(Amount Rs. in crore)

	Exposure		MTM Losses		Provisions		Credit losses	
	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector
Credit Derivatives	7,547	9,952	341	858	336	851	0	0
Investments	20,471	7,283	1,552	782	1,538	821	277	7
TOTAL	28,018	17,235	1,893	1,640	1,874	1,672	277	7

(e) To mitigate the potential impact of global financial crisis on Indian economy and to ensure uninterrupted and adequate credit to the productive sectors, RBI and Government had taken a series of measures which, *inter-alia,* include releasing ample rupee and forex liquidity in the system, strengthening credit delivery mechanism particularly for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), permitting banks to restructure assets, softening of policy rates, stimulus packages for Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), MSMEs, exporters and housing sector.

Rules to prevent foreign investors

689. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax revenue collected from Foreign Direct Investment for the past three years;

(b) whether Government has framed any rules and regulations to prevent foreign investors from avoiding capital gains taxes in India; and

(c) if so, the details of the rules and regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Sir, Foreign Direct Investment *per se* does not attract any tax liability under the Income Tax Act. Income accruing or arising or deemed to accrue or arise to the enterprises, through which FDI flows in, are taxed in accordance with the extant provisions of Law. However, the details of total revenue collected by the Directorate General of International Taxation and Transfer Pricing, dealing with non-residents, in the past 3 years, are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Net Collection (Rs. in crores)
1.	2009-10	161977.82
2.	2010-11	22484.99
3.	2011-12	27442.50

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. *Vide* Finance Act, 2012:

(i) the General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR) provisions have been introduced in the Income-tax Act by way of Chapter X-A to deal with the aggressive tax planning arrangements; and

(ii) Clarificatory amendments with retrospective effect have been made in Sections 2, 9 and 195 of the Income-tax Act dealing with the source rule of taxation in order to deal with the avoidance of tax on capital gains arising from indirect transfer of capital assets situated in India.

Special economic packages to several States

†690. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of adverse life conditions in several States of the country Government has accorded special status to them and given them special economic packages;

(b) whether two-third area of Rajasthan is sandy and people there are deprived of drinking water and irrigation due to frequent droughts;

(c) whether Government proposes to accord special status to Rajasthan keeping in view its distinct conditions and provide special economic assistance to the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The status of Special Category State has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. Eleven States have been granted Special Category Status. These are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand. The Special Category States get a higher share of Normal Central Assistance compared to General Category States. They are also provided Special Plan Assistance (SPA) and Special Central

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.