

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
DEPARTMENT OF INVESTMENT AND PUBLIC ASSET MANAGEMENT  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3113**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 2023  
7 CHAITRA, 1945 (SAKA)

**Revenue generation through disinvestment**

**3113. Shri Digvijaya Singh:**

**Shri Elamaram Kareem:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the budgeted disinvestment target for 2022-23 has been met as per Government's assessment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the proportion of disinvestment target for 2022-23, which has been achieved as on January 31, 2023, in percentage terms;
- (e) the reasons as to why Government is carrying on with the disinvestment of public assets instead on finding alternate options for revenue generation; and
- (f) the details of the total disinvestment receipts as a proportion of total receipts for each financial year since 2018-19, year-wise?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(DR. BHAGWAT KISHANRAO KARAD)**

**(a) to (d):** The Revised Estimate for disinvestment receipts in FY 2022-23 has been kept at Rs.50,000 crore. As on 31.01.2023, Government has realized disinvestment receipt of Rs. 31,107 crore, which is around 62% of the Revised Estimate. Disinvestment is an ongoing process, and execution/completion of specific transactions hinges upon market conditions, domestic and global economic outlook, geopolitical factors, investor interest and administrative feasibility. During the last few years there have been serious uncertainties in economic and market environment owing to covid pandemic, global economic turmoil and geo-political tensions affecting the disinvestment process and disinvestment receipts.

(e): Disinvestment policy has two main components. First component is minority stake sale to increase the public participation through different modes such as listing or Initial Public Offer (IPO), Follow on Public Offer (FPO), and Offer for Sale (OFS) etc. The listing also provides opportunity for public sector companies to raise capital from the market besides improving financial discipline and disclosures. The second component is strategic disinvestment with transfer of management control. The policy on strategic disinvestment/privatization is based on the economic principle that Government should discontinue in sectors, where competitive markets have come of age and economic potential of such entities may be better discovered in the hands of strategic investor due to various factors such as infusion of capital, technological upgradation and efficient management practices.

(f): The details of total disinvestment receipts as a proportion of total receipts (revenue + capital) for each financial year since 2018-19 are under:

Rs. In crore

<b>Year</b>	<b>Actual Disinvestment Receipts</b>	<b>Total Budget Actual Receipts (Revenue+capital)</b>	<b>Actual Disinvestment Receipts as % of Total receipts (Revenue+Capital)</b>
2018-19	84972	2316434	3.66%
2019-20	50300	2681360	1.88%
2020-21	32886	3517024	0.93%
2021-22	13534	3791258	0.36%
2022-23	31107(till 22.03.2023)	4190474(RE)	0.74%

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