs, Financial Service, Revenue

and Investment and Public Asset Management) and Ministry of Corporate Affairs to furnish written replies to the points raised by the Members during the discussion within 07 days to the Secretariat.

The witnesses then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned for Lunch.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept

PART II (1500 hrs - 1630 hrs)

WITNESSES

3. XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX.

(The witnesses then withdrew)

PART III (1630 hrs - 1730 hrs)

WITNESSES

4. XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX.

(The witnesses then withdrew)

The Committee then adjourned.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

Minutes of the Fourth sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance (2019-20)The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 4th December, 2019 from 1500hrs. to 1545 hrs in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jayant Sinha – Chairperson

LOK SABHA

2 Shri Shrirang Appa Barne
3. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre
4. Smt. Sunita Duggal
5. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
6. Shri Sudheer Gupta
7. Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh
8. Shri Manoj Kishorbhai Kotak
9. Shri Pinaki Misra
10. Shri Gopal Chinayya Shetty
11. Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki
12. Shri P. Velusamy
13. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma
14. Shri Rajesh Verma
15. Shri Giridhari Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

16. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
17. Shri Praful Patel
18. Shri Amar Patnaik
19. Shri Mahesh Poddar
20. Shri C.M. Ramesh
21. Shri T.K. Rangarajan
22. Shri G.V.L Narasimha Rao
23. Dr. Manmohan Singh

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri V.K Tripathi	-	Joint Secretary
2.	Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan	-	Director
3.	Shri Kulmohan Singh Arora	-	Additional Director
4.	Shri Tenzin Gyaltsen	-	Under Secretary
5.	Kh. Ginlal Chung	-	Under Secretary

(i) First Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Investment & Public Asset Management).

(ii) Second Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

(iii) Third Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(iv) Forth Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Planning.

(v) Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the above draft Reports with minor modifications and authorised the Chairperson to finalise them and present the Reports to Parliament. The Committee also decided to undertake Study Tour during the second or third week of January, 2020.

The Committee then adjourned.