

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism had launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in January, 2015 for integrated development of theme based tourist circuits in the country. Under the scheme fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely; North-East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit, and Tirthankara Circuit. Since its launch the Ministry as on date sanctioned 77 projects for ₹ 6035.70 crore covering 30 States and Union Territories under the scheme.

During current financial year Ministry has incurred expenditure of ₹ 425.43 crore under the scheme.

Black money in foreign banks

2422. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated amount of black money inside and outside the country, as on date;
- (b) whether Government has received any information/inputs of Indians suspected to have stashed away unaccounted money in foreign banks abroad, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made public the names of black money account holders in the recent past, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the other steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) There is no official estimate of amount of black money inside and outside the country.

(b) and (c) India receives information including banking information on request basis in specific cases from foreign tax authorities under the relevant provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements/Tax Information Exchange Agreements/Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters/SAARC Multilateral Agreement (in short tax treaties).

In 2015, India entered in to an agreement for sharing of financial account information on automatic basis with USA based on the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) of the USA.

In 2017, India commenced the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) based on Common Reporting Standards (CRS) enabling it to receive financial account information of Indian residents from other partner jurisdictions.

The information received under tax treaties is confidential and its use and disclosure is governed by the confidentiality provisions of the relevant tax treaties.

Further, disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under Section 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and Section 84 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015.

(d) Major steps taken by the Government in this regard, *inter alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Enactment of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act 2015 w.e.f. 01/07/2015.
- (ii) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money in May, 2014 under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Investigation into cases involving substantial black money/undisclosed income, particularly black money stashed abroad, are being extensively and intensively monitored by the SIT.
- (iii) The Government of India has entered into Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs), Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) and Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC) with over 130 countries. These agreements allow exchange of information between countries for tax purposes including information pertaining to black money stashed abroad.
- (iv) India has started Automatic Exchange of Information since 2017. India has been one of the leaders of this initiative and as a result huge amount of information is now being received from foreign jurisdictions.

- (v) The Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 has been amended to enable attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country or abroad in a case where the proceeds of crime are taken or held outside the country.
- (vi) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment and confiscation of proceeds of crime associated with scheduled economic offences and the properties of the fugitive economic offenders and thereby deter them from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts.

GST and Direct Tax collection targets

2423. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of GST and Direct Tax collection targets and actuals in the month of August, September and October, 2019, month-wise;
- (b) whether Government has been able to meet its tax collection targets and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government is considering to revise its direct and/or indirect tax collection targets for 2019-20 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The details of Net Direct Taxes and Net GST (CGST, IGST and Compensation Cess) collection Budget Estimates for 2019-20 and actuals for the month of August, September and October, 2019, are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Budget Estimate 2019-20	Actual Collection		
		August 2019	September 2019	October 2019
Net Direct Taxes	13,35,000	60,586	1,85,215	56,712
Net GST (CGST, IGST and Comensation Cess)	6,63,343	29,268.90	41,629.11	65,430.31