

(b) and (c) Shortfall or excess against the Budget Estimates can be calculated only by the end of the financial year. The expected central taxes collection targets for 2020-21 will be e-assessed and presented as Revised Estimate in the general budget for 2021-22. At this stage, it is pre-mature to assess the Revised Estimates against the Budget Estimates for FY 2020-21.

Allotment of GST collection to Maharashtra

1022. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total GST collection during the financial year 2019-20;
- (b) out of this how much was allotted to Maharashtra; and
- (c) whether it was allotted as per Finance Commission formula or place of supply concept as envisaged in the GST Act, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The total GST collection (domestic and imports) during the FY 2019-20 was ₹ 12,22,116 Crores. Out of which ₹ 85,460 Crores was allotted to the State of Maharashtra.

(c) IGST share of the States are not calculated on the basis of the Finance Commission formula. It is further submitted that IGST levied and collected by the Centre has been apportioned/settled between the Union and the States/UTs on the basis of place of consumption and cross utilization as provided under Section 17 and Section 18 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017. Further, on the recommendations of the GST Council sub-section 2A in Section 17 of the IGST Act was inserted which provides that the balance IGST available after regular settlement and refund will be provisionally apportioned at periodical intervals in the ratio of 50:50 between Centre and States/UTs and among States/UTs on the basis of monthly revenue to be protected during that Financial Year.

Impact of Coronavirus outbreak on the Indian economy

1023. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is keeping a watch on the impact of Coronavirus outbreak on the Indian economy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government helping the States by releasing some funds to deal with this pandemic, if so, the details of amount released so far, particularly to Maharashtra; and

(c) the detailed measures taken or to be taken to tackle possible disruption in supply of drugs, fertilisers and component availability in automobiles and other manufactured goods due to the virus outbreak?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) India's response to COVID-19 has been pre-emptive, pro-active and graded. The country entered the lockdown period after Government constituted a COVID-19 Economic Response Task Force on 19th March, 2020 to implement economic recovery measures in consultation with all stakeholders. Government announced Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana to provide emergency relief measures to the vulnerable sections of the population followed by a special economic and comprehensive Aatma Nirbhar Bharat package of Rs. 20 lakh crore-equivalent to 10 percent of India's GDP. The package includes, among others, relief measures under the, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan, relief measures for MSMEs and NBFCs, increased allocation under MGNREGS, interest subvention for MUDRA loans and revamp of Viability Gap Funding scheme for social infrastructure. The implementation of the package is reviewed and monitored regularly.

(b) Government of India has taken several measures to support the State governments, including Maharashtra. As a part of the COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package of Rs. 15,000 crore, Government of India released Rs. 3000 crore as the first instalment in April 2020 and Rs. 890.32 crore as the second instalment in August, 2020 to all States and UTs to aid and enable them to ramp up testing facilities, augment hospital infrastructure, conduct surveillance activities along with procurement of essential equipment, drugs and other supplies. Further, State Governments are utilising the funds available under District Mineral Fund (DMF) for supplementing and augmenting facilities of medical testing, screening and other requirements in connection with preventing the spread of COVID-19 pandemic as well as treating the patients affected with this pandemic.

Government of India also released the 1st instalment of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) amounting to ₹ 11,092 crore to State Governments on 3rd April, 2020 in

advance to strengthen the States to deal with the pandemic. State Governments have been allowed additional borrowing limit of up to 2 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2020-21. As against the additional borrowing limit of 2% of GSDP, consent for borrowing of 0.50 per cent of GSDP amounting to ₹ 1,06,830 crore has been issued to the States to raise Open Market Borrowing (OMB) during the year 2020-21, of which ₹ 15,394 crore has been issued to Maharashtra.

(c) Government has been holding regular consultations with industry representatives and relevant stakeholders to tackle disruptions in supply chains caused due to COVID-19, augment domestic production in existing markets and to further enable supply to new markets. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched an information platform named AarogyaPath to ensure production and delivery of critical healthcare items in the wake of supply chain disruptions. The Government assessed the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the availability of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API), intermediates and Key Starting Materials (KSM) and has increased focus on schemes that promote domestic manufacturing of Bulk Drugs *viz.*, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme and scheme for Promotion of Bulk Drug Parks, which are expected to attract substantial investments, increase domestic production of KSMs and APIs and reduce the country's import dependence to a large extent. Department of Fertilizers (DoF) continuously monitors end to end details of fertilizers through its Integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS) and takes every effort to strengthen supply from domestic units as well as from imports, when required.

The phased relaxation of the lockdown, supported by the enabling policies of the Government, has resulted in much higher level of activity June onwards. This is evident in growth of high frequency indicators like PMI Manufacturing, index of eight core industries, E-way bills, Kharif sowing, power consumption, railway freight, cargo traffic, fertilizer sales, passenger vehicle sales. These developments augur well for easing of supply chain disruptions and faster revival of the economy.

Monetary policy review during COVID-19 pandemic

1024. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the review of the monetary policy since the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the economy and various sectors compared to the last three years;

(b) the corrective measures taken in this regard so far; and