

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1771

TO BE ANSWERED ON MONDAY, JULY 31, 2023 / SRAVANA 9, 1945 (Saka)

GST Collection during Last Financial Year

1771. DR. T. SUMATHY (a) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:
SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR (ALIAS) VIJAY VASANTH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, that though the Government's claim that GST collections for the financial year 2022-23 touched Rs. Seventeen lakh and fifty thousand crore but the actual GST collection is much lower due to the various factors affecting the collection of GST;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is true that since the inception of GST, more than ten lakh crore of GST claim from about ten lakh companies is still pending for realization;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to claim the GST dues pending realization as on 31 March 2023?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (e): No Madam. The details of gross Goods and Services Tax collection on supply of goods and services (Domestic + Imports) for the FY 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23 are as under:

(Rs. In crore)

FY	Collection	Average monthly collection
2020-21	11,36,805	94,734
2021-22	14,83,291	1,23,608
2022-23	18,07,680	1,50,640

The monthly average gross GST collection for the FYs 2021-22 & 2022-23 have shown 30% and 22% year on year growth respectively.

GST is paid on self-assessment basis and tax administration at Central and State level is empowered to take action against cases where GST is not paid and short paid. Detection of such cases and recovery of taxes not paid or short paid is a continuous process.

The Government, on the recommendations of the GST Council, has been bringing several reforms in GST. These measures would improve the GST compliance and increase the GST collection. These inter-alia include:-

(i) Structural changes like calibration of GST rates for correcting inverted duty structure and pruning of exemptions;

(ii) Measures for improving tax compliance such as mandating e-way bill, ITC matching, mandating e-invoice, deployment of artificial intelligence and machine-based analytics, aadhaar authentication for registration, calibrated action on non-filers, stop filers, targeted assessment-based action on risky tax payer, integration of e-way bill with fast tag etc.

(iii) System based analytical tools and system generated red flag reports are being shared with Central as well as State Tax authorities to take action against tax evaders.
