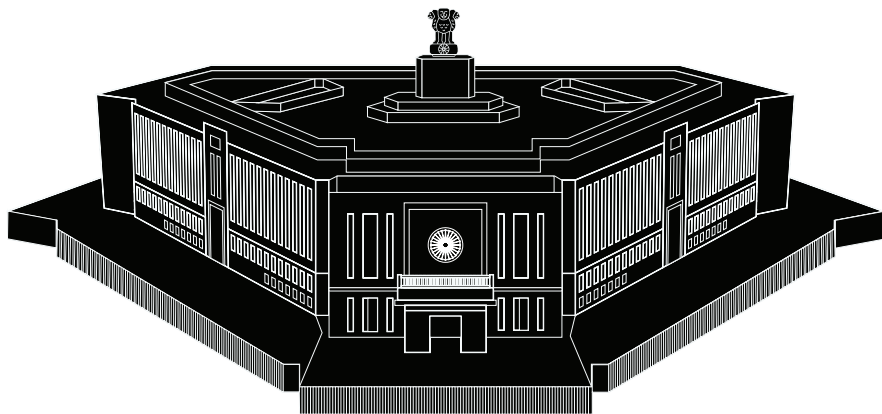

Blockchain, Web3 and Virtual Digital Assets

A compendium of questions and answers in Parliament



Blockchain, Web3 and Virtual Digital Assets

A compendium of questions and answers in Parliament

Foreword

Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) and the broader Web3 ecosystem are increasingly influencing the next phase of the global digital economy. In recent years, discourse around these technologies has evolved from niche innovation circles to a more central stage in policy discussions. Their increasing prominence in multilateral forums such as the G20 underscores the need for coordinated global approaches to regulation, particularly in areas such as financial integrity, consumer protection, and market stability.

India stands at a unique inflection point in this journey. With a vibrant base of entrepreneurs, developers, and users, the country has emerged as one of the most dynamic markets for Web3 innovation. At the same time, policymakers have adopted a consultative approach, balancing the need to mitigate risks with the opportunity to foster technological progress. In this context, parliamentary discourse serves as an important barometer of policy direction, reflecting both the opportunities and concerns associated with this emerging sector.

This 2025–26 edition of the Parliamentary Q&As compendium brings together these discussions in a single, accessible format. By curating parliamentary questions and answers on blockchain, Web3, and VDAs, it aims to serve as a useful reference for policymakers, industry stakeholders, researchers, and the wider public. It builds on previous efforts and captures the most recent developments in parliamentary engagement on the subject.

We remain grateful to the Secretariats of both Houses of Parliament for enabling public access to these records. We also extend our sincere appreciation to Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Ministers, and officials of the Government of India for their continued engagement in advancing informed and constructive dialogue on this sector.

Happy reading!

R Venkatesh
Senior VP & Head-Public Policy, CoinSwitch



P. P. CHAUDHARY (Sr. Advocate)

Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)
(Former Union Minister of State)

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CHAIRPERSON

JPC – One Nation One Election
(The Constitution 129th & UT Laws Amendment Bill, 2024)

Member

- Committee on Finance
- Committee on PPG, Law & Justice
- Committee of Estimates (LS)
- Business Advisory Committee (LS)
- Consultative Committee, MHA, Gol

MESSAGE

Emerging technologies such as Web3 and blockchain are reshaping the digital economy by enabling new frameworks of trust, transparency, and decentralised value creation. Their potential to strengthen governance, improve service delivery, and unlock efficiencies across sectors makes them an important area of engagement for policymakers.

India today stands at the forefront of this technological transformation, supported by a vibrant ecosystem of startups, developers, and innovators contributing to the global Web3 landscape.

As these technologies evolve, it is essential that policymakers and stakeholders remain well-informed about their regulatory, economic, and technological dimensions. Constructive engagement, backed by credible information and parliamentary discourse, will be critical to ensuring balanced and forward-looking policy frameworks.

In this context, I appreciate the initiative by CoinSwitch in bringing out a compendium on Blockchain, Web3, and Virtual Digital Assets, documenting parliamentary questions and responses from various Ministries. This effort provides useful insights into the evolving policy landscape and supports informed deliberation.

I appreciate CoinSwitch's efforts in advancing awareness and encouraging informed engagement on emerging technologies.

Yours Sincerely

P.P. Chaudhary

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ಸಂಸದರು (ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭಾ)
ईरण कड़ाडी
सांसद - राज्य सभा

IRANNA KADADI
Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha)



MEMBER:

- Standing Committee on Rural Development
- Committee on Official Language
- Committee on Papers Laid on the Table
- Consultative Committee, Ministry of Labour & Employment
- South Western Railway Users Consultative Committee
- Konkan Railway Users Consultative Committee (KRUC)

No. MPRS/BGM/2024-25

Date: 04-12-2024

MESSAGE

Dear Mathang Seshagiri,

India's digital economy is robust and growing rapidly. It is projected to reach \$1 trillion by 2028 fuelled by affordable and reliable internet, improved digital infrastructure across the countries and highly skilled youth and thriving start-up ecosystem.

Emergence of new technologies like Web3, and blockchain will provide a much-needed fillip to the Digital India story. I am pleased to learn that most of the 1000+ Web3 start-ups in India are based in Karnataka and are working on compelling use cases across diverse sectors like agriculture, transport and skill development.

Emerging technologies like blockchain and Web3 have the potential to transform lives and support ease of doing business. Immutability, security, decentralization, transparency, programmability and traceability are the key pillars of this new technology that can make a lasting impact. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has launched the Vishvasya-Blockchain Technology Stack to offer Blockchain-as-a-Service (BAAS) with a geographically distributed infrastructure designed to support blockchain based applications. Several state governments are also embracing blockchain for delivery of government services to citizens. Favorable policies and government support can further harness the full potential of this nascent technology.

I am pleased to hear that CoinSwitch Ventures has set up a Web3 Discovery Fund to empower early-stage startups developing blockchain-based solutions for the dynamic Web3 landscape. 'Blockchain, Web3 and VDAs: A compendium of QnAs in Parliament' by PeepalCo is a handy guide to all the discussions on this topic by Members of Parliament and various Ministries. Hope it contributes to rich discussions on emerging technologies and how it can be harnessed to promote Ease of Doing Business and also Ease of Living in India.

Thanking you,

(IRANNA KADADI)

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ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು,
ಕೋಲಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

MALLESH BABU MUNISWAMY

Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)
Kolar Constituency - Karnataka



ಕಛೇರಿ ವಿಳಾಸ:

ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಆವರಣ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಛೇರಿ ಹಿಂಬಾಗ,
ಕೋಲಾರ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ - 563101

Office Address:

Court Compound, Behind Forest Office,
Kolar, Karnataka - 563101

No:KOLAR:MP:150/2024-25

Dated:22/11/2024

MESSAGE

India is now a fast-growing economic powerhouse with an increasingly tech-savvy population. India's financial sector has witnessed a remarkable transformation, driven among other factors by the FinTech sector. Karnataka's world-class infrastructure and unmatched talent pool has made it a natural magnet for Foreign Direct Investment and a key contributor to the Digital India and Startup India programmes. The state is India's start-up hub and Bengaluru, the country's unicorn capital.

India and Karnataka's startup and innovation ecosystem will lead to opportunities in blockchain and nextgen Internet Web3 that will promote ease of doing business and also ease of living.

I am pleased to see India's vibrant startup ecosystem has embraced new technologies such as Web3 and blockchain, with a growing number of startups working on innovative solutions to promote ease of living. I am pleased to hear that India has over 1,000 Web3 startups, making it one of the largest ecosystems globally. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated the National Blockchain Framework (NBF) for promoting research and application development; facilitating state of the art, transparent, secure and trusted digital service delivery to citizens. Several state governments, including Karnataka, are embracing blockchain technology for better delivery of government services.

'Blockchain, Web3 and VDAs: A compendium of QnAs in Parliament' is a well-curated book by PeepalCo to demystify emerging technologies and promote discussions and understanding among students, engineers, policymakers, tech enthusiasts and others. I am pleased to see that CoinSwitch has launched a Web3 Discovery Fund to support and invest in promising web3 startups in India. I believe such initiatives will help accelerate the growth of the Web3 ecosystem and the impact it will have on our economy and society.


(MALLESH BABU MUNISWAMY)

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शोभा करांदलाजे
SHOBHA KARANDLAJE



सत्यमेव जयते



राज्य मंत्री
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण
भारत सरकार
Minister of State For
Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Government of India
D.O. No.....MOS(A&FW)/VIP/2022-23/



MESSAGE



Blockchain and Web3 are new-age technologies that have the potential to significantly transform the Ease of Living and Ease of Doing Business by unlocking new sources of value and efficiency.

Blockchain is a decentralized process of recording transactions on an open and shared electronic ledger. By empowering citizens through features of transparency, decentralization and accountability, blockchain would help in improving ease of living.

Several public and private enterprises, state governments are harnessing the power of emerging technologies like Web3 and blockchain to improve efficiencies in agriculture. Increasingly, blockchain technology is being used to generate crop data and its storage, distribution of grown crops to the food processing companies, supply of processed food to wholesalers and retailers and its storage. Through this, even consumers can back-trace the supply chain to ensure quality products while buying.

The Government of India is committed to harnessing new and emerging technologies to improve efficiencies in agriculture thereby aiding doubling of farmers' income and contributing to their well-being.

I congratulate CoinSwitch on its publication 'Blockchain, Web3 and Virtual Digital Assets: A compendium of questions and answers in Parliament'. I hope this document would contribute to important dialogues to explore how this technology is effectively leveraged for the betterment of society.

Shobha Karandlaje
(Shobha Karandlaje)

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Dr Fauzia Khan
Member of Parliament
(Rajya Sabha)



Member, Standing Committee
of Consumer Affairs,
Food and Public Distribution
Member, Standing Committee
of Empowerment of Women

Message

In an age marked by technological progress, it is essential to grasp the consequences and opportunities brought about by emerging innovations. "Blockchain, Web3, and Virtual Digital Assets: A Compendium of Questions and Answers in Parliament" serves as a readily accessible resource for anyone seeking insights into the complex realms of Blockchain and Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs). It is poised to be a guiding beacon for students, researchers, policymakers, and stakeholders eager to delve into these transformative sectors.

I extend my congratulations to CoinSwitch for the publication of this compendium. This compilation stands as a valuable contribution, offering a concise yet comprehensive understanding of the ongoing discussions within the Parliament of India concerning the intricate landscapes of Blockchain and Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs).

Web3 represents a fundamental shift in the internet, ushering in decentralization, trust, and ownership for users. Through the utilization of blockchain technology, it holds the promise of redefining digital interactions, enabling secure transactions, self-sovereign identities, and decentralized applications. This transformation has the potential to reshape industries and empower individuals in truly remarkable ways.

I am confident that this publication will enhance the discourse and comprehension of these fields, facilitating well-informed decision-making and contributing to the advancement of our nation.

Dr Fauzia Khan

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ತೆಜಸ್ವಿ ಸೂರ್ಯ

तेजस्वी सूर्य

TEJASVI SURYA

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT (LOK SABHA)
BENGALURU SOUTH - KARNATAKA



MEMBER:

Standing Committee on Information Technology
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit
Joint Parliamentary Committee on Personal Data
Protection Bill 2019

MESSAGE

Web3 and blockchain are frontier technologies offering unique possibilities for unlocking new sources of efficiency and value. By empowering citizens through features of transparency, decentralization and accountability, blockchain would help in improving ease of doing business and also promote ease of living.

These emerging technologies have witnessed stellar adoption with increased opportunities and investment avenues in India and the world over. India's vibrant Web3 ecosystem has more than 450 start-ups including innovative Unicorns.

There is a growing interest from all stakeholders including Parliamentarians to understand the benefits of emerging technologies like Web3 and blockchain. I congratulate CoinSwitch for bringing out a first-of-its-kind compendium, *Blockchain, Web3 & Virtual Digital Assets*, curating questions raised by our Hon'ble. Members of Parliament in both the Houses on blockchain technology, VDAs, Web3, as well as the responses offered by different Ministries, including Finance, IT, Commerce and Industry, during the period 2021-2023.

This compendium gives a first-hand account of the discussions underway in the Parliament on Web3/blockchain and will contribute to rich discussions on leveraging new, emerging technologies for the betterment of society. I appreciate the continued efforts of CoinSwitch in creating awareness about the new evolution of the internet.

Yours sincerely,

Tejasvi Surya

Lanka Rama Devi
Officer on Special & Director
Emerging Technologies



**Information Technology, Electronics
& Communications Department,
Government of Telangana**

MESSAGE

Web3 embodies a paradigm shift in the internet, ushering in decentralization, trust, and ownership for users.

Several countries and organisations across the world have started to experiment with new-age technologies like blockchain to increase the transparency and traceability of goods, data and financial assets, facilitate market access and improve the efficiency of transactions.

Affordable and reliable internet and digital ecosystem, rapid adoption of new-age technologies, its vibrant and thriving startup ecosystem, and wide availability of digitally skilled talent potential make India a potential powerhouse for Web3 activity globally.

The Government of Telangana realised the potential of blockchain back in 2017. We have our own blockchain framework to help the government focus on pillars such as developing talent pool, promoting research & innovation, enabling collaboration, and building community supporting infrastructure.

Telangana is the first state in India to launch a Web3 regulatory sandbox for selected blockchain startups to test their solutions in a controlled environment and receive support in the form of mentorship, regulatory compliance, and collaboration. Earlier this year, we also launched the Asset Tokenization Standard Framework which will provide a common set of rules and guidelines for the tokenization of assets. These standards will help to protect investors and consumers, besides facilitating the industry to grow and innovate.

I appreciate CoinSwitch for bringing out a one-of-its-kind publication titled 'Blockchain, Web3 and Virtual Digital Assets: A Compendium of Questions and Answers in Parliament.' In an era defined by rapid technological advancements, a clear understanding of the implications and opportunities presented by blockchain and VDAs is essential.

A handwritten signature in green ink that reads 'Rama Devi'.

LANKA RAMA DEVI

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Lok Sabha Q&As

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5805

ANSWERED ON 30.03.2026

REGULATIONS OF VIRTUAL DIGITAL ASSETS IN THE COUNTRY

5805. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government maintains data on the number of Virtual Digital Asset (VDA) exchanges currently operating in the country, if so, the details thereof including the country of origin;
- (b) the details regarding the list of such VDA exchanges that are registered in the country under the Companies Act, 2013;
- (c) whether the Government has prescribed any timeline or framework for completion of registration or compliance by unregistered VDA exchanges, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has blocked or directed the blocking of websites, URLs, or access to VDA exchanges that are not registered or compliant with applicable laws during the last ten years, if so, the details thereof including a list of such VDA exchanges;
- (e) whether a public portal or website exists for dissemination of information on registered VDA exchanges for general awareness; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a): Yes, Virtual Digital Asset (VDA) exchanges/Virtual Digital Asset Service Providers (VDA SPs) have been brought into the ambit of Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/Counter Financing of Terrorism (CFT) framework under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA, 2002). VDA SPs are Reporting Entities (REs) to the

Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) under PMLA, 2002. This is pursuant to Notification F. No. P-12011/12/2022-ES Cell-DOR dated March 07, 2023, issued by the Central Government. Therefore, VDA SPs are obliged to report specified transactions to FIU-IND, including suspicious transactions. These suspicious transaction reports are subsequently processed, analysed and disseminated by FIU-IND to concerned law enforcement agencies for further necessary action. As on 09.03.2026, a total of 54 VDA SPs have been registered with FIU-India as Reporting Entities, and details thereof are at Annexure-I.

(b): VDA exchanges are not registered in the country under the Companies Act, 2013. However, companies with exposure to crypto assets are required to disclose their holdings of crypto assets in their financial statements as per the amendment brought in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, vide notification dated 24th March 2021, effective from 1st April 2021.

(c): The registration framework is prescribed in the 'AML and CFT Guidelines for Reporting Entities Providing Services Related to Virtual Digital Assets', updated on 08.01.2026, which are available on the FIU-IND website (<https://fiuindia.gov.in>).

(d): FIU-IND has directed the takedown of various applications and URLs of 53 VDA SPs engaged in notified activities and found to be operating illegally in India without complying with the relevant provisions of the PMLA, 2002. Details of these exchanges are at Annexure-II.

(e): No.

(f): FIU-IND has not made the list of registered VDA SPs public due to its specific mandate under the PMLA, 2002, which is limited to ensuring compliance with Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/Counter Financing of Terrorism (CFT) obligations. The registration database is primarily meant for law enforcement agencies and supervisory purposes. Publishing a public list may create the impression that registered entities are licensed, approved, or endorsed by the Government, similar to entities regulated by financial sector regulators. This could mislead users into assuming regulatory protection or recourse in case of fraud or loss.

Annexure-I

(List of 54 Virtual Digital Asset Service Providers (VDA SPs) Registered with FIU-India)

S.No.	RE Name	Trade Name	Country
1	Neblio Technologies Private Limited	CoinDCX	India
2	ANQ Digital Finserv Private Limited	ANQ Finance	India
3	Unocoin Technologies Pvt Ltd	Unocoin	India
4	Buyhatke Internet Private Limited	Onramp	India
5	Giottus Technologies Pvt Ltd	Giottus	India
6	Bitbns Internet Private Limited	Bitbns	India
7	Awlencan Innovations India Limited	Zebpay	India
8	Zanmai Labs Pvt Ltd	WazirX	India
9	Bitcipher Labs LLP	CoinSwitch	India
10	Nextgendev Solutions Private Limited	CoinSwitchX	India
11	RPFAS Technologies Private Limited	Mudrex	India
12	IBLOCK Technologies Private Limited	BuyUcoin	India
13	Wolffish Labs Pvt Ltd*	Coindhan	India
14	Rario Digital Private Limited	Rario	India (Linked to Offshore VASP)
15	Angelic Infotech Private Limited	SunCrypto	India
16	Carretx Technologies Pvt Ltd	Carret	India
17	Ante Multimedia Private Limited*	-	India

S.No.	RE Name	Trade Name	Country
18	Abhibha Technologies Private Limited	Onmeta	India
19	Smartliving Digital Technologies Pvt Ltd*	Cryptosmartlife	India
20	UCY Technology Private Limited	Pyor	India
21	Digital Collectibles Pte. Ltd.	Rario	Singapore
22	Veeratva Technologies Private Limited*	Valr	India
23	Transak Technology India Private Limited*	Transak	India
24	Remizo Technologies India Private Limited	Getbit	India
25	Fin Genie Tech Private Limited*	Bytex	India
26	Ardour Labs Private Limited	-	India
27	Inocyx Technologies Private Limited	Inocyx	India
28	Metatoken Technologies Private Limited	Fanztar	India
29	Excelium Technologies Private Limited	Delta Exchange	India
30	Rovi91 Innovations Private Limited*	-	India
31	Longreen India Private Limited	Bitbse.com	India
32	Flitpay Private Limited	Flitpay	India
33	Fincrypt LLP	Stable Pay	India
34	Arthbit Private Limited	ArthBit	India

S.No.	RE Name	Trade Name	Country
35	Pagarpay India Private Limited*	Density Exchange	India
36	Lightningnodes Technologies Private Limited	pi42	India
37	Kooz Advisors and Technologies Private Limited	KoinBX	India
38	Mindless Pandora Tech Solutions Private Limited	-	India
39	FanCraze Technologies Inc.	-	Delaware, USA
40	Subhx Infotech (OPC) Private Limited	Bit24HR	India
41	Peken Global Limited	KuCoin	Seychelles
42	ALSD Technologies Private Limited	Alpyne	India
43	Damsol Pvt Ltd*	Square	India
44	First Answer India Technologies Pvt Ltd	Liminal	India
45	Eclipton Technologies Private Limited	Eclipton	India (Linked to Blockville OU)
46	Blockville OU	Blockville	Estonia
47	Nest Services Limited	Binance	Seychelles
48	Bybit Fintech Limited	Bybit	Seychelles
49	Coinbase India Private Limited	Coinbase	India (Linked to Global Coinbase)
50	UAB Web 3 Utility Platform	eXchange1	Lithuania
51	UAB Web 3 Utility IT Services India Pvt Ltd	eXchange1.India	India
52**	Eopsin Tech Private Limited**	PlatinX	India

S.No.	RE Name	Trade Name	Country
53**	ParaaCrypto Technology Private Limited**	Parracrypto	India
54**	Durva Fintech Private Limited**	BitDelta	India

*Not Operational/Winded up operation as per submission of Reporting Entity.

** Conditionally On-boarded

Annexure-II

(List of VDA exchanges directed for takedown of their applications and URLs that provide public access)

S.No.	Name of the Offshore VDA service provider
1	Binance
2	KuCoin
3	Huobi
4	Kraken
5	Gate.io
6	Bittrex
7	Bitstamp
8	MEXC Global
9	Bitfinex
10	OKX
11	P2PX
12	CoinpayX
13	Bybit
14	Bitget
15	Bitmart
16	Bitgo
17	Coinbase
18	Gemini
19	Noones
20	Baazcoin
21	Crypto.com

S.No.	Name of the Offshore VDA service provider
22	Moonpay
23	Mercuryo
24	Neteller
25	Skrill
26	Onlychain
27	P2p.me
28	Huione
29	BC.game
30	Paxful
31	Changelly
32	CEX.IO
33	LBank
34	Youhodler
35	BingX
36	PrimeXBT
37	BTCC
38	Coinex
39	Remitano
40	Poloniex
41	BitMex
42	Bitrue
43	LCX
44	Probit Global
45	BTSE
46	HIT BTC
47	LocalCoinSwap
48	AscendEx
49	Phemex
50	ZooMex
51	CoinCola
52	CoinW
53	Beldex

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 309

ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

INVESTMENTS MADE THROUGH CRYPTO CURRENCIES

309 Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken serious note on the huge investments made through cryptocurrencies, digital assets, fuel money laundering and illicit trades; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to control the misuse of digital assets, crypto currencies and Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs)?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): Crypto-assets/Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs), including Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs), are unregulated in India, and the government does not collect data on these assets. However, notwithstanding this, the Government has brought the sector under the Financial Intelligence Unit's (FIU-IND) regulatory ambit for anti-money laundering (AML) and combating the financing of terrorism (CFT) purposes, making VDA service providers (VDASPs) subject to registration, customer due diligence, record-keeping and suspicious transaction reporting obligations. Being the AML/CFT regulator, FIU-IND receives and analyses suspicious transaction reports submitted by VDASPs and disseminates actionable intelligence with law enforcement agencies to curb money laundering and terror financing activities. While FIU-IND has taken action under Section 13 of the PMLA, 2002, against non-compliant VDASPs, the Enforcement Directorate has also investigated several crypto-related cases under PMLA, attaching/seizing/freezing proceeds of crime worth Rs. 4209.74 crore, arresting 29 persons, and filing 24 prosecution complaints. One accused has been declared a Fugitive Economic Offender.

Additionally, cases of tax evasion linked to VDAs have been detected by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) on multiple occasions, and the Income Tax Department takes appropriate action as per the Income Tax Act, 1961. Wherever tax evasion is detected, necessary action, such as nudging taxpayers, e-verification, reassessment, survey, or search and seizure, is taken. The CBDT's NUDGE (Non-Intrusive Usage of Data to Guide and Enable) campaign has been launched to encourage voluntary compliance and enhance awareness regarding proper reporting of VDA transactions and payment of due taxes. Under this initiative, communications have been issued to identified taxpayers who carried out VDA transactions but did not disclose them in Schedule VDA of their Income-tax Returns. Data analytics tools, Project Insight and internal databases are used to match information on VDA transactions with disclosures in ITRs. Furthermore, the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988, and the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, apply to all assets, including VDAs. The Benami Act enables prosecution where assets, including VDAs, are held benami, and the Black Money Act enables action against undisclosed foreign assets, including VDAs. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also cautioned users, holders and traders of VDAs vide its several public notices that dealing in these assets is associated with potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks. RBI, vide its circular dated May 31, 2021, has also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VDAs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 263

ANSWERED ON 02.02.2026

INVESTMENTS MADE THROUGH CRYPTO CURRENCIES

263. SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has introduced new Know Your Customer (KYC) norms like selfies, geo-tagging and mandatory bank transactions of Re.1 to check illegal transactions in cryptocurrency exchanges in the country;
- (b) if so, the purpose of these new guidelines and the date from which it has been implemented;
- (c) whether any special arrangement has been made under these provisions to ensure privacy and data security of common investors;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has any proposal under consideration to completely regulate or ban cryptocurrency; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof ?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b) Virtual Digital Assets Service Providers are 'Reporting Entities' under the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002. As part of the said reporting rules, Financial Intelligence Unit-India has introduced detailed AML/CFT Guidelines for Reporting Entities providing services related to Virtual Digital Assets on dated 10.03.2023 which are applicable to all Reporting Entities detailing the manner in which AML/CFT/CPF obligations are to be effectively implemented. These guidelines were amended on 08.01.2026, enhancing KYC measures involving obtaining of

information like Selfie of the client with liveness detection, latitude and longitude coordinates of the onboarding location with date and timestamp along-with IP address, mandatory bank transaction of Re.1 etc. along with verification of identity of the clients were introduced.

(c) & (d) No.

(e) No such proposal is currently under consideration.

(f) Does not arise.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1366

ANSWERED ON 8.12.2025

BLACK MONEY IN CRYPTO CURRENCY

1366. Shri Anand Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued Regulations governing crypto currency in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for allowing USD 15 billion Indian crypto industry to operate without regulation;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that large scale flow of black money is routed through crypto currency, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of action taken by the Government to monitor black money in crypto exchanges and to regulate the crypto currencies in the country?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (b): Crypto-assets/Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) are unregulated in India, and the government does not collect data on them. As these assets are inherently borderless, they require strong international coordination to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any regulatory framework for crypto assets can be effective only with significant international collaboration on the evaluation of the risks and benefits and the evaluation of common taxonomy and standards.

(c) to (d): Cases of tax evasion linked to cryptocurrency and VDAs have been detected by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) on multiple occasions, and the Income Tax Department takes action as per the Income Tax Act, 1961. Wherever tax evasion is detected, necessary action, such as nudging taxpayers, e-verification, reassessment, survey, or search and seizure, is taken. During search and seizure operations, undisclosed income from VDA transactions of Rs 888.82

crore has been identified. Under the CBDT's NUDGE (Non-Intrusive Usage of Data to Guide and Enable) campaign, 44,057 communications have been sent to taxpayers who invested or traded in VDAs but did not report these in Schedule VDA of their Income Tax Returns (ITRs). Data analytics tools, Project Insight and internal databases are used to match information on VDA transactions with disclosures in ITRs. TDS returns filed by Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) and taxpayers' ITRs are also analysed to identify discrepancies and take appropriate action.

The Government has brought VDAs under the Prevention of Money Laundering (PMLA), 2002, making VASPs Reporting Entities and required to submit specified and suspicious transaction reports to FIU-IND. These reports are analysed and shared with law enforcement agencies for further action. The Enforcement Directorate has investigated several crypto-related cases under PMLA, attaching/seizing/freezing proceeds of crime worth Rs. 4189.89 crore, arresting 29 persons, and filing 22 prosecution complaints. One accused has been declared a Fugitive Economic Offender. The Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988, and the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015, apply to all assets, including VDAs. The Benami Act enables prosecution where assets, including VDAs, are held benami, and the Black Money Act enables action against undisclosed foreign assets, including VDAs.

The Government is also undertaking capacity-building initiatives to strengthen monitoring and investigation of VDA-related transactions. Training programmes, workshops, Chintan Shivirs and sessions on digital forensics, blockchain analysis, legal frameworks and digital evidence are regularly conducted. Officers also receive specialised short-term training in digital forensics through NFSU, Goa, to help identify and trace VDA-linked transactions from captured data.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1194

ANSWERED ON 8.12.2025

TAXATION OF CRYPTO-CURRENCY IN THE COUNTRY

1194. Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar and Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: -

- (a) The details regarding the total tax and TDS collected from users by crypto exchange platforms during the last three years across the country, State-wise particularly Andhra Pradesh, and year-wise;
- (b) The details of the list of crypto-exchanges that have been non-complaint with tax payments and not applying TDS deductions on crypto transactions on their platforms during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) Whether the Government has conducted a study/survey regarding the non-payment of TDS deductions on crypto-currency transactions during the last five years;
- (d) If so, details regarding the list of exchanges identified and action undertaken against such exchanges during the last three years, year-wise;
- (e) Whether the Government has conducted any studies for implementation of taxation models as seen in other countries such as Thailand and Indonesia for crypto-currency, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

The details regarding the total TDS collected from users by crypto exchange platforms during the last three years across the country, particularly for Andhra Pradesh and other states, are provided below:

Sr. No	State	FY 2022-23 (Cr.)	FY 2023-24 (Cr.)	FY 2024-25 (Cr.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.04	0.07	0.12
2	Assam	0.0003	-	-
3	Bihar	0.01	0.02	0.01
4	Chandigarh	-	0.11	-
5	Chhattisgarh	0.05	0.0003	0.0003
6	Delhi	0.35	0.99	28.33
7	Gujarat	17.15	29.29	28.63
8	Haryana	1.24	0.83	0.64
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.02	0.02
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	0.00005	-
11	Karnataka	38.85	81.97	133.94
12	Kerala	0.13	0.05	0.04
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.001	0.02	0.01
14	Maharashtra	142.83	224.6	293.4
15	Odisha	0.01	0.04	0.01
16	Pondicherry	0.003	-	-
17	Punjab	0.24	0.0018	0.05
18	Rajasthan	8.85	15.72	15.48
19	Tamil Nadu	9.58	8	9.97
20	Telangana	1.01	0.19	0.08
21	Uttar Pradesh	0.76	0.6	0.5
22	Uttarakhand	0.0009	0.002	-
23	West Bengal	0.16	0.21	0.6
	Total	221.27	362.7	511.83

b) To ensure oversight from an anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) perspective, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND) registers Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA). This registration requirement applies equally to domestic and offshore platforms that cater to users based in India. Further, the Finance Act, 2022, introduced Section 194S in the Income-tax Act, 1961, mandating a 1%

Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) on the transfer of Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs). This applies to all transactions, including those involving offshore entities, if the income is chargeable to tax in India. It has been observed that certain offshore cryptocurrency exchanges serving Indian users are not complying with the TDS provisions prescribed under the Income-tax Act.

c) & d) Yes, the Survey actions u/s 133A of Income Tax Act, 1961 were carried out against 03 Crypto Exchanges and non-compliance of TDS provision u/s 194S to the tune of Rs. 39.8 Crores and undisclosed income to the tune of Rs. 125.79 Crores, were detected. In addition to the above search and seizure operations under Section 132 and Survey actions under Section 133A of the Income Tax Act against various entities resulted in the detection of undisclosed income related to VDA transactions amounting to Rs. 888.82 crore.

e) No studies for implementation of taxation models as seen in other countries such as Thailand and Indonesia for crypto-currency have been undertaken.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1153

ANSWERED ON 28.07.2025

REGULATION OF CRYPTOCURRENCY

1153. Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the government has undertaken any study/survey regarding cryptocurrency usage in the country during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the steps undertaken by the Government to recognise and regulate cryptocurrency in the country;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to introduce any model guidelines/rules for regulation of cryptocurrency, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to raise awareness regarding cryptocurrency, especially in Rural/Tier-II/Tier-III cities of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (b): Crypto Assets are unregulated in India and government does not collect data on these assets. Notwithstanding this, government vide notification dated 7th March, 2023 has brought crypto assets/Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) under the purview of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) to bring the transactions involving VDAs within the ambit of PMLA. Further, Income from these assets is taxed under the Income-tax Act, 1961 and different aspects of the VDA sector are regulated under the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Additionally, Companies with exposure to crypto assets are required to disclose their holding of crypto assets in their financial statements as per the amendment brought in Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, vide notification dated 24th March 2021 effective from 1st April 2021.

(c) to (d): Crypto Assets are by definition borderless and require significant international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any proposal for bringing model guidelines/rules can be effective only with significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued advisories warning users, holders, and traders of virtual currencies or crypto assets about the potential risks, including economic, financial, operational, legal, and security concerns. Further, RBI vide its circular dated May 31, 2021 has also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1340

ANSWERED ON 28.07.2025

REGULATIONS FOR VIRTUAL DIGITAL ASSETS (VDA)

1340. Shri Rao Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to regulate cryptocurrency and other Virtual Digital Assets (VDA) like Non Fungible Tokens (NFT);
- (b) whether the Government has any plan to revise the 30 per cent tax on crypto gains and a 1 per cent tax deducted at source (TDS) on all transactions related to cryptocurrency to boost the VDA economy in the country;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans on launching Exchange Trade Funds (ETFs) for respective VDAs in order to integrate the aforementioned into mainstream financial markets, if so, the time by which it will be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government for protection of investors in the above said domain?

ANSWER

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

(a): The crypto assets sector, including Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs), is currently unregulated in India. Notwithstanding this, government vide notification dated 7th March, 2023 has brought crypto assets/Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) under the purview of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) to bring the transactions involving VDAs within the ambit of PMLA. Further, Income from these assets is taxed under the Income-tax Act, 1961 and different aspects of the VDA sector are regulated under the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Additionally, Companies with exposure to crypto assets are required to disclose their holding of crypto assets in their financial statements as per the amendment brought in Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, vide notification dated 24th March 2021 effective from 1st April 2021.

(b) to (c): At this stage, no such proposals are under consideration.

(d): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued advisories warning users, holders, and traders of virtual currencies or crypto assets about the potential risks, including economic, financial, operational, legal, and security concerns. Further, RBI vide its circular dated May 31, 2021, has also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 13

ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025

INCOME TAX ON VDA & CRYPTO CURRENCY INCOME

13. Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu :

Shri G M Harish Balayogi:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- a) the total revenue collected from income tax on VDA/Cryptocurrency related income during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) whether any estimates have been made by the Government regarding the projected revenue loss due to under-reporting/misreporting of income from VDA/cryptocurrency transactions;
- (c) whether the Government is using AI/ML/data analytics tools to identify tax evasion in VDA transactions, if so, details thereof;
- (d) whether a centralized system has been established by the Government for real-time matching of VDA-related ITR filings with TDS returns filed by Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs), if so, the status of its implementation; and
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any capacity-building initiatives to equip tax officials for effective compliance monitoring and investigation in the VDA/cryptocurrency ecosystem, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

- (a) The tax on income from transfer of Virtual Digital Assets (VDA), under section 115BBH of the Income Tax Act, 1961, was introduced from FY 2022-23. The

collection of tax on income from VDA, for last three years is as under:

S. No.	Financial Year	Amount of tax on income from VDA as per Income Tax Returns (in crore)
1	2022-23	269.09
2	2023-24	437.43
3.	2024-25	Data not yet available*

*Due date for filing Income Tax Returns for FY 2024-25 has not yet elapsed.

(b) No such estimates have been made.

(c) The Government is utilizing data analytics tools to trace and detect tax evasion from VDA related transactions. The analysis includes the use of Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS), Project Insight and internal databases of the Income Tax Department, to correlate available information on VDA transactions with the transactions disclosed in the return of income by the taxpayer.

(d) Real time matching of VDA related transactions, filed in income tax returns, with information filed by Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) is not being carried out. However, TDS returns filed by VASPs and income tax returns filed by the taxpayers are analysed to identify discrepancies in reported VDA transactions. Central Board of Direct Taxes has initiated NUDGE (Non-Intrusive use of Data to Guide and Enable) campaign to identify such discrepancies for further action. Under NUDGE campaign suitable communications, to review and update their income tax returns, were issued to all taxpayers who did not report VDA related transactions in their income tax returns, despite tax being deducted at source for such transactions by VASPs, where the quantum of such discrepancy was more than Rs 1 lakh.

(e) Several capacity-building initiatives are being undertaken by the Government to equip officers for effective compliance monitoring and investigation of VDA related transactions. Training programs, specialized workshops, Chintan Shivirs and hands-on workshops are regularly conducted by various training institutes under the

Income Tax Department. At local level, field offices conduct training sessions and webinars on digital forensics, blockchain analysis, legal frameworks, and handling of digital evidence. The officers and officials are also imparted short term training on digital forensics, in partnership with National Forensic Science University (NFSU), Goa, which empower them to identify and trace VDA related transactions from data captured during intrusive actions.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 15

ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025

ACTION AGAINST ILLEGAL OFFSHORE CRYPTOCURRENCY PLATFORMS

15. Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar:

Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey regarding the illegal offshore cryptocurrency platforms presently functioning in the country;
- (b) if so, the list of such platforms, the country of origin and total valuation during the last five years;
- (c) the details regarding the action taken by the Government to curb such illegal platforms; and
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any activities/campaign to raise awareness regarding the dangers of using such illegal platforms amongst the common man of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): At present, crypto / virtual assets are not regulated in India. Consequently, the question of the legality or illegality of specific crypto platforms does not arise as on date. However, to ensure oversight from an anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) perspective, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND) registers Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA). This registration requirement applies equally to domestic and offshore platforms that cater to users based in India. FIU-IND therefore maintains a dynamic list of virtual asset service providers

who are not registered with them. Separately, the Finance Act, 2022, introduced Section 194S in the Income-tax Act, 1961, mandating a 1% Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) on the transfer of Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs). This applies to all transactions, including those involving offshore entities, if the income is chargeable to tax in India. Further the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued advisories warning users, holders, and traders of virtual currencies or crypto assets about the potential risks, including economic, financial, operational, legal, and security concerns. These advisories have been sector-wide and have not commented on individual platforms.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3418

ANSWERED ON 16.12.2024

VIRTUAL DIGITAL ASSETS (VDA) REGULATION

3418. Shri Appalanaidu Kalisetti:

Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework for the Virtual Digital Assets (VDA) industry in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is preparing a Discussion Paper to outline its stance on Virtual Digital Asset (VDA) regulation;
- (c) if so, the current status of the said Discussion Paper and the expected timeline for its release;
- (d) the details of the specific measures being considered to balance innovation and investor protection in the VDA industry;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted consultations with stakeholders in the VDA sector to address regulatory challenges, and if so, the number of consultations held classified, year-wise; and
- (f) the details of the timeline anticipated for the introduction of regulatory guidelines for the VDA industry in the country?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (f): Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any comprehensive regulatory framework on the subject can be effective only with

significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evaluation of common taxonomy and standards. Notwithstanding that, government vide notification dated 7th March, 2023 has brought VDAs under the purview of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) to bring the transactions involving VDAs within the ambit of PMLA. Further, Income from these assets is taxed under the Income-tax Act, 1961 and different aspects of the VDA sector are regulated under the Information Technology Act, 2000, and the Companies Act, 2013.

Further, during India's Presidency of the G20 last year, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Financial Stability Board (FSB) Synthesis Paper, along with the 'G20 Roadmap on Crypto Assets,' was adopted. This Synthesis Paper provides a coordinated and comprehensive policy and regulatory framework for crypto assets, addressing the full range of risks, including those specific to emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs). All jurisdictions, including India, are expected to evaluate their country-specific characteristics and risks, and engage with standard-setting bodies and the G20 to appropriately consider any necessary measures for crypto assets. A part of such a process may involve the publication of a Discussion Paper to obtain feedback on the stance or various stances under consideration by jurisdictions. However, there is no specific timeline for any step in the process, including the publication of the Discussion Paper, as it may only be published after such stance or stances are determined based on the evaluated risks. Further, the need to balance investor protection and innovation must be assessed in light of the broader objective of protecting the Indian economy from the risks posed by the VDA sector while maintaining the financial and monetary stability of the economy. Moreover, due to the cross-border and digital nature of this sector, investor protection measures can only mitigate certain risks to a limited extent and cannot entirely eliminate them. Further, the government has undertaken formal and informal consultation with stakeholders including industry and with relevant international organizations from time to time on policy formulation of crypto assets. There is, however, no timeline anticipated for introduction of comprehensive regulatory guidelines for the VDA industry in India.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3270

ANSWERED ON 16.12.2024

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF BLOCKCHAIN BASED TECHNOLOGIES

3270. SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government has conducted or plans to conduct any studies/surveys on the Environmental Impact of blockchain based technologies, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) Whether the Government has undertaken or planning to undertake any plans/initiatives to regulate carbon emissions from such blockchain based technology, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) Whether the Government has any mechanism in place to monitor the carbon emissions from blockchain based technology, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

(a) to (b): At present there is no proposal to conduct any studies/surveys on the Environmental Impact of blockchain-based technologies in the Ministry. Blockchain technology relies on data centers that consume significant amounts of energy. To address carbon emissions in such energy-intensive sectors, the Government of India has launched several initiatives under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE), which includes:

Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT): Focuses on reducing Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) in industries.

Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE): Promotes the use of energy-efficient appliances.

Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP): Connects financial institutions and project developers to support energy efficiency projects.

Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED): Develops financial tools to encourage energy efficiency.

Additionally, the government has actively promoted renewable energy, leading to rapid growth in non-fossil fuel-based energy sources.

(c): India being Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) submits National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to UNFCCC on a periodic basis. As part of these reports, National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory is prepared based on relevant Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. There is no 'Blockchain technology' category/sub-category under these IPCC guidelines. However, greenhouse gas emissions from energy intensive processes are estimated under the Energy sectors.

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1408

ANSWERED ON 04.12.2024

NATIONAL BLOCKCHAIN FRAMEWORK

1408. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the National Blockchain Framework (NBF) and the time by which it is expected to be fully operational;
- (b) the key sectors and Government services that the NBF is specifically designed to target?;
- (c) the measures being taken to ensure the security, privacy and confidentiality of data stored on the NBF; and
- (d) whether the Government plans to collaborate with private sector entities to accelerate the development and adoption of blockchain solutions and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a): National Blockchain Framework

Blockchain is a technology suitable for developing applications with transactional data stored in distributed ledger across network of nodes. It provides time sequenced & tamper resistant storage with audit trail for future verification. Hence this technology has the potential to provide better accountability in any digital system involving public transactions.

National Blockchain Framework (NBF) has been launched on 4th Sep, 2024 to offer Blockchain-as-a-Service (BaaS). The NBF is fully operational with geographically

distributed infrastructure. The NBF supports distributed infrastructure, smart contracts, security, privacy, interoperability and development & deployment of permissioned blockchain based applications. The NBF was initiated in the year March, 2021 with a total budget outlay of Rs. 64.76 crore. The NBF is for a duration of 4 years.

(b): Key sector for National Blockchain Framework usage

NBF is a permissioned Blockchain platform which may be used for development and deployment of Government Services which need secured and verifiable records of transactions. It is more suitable for permissioned Blockchain applications where only selected or authorized users can access the Blockchain network. NBF may be used in various sectors, such as healthcare, education, agriculture, administration, etc. The pilot implementation of the few applications have already been completed which includes Praamaanik- Solution to verify mobile app origin, Property Chain- Solution for recording property transactions and its verification for the State of Karnataka and Jharkhand, Certificate Chain- Blockchain based solution for education certificates for Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for the State of Karnataka, eStamps- Solution to provide a tamper-proof & secure record of eStamp transactions, etc. with the Government financial agencies.

(c): NBF security, privacy and confidentiality of data

The transactions are recorded in Blockchain network using cryptographic techniques. The NBF has been designed as a permissioned Blockchain with controlled access to ensure the security, privacy and confidentiality of data. The best practices such as use of data encryption, proving the existence of data without revealing the data, and indigenous certifying authority, etc. have been implemented in the design.

(d): Startup/ industry collaboration

The Government is promoting the NBF for use by startup/ industry to collaborate with the Central/ State ministries and department to develop suitable models for Blockchain-based applications using NBF.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 966

ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024

GST EVASION BY CRYPTOCURRENCY EXCHANGES

966. SHRI NARAYAN TATU RANE

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of cryptocurrency exchanges currently involved in cryptocurrency exchange business in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some cryptocurrency exchanges were involved in evasion of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and whether other cryptocurrency exchanges and major investors in digital currency are also under investigation by the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against cryptocurrency exchanges involved in GST evasion?

ANSWER

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

- (a) & (b): Total 47 Virtual Digital Asset Service Providers (VDA SPs) have been registered as Reporting Entities with Financial Intelligence Unit-India under the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 till date. Details are enclosed as Annexure-A.
- (c) & (d): Few cases of evasion of Goods and Services Tax (GST) by cryptocurrency exchanges and investors have been detected by Central GST formations as given below:

Category	Number Investigated	Quantum of Evasion (In Cr.)	Recovery (Inc. Interest/Penalty) (In Cr.)
Crypto Exchanges	17	824.14	122.29
Individual Investors	4	1.76	2.40

(e): The details of cases booked against cryptocurrency exchanges for GST evasion and action taken by Government are enclosed as Annexure-B

Annexure-A

Details of 47 Virtual Digital Asset Service Providers (VDA SPs) Registered with Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND)

S. No	RE Name	Trade Name
1	Neblio Technologies Private Limited	Coin DCX
2	ANQ Digital Finserv Private Limited	ANQ Finance
3	Unocoin Technologies Pvt Ltd	Unocoin
4	Buyhatke Internet Private Limited	Onramp
5	Giottus Technologies Pvt Ltd	Giottus
6	Bitbns Internet Private Limited	Bitbns
7	Awlencan Innovations India Limited	Zebpay
8	Zanmai Labs Pvt Ltd	WazirX
9	Bitcipher Labs LLP	Coinswitch
10	Nextgendev Solutions Private Limited	CoinswitchX
11	RPFAS Technologies Pvt Ltd	Mudrex
12	IBLOCK Technologies Pvt Ltd	Buyucoin
13	WOLLFISH Labs Pvt Ltd	Coindhan

S. No	RE Name	Trade Name
14	Rario Digital Private Limited	Rario
15	Angelic Infotech Pvt Ltd	Suncrypto
16	Carretx Technologies Pvt Ltd	Carret
17	Ante Multimedia Pvt Ltd	-
18	ABHIBHA Technologies Pvt Ltd	Onmeta
19	Smartliving Digital Technologies Pvt Ltd	Cryptosmartlife
20	UCY Technology Pvt Ltd	Pyor
21	Digital Collectibles Pte Ltd	Rario
22	Veeratva Technologies Pvt Ltd	Vair
23	Transak Technology India Pvt Ltd	Transak
24	REMIZO Technologies India Pvt Ltd	Getbit
25	FIN GENIE Tech Pvt Ltd	Bytex
26	ARDOUR labs Pvt Ltd	Bytex
27	Inocyx Technologies Pvt Ltd	Inocyx
28	Metatoken Technologies Pvt Ltd	Fanztar
29	Excellium Technologies Pvt Ltd	Delta Exchange
30	Rovi91 Innovations Pvt Ltd	-
31	Longreen India Pvt Ltd	Bitbse.com
32	Flitpay Pvt Ltd	Flitpay
33	Fincrypt LLP	Stable Pay
34	Arthbit Pvt Ltd	ArthBit
35	Pagarpay India Pvt Ltd	Density Exchange
36	Lightningnodes Technologies Pvt Ltd	pi42
37	Kooz Advisors and Technologies Pvt Ltd	KoinBX
38	Mindless Pandora Tech Solutions Pvt Ltd	-
39	FanzCraze Technologies Inc	-
40	SUBHX Infotech (OPC) Pvt Ltd	BIT24HR

S. No	RE Name	Trade Name
41	Peken Global Ltd	KuCoin
42	ALSD Technologies Pvt Ltd	Alpyne
43	Damsol Pvt Ltd	Square
44	First Answer India Technologies Pvt Ltd	Liminal
45	Eclipton Technologies Pvt Ltd	Eclipton
46	Blockville OU	Blockville
47	Binance International Limited	Binance

Annexure-B

Details of cases booked against cryptocurrency exchanges for GST evasion

S. No	Name of the Crypto Exchange Booked	Evasion Detected (In Cr.)	Recovery (Inc. Interest/ Penalty) (In Cr.)
1	Mether ITeS (metherworld.org)	1.00	1.25
2	Skysharp IT Solutions Pvt Ltd	0.54	0.30
3	Longreen India Pvt Ltd (bitbse)	0.12	0.16
4	CoinDC	16.84	20.86
5	BuyUcoin	1.13	1.56
6	CoinSwitch Kuber	14.13	19.38
7	UnoCoin	3.77	5.82
8	Flitpay	0.05	0.06
9	Zeb IT Services Pvt Ltd	0.46	0.55
10	Gioutts Technologies Pvt Ltd	3.85	5.31
11	Awlencan Innovations India Ltd (ZEBPAY)	7.00	10.63
12	Flipvolt Technologies Pvt Ltd	1.68	4.39

S. No	Name of the Crypto Exchange Booked	Evasion Detected (In Cr.)	Recovery (Inc. Interest/ Penalty) (In Cr.)
13	M/s Nest Services Limited (Binance Group)	722.43	0.00
14	M/s Nebilo Technologies Pvt Ltd (CoinDCX)	9.79	1.75
15	M/s. Zanmai Labs Pvt. Ltd. (WAZIRX)	40.51	49.18
16	M/s. Discidium Internet Labs Pvt. Ltd.	0.64	1.09
17	Hyperux Technologies	0.20	0.00
TOTAL		824.14	122.29

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2362

ANSWERED ON 06.08.2024

KASTURI COTTON BHARAT PROGRAMME

2362. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has laid out a plan for the implementation of blockchain technology under the Kasturi Cotton Bharat Programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the total funds allocated and utilised during the current year under the Kasturi Cotton Bharat Programme in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the details of the penetration of the technology in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise; and
- (e) the details of the engagements/activities carried under the Kasturi Cotton in Andhra Pradesh?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA)

(a) & (b): Kasturi Cotton Bharat programme of Ministry of Textiles is a pioneering effort in traceability, certification and branding of Indian cotton. The details of Kasturi Cotton Bharat program and implementation of block chain technology for traceability is given below:

- *Kasturi Bharat initiative*, a collaboration between the Government of India, trade bodies, and industry, was formalized with a budgetary support of Rs. 30 Crore including Rs.15 crores from Trade & Industry Bodies through a MoU signed on 15.12.2022 between Cotton Corporation of India on behalf of Government of India, Ministry of Textiles and The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council.

- To provide complete traceability of Kasturi Cotton Bharat tagged bales across the supply chain, QR based certification technology are being used at each stage of the processing and a Block-chain based software platform will provide end to end traceability and transaction certificate. In this regard, Microsite with QR code verification and Block Chain technology has been developed.

(c): The Kasturi Cotton Bharat programme is operational at the national level and its promotion is being made at national and international platform. Hence, the allocation of funds is not at state level.

(d): The implementation of Blockchain Technology under the Kasturi Cotton Bharat program is designed for stakeholders across the entire Indian cotton value chain including Andhra Pradesh.

(e): All the ginners in the country including Andhra Pradesh have been empowered to produce Kasturi Cotton Bharat brand as per stipulated protocol and about 343 modernised ginning and pressing units including 15 ginning and pressing units of Andhra Pradesh have been registered so far for participating Kasturi Cotton initiative and about 100 bales of Andhra Pradesh have been certified under Kasturi Cotton Bharat brand.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2167

ANSWERED ON 05.08.2024

REGULATIONS OF VIRTUAL DIGITAL ASSETS

2167 SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any research/study/initiative into the present status of Virtual Digital Assets in circulation at present in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the total valuation of Virtual Digital Assets held by Indian citizens;
- (c) the details and the total number of corporations, entities and/or exchange platforms recognized to be working with Virtual Digital Assets in any form/capacity over the last five years;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to bring legislation for regulating the sale and purchase of virtual digital assets in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government has considered setting up an oversight mechanism/ authority to regulate virtual digital assets in the country, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

- (a) to (c): Crypto assets or Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) are unregulated in India and government does not collect data on these assets.
- (d) & (e): Currently, there is no proposal to bring legislation for regulating the sales and purchase of virtual digital assets in the country. However, for specific oversight purposes such as AntiMoney Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT), the Financial Intelligence Unit India (FIU-IND) has been authorized

to designate Virtual Digital Asset Service Providers (VDSAPs) as Reporting Entities (RE) under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). Additionally, Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) have the mandate to address illicit activities under existing legal provisions.

Further, during India's Presidency of the G20 last year, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Financial Stability Board (FSB) Synthesis Paper, along with the 'G20 Roadmap on Crypto Assets,' was adopted. This Synthesis Paper provides a coordinated and comprehensive policy and regulatory framework for crypto assets, addressing the full range of risks, including those specific to emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs). All jurisdictions, including India, are expected to evaluate their country-specific characteristics and risks, and engage with standard-setting bodies and the G20 to appropriately consider any necessary measures for crypto assets.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1038

ANSWERED ON 29.07.2024

REGULATIONS ON CRYPTO ASSETS

1038 SHRI Y S AVINASH REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is expected to hold wider discussions on the regulation of crypto assets after the G20 Leaders' Declaration welcomed the synthesis note by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Financial Stability Board (FSB) on crypto assets, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is consensus at the multi-lateral level on cryptocurrency and endorsement from the leaders; follow the global consensus on crypto assets which goes beyond G20 and one country alone; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, along with the steps being taken in this regard and the results yielded so far?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): The International Monetary Fund (IMF) - Financial Stability Board (FSB) Synthesis Paper provides a coordinated and comprehensive policy and regulatory framework on crypto assets taking into account the full range of risks and risks specific to the emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs). All jurisdictions, including India, are accordingly expected to evaluate the country specific characteristics and risks and engage with standard setting bodies and the G20 in order to reach an appropriate consideration of any necessary measures on crypto assets.

There was a consensus at the G20 last year during India's Presidency, whereby the roadmap contained in the Synthesis Paper was adopted as the 'G20 Roadmap on Crypto Assets'. This roadmap also encourages the IMF, leveraging its extensive membership and network across continents, and the FSB, through its Regional Consultative Groups (RCGs) in Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa, to take specific steps to build institutional capacity beyond G20 jurisdictions. In this regard, the IMF and FSB have been holding various workshops and seminars involving non-G20 countries.

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 463

ANSWERED ON 06.12.2023

WEB3 SECTOR

463. DR. T. SUMATHY (a) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government supports startups that are innovating in the Web3 sector in the form of any incubation or mentorship;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to upscale and train relevant officials in various departments on emerging technologies such as Web3;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has collaborated with stakeholders, including the industry, to build awareness and understanding about the potential of Web3 technologies in India: and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) and (b): Yes, Madam. Web3 represents the future of internet and the Government is committed to ensuring that the innovators and innovation from India create the future of Web3 and internet. Blockchain being an important element of Web3, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is supporting startups through the following initiatives:

A CoE in Blockchain Technology has been setup in collaboration with MeitY, Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), Govt. of Haryana, Padup Venture Private Limited, IBM, Intel, Global Blockchain Association (GBA) and Foundation of Innovation and Technology Transfer (FITT) in March 2020. This is an initiative to identify and evaluate promising start-ups in the field of Blockchain technology. The CoE is a domain-specific specialized incubation facility for start-ups in the area of emerging technologies where infrastructure, technology, leadership, mentoring, training and networking are made available.

Besides this, MeitY supports startups that are innovating in the emerging technologies in the form of incubation or mentorship. Details are given at Annexure-1.

(c) and (d): MeitY has initiated a programme titled "FutureSkills PRIME" (Programme for Re- skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability) aimed at re-skilling/up-skilling of IT professionals in 10 new/emerging technologies namely Blockchain (which is an important technology for Web3), Artificial Intelligence, Robotic Process Automation, Augmented/Virtual Reality, Internet of Things, Big Data Analytics, Additive Manufacturing/ 3D Printing, Cloud Computing, Social & Mobile and Cyber Security.

Under the FutureSkills PRIME programme, there are 9 courses available on Blockchain technology with 1,999 enrollments and 301 have been completed the course. Also under the blended learning programme, C-DAC/NIELIT resource centres have trained 1,013 Government Officials and 143 Trainers in Blockchain technology.

(e) and (f): There is no such proposal.

Annexure-1

- TIDE 2.0 Scheme: Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE 2.0) Scheme was initiated in the year 2019 to promote tech entrepreneurship through financial and technical support to incubators engaged in supporting ICT startups using emerging technologies such as IoT, AI, Block-chain, Robotics etc. The Scheme is being implemented through 51 incubators through a three tiered structure with an overarching objective to promote incubation activities at institutes of higher learning and premier R&D organisations.

- SAMRIDH Scheme: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has launched the Start-up Accelerator Programme of MeitY for Product Innovation, Development and Growth (SAMRIDH) in August 2021 with an aim to support existing and upcoming Accelerators to further select and accelerate potential software product based start-ups to scale.
- Next Generation Incubation Scheme (NGIS): NGIS has been approved to support software product ecosystem and to address a significant portion of National Policy on Software Product (NPSP) 2019.
- Support for International Patent Protection in E&IT (SIP-EIT) Scheme: Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) had initiated a scheme titled “Support for International Patent Protection in E&IT (SIP-EIT) that encourages international patent filing by Indian MSMEs and start-ups so as to encourage innovation and recognize the value and capabilities of global IP.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 209

ANSWERED ON 04.12.2023

BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

209. MS. RAMYA HARIDAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether banks are creating prototypes for using blockchain technology, independent of each other;
- (b) if so, whether the inter-operability of such blockchain-based applications between different banks may pose a problem in the future;
- (c) whether the Government intends to set up guidelines or prescribe a model common blockchain technology platform for the banks to ensure standardization and inter-operability in the use of blockchain technology in the banking sector; and
- (d) if so, the details there of and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b): Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has informed that at present, only a few banks are using blockchain technology at a small scale. As such, the issue pertaining to interoperability of such a platform between banks is not present.

Further, Indian Banks' Digital Infrastructure Company (IBDIC) Private Limited formerly Indian Banks' Blockchain Infrastructure Company (IBBIC) Private Limited, incorporated with an objective of providing a platform for exploring, building, and implementing digital solutions for the Indian financial services sector, is currently working on scoping the implementation of domestic Letter of Credit (LC) issuance on blockchain as one of its use cases. The consortium consists of 18 banks including

leading public and private sector banks of India.

Reserve Bank Innovation Hub (RBIH) conceptualized the idea of an interoperable Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) platform for the financial ecosystem and conducted a successful proof of concept (POC) exercise in June 2022 with banks, DLT fabric partners, DLT application layer partners, and fintech startups.

(c) and (d): There is no proposal to set up guidelines or prescribe a model common blockchain technology platform for the banks.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 112

ANSWERED ON 04.12.2023

AML AND CFT GUIDELINES FOR REPORTING ENTITIES

112. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all the registered entities as per the 'AML and CFT Guidelines for Reporting Entities providing Services related to Virtual Digital Assets' guidelines;
- (b) whether these guidelines and reporting requirements are applicable to Offshore Crypto Exchanges servicing the Indian market;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the remedial action taken or likely to be taken in cases of non-compliance by such Offshore platforms?

ANSWER

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

(a) The details of Virtual Digital Asset Service Providers (VDA SPs) are enclosed as Annexure.

(b) to (d) Yes, the guidelines and reporting requirements are applicable to offshore crypto exchanges servicing the Indian Market. The registration process for the said VDA SPs has been initiated.

Appropriate action under PMLA shall be initiated in cases of non-compliance by offshore platforms.

Annexure

Details of Virtual Digital Assets Service Providers (VDA SPs) Registered with Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND)

S. No	RE Name	Trade Name
1	Neblio Technologies Private Limited	Coin DCX
2	ANQ Digital Finserv Privare Limited	ANQ Finance
3	Unocoin Technologies Pvt Ltd	Unocoin
4	Buyhatke internet private limited	Onramp
5	Giottus Technologies Pvt Ltd	Giottus
6	Bitbns Internet Private Limited	Bitbns
7	Awlencan Innovations India Ltd	Zebpay
8	Zanmai Labs PVT LTD	WazirX
9	Bitcipher Labs LLP	Coinswitch
10	Nextgendev Solutions Private Limited	CoinswitchX
11	Rpfas Technologies Pvt Ltd	Mudrex
12	Iblock Technologies Pvt Ltd	Buyucoin
13	Wollfish Labs Pvt Ltd	Coindhan
14	Rario Digital Private Limited	Rario
15	Angelic Infotech Pvt Ltd	Suncrypto
16	Carretx Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Carret
17	Ante Multimedia Private Limited	-
18	Abhibha Technologies Pvt Ltd	Onmeta
19	Smartliving Digital Technologies Pvt. Ltd	Cryptosmartlife
20	Ucy Technology Pvt Ltd	Pyor
21	Digital Collectibles Pte. Ltd.	Rario
22	Veeratva Technologies Private Limited	Valr
23	Transak Technology India Private Limited	Transak

S. No	RE Name	Trade Name
24	Remizo Technologies India Pvt Ltd	Getbit
25	Fin Genie Tech Pvt Ltd	Bytex
26	Ardour Labs Pvt Ltd	-
27	Inocyx Technologies Private Limited	Inocyx
28	Metatoken Technologies Private Limited	Fanztar

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 587

TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.07.2023

REGULATION OF CRYPTO CURRENCY

587. SHRI KURUVA GORANTLA MADHAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is yet to introduce a comprehensive legislation for regulating crypto currency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the lack of regulation for crypto currency has created legal ambiguities and resulted in unregulated transactions;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to address these issues; and
- (e) the tentative timeline for introduction of new legislation for regulating the crypto currency?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (e): There is currently no specific legislation for crypto assets in India. Crypto Assets are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any legislation for regulation or for banning can be effective only with significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards.

While the Government does not consider crypto-assets legal tender or coin, they are taxed under Income-tax Act, 1961 and different aspects of crypto assets are regulated under Information Technology Act, 2000, the Code of Criminal

Procedure, 1973 and the Companies Act, 2013. Government vide notification dated 7th March, 2023 has also brought Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) under the purview of the Prevention and Money- laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) to bring the transactions involving VDAs within the ambit of PMLA.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5186

TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.04.2023

VIRTUAL DIGITAL ASSETS

5186. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has notified placing all transactions involving virtual digital assets under the purview of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the virtual digital assets have the potential to have criminal misuse considering the speed and anonymity with which they can be traded world-wide and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether many countries have moved to regulate virtual assets and some others have banned them outrightly; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b) Government vide Gazette notification No. S.O. 1072(E), dated 07.03.2023 has notified activities involving virtual digital assets under sub-clause (vi) of clause (sa) of subsection (1) of section 2 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002.

(c) Yes, the virtual digital assets have the potential for criminal misuse. Directorate of Enforcement is investigating several cases related to crypto currency/virtual digital currency frauds wherein a few crypto exchanges have also been found involved in money laundering. Necessary action as per provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) has been taken by the Directorate of Enforcement.

As on 31.01.2023, proceeds of crime amounting to Rs. 936.89 crores have been attached/seized/freezeed, 05 persons have been arrested and 06 Prosecution Complaints (PCs) including 01 supplementary PC have been filed before the Special Court, PMLA in these cases.

Further, under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) assets amounting to Rs. 289.28 crores have been seized under section 37A of FEMA and 01 Show Cause Notices to cryptocurrency exchange Zanmai Labs Pvt Ltd, known as WazirX, and its Directors under FEMA for transactions involving cryptocurrencies worth Rs. 2,790.74 crore have also been issued.

(d) and (e) As per recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force, some countries regulate virtual assets and some others have banned them outrightly. Government is taking action on virtual digital assets as per the recommendation of the Financial Action Task Force.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5242

TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.04.2023

LEGALIZATION OF CRYPTO CURRENCY

5242. SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUSHWAHA:

SHRI RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI SUBRAT PATHAK:

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to legalize crypto currency in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the kind of impact crypto currency will have on the common people and especially youth?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): Crypto assets are currently unregulated in India. Crypto Assets are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any legislation for regulation or for banning can be effective only with significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards. RBI has been cautioning users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) that dealing in VCs is associated with potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5127

TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.04.2023

CRYPTO RELATED FRAUDS

5127. SHRIMATI CHINTA ANURADHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the crypto related frauds have increased in last few years and if so, the details thereof including the number of such frauds reported with the Government during each of the last five years;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such frauds;
- (c) whether all crypto exchanges operating in the country are in compliance with international financial regulations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): Crypto assets are currently unregulated in India. Frauds relating to crypto are dealt with under extant laws against fraud and cyber crime. The Ministry of Home Affairs has a portal at <http://cybercrime.gov.in> where frauds involving crypto assets can be reported to the Cyber & Information Security Division. Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subject as per the Seventh Schedule of the constitution of India. States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crimes including financial frauds through their law Enforcement Agencies. The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Reporting and Management System' has been launched for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning of funds by the fraudsters. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

The Enforcement Directorate is investigating several cases under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), related to crypto assets. As on date, proceeds of crime amounting to Rs. 953.70 crores have been attached/seized/frozen, 05 persons have been arrested and 06 Prosecution Complaints (PCs) including 01 supplementary PC have been filed before the Special Court, PMLA in these cases.

Further, under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) assets amounting to Rs. 289.28 crores have been seized under section 37A of FEMA and 01 Show Cause Notice to crypto asset exchange Zangame Labs Private Limited known as WazirX and its Directors under FEMA for transactions involving crypto assets worth Rs. 2790.74 crores have also been issued.

Government vide Finance Act, 2022, has brought a comprehensive taxation regime for transfer of virtual digital assets (VDAs) and vide notification dated 7th March, 2023 has also brought VDAs under the preview of the Prevention and Money-laundering Act, 2002.

Crypto Assets are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any legislation for regulation or for banning can be effective only with significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4813.

TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.03.2023

STARTUPS IN EMERGING TECHNOLOGY

4813. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has collected any data on the number of corporations and startups in the emerging technology space such as Web 3 that has been incorporated in India;
- (b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to protect these new-age startups;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government is aware of the talent drain in the Web 3 ecosystem as a result of heavy taxation and uncertain regulatory framework around the sector;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH)

(a) to (c): The Government with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and startups of the country launched Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016.

In order to meet the objectives of the initiative, the Government unveiled an Action Plan for Startup India that laid the foundation of Government support. The Action Plan comprises of 19 action items spanning across areas such as "Simplification and

handholding”, “Funding support and incentives” and “Industry-academia partnership and incubation”. Realising the action items, various programs are implemented by the Government under Startup India initiative to recognise, develop and promote the startups to be able to raise private investments.

Details of programs implemented by the Government to support startups in the country across various sectors including emerging technologies are placed at **Annexure-I**.

Sustained Government efforts in this direction have resulted in increasing the number of recognised startups in India from 442 in 2016 to 92,683 in 2023 (as on 28th February 2023). More than 4,000 recognised startups are engaged in sectors relating to emerging technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT), robotics, artificial intelligence, analytics, etc.

(d) to (f): Web3 refers to the next generation of the internet, characterized by decentralized technology and increased user control over data and privacy. The Web3 sector is relatively new and still evolving. Currently, there is no specific regulation for Web3 other than the provisions of the Information Technology Act 2008 and the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and the Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules 2022. Further, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has released the National Strategy on Blockchain. This document provides strategies and recommendations for the Indian Blockchain ecosystem to harness the benefits of this emerging technology by focusing on technological and administrative aspects. The strategy document is available at <https://www.meity.gov.in/content/nationalstrategy-on-blockchain>.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (c) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4813 FOR ANSWER ON 29.03.2023.

The details of various programs undertaken by the Government to promote startups across the country are as under:

- 1. Startup India Action Plan:** An Action Plan for Startup India was unveiled on 16th January 2016. The Action Plan comprises of 19 action items spanning across areas such as “Simplification and handholding”, “Funding support and incentives” and “Industry-academia partnership and incubation”. The Action Plan laid the foundation of Government support, schemes and incentives envisaged to create a vibrant startup ecosystem in the country.
- 2. Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) Scheme:** The Government has established FFS with corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore, to meet the funding needs of startups. DPIIT is the monitoring agency and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the operating agency for FFS. The total corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore is envisaged to be provided over the 14th and 15th Finance Commission cycles based on progress of the scheme and availability of funds. It has not only made capital available for startups at early stage, seed stage and growth stage but also played a catalytic role in terms of facilitating raising of domestic capital, reducing dependence on foreign capital and encouraging home grown and new venture capital funds.
- 3. Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS):** The Government has established the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups for providing credit guarantees to loans extended to DPIIT recognized startups by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Venture Debt Funds (VDFs) under SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds. CGSS is aimed at providing credit guarantee up to a specified limit against loans extended by Member Institutions (MIs) to finance eligible borrowers viz. DPIIT recognised startups.

4. Regulatory Reforms: Over 50 regulatory reforms have been undertaken by the Government since 2016 to enhance ease of doing business, ease of raising capital and reduce compliance burden for the startup ecosystem.

5. Ease of Procurement: To enable ease of procurement, Central Ministries/ Departments are directed to relax conditions of prior turnover and prior experience in public procurement for all DPIIT recognised startups subject to meeting quality and technical specifications. Further, Government e-Marketplace (GeM) Startup Runway has been developed which is a dedicated corner for startups to sell products and services directly to the Government.

6. Support for Intellectual Property Protection: Startups are eligible for fast-tracked patent application examination and disposal. The Government launched Start-ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) which facilitates the startups to file applications for patents, designs and trademarks through registered facilitators in appropriate IP offices by paying only the statutory fees. Facilitators under this scheme are responsible for providing general advisory on different IPRs, and information on protecting and promoting IPRs in other countries. The Government bears the entire fees of the facilitators for any number of patents, trademark or designs, and startups only bear the cost of the statutory fees payable. Startups are provided with an 80% rebate in filing of patents and 50% rebate in filling of trademark vis-a-vis other companies.

7. Self-Certification under Labour and Environmental laws: Startups are allowed to self-certify their compliance under 9 Labour and 3 Environment laws for a period of 3 to 5 years from the date of incorporation.

8. Income Tax Exemption for 3 years: Startups incorporated on or after 1st April 2016 can apply for income tax exemption. The recognized startups that are granted an Inter-Ministerial Board Certificate are exempted from income-tax for a period of 3 consecutive years out of 10 years since incorporation.

9. International Market Access to Indian Startups: One of the key objectives under the Startup India initiative is to help connect Indian startup ecosystem

to global startup ecosystems through various engagement models. This has been done through international Government to Government partnerships, participation in international forums and hosting of global events. Startup India has launched bridges with over 15 countries that provides a soft-landing platform for startups from the partner nations and aid in promoting cross collaboration.

10. Faster Exit for Startups: The Government has notified Startups as 'fast track firms' enabling them to wind up operations within 90 days vis-a-vis 180 days for other companies.

11. Startup India Hub: The Government launched a Startup India Online Hub on 19th June 2017 which is one of its kind online platform for all stakeholders of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in India to discover, connect and engage with each other. The Online Hub hosts Startups, Investors, Funds, Mentors, Academic Institutions, Incubators, Accelerators, Corporates, Government Bodies and more.

12. Exemption for the Purpose Of Clause (VII)(b) of Sub-section (2) of Section 56 of the Act (2019): A DPIIT recognized startup is eligible for exemption from the provisions of section 56(2)(viiB) of the Income Tax Act.

13. Startup India Showcase: Startup India Showcase is an online discovery platform for the most promising startups of the country chosen through various programs for startups exhibited in a form of virtual profiles. The startups showcased on the platform have distinctly emerged as the best in their fields. These innovations span across various cutting-edge sectors such as Fintech, EnterpriseTech, Social Impact, HealthTech, EdTech, among others. These startups are solving critical problems and have shown exceptional innovation in their respective sectors. Ecosystem stakeholders have nurtured and supported these startups, thereby validating their presence on this platform.

14. National Startup Advisory Council: The Government in January 2020 notified constitution of the National Startup Advisory Council to advise the Government on measures needed to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation and

startups in the country to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. Besides the ex-officio members, the council has a number of non-official members, representing various stakeholders from the startup ecosystem.

- 15. Startup India: The Way Ahead:** Startup India: The Way Ahead at 5 years celebration of Startup India was unveiled on 16th January 2021 which includes actionable plans for promotion of ease of doing business for startups, greater role of technology in executing various reforms, building capacities of stakeholders and enabling a digital Aatmanirbhar Bharat.
- 16. Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS):** Easy availability of capital is essential for entrepreneurs at the early stages of growth of an enterprise. The capital required at this stage often presents a make-or-break situation for startups with good business ideas. The Scheme aims to provide financial assistance to startups for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry and commercialization. Rs. 945 crore has been sanctioned under the SISFS Scheme for period of 4 years starting from 2021-22.
- 17. National Startup Awards (NSA):** National Startup Awards is an initiative to recognize and reward outstanding startups and ecosystem enablers that are building innovative products or solutions and scalable enterprises, with high potential of employment generation or wealth creation, demonstrating measurable social impact. Handholding support is provided to all the finalists across various tracks viz. Investor Connect, Mentorship, Corporate Connect, Govt. Connect, International Market Access, Regulatory Support, Startup Champions on Doordarshan and Startup India Showcase, etc.
- 18. States' Startup Ranking Framework (SRF):** States' Startup Ranking Framework is a unique initiative to harness strength of competitive federalism and create a flourishing startup ecosystem in the country. The major objectives of the ranking exercise are facilitating states to identify, learn and replace good practices, highlighting the policy intervention by states for promoting startup ecosystem and fostering competitiveness among states.

- 19. Startup Champions on Doordarshan:** Startup Champions program on Doordarshan is a one-hour weekly program covering stories of award winning/nationally recognised startups. It is telecasted in both Hindi and English across Doordarshan network channels.
- 20. Startup India Innovation Week:** The Government organises Startup India Innovation week around the National Startup Day i.e. 16th January, with the primary goal was to bring together the country's key startups, entrepreneurs, investors, incubators, funding entities, banks, policymakers, and other national/international stakeholders to celebrate entrepreneurship and promote innovation.
- 21. TIDE 2.0 Scheme:** Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE 2.0) Scheme was initiated by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) in the year 2019 to promote tech entrepreneurship through financial and technical support to incubators engaged in supporting ICT startups using emerging technologies such as IoT, AI, Block-chain, Robotics etc. The Scheme is being implemented through 51 incubators through a three-tiered structure with an overarching objective to promote incubation activities at institutes of higher learning and premier R&D organisations.
- 22. Domain specific Centres of Excellence:** MeitY has operationalised 26 Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in diverse areas of national interest for driving self-sufficiency and creating capabilities to capture new and emerging technology areas. These domain specific CoEs act as enablers and aid in making India an innovation hub in emerging through democratisation of innovation and realisation of prototypes.
- 23. SAMRIDH Scheme:** MeitY has launched the 'Start-up Accelerator Programme of MeitY for Product Innovation, Development and Growth (SAMRIDH)' with an aim to support existing and upcoming Accelerators to further select and accelerate potential software product based startups to scale.
- 24. Next Generation Incubation Scheme (NGIS):** NGIS has been approved to support software product ecosystem and to address a significant portion of National Policy on Software Product (NPSP) 2019.

25. Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC): An industry-academia interface agency of Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology is supporting biotech startups in all biotech sectors including clean energy and emerging technologies. Project based funding is provided to startups and companies for product/technology development under its key Schemes including Biotech Ignition Grant (BIG), Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI) and Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP). Incubation support to the startups and companies is also provided through Bioincubators Nurturing Entrepreneurship for Scaling Technologies (BioNEST) Scheme.

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4711

TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.03.2023

NATIONAL LEVEL WEB3 STRATEGY

4711. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the economic and technological opportunities that Web3 provides and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any study to develop and implement a national level Web3 strategy like National Blockchain Strategy 2021 and if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details related to any initiatives under the Ministry led mandates of Digital India and Emerging Technologies towards developing the Web3 sector in the country;
- (d) whether the Government supports startups that are innovating in the Web3 sector in the form of any incubation or mentorship and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government trains or plans to train relevant Government officials in Emerging Technologies such as blockchain and if so, the details thereof.

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) and (b): While the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has not conducted any formal study on the economic and technological opportunities that Web3 provides or for developing and implementing a national strategy for the same, it is cognizant of such opportunities and has issued the National Strategy

on Blockchain. Blockchain plays an important role in realising Web3, and the said Strategy encompasses major technology components required for Web3.

(c): Blockchain technology is an important component of Web3. Government has undertaken the following research initiatives in the field of blockchain technology:

(i) MeitY has initiated a research project titled “Design and Development of a Unified Blockchain Framework for offering National Blockchain Service and Creation of Blockchain Ecosystem”. The project focuses on evolving the blockchain technology stack for end-to-end blockchain application development, enabling Open Application Programming Interfaces (Open APIs) for seamless integration and offering blockchain-as-a-service (BaaS) over distributed infrastructure.

(ii) The Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Blockchain Technology has been set up at National Informatics Centre, Bangalore to provide consultancy and training to government departments for identifying potential use-cases and developing proofs-of-concept and deployable systems.

(iii) The Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has also established a CoE in Blockchain Technology at Gurugram to support and promote innovative startups and entrepreneurs working in blockchain technology.

(d): MeitY promotes technology startups engaged in developing technology solutions related to societal challenges using emerging technologies, including Web3, through the following initiatives:

(i) Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE 2.0) Scheme was initiated in the year 2019 to promote tech-entrepreneurship through financial and technical support to incubators engaged in supporting information and communication technology startups using emerging technologies, such as technologies related to Internet of Things, artificial intelligence, blockchain, robotics etc.

(ii) MeitY has operationalised 26 CoEs in diverse areas of national interest for driving self-sufficiency and creating capabilities to capture new and emerging technology areas.

(iii) The Start-up Accelerator Programme of MeitY for Product Innovation, Development and Growth (SAMRIDH) provides startups with a platform to enhance their products and secure investments for scaling their business.

(e): Yes, Sir. Training in emerging technology, including in blockchain technology, is imparted under the FutureSkills Prime programme of MeitY

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3050

TO BE ANSWERED ON 20.03.2023

G-20 FINANCE MINISTER AND CENTRAL BANK GOVERNORS MEET

3050. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SANJAY SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK, SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the first meeting of G-20 Finance Minister and Central Bank Governors (FMCBG) was held recently in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the details of the discussion held in the said meeting;
- (c) whether any decision has been taken by the participant members regarding future of cryptocurrency in the said meeting;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the country's stand on the regulation of cryptocurrency in the said meeting;
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen coordination between India and G-20 Central Bank Governors in the said meeting; and
- (f) whether the Financial Stability Board (FSB) has finalized its recommendations on the regulation, supervision and oversight of global stablecoins, crypto-asset markets and activities and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

- (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) The First G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBG) Meeting under the Indian Presidency of the G20 was held in Bengaluru during 24-25 February 2023, covering subjects like international financial architecture, sustainable finance, infrastructure, financial sector, financial inclusion, global economy, health and international taxation. The outcome of the meeting was the G20 Chair's Summary & Outcome Document, comprising 17 paragraphs and 2 Annexes. The Chair's Summary reflects the deliberations held during the meeting. The same can be accessed at the following link – https://www.g20.org/content/dam/gtwenty/gtwenty_new/document/1st%20FMCBG%20Chair%20Summary.pdf

(c) and (d): The details of discussions among the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors regarding future of cryptocurrency have been recorded in para 15 of the G20 Chair's Summary & Outcome Document, which may be seen at the following link – https://www.g20.org/content/dam/gtwenty/gtwenty_new/document/1st%20FMCBG%20Chair%20Summary.pdf

(e): Following the regular G20 practice, the Central Bank Governors meet regularly three to four times in a year under the ambit of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBG) Meetings. This platform acts as a coordination mechanism for G20 Central Bank Governors. In the recently concluded FMCBG meeting, an informal meeting of Central Bank Governors was held on February 24, 2023 to set the tone for the discussions, which was chaired by Governor, RBI. The Central Bank Governors had discussions on growth prospects, inflation, financial sector issues, and global policy cooperation.

(f): No Sir.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1907

TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.03.2023

REGULATION OF VDAS

1907. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prepared a roadmap for the future to regulate the Virtual Digital Assets in the country, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has undertaken any consultation process in the past with the relevant stakeholders, including industry, on the regulation of VDAs and related policy formulations, and if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is undertaking any initiative to create awareness about the VDAs and to engage with the industry in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government is undertaking any initiative to ensure the protection of customer interests in the VDA sector and if so, the details thereof along with any discussions held with the industry by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

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

- (a) Crypto Assets are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any legislation for regulation or for banning can be effective only with significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards.

(b): Government has undertaken necessary consultations with stakeholders including industry and with relevant international organisations from time to time on policy formulation of crypto assets.

(c) & (d): RBI has been cautioning users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) that dealing in VCs is associated with potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks.

Further, RBI also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc. in addition to ensuring compliance with relevant provisions under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) for overseas remittances.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 162

TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.03.2023.

MISUSE OF CRYPTO-CURRENCY

162. SHRI VELUSAMY P.:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that the Financial Action Task Force has issued warning that crypto-currencies are increasingly being resorted to for money laundering, criminal activities, terror funding to avoid detection by any regulatory law enforcement agency and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the fact that crypto-currency has been used for money laundering;
- (c) if so, the estimated amount of money laundered as detected by different agencies entrusted with monitoring of money laundering; and
- (d) whether the Reserve Bank of India is having any control over monitoring the crypto-currency?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in parts (a) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *162 for answer on 13.03.2023 regarding "Misuse of Crypto-Currency" by Shri VELUSAMY P.

(a) The FATF Plenary discussed and adopted amendments to the FATF Standards to respond to the increasing use of virtual assets for money laundering and terrorist

financing at the request of the G20 Ministers. This includes an amendment to the FATF Recommendations and glossary to clarify to which businesses and activities the FATF requirements apply in the case of virtual assets. Exchanges and wallet providers will be required to implement AML/CFT controls, and to be licensed or registered and supervised or monitored by national authorities. Strengthening the standards is part of a comprehensive approach that the FATF has developed to prevent the misuse of virtual asset activities for money laundering and terrorist financing.

(b) & (c) Enforcement Directorate is investigating several cases under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) related to crypto-currencies. As on date, proceeds of crime amounting to Rs. 953.70 crores have been attached/seized/frozen, 05 persons have been arrested and 06 Prosecution Complaints (PCs) including 01 supplementary PC have been filed before the Special Court, PMLA in these cases. Further, under Foreign Exchange management Act, 1999 (FEMA) assets amounting to Rs. 289.28 crores have been seized under section 37 A of FEMA and 01 Show Cause Notice to crypto-currency exchange Zangni Labs Pvt Ltd, known as WazirX, and its Directors under FEMA for transactions involving crypto-currencies worth Rs. 2,790.74 crore has also been issued.

(d) RBI has been cautioning users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) vide public notices on 24 December, 2013, 01 February, 2017 and 05 December, 2017 that dealing in VCs is associated with potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks. RBI, vide its circular dated 31 May, 2021 has also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1864

TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.03.2023

INVESTMENT IN CRYPTOCURRENCY

1864. SHRI HARISH DWIVEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether complaints are being received by the Government about the loss caused to investors due to investment in crypto currencies across the country and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and
- (b) whether many companies in the country are involved in the business of investing in crypto currency through online mode and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a): Crypto assets are currently unregulated in India. Complaints have been received by the Government from time to time on several issues related to crypto assets including losses from frauds and losses arising due to the risk profile of crypto assets which carry no underlying economic value and are volatile. National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) facilitates victims/complainants to report cyber-crime complaints online 24x7 basis. This portal allows complainants to report all types of cyber crime including frauds relating to crypto assets. Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the constitution of India. States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crimes including financial frauds through their law Enforcement Agencies.

(b): Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 24.03.2021 has amended the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 effective from 1st April, 2021 to mandate various disclosures on crypto asset exposures by companies in their financial statements which are publically available.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.146

TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.02.2023

REGULATION OF VDAS, CRYPTOS AND WEB3 SECTORS

***146. DR. T. SUMATHY (a) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prepared any future roadmap to regulate Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs)/Cryptos/Web3 sectors in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has undertaken any consultation process with the relevant stakeholders, on the regulation of VDAs/Cryptos/Web3 and related policy formulations and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is engaging with any academic or non-academic institutions to better navigate the Web3 ecosystem and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government is undertaking any initiatives to ensure the protection of customer interests in the VDA sector and if so, the details thereof along with the details of discussions, if any, held with the industry in this regard?

ANSWER

FINANCE MINISTER (SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 146 RAISED BY DR. T. SUMATHY (a) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN, HON'BLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.02.2023 REGARDING REGULATION OF VDAS, CRYPTOS AND WEB3 SECTORS

(a) Crypto Assets sector and Web3 sector are relatively new and still evolving. Currently there are no specific regulations for these sectors. By definition, these sectors are borderless and require significant international collaboration for any specific legislation on these sectors to be fully effective. The Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) has released the National Strategy on Blockchain. This document provides strategies and recommendations for the Indian Blockchain ecosystem to harness the benefits of this emerging technology by focusing on technological and administrative aspects. The strategy document is available at <https://www.meity.gov.in/content/national-strategy-on-blockchain>.

(b): Government has undertaken necessary consultations with stakeholders from time to time, including with relevant international organisations.

(c): The Government is cognizant of the emergence of the technologies related to Web3 and Blockchain and has been taking steps to create awareness and the ecosystem building around Web3. During Digital India Week in July 2022, MeitY had organized a panel discussion on “Metaverse and Web3”. Further, Government of India is supporting industry in organizing conferences on Web3 and related technologies for understanding the ecosystem and their challenges.

(d): RBI has been cautioning users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) that dealing in VCs is associated with potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks. Further, RBI also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc. in addition to ensuring compliance with relevant provisions under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) for overseas remittances.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.474

TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.02.2023

REGULATION OF VIRTUAL DIGITAL ASSETS

474. DR. SUJAY RADHAKRISHNA VIKHE PATIL:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

DR. HEENA GAVIT:

SHRI UNMESH BHAIYYASAHEB PATIL:

DR. KRISHNA PAL SINGH YADAV:

PROF. RITA BAHUGUNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any plans for regulating virtual digital assets in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government plans to provide investor protection to those trading virtual digital assets and if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government plans to address the risks related to money laundering and terror financing using crypto-currencies and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there have been cases of money laundering and terror financing using crypto currencies and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): Crypto Assets are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any legislation for regulation or for banning can be effective only with significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards.

RBI has been cautioning users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) vide public notices on December 24, 2013, February 01, 2017 and December 05, 2017 that dealing in VCs is associated with potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks. RBI, vide its circular dated May 31, 2021 has also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), AntiMoney Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc. in addition to ensuring compliance with relevant provisions under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) for overseas remittances.

The Directorate of Enforcement is investigating several cases related to crypto currency frauds wherein a few crypto exchanges have also been found involved in money laundering. Necessary action as per provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) has been taken by The Directorate of Enforcement. As on 31.01.2023, proceeds of crime amounting to Rs. 936 crore have been attached/seized/freed, 05 persons have been arrested and 06 prosecution complaints (PCs) including 01 supplementary PC have been filed before the Special Court, PMLA in these cases.

Further, under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) assets amounting to Rs. 289.28 crores have been seized under section 37A of FEMA and 01 Show Cause Notice to cryptocurrency exchange Zangme Labs Pvt Ltd, known as WazirX and its directors under FEMA for transactions involving cryptocurrencies worth Rs. 2790 crore has also been issued.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2039

TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.12.2022

CRYPTOCURRENCY BILL

2039. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the cryptocurrency bill, which was due for being tabled during the Winter Session, 2021 of the Parliament;
- (b) the timeframe within which the cryptocurrency bill would be tabled and subsequently be open for public inputs;
- (c) the Ministry and/or department which would regulate cryptocurrency and crypto token; and
- (d) the Ministry and/or department which would regulate various other virtual digital assets other than cryptocurrency such as NFT, Decentralised Applications or dApps, real estate tokens and other blockchain based assets etc.?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (b): Crypto assets are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any legislation on the subject can be effective only with significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards.

(c) to (d): Currently, policy related to crypto assets and related ecosystem is with the Ministry of Finance.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1938

TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.12.2022

CRYPTO CURRENCY AND VIRTUAL DIGITAL ASSETS

1938. DR. UMESH G. JADHAV:
SHRI SANGANNA AMARAPPA:
SHRI L.S. TEJASVI SURYA:
SHRI SHA.BRA.DR.JAI SIDDESHWAR
SHIVACHARYA MAHASWAMIJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to regulate or restrict the Virtual Digital Assets (VDA) in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the salient features of regulation, if any, laid down by the Government for crypto currency and VDAs;
- (c) whether the Government plans to forge international cooperation for regulating crypto currencies and VDAs and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the estimated size of the crypto currency market in the country along with the number of registered/recognised crypto exchanges in the country; and
- (e) the details of crypto exchanges which are under investigation by the Government for money laundering and tax evasion cases?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): Currently, crypto assets are unregulated in India. The government does not register crypto exchanges. Crypto assets by definition are borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any legislation for regulation or for banning can be effective only with significant

international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards.

(e): The Directorate of Enforcement is investigating several cases related to Crypto frauds wherein a few crypto exchanges have also been found involved in money laundering. Necessary action as per provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) has been taken by the Directorate of Enforcement. As on 14.12.2022, proceeds of crime amounting to Rs. 907.48 crores have been attached/seized, 03 persons have been arrested and 04 Prosecution Complaints have been filed before the Special Court, PMLA, in these cases.

Further, under Foreign Exchange management Act, 1999 (FEMA), assets amounting to Rs. 289.68 crores have been seized under section 37A of FEMA and 01 Show Cause Notice to crypto exchange Zanmai Labs Pvt Ltd, known as WazirX, and its Director under FEMA for transactions involving crypto assets worth Rs. 2,790.74 crore has also been issued. Few cases of evasion of Goods and Services Tax (GST) by crypto exchanges have been detected by Central GST formations as given below:

No. of Crypto Exchange Investigated	Quantum of evasion detected (In Cr.)	Recovery (In Cr.)	Status
12	87.60	110.97 (Including interest & penalty)	Further investigation under process in 8 cases and 4 cases closed on payment of tax along with interest and penalty.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1207

TO BE ANSWERED ON 25.07.2022

CRYPTO AND NFTS

1207: DR. PRITAM GOPINATHRAO MUNDE:

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU:

SHRI GIRISH BHALCHANDRA BAPAT:

SHRI RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government considers Crypto and Non-fungible Tokens (NFTs) as assets for the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to prohibit trading in private Crypto and NFTs as well as their possession in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has any plans/proposals to regulate the trading in private Crypto and NFTs as well as their possession; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) The term 'Crypto' has not been defined in the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act). However, through Finance Act, 2022, clause (47A) was inserted to section 2 of the Act to provide definition of virtual digital assets (VDA) to mean any information or code or number or token (not being Indian currency or foreign currency), generated through cryptographic means or otherwise, by whatever name called, providing a digital representation of value exchanged with or without consideration, with the

promise or representation of having inherent value, or functions as a store of value or a unit of account including its use in any financial transaction or investment, but not limited to investment scheme; and can be transferred, stored or traded electronically. Non fungible token and any other token of similar nature are included in the definition.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.10

TO BE ANSWERED ON 18.07.2022

CRYPTOCURRENCY

10: SHRI THIRUMAAVALAVAN THOL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions, circulars, directions, warnings etc. regarding restricting the issuance, buying, selling, holding and circulation of Cryptocurrency in India during the last ten years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether RBI has registered its concern over the adverse effect of Cryptocurrency on Indian Economy and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether RBI has recommended for framing suitable legislation to restrict the flow of Cryptocurrency in India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, whether the Government has any plan to legislate any law restricting the use of Cryptocurrency in India and if so, the time frame fixed for the same?

ANSWER

FINANCE MINISTER (SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 10 RAISED BY SHRI THIRUMAAVALAVAN THOL, HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO BE ANSWERED ON 18.07.2022 REGARDING CRYPTOCURRENCY

(a) Yes, Sir. RBI has been cautioning users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) vide public notices on December 24, 2013, February 01, 2017 and December 05, 2017 that dealing in VCs is associated with potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks. RBI had also issued a circular in April 6, 2018 prohibiting its regulated entities to deal in virtual currencies (VCs) or provide services for facilitating any person or entity in dealing with or settling VCs. The said circular has been set aside by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on March 04, 2020. Further RBI, vide its circular dated May 31, 2021 has also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc. in addition to ensuring compliance with relevant provisions under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) for overseas remittances.

(b) Yes Sir. RBI has registered its concern over the adverse effect of Cryptocurrency on Indian Economy. RBI mentioned that cryptocurrencies are not a currency because every modern currency needs to be issued by the Central Bank / Government. Further, the value of fiat currencies is anchored by monetary policy and their status as legal tender, however the value of cryptocurrencies rests solely on the speculations and expectations of high returns that are not well anchored, so it will have a de-stabilising effect on the monetary and fiscal stability of a country.

(c) to (e): In view of the concerns expressed by RBI on the destabilising effect of cryptocurrencies on the monetary and fiscal stability of a country, RBI has recommended for framing of legislation on this sector. RBI is of the view that cryptocurrencies should be prohibited.

Cryptocurrencies are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore any legislation for regulation or for banning can be effective only after significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5246

TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.04.2022

REGULATIONS ON INVESTMENT IN METAVERSE/ WEB 3.0

5246: MS. LOCKET CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government plans to announce any regulations on Metaverse/Web 3.0 in any manner;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the scope of startups that have raised huge investments in domains like NFTs, Crypto Wallet, Metaverse, etc.?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b) : The technologies related to Metaverse/ Web 3.0 are still evolving. The Government is cognizant of emergence of new technologies and rapid proliferation of emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Drone, Augmented Reality / Virtual Reality, Metaverse, Web 3.0 etc. The Information Technology Act, 2000 covers the technology space. The Government of India has worked out national strategy on the emerging areas especially National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence and National Strategy on Blockchain.

(c): Startups working on emerging technology space are making good business progression based on the utility of their products and services. Some technology startups are also working with the government on the use of emerging technologies on the projects for public service delivery.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5222

TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.04.2022

USE OF CRYPTOCURRENCY FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ARMS SMUGGLING

5222. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN DHANANJAY BHATT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is increasing use of cryptocurrencies/virtual currencies for drug trafficking and arms smuggling in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take concrete steps to check it;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which steps are likely to be taken by the Government in this regard; and (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) Narcotics Control Bureau and Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs has unearthed the payment of approx. Rs. 2.2 crore through crypto-currency in 11 cases linked to drug trafficking.

(b) to (d) In this respect, Government of India has taken the following steps: Conducting training for the field officers on cyber and forensic technologies. Conducting training for the field officers on collection of evidences through electronic means. Regular liaisoning with technical experts. Coordination with foreign drug law enforcement agencies. Assistance to states for procuring of equipment including electronic surveillance systems. Hiring of technical experts to assist in intelligence collection and investigation. Setting up of e-surveillance and monitoring systems.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3964

TO BE ANSWERED ON 28.03.2022

CRYPTOCURRENCY EXCHANGES

3964: SHRI RAMALINGAM S:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of cryptocurrency exchanges that are presently involved in cryptocurrency exchange business in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is true that some cryptocurrency exchanges were involved in evasion of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and it was also detected that other cryptocurrency exchanges and major investors in digital currencies are under investigation by the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against those cryptocurrency exchanges that were detected in GST evasion, name-wise?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): The Government does not collect any data on cryptocurrency exchanges.

(c) & (d): Few cases of evasion of Goods and Services Tax (GST) by cryptocurrency exchanges have been detected by Central GST Formations as given below:

No. of Crypto Exchange Investigated	Quantum of evasion detected (In Cr.)	Recovery (In Cr.) (including interest & penalty)
11	81.54	95.86

(e): The details of Recovery including interest and penalty from the cryptocurrency exchanges are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Crypto exchange booked	Quantum of evasion detected (In Cr.)	Recovery (In Cr.)
1	Coin DCX	15.70	17.10
2	Buy Ucoin	1.05	1.10
3	CoinSwitch Kuber	13.76	16.07
4	UnoCoin	2.97	4.44
5	Fitpay	0.05	0.06
6	Zeb IT Services Pvt. Ltd.	0.46	0.55
7	Secure Bitcoin Traders Pvt. Ltd	0.54	0.30
8	Giottus Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	3.85	3.50
9	Awlencan Innovations India Ltd. (Zebpay)	2.01	2.50
10	M/s Zanmai Labs Pvt. Ltd (WAZIRX)	40.51	49.18
11	M/s Discidium Internet Labs Pvt. Ltd.	0.64	1.09
	Total	81.54	95.86

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4407

TO BE ANSWERED ON: 30.03.2022

BLOCKCHAIN ENGINEERING

4407. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH BITTU:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR (ALIAS) VIJAY VASANTH:

Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that there is a huge demand of blockchain engineering talent in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is taking any steps to promote blockchain engineering which can lead to generation of a large number of jobs in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of the training programmes and dedicated programmes in the blockchain technology being conducted and likely to be conducted by the Government in future?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a): Yes, Sir. Government of India has issued National Strategy on Blockchain in Dec 2021, which focuses on R&D, innovation, Technology which in turn creates Blockchain talent and capabilities in Tech workforce. The strategy document is available at <https://www.meity.gov.in/content/national-strategy-on-Blockchain>.

(b): The Government has facilitated rollout of Blockchain based courses in the educational/academic and Research & Development institutions including

engineering & higher education institutions in the country as given below:

- ▶ Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY) & NASSCOM has jointly initiated a programme titled FutureSkills PRIME (www.futureskillsprime.in), a B2C framework for re-skilling/ upskilling of IT professionals in 10 Emerging area including Blockchain, Cloud Computing and Artificial Intelligence.
- ▶ Government has initiated 'Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme' with an objective to enhance the number of PhDs in Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sectors including AI in the country. The research areas under the scheme inter-alia include Blockchain Technology, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Image Processing, etc. Presently, 908 Full time & 308 part-time PhD candidates are enrolled under the scheme at 97 academic institutions across the country.
- ▶ IITs / IIITs and government & private universities are offering course curriculum in the Blockchain.
- ▶ Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management (IIITM-K) has started Kerala Block Chain Academy, a unique initiative for offering Blockchain training, research, and consultancy in multiple domains.
- ▶ The Academic {Blockchain} Documents (ABCD) has been implemented by CBSE, which presently hosts 97.6 lakh Class X & Class XII certificates on the chain for academic session 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21.
- ▶ MeitY has also established Centres of Excellence in Blockchain to facilitate start-ups and entrepreneurs working on Blockchain based solutions.

(c) and (d): Yes, Sir. Government is taking several steps to promote Blockchain through the courses offered by various institutions leading to generation of many jobs in the country.

(e): The training programmes in Emerging Technologies including Blockchain are as below:

- ▶ The adoption of Blockchain based solutions are promoted using Digital India Dialogues, a series of 100 knowledge sharing sessions on emerging technologies.

- ▶ Under the programme so far, around 3.46 lakh candidates have enrolled for various courses, out of which, around 1.2 Lakh candidates have completed their course. In addition, 524 Trainers and 4292 Government Officials have been trained on these technologies by NIELIT/C-DAC Resource Centres, out of which, 186 Government Officials and 26 Trainers have been certified under the Blockchain technology. Further, around 1.27 lakh unique learners have collectively earned 8.89 lakh badges in recognition of having completed bite-sized digital fluency content, out of which, around 2100 unique learners have completed around 13,500 badges under Blockchain technology.
- ▶ C-DAC is also offering a skill based online course on Blockchain Technology & Application Development through “C-DAC’s HARmonized Industry skilling program through Online Training - CHARIOT”. (<https://vikaspedia.in/events/c-dac-s-harmonizedindustry-skilling-program-through-online-training>).
- ▶ Blockchain courses are offered at SWAYAM Portal of Ministry of Education.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION No.2864

TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.03.2022

MECHANISM FOR TRADING OF CRYPTOCURRENCY

2864 SHRI T.R.V.S. RAMESH:

SHRI SRIDHAR KOTAGIRI:

SHRI SANJAY(KAKA) RAMCHANDRA PATIL:

SHRI B.B. PATIL

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India(RBI) has proposed any mechanism for trading of crypto assets and if so, the details thereof;

(b)whether the Government proposes to define cryptocurrencies as securities or other financial instruments;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any steps to formulate transparent, regulatory measures for digital currencies/cryptocurrencies rather than the intended banning; and

(e) if so, the details and the status thereof including the details of protection for investors that the same will involve?

ANSWER

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

(a): No Sir.

(b) to (e): Cryptocurrency sector is unregulated. The legal framework for the sector may be finalised only after all aspects are carefully examined in consultation with stakeholders concerned.

RBI has been cautioning users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) vide public notices on December 24, 2013, February 01, 2017 and December 05, 2017 that dealing in VCs is associated with potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks. RBI vide its circular dated May 31, 2021 has also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION No.2800

TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.03.2022

STATUS OF CRYPTOCURRENCY

2800: SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current legal status of cryptocurrency in India;
- (b) whether infrastructure costs incurred in mining cryptocurrencies are to be treated as cost of acquisition and are therefore permissible deductions;
- (c) if so, the details thereof?
- (d) while losses incurred due to the transfer of virtual digital assets cannot be set off against any other income, whether the losses arising from the sale of one virtual digital asset can be set off against the gains arising from another virtual digital asset; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a): Currently, Cryptocurrencies are unregulated in India.

(b)&(c): Finance Bill, 2022 (the Bill) has proposed to insert section 115BBH to the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) to provide for taxation of income from transfer of virtual digital assets (VDA). As per the proposed section, any income from transfer of VDA shall be taxed at the rate of 30%. Further, while computing the income from transfer of VDA, no deduction in respect of any expenditure (other than cost of acquisition) or allowance is allowed. The Bill also proposes to define VDA. If any asset falls within the proposed definition, such virtual asset will be considered as VDA for

the purposes of the Act and other provisions of the Act will apply accordingly. As per the proposed provisions of section 115BBH, infrastructure costs incurred in mining of VDA (eg. crypto assets) will not be treated as cost of acquisition as the same will be in the nature of capital expenditure which is not allowable as deduction as per the provisions of the Act.

(d)&(e): As per the provisions of the proposed section 115BBH to the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act), loss from the transfer of VDA will not be allowed to be set off against the income arising from transfer of another VDA.

MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2729

ANSWERED ON 17.03.2022

INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR ENERGY

2729. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the increase in demand for energy from the mining of digital currencies including cryptocurrencies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the demand for power from mining is expected to grow in the current year and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is adequately equipped to meet this increased demand; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (e): The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) conducts Electric Power Survey (EPS) of the country every five years for estimating the electricity demand of the country on medium and long term basis as obligated under Section 73(a) of the Electricity Act-2003. The Electricity demand projection has been carried out for consumer categories like domestic, commercial, public lighting, public water works, irrigation, industrial railways, bulk supply and others. The demand for energy from mining of the digital currencies including cryptocurrencies may be met within the overall demand projection under EPS. It may be noted that the actual demand is less than the projected demand in EPS. Therefore, any additional demand due to such new commercial/industrial activities shall get served within the overall energy projection given in EPS.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION No.2003

TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.03.2022

MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENTS ON CRYPTOCURRENCY

2003: SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is making any policy to check the attempts to mislead the youth through exaggerated promises and non-transparent advertisements amid the concerns over misleading claims for high returns on investing in cryptocurrency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has agreed to set up a regulatory authority for investment in cryptocurrency; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof

ANSWER

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

(a)& (b): The Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to protect the interest of consumer/investor, have been cautioning users, holders and traders of cryptocurrency, from time to time, about the potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks associated in dealing with cryptocurrency.

(c): No Sir.

(d): Doesn't arise in view of (c) above.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1918

TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.03.2022

USE OF CRYPTOCURRENCY FOR MONEY LAUNDERING

1918. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the use of cryptocurrency for money laundering by cyber criminals and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is an apprehension of money laundering activities in the country through this and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has identified people involved in such activities in the country and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): Yes Sir. Reports have been received from Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in connection with usage of cryptocurrency by cyber criminals. Directorate of Enforcement (ED) is investigating 07 cases under PMLA, 2002 in which cryptocurrency has been used for Money Laundering. Cases investigated by ED under PMLA, reveals that accused have laundered Proceeds of Crime (PoC) through cryptocurrency.

(c): Yes Sir, investigations conducted by Enforcement Directorate so far, revealed that some foreign nationals and their Indian associates have laundered the PoC through cryptocurrency accounts at certain exchange platforms. In one of such case an accused has been arrested by ED in the year 2020 for facilitating the foreign related accused companies to launder the PoC by converting money generated

out of crime into cryptocurrency and thereafter transfer to foreign countries. Prosecution Complaint has been filed in this case before the Special Court, PMLA. So far, ED has attached PoC amounting to Rs. 135 Crore (approx.) under PMLA in above mentioned cases.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 784

TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.02.2022

VIRTUAL CURRENCIES

784. SHRI DK SURESH:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Government has constituted any committee to study the issues related to virtual currencies and its impact on the economy of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the said committee;
- (c) whether the committee has given any specific recommendation on prohibiting the cryptocurrencies in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to implement the recommendations of the committee; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): Yes, Sir. The Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on 2nd November, 2017 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (EA) with member representatives from Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (Meity), Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for examining the issues of Virtual Currencies (VC) and to propose specific action to be taken in this matter. The details of the recommendations made by the said committee are at **Annexure-I**.

(c): Yes, Sir. The Committee, inter-alia, recommended that all private cryptocurrencies, except any cryptocurrency issued by the State, be banned in India.

(d) & (e): The Government examined the IMC report in consultation with concerned ministries & regulators (RBI & SEBI). However this sector is still evolving and issues connected with this sector require careful examination, consultation with experts and stakeholders, and international coordination. Accordingly, the Government is in the process of such consultation. With regard to introduction of Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) the Government has included necessary amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 in the Finance Bill, 2022 to provide for an enabling framework for introduction of CBDC.

ANNEXURE-I

Major Recommendations of the Inter-ministerial Committee with regard to Virtual Currency:

1. Overview of Distributed Ledger Technology

- (a) The Committee believes that DLT is an important new and innovative technology, which will play a major role in ushering in of the digital age. The DLT can be of great benefit to India in several financial and non-financial areas. In finance, DLT can be particularly beneficial in the areas of trade financing, lowering the costs of personal identification for KYC related issues, and improving access to credit.
- (b) The Committee therefore recommends that the Department of Economic Affairs should identify uses of DLT and take necessary measures to facilitate the use of DLT in the entire financial field.
- (c) RBI, SEBI, IRDA, PFRDA and IBBI should also focus on DLT to explore building of appropriate regulations for development of DLT in their respective areas.
- (d) DLT can be used to reduce compliance costs for KYC requirements. MeitY may also explore the mechanisms through which customer information can be maintained on DLTs through a consent-based mechanism.

- (e) MEITY and GSTN will need to play a major technology supportive role for exploring and building the uses of DLT for enabling trade financing by enabling the growth of trade invoicing through DLT.
- (f) The Committee has proposed a specific legislation to promote and regulate use of DLT in the financial and associated fields.

2. Virtual Currencies

- (a) The Committee notes with serious concern mushrooming of cryptocurrencies almost invariably issued abroad and numerous people in India investing in these cryptocurrencies. All these cryptocurrencies have been created by non-sovereigns and are in this sense entirely private enterprises.
- (b) There is no underlying intrinsic value of these private cryptocurrencies. These private cryptocurrencies lack all the attributes of a currency. There is no fixed nominal value of these private cryptocurrencies, i.e., neither act as any store of value nor they are a medium of exchange. Since their inception, cryptocurrencies have demonstrated extreme fluctuations in their prices. Therefore, the Committee is of clear view that the private cryptocurrencies should not be allowed. These cryptocurrencies cannot serve the purpose of a currency. The private cryptocurrencies are inconsistent with the essential functions of money/currency, hence private cryptocurrencies cannot replace fiat currencies.
- (c) A review of global best practices also shows that private cryptocurrencies have not been recognised as a legal tender in any jurisdiction.
- (d) The Committee recommends that all private cryptocurrencies, except any cryptocurrency issued by the State, be banned in India.
- (e) The committee endorses the stand taken by the RBI to eliminate the interface of institutions regulated by the RBI from cryptocurrencies. The Committee also recommends that all exchanges, people, traders and

other financial system participants should be prohibited from dealing with cryptocurrencies.

- (f) Accordingly, the Committee has recommended a law banning the cryptocurrencies in India and criminalising carrying on any activities connected with cryptocurrencies in India.
- (g) The Committee also recommends the Government may consider establishing a Standing Committee to take into account the technological developments globally and within the country and also the views of global standard setting bodies. The Standing Committee could revisit the issues addressed in the report as and when needed.

3. Central Bank Digital Currency

- (a) The Committee is of the view that it would be advisable to have an open mind regarding the introduction of an official digital currency in India.
- (b) It may be possible to visualise some models of future official digital currencies but as of date it is unclear whether there is clear advantage in the context of India to come up with a official digital currency. Hence, the Committee recommends that, if required, a Group may be constituted by the Department of Economic Affairs, with participation of the representatives of the RBI, MeitY and DFS for examination and development of an appropriate model of digital currency in India.
- (c) If in due course of time, it is decided to issue a digital currency in India having the status of a legal tender, the Reserve Bank of India should be the appropriate regulator of such digital currency by virtue of its powers under Section 22 of the RBI Act.

4. Uses of DLT for other financial services

- (a) The Committee recommends that the RBI examine the utility of using DLT based systems for enabling faster and more secure payment infrastructure, especially for cross-border payments.
- (b) The Committee recommends that blockchain based systems may be considered by MeitY for building a low-cost KYC system that reduces the need for duplication of KYC requirements for individuals.
- (c) The Committee is of the opinion that DLT based systems can be used by banks and other financial firms for processes such as loan-issuance tracking, collateral management, fraud detection and claims management in insurance, and reconciliation systems in the securities market. The Committee therefore recommends that financial sector regulators examine the uses of DLT in processes that can be incorporated by banks, insurance companies, securities exchanges etc. in their functioning.
- (d) The Committee recommends that SEBI may evaluate use of DLT for IPOs and FPOs as an alternative to present system of issuances. The Committee also recommends that SEBI may examine whether the depository systems can move to DLT based system.
- (e) Similarly, DLT can be beneficial for removing errors and frauds in land markets if the technology is implemented for maintaining land records. The Committee therefore recommends that various state governments may examine the feasibility of using DLT for land-records management.
- (f) The Committee is of the view that DLT may be leveraged to improve the existing e-stamping system for the purposes of collection of stamp duty.
- (g) The Committee is of the opinion that data localisation requirements proposed in the draft Data Protection Bill may need to be applied carefully, including with respect to the storage of critical personal data

so as to ensure that there is no adverse impact on Indian firms and Indian consumers who may stand to benefit from DLT-based services.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3794

TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.12.2021

SHORTAGE OF PERSONNEL IN NCB

3794. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH BITTU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the huge shortage of personnel in the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the adverse impact on the speedy disposal of cases due to staff shortage;
- (c) whether any steps are being taken to create additional posts in the NCB and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the corrective measures, if any, taken to improve the technical competence of the NCB personnel and acquaint them with latest surveillance and investigation techniques; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a) to (c): NCB is a premier Drug Law Enforcement Agency in the country with the mandate for enforcement of the NDPS Act, collection of intelligence and coordination among various Drug Law Enforcement agencies. At present, the NCB is headquartered at New Delhi, having 13 zonal offices and 12 sub-zonal offices, across the country. The officers/staff are placed at different field formations, as per the requirement. Assessing requirement of personnel for a Government organization is a continuous process and is taken up from time to time. NCB is taking all necessary steps to ensure that all cases are disposed of in time.

(d): In-house training on crypto currency, dark-net, digital surveillance, cyber crime information, cyber crime forensics, digital forensics are being organized to improve the technical competence of NCB personnel and acquaint them with latest surveillance and investigation techniques. Officials of NCB are also being nominated for various technical courses conducted by other training institutions like the Central Bureau of Investigation Academy, Central Detective Training School, Central Academy for Police Training, National Forensic Sciences University, United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime.

(e): The details of training conducted in the last 03 years are as follows:-

Year	2019	2020	2021 (upto 30th Nov)
No. of training courses conducted	24	20	24
No. of officials trained	85	149	197

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2475

TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.12.2021

COMPLAINTS OF DIGITAL CURRENCIES

2475. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Government has any plan to legalise the digital currency system in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has noticed that complaints/cheating cases of digital currencies have been reported in the country, including the recent reports from Karnataka; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of inquiry, if any, conducted in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): A Bill on the Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency is under finalisation for consideration of the Cabinet.

(c) & (d): The Government does not collect data on digital currencies. However, eight cases concerning cryptocurrency related fraud are under investigation by the Directorate of Enforcement. Further, a case has also been registered by the Bangalore Zonal Unit of the Directorate of Enforcement in respect of Bitcoin. Further disclosure of information of these cases will not be in the larger public interest.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2455

TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.12.2021

IMPACT OF CRYPTOCURRENCY

2455. SHRI HEMANT SRIRAM PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the increasing impact of cryptocurrency in the country is likely to affect the economy of the county along with the common people; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard during the last three years?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): RBI has been cautioning users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) vide public notices on December 24, 2013, February 01, 2017 and December 05, 2017 that dealing in VCs is associated with potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks. Further, RBI has also raised concerns on the de-stabilising effect of cryptocurrency on the monetary and fiscal stability of a country.

For examining the issues of VCs, the Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) which submitted its report in 2019. The IMC Report was further examined and a Bill on the Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency is under finalisation for consideration of the Cabinet.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2334

TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.12.2021

REGULATING CRYPTOCURRENCY

2334. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI B.B.PATIL:

SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:

DR T SUMATHY (A) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

SHRI RITESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of regulatory framework for regulating cryptocurrency investments in India;
- (b) whether the Government has data on total investments made in cryptocurrencies by Indians and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to bring proper regulations for cryptocurrency/digital token currencies in the country and if so, the status thereof along with the steps taken in this regard and if not, the reasons for delay;
- (d) whether it would be allowed as an alternative payment system and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any safeguards would be provided to ensure that the investors and innocent and poor people are not exploited or fleeced and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the said currency will be available for everyone and if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it will be a transparent currency; and
- (g) the effective steps taken by the Government to ensure emerging opportunities in the cryptocurrency sector?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): Currently, cryptocurrencies are unregulated in India. The Government does not collect data on investment in cryptocurrency.

(c) to (g): A Bill on the Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency is under finalisation for consideration of the Cabinet.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1357

TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.12.2021

CRYPTOCURRENCY RULES AND REGULATIONS

1357. SHRI PRAJWAL REVANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons as to why the Government has not formulated any rules and regulations with regard to use of cryptocurrency in the country; and
- (b) the details and number of people presently using/trading/investing in Bitcoins along with the money invested?

ANSWER

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

(a): A Bill on Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency has been listed for introduction in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II as part of Government Business expected to be taken up during the Seventh Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2021.

(b): The Government does not collect such data.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1356

TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.12.2021

CRYPTOCURRENCY SECTOR

1356. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has got any plans for boosting the cryptocurrency sector in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure the same;
- (c) the data available for active cryptocurrency exchange companies working in India for both the local developers and the international developers along with the details of cyberattacks happened on these companies in last two years;
- (d) the details of how big economically the cryptocurrency market is and how much employment has been generated in this sector till date; and
- (e) the details of how trustable the cryptocurrency is and whether it is possible for the Government to regulate the market by reassessing the mode of working involved in the cryptocurrency process?

ANSWER

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

(a): No, Sir. The Government has no plans for boosting the cryptocurrency sector in India.

(b): Does not arise in view of (a).

(c) to (e): Currently, cryptocurrencies are unregulated in India. The Government does not collect data on the cryptocurrency sector. A Bill on Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency has been included for introduction in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II as part of Government Business expected to be taken up during the Seventh Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2021.

MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1154

ANSWERED ON 06.12.2021

AMENDMENT TO COMPANIES ACT, 2013

1154. Dr. MANOJ RAJORIA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the amendments made by the Government to the Companies Act, 2013 vide notification dated 24.03.2021; and
- (b) whether these amendments pertain to crypto-currency transactions and have also changed the provisions related to Corporate Social Responsibility and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide notification dated 24.03.2021 has amended the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 effective from 1st April, 2021 to mandate various disclosures by the companies in their financial statements including the following disclosures with respect to the virtual currency/crypto currency transactions undertaken and CSR contribution made by the companies during a financial year:

Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

Where the Company has traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency

during the financial year, the following shall be disclosed:

- (a) profit or loss on transactions involving Crypto currency or Virtual Currency
- (b) amount of currency held as at the reporting date,
- (c) deposits or advances from any person for the purpose of trading or investing in Crypto currency/Virtual currency.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Where the company covered under section 135 of the Companies Act, the following shall be disclosed with regard to CSR activities:

- (a) amount required to be spent by the company during the year,
- (b) amount of expenditure incurred,
- (c) shortfall at the end of the year,
- (d) total of previous years shortfall,
- (e) reason for shortfall,
- (f) nature of CSR activities,
- (g) details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard,
- (h) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 196

TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.11.2021

BITCOIN SCAM IN KARNATAKA

196. SHRI PRAJWAL REVANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of multi crore Bitcoin scam recently unearthed in Karnataka wherein a person was arrested in connection with hacking of bitcoins worldwide;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the money involved in this case;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to hand over the investigation to ED/CBI/ any special Central agency or special investigation team as the scam involves transaction of international nature;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken or being taken by the Government for fair investigation of the scam and the time by which it is likely to be initiated?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (e): Information in public domain suggests that a case of cybercrime involving Bitcoin has been under examination by the Karnataka police. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. State/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation & prosecution of such crimes including financial frauds through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The LEAs take legal action as per provisions of law against the offenders. However, a case has also been registered by Bangalore Zonal Unit of the Directorate of Enforcement. Further disclosure of information in the matter is not in larger public interest.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 173

TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.11.2021

CRYPTOCURRENCY

173. SHRI THIRUMAAVALAVAN THOL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the cryptocurrencies that are traded in India;
- (b) if so, whether trading in cryptocurrency is legally permitted in India and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has allowed the cryptocurrency exchanges as a legally permitted entity in India; and
- (d) if so, the details of Acts that are applicable to cryptocurrency and cryptocurrency exchanges?

ANSWER

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

- (a): Government does not collect information on trading in cryptocurrency.
- (b) to (d): Cryptocurrencies are unregulated in India. RBI has vide its circular dated May 31st, 2021, advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT) and obligations of regulated entities under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, (PMLA), 2002 in addition to ensuring compliance with relevant provisions under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) for overseas remittances.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.*12

ANSWERED ON 29.11.2021

BITCOIN TRANSACTIONS

***12. SHRIMATI SUMALATHA AMBAREESH:**

SHRI D.K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Bitcoin transaction is silently blooming in India in the recent years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to recognise Bitcoin as a currency in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER:

FINANCE MINISTER (SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 12 RAISED BY SHRIMATI SUMALATHA AMBAREESH AND SHRI D.K. SURESH, HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.11.2021 REGARDING BITCOIN TRANSACTIONS

- (a) The Government does not collect data on Bitcoin transactions.
- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (C) No, sir.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Rajya Sabha Q&As

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2782

ANSWERED ON 17.03.2026

GROWING MENACE OF ONLINE INVESTMENT SCAMS

2782. Shri Sat Paul Sharma

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing menace of online investment scams, including those involving Treasure NFTs, digital currencies, and other cryptocurrency-related schemes, wherein individuals are lured with promises of high returns on investments;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to tackle such scams and protect investors, including measures to regulate online investment platforms, NFT marketplaces, and to educate the public about the associated risks; and

(c) the number of cases reported, the amount lost by investors in such scams over the last three years, and the action taken against the perpetrators.

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): Cryptocurrencies and Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs) are currently unregulated in India. Online scams and frauds are addressed under the existing legal framework governing fraud and cybercrime.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has established a portal (<http://cybercrime.gov.in>) where scams involving Treasure NFTs, digital currencies, and other cryptocurrency-related schemes can be reported to the Cyber & Information Security Division.

Further, the Ministry has set up the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) as an attached office to address all forms of cybercrime. A toll-free helpline number '1930' has been launched to assist citizens in lodging cyber-related complaints.

The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Reporting and Management System' under I4C enables immediate reporting of financial frauds to prevent the siphoning of funds by fraudsters. I4C has also undertaken extensive awareness initiatives to educate the public on risks associated with online investment scams, fake applications, cryptocurrency frauds, and misleading promises of high returns.

Additionally, I4C has trained approximately 13,800 law enforcement personnel from Central and State/UT agencies in investigating cryptocurrency-related crimes. Advanced forensic tools have been procured to support cryptocurrency analysis during investigations. A dedicated team within I4C assists law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and has supported over 300 cryptocurrency-related cases.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued advisories cautioning users, holders, and traders of crypto-assets regarding economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection, and security risks. Further, vide its circular dated May 31, 2021, RBI has advised regulated entities to continue conducting customer due diligence in line with Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) requirements under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002.

(c): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Accordingly, States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of such crimes through their law enforcement agencies.

The Government, vide notification dated 07.03.2023, has brought cryptocurrencies/Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) under the purview of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. At the national level, the Enforcement Directorate has registered approximately 61 cases related to online investment scams, including those involving digital currencies and other

cryptocurrency-related schemes, under the PMLA.

In these cases, proceeds of crime amounting to ₹6,242.24 crore have been attached, seized, or frozen. Additionally, 28 individuals have been arrested, and 33 Prosecution Complaints, including 16 supplementary complaints, have been filed. Furthermore, one accused has been declared a Fugitive Economic Offender under the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1986

ANSWERED ON 10.03.2026

DELISTING GUIDELINES TO EXCHANGES

1986. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) has issued specific guidelines to exchanges to delist "privacy coins" or anonymity-enhancing tokens;
- (b) if so, the details of the tokens identified and the reasons for their prohibition;
- (c) the number of offshore crypto platforms currently show-caused or blocked for non-compliance with PMLA and FIU registration norms as of January 2026; and
- (d) the mechanism in place to monitor private wallets used for cross-border transactions that bypass domestic banking channels?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b) No, FIU-IND has not issued any specific guidelines to exchanges to delist "privacy coins" or "anonymity-enhancing tokens".

However, FIU-IND has issued Anti-Money Laundering (AML) & Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Guidelines for Reporting Entities (RE) providing services related to Virtual Digital Assets, on 10th March 2023 and updated on 8th January, 2026, under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, read with PML Rules, 2005.

(c) The Virtual Digital Asset Service Providers (VDA SPs) operating in India (whether offshore or onshore) and engaged in notified activities are required to be

registered with FIU IND as Reporting Entity and comply with the set of obligations as mandated under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) 2002, read with PML Rules, 2005. These obligations are activity based and are not contingent on physical presence of the entity in India.

Accordingly, as of January 2026, fifty-two (52) offshore Virtual Digital Assets Service providers (VDA SPs) have been issued notices for non-compliance under Section 13 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PML) Act, 2002, and its content has been taken down or disallowed access through issuing notices to intermediaries under section 79(3)(B) of the Information Technology Act.

(d) FIU-IND monitors transactions involving private wallets primarily through the Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) filed by Reporting Entities (REs), including VDASPs. Detailed red flag indicators have also been issued to assist REs in monitoring deposits and withdrawals from private wallets.

The transfers to or from private wallets, are recognised as carrying elevated risk due to anonymity and other inherent features. Accordingly, REs are required to obtain relevant originator, beneficiary and other necessary information from their clients, and apply enhanced diligence and other risk-based controls as appropriate under the detailed AML/CFT/CPF obligations. REs may also impose additional limitations or controls in line with their internal risk assessment frameworks.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1171

ANSWERED ON 10.02.2026

CHALLENGES IN TAXATION OF VIRTUAL DIGITAL ASSETS

1171 Shri Pramod Tiwari:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the financial stability risks being posed by Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) in the country;
- (b) whether VDAs pose serious challenges for tax administration;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including regulatory and enforcement challenges; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to address the challenges?

ANSWER

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

(a): The Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs)/ crypto assets are currently unregulated in India. The Financial Stability Board (FSB), the standard setting body for global financial stability, in its assessments of risks to financial stability from VDAs highlights from time to time that financial stability risks may emerge as VDAs become increasingly interconnected with the wider financial system. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) periodically assesses the risks and potential impact of VDAs on domestic financial stability. These assessments are reflected in the Bank's public communications and in its Financial Stability Reports. The RBI's Financial Stability Report (December 2024) notes that the linkages between the VDA sector and the regulated financial system remain limited at present.

(b) to (d): VDAs present regulatory and enforcement challenges for tax administration due to their pseudonymous nature, borderless functionality, and near-instant transferability. The widespread use of offshore exchanges, private

wallets, and decentralised platforms hampers accurate detection of income arising from VDA transactions and correct identification of beneficial ownership, thereby increasing the risk of income escaping taxation.

The steps taken by the Government to address the challenges are as under:

(i) In the Finance Act 2022, taxation of virtual digital assets (VDA) had been introduced under section 115BBH of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Act), in which the transfer of VDA is to be taxed at the rate of 30% with no deduction in respect of expenditure (other than cost of acquisition) to be allowed. Moreover, loss from the transfer of a virtual digital asset cannot be set off from any other income and cannot be carried forward to subsequent years.

(ii) To define VDA, clause (47A) was inserted in section 2 of the Act. Further, to capture VDA transaction details, section 194S has been inserted in the Act to provide for the deduction of tax on the payment of transfer of VDA at the rate of 1% of the transaction value, including cases where the transaction occurs in kind or partly in cash.

(iii) Section 56 of the Act has also been amended to cover the scenario where VDA is gifted to provide for tax in the hands of the recipient.

(iv) Definition of VDA w/s 2(47A) of the Act: A virtual digital asset means any information or code or number or token (not being Indian currency or any foreign currency), generated through cryptographic means or otherwise, by whatever name called, providing a digital representation of value which is exchanged with or without consideration, with the promise or representation of having inherent value, or functions as a store of value or a unit of account and includes its use in any financial transaction or investment, but not limited to, investment schemes and can be transferred, stored or traded electronically. Non-fungible tokens and any other tokens of a similar nature are included in the definition.

(v) The Central Government may notify any other virtual digital asset as a virtual digital asset and such assets which shall not be considered as virtual digital assets.

In accordance with the above, the Central Government has made the following notifications - Notification No. 74/2022 dated 30th June 2022 and Notification No.75/2022 dated 30th June 2022. Vide Notification No. 74/2022 dated 30th June 2022, gift card, vouchers, mileage points, reward points, loyalty points, and subscription to websites, platforms, or applications have been excluded from the definition of Virtual Digital Asset. Notification No. 75/2022 dated 30th June 2022 specified that a non-fungible token is a token which qualifies to be a virtual digital asset within the meaning of sub-clause (a) of clause (47A) of section 2 of the Act but does not include a non-fungible token whose transfer results in transfer of ownership of underlying tangible asset and the transfer of ownership of such underlying tangible asset is legally enforceable.

(vi) In order to widen the tax base from the transactions in VDAs, section 194S provides for the deduction of tax on the transfer of a virtual digital asset to a resident at 1%. Further, no tax is to be deducted in case the payer is the specified person and the value or the aggregate of such value of consideration to a resident is less than Rs. 50,000 during the financial year. In any other case, the said limit is Rs. 10,000 during the financial year. Specified person is defined as an individual / HUF having a business turnover of less than one crore rupees or a professional turnover of less than fifty lakh rupees.

(vii) Further, section 285BAA has been inserted through the Finance Act, 2025 to mandate specified reporting entities furnish detailed user-level transaction data, rules for which are being finalised, to the Income-tax Department with effect from 1 April 2026. This provision is intended to significantly enhance visibility into VDA transactions and align the crypto ecosystem with the reporting framework applicable to banks and other financial intermediaries.

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 871

ANSWERED ON 06.02.2026

STATUS OF NATIONAL BLOCKCHAIN FRAMEWORK

871. SHRI S NIRANJAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the National Blockchain Framework launched to provide Blockchain-as-a-Service for Government organisations as part of the digital ecosystem;
- (b) the key Government departments currently utilising the framework for e-governance applications;
- (c) whether interoperability with other digital platforms has been established; and
- (d) the steps taken to encourage uptake of blockchain technology in public service delivery?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a) to (d): National Blockchain Framework (NBF) - Vishvasya has been launched on 4th Sep, 2024 to offer Blockchain-as-a-Service (BaaS) by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

The NBF is fully operational with geographically distributed infrastructure. It supports distributed infrastructure, smart contracts, security, privacy, interoperability, and the development and deployment of permissioned blockchain-based applications.

Blockchain applications may be developed using NBF for Government Services which need secure and verifiable records of transactions. Using the framework, several

blockchain applications are designed, developed, and deployed in collaboration with various government departments.

MeitY and the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) have conducted several workshops and seminars from time to time to sensitize the benefits of Blockchain Technology for various stakeholders, including Government departments.

Some of the blockchain applications already hosted on NBF include:

(i) eStamps in collaboration with Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL) for the Maharashtra Government.

(ii) Praamaanik - Blockchain technology to verify mobile app authenticity (14 citizen-centric apps onboarded) for the Govt of Madhya Pradesh.

(iii) Blockchain-based service level training record solution for Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA).

(iv) Inspection System for Child Care Institutions for the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Govt. of Karnataka.

(v) Blockchain enabled Consent Framework - Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS) for the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI).

NBF is enabled with APIs for utilizing the services of other public digital platforms such as e-Pramaan and e-Sign making it interoperable. Applications developed using NBF BaaS can utilize e-Pramaan for user authentication and e-Sign for digital signing for the authenticity of digital documents, enabling interoperability with other digital platforms. For the promotion of Blockchain, the government released the National Blockchain Strategy document outlining short- and long-term goals for blockchain adoption across public sectors, including interoperability standards, governance models, and national reference architectures.

A Centre of Excellence (CoE) has been established under NIC, MeitY that provides:

Consultation and support for pilot blockchain projects. Infrastructure, training, and research assistance. Collaboration with global platforms and standards bodies.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1052

ANSWERED ON 09.12.2025

IMPACT OF UNREGULATED CRYPTOCURRENCY ON FINANCIAL STABILITY

1052. Shri Rajinder Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has assessed the risks and impact of unregulated Cryptocurrency on the country's financial stability;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of approach and strategy towards investor protection and technological innovation in crypto segment; and
- (d) the proposed measures to be taken in this respect thereon?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (b): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) periodically assesses the risks and potential impact of crypto-assets on financial stability. These assessments are reflected in the Bank's public communications and in its Financial Stability Reports. The RBI's Financial Stability Report (December 2024) notes that the linkages between the crypto sector and the regulated financial system remain limited at present.

(c) to (d): The Reserve Bank of India has issued advisories cautioning users, holders, and traders of crypto assets about economic, financial, operational, legal, and security risks. Further, through its circular of May 31, 2021, the RBI advised regulated entities to continue full customer due diligence for crypto assets, consistent with Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc.

On the innovation side, while crypto assets are often presented as inseparable from their underlying technology, the technology itself has independent applications across banking and financial services, real estate, media, supply chain management, counterfeit detection, mobility, health, education, and energy. These opportunities can be harnessed without dealing in crypto assets. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology promotes blockchain through the National Blockchain Framework (NBF), which is developed by a consortium of institutions, including the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), National Informatics Centre (NIC), Institute of Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT) and academic partners to provide a trusted and secure national blockchain stack. The framework is focused on permissioned blockchain-based citizen-centric applications. Further, the existing regulators are also examining potential applications of the underlying technology, including tokenisation, programmability, and other emerging use cases. The RBI is accelerating the adoption of the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), with the overarching goal of maintaining public trust in money and striking an appropriate balance between innovation and financial stability. The enabling framework for the RBI's Regulatory Sandbox also promotes testing of use cases using blockchain technologies.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION QUESTION NO. 1842

ANSWERED ON 05.08.2025

CRYPTOCURRENCY LINKED TAX EVASION

1842. Shri Milind Murli Deora:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has detected cases of tax evasion involving investment in cryptocurrency and Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs);
- the number of taxpayers who have been sent notices or emails in this regard;
- (c) the total estimated amount of tax evasion involved; and
- (d) the steps being taken to ensure that income from crypto transactions is accurately reported and taxed?

ANSWER

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

(a) Cases of tax evasion linked to investments in cryptocurrency and Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) have been detected by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) on multiple occasions over a period of time and necessary action as per Income Tax Act, 1961 is taken by the Income Tax Department in such cases.

(b) Wherever instances of tax evasion are detected, the Income Tax Department takes necessary action including nudging the taxpayers, e-verification, reassessment, survey or search & seizure as the case may be. To create awareness among taxpayers regarding the disclosure of VDA and payment of tax, CBDT has recently launched NUDGE (Non-Intrusive Usage of Data to Guide and Enable) taxpayers campaign under which 44057 emails and messages have been sent to select taxpayers who had invested and traded in the VDAs but did not report the transactions in Schedule VDA of their Income Tax Returns (ITRs).

(c) The tax on income from transfer of Virtual Digital Assets (VDA), under section 115BBH of the Income Tax Act, 1961, was introduced from FY 2022-23. The total amount of tax offered by the taxpayers for FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 was equal to Rs 705 Crores. Further during search & seizure operations and survey operations undisclosed income detected in VDA transactions amounts to approximately Rs 630 Crores.

(d) The CBDT has undertaken various initiatives to ensure accurate reporting and taxation of income from cryptocurrency transactions. These include the use of data analytics tools such as the Non-Filer Monitoring System (NMS), Project Insight, and internal databases of the Income Tax Department to correlate available information on Virtual Digital Asset (VDA) transactions with the disclosures made in taxpayers' Income Tax Returns (ITRs). TDS returns filed by Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) and ITRs filed by taxpayers are also analyzed to identify discrepancies in reported VDA transactions and appropriate action is taken.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION QUESTION NO. 1030

ANSWERED ON 29.07.2025

REGULATION AND OVERSIGHT OF DEFI PLATFORMS

1030. Shri Sujeet Kumar:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken to regulate Decentralized Finance (DeFi) platforms to ensure investor protection and prevent fraudulent activities;
- (b) how Government is addressing the challenges posed by DeFi, particularly with regard to cross-border financial transactions and risks of money laundering; and
- (c) the measures under consideration to integrate DeFi platforms into existing regulatory frameworks without stifling innovation and technological advancement?

ANSWER

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

to (c): At the request of India's G20 Presidency, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Financial Stability Board (FSB) developed a Synthesis Paper on policies for the crypto asset sector. The paper identifies Decentralized Finance (DeFi) as a segment of the larger crypto asset ecosystem, which is currently unregulated in India. Given the decentralized nature of DeFi, effective oversight requires strong international cooperation. For DeFi, most countries have yet to develop specific regulatory frameworks. However, to address urgent risks arising from the crypto asset universe, the government has, through a notification dated March 7, 2023, brought service Virtual Digital Assets Service Providers (VDA SPs) under the purview of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), thereby bringing transactions involving VDAs within the ambit of the PMLA. Furthermore, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued advisories warning users, holders, and traders of virtual currencies or crypto assets about the potential risks, including

economic, financial, operational, legal, and security concerns. As of date, Indian regulated entities in Traditional Finance are not expected to be integrated with an unregulated sector such as DeFi.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 247

ANSWERED ON 22.07.2025

USAGE OF FINTECH TOOLS FOR ILLICIT ACTIVITIES

247. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the rising use of encrypted fintech tools, including privacy coins like Monero or Zcash, offshore encrypted wallets, and DeFi platforms for illicit activities such as tax evasion, money laundering, or capital flight;
- (b) the steps Government has taken to monitor and regulate the movement of capital through anonymized blockchain networks and encrypted peer-to-peer platforms that operate outside formal banking channels: and
- (c) whether Government plans to impose restrictions, licensing requirements or traceability mandates on the use of privacy-focused cryptocurrencies and dark pool DeFi platforms in order to prevent their misuse while safeguarding legitimate innovation?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c) Virtual Digital Asset Service Providers (VDA SPs) have been brought into the ambit of Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/Counter Financing of Terrorism (CFT) framework under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), pursuant to Notification dated March 07, 2023 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance. Therefore, VDA SPs are obliged to comply with the various provisions of the PMLA, the rules made thereunder and the guidelines issued by

Director, FIU-IND. This inter alia includes establishing a process for customer due diligence, record keeping, internal control procedure, training of employees, filing of suspicious transaction reports with FIU-IND. The suspicious transaction reports are subsequently processed, analysed and disseminated by FIU-IND to concerned Law Enforcement Agencies for further necessary Action. Further, Directorate of Enforcement (ED) has taken up several cases related to Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) fraud which also includes offshore encrypted wallets for investigation under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. In such cases, necessary action as per the provisions of PMLA has been taken by attaching/seizing/freezing proceeds of crime amounting to Rs. 3973.41 crore.

Further, 37 persons have been arrested and 24 Prosecution Complaints (PCs) including 10 Supplementary PCs have been filed in these cases. Moreover, 01 accused have been declared as Fugitive Economic Offenders under the provisions of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018.

Further Finance Act, 2025 has amended Income Tax Act, 1961 which provides that a reporting entity, as may be prescribed, shall furnish information in respect of transaction of crypto asset.

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2146

ANSWERED ON 13.12.2024

ESTABLISHMENT OF BLOCKCHAIN-BASED LAND RECORD SYSTEM

2146. SHRI GOLLA BABURAO:

Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in establishing blockchain-based land record systems in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the measures taken to ensure that small and marginal farmers, particularly from SC/ST communities, benefit from this technology; and
- (c) the plans to extend this technology to other areas of governance in the State?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a) to (c): Blockchain technology is an emerging technology which is a decentralized, distributed ledger system that securely records transactions across a network of computers. It uses cryptography to ensure transparency, immutability and trust without intermediaries. Each block contains data, a time stamp and cryptography link to the previous block creating a secure, tamper proof chain of information. Hence this technology has the potential to provide better accountability in any digital system involving public transactions. It has potential applications in Land Records & Property Registration management, Digital Identity management, Supply Chain Management and Welfare distribution amongst others.

National Blockchain Framework (NBF) was launched on 4th September, 2024 to offer Blockchain-as-a-Service (BaaS). NBF supports distributed infrastructure, smart

contracts, security, privacy, interoperability and development & deployment of permissioned blockchain based applications.

NBF is a permissioned blockchain platform developed through collaboration between researchers, academic institutions and government agencies. These include Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) - Hyderabad, Mumbai and Pune; Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDBRT) Hyderabad; IIT Hyderabad; Society for Electronic transaction and Security (SETS) Chennai; National Informatics Centre (NIC)/National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated (NICS); and IIIT Hyderabad.

These institutions have worked together to design the National Blockchain Framework (NBF) as a permissioned Blockchain platform with controlled access to ensure the security, privacy and confidentiality of data. The best practices such as use of data encryption, proving the existence of data without revealing the data, and indigenous certifying authority, etc. have been implemented in the design.

National Informatics Centre (NIC) under the MeitY has developed blockchain based solution for agriculture and non-agriculture property which may also be used for land record systems.

Maintenance of land records is within the purview of concerned State Governments.

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2144

ANSWERED ON 13.12.2024

VISHVASYA-BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY STACK

2144. DR. FAUZIA KHAN:

Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of specific use cases where Vishvasya-Blockchain Technology Stack and NBFLite platform have been applied or are in the process of implementation across various Government departments;
- (b) the extent of collaboration between academia, Startups, and Government agencies in the research and development of blockchain solutions under the National Blockchain Framework, and the impact of this collaboration on patent generation and innovations, the details thereof; and
- (c) the future roadmap for scaling blockchain-based citizen-centric applications across States and departments, and the expected timeline for the National Blockchain Framework to be fully operational nationwide, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a) to (c): Blockchain is a technology suitable for developing applications with transactional data stored in distributed ledger across network of nodes. It provides time sequenced and tamper resistant storage with audit trail for future verification. Hence this technology has the potential to provide better accountability in any digital system involving public transactions. Vishvasya-Blockchain Technology Stack

is a permissioned Blockchain platform which may be used for development and deployment of Government Services which need secured and verifiable records of transactions.

It is more suitable for permissioned Blockchain applications where only selected or authorized users can access the Blockchain network. The technology stack may be used in various sectors, such as healthcare, education, agriculture, administration, etc.

The pilot implementation of the few applications has already been completed which include:

- i. Praamaanik- Solution to verify mobile app origin
- ii. Property Chain- Solution for recording property transactions and its verification for the State of Karnataka and Jharkhand
- iii. Certificate Chain- Blockchain based solution for education certificates for Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for the State of Karnataka
- iv. eStamps- Solution to provide a tamper-proof & secure record of eStamp transactions, etc. with the Government financial agencies.

NBFLite is a light version of Vishvasya. It is useful for rapid prototyping, research and experimentation for academia and startups. NBFLite is available for download from <https://blockchain.meity.gov.in> after registration.

National Blockchain Framework (NBF) was launched on 4th September, 2024 to offer Blockchain-as-a-Service (BaaS). NBF supports distributed infrastructure, smart contracts, security, privacy, interoperability and development & deployment of permissioned blockchain based applications.

NBF is a permissioned blockchain platform developed through collaboration between researchers, academic institutions and government agencies. These include Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)- Hyderabad, Mumbai and Pune; Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDBRT) Hyderabad; IIT Hyderabad; Society for Electronic transaction and Security

(SETS) Chennai; National Informatics Centre (NIC)/National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated (NICS); and IIT Hyderabad.

These institutions have worked together to design the National Blockchain Framework (NBF) as a permissioned Blockchain platform with controlled access to ensure the security, privacy and confidentiality of data. The best practices such as use of data encryption, proving the existence of data without revealing the data, and indigenous certifying authority, etc. have been implemented in the design.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2467

ANSWERED ON 7.12.2024

IMPACT OF DEFI ON TRADITIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM

2467 SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- a) the Ministry's assessment of the emerging Decentralized Finance (DeFi) sector and its potential impact on the traditional financial system in the country;
- (b) the steps taken by the Ministry to develop a regulatory framework for DeFi that fosters innovation while addressing risks related to consumer protection, financial stability and antimony laundering measures; and
- (c) whether any measures are being implemented to enhance financial literacy and consumer awareness around DeFi, particularly in terms of the risks and benefits associated with these decentralized financial products and services, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): At the request of India's G20 Presidency, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Financial Stability Board (FSB) developed a Synthesis Paper on policies for crypto assets. This paper provides a coordinated and comprehensive policy framework addressing a wide range of risks, including those relevant to emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs). The paper identifies the so-called Decentralised Finance (DeFi) as a component of the larger crypto asset ecosystem. It identifies significant risks to macroeconomic stability, financial stability, financial integrity, and consumer safety posed by the entire crypto asset ecosystem, including stablecoins and DeFi. The FSB's another report of 2023, The

Financial Stability Risks of Decentralised Finance, delves deeper into vulnerabilities specific to the DeFi sector. The report highlights that the risks in the DeFi sector are further exacerbated by its unique characteristics. While the crypto asset ecosystem, including DeFi, is not regulated in India, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has from time-to-time cautioned users, holders, and traders of crypto assets / virtual currencies about the associated economic, financial, operational, legal, consumer protection, and security-related risks. With the IMF-FSB Synthesis Paper as the basis, all jurisdictions, including India, are expected to evaluate their country specific risks and engage with standard-setting bodies to develop an appropriate regulatory framework for the crypto asset ecosystem. Effective regulatory measures can only be achieved through significant international collaboration in understanding and balancing the risks and innovation-related benefits. Globally, however, regulatory measures for DeFi are being considered as part of a second phase, as regulators and policymakers prioritize understanding of unbacked crypto assets and stablecoins. International organizations and standard-setting bodies have acknowledged that regulatory approaches to DeFi are still evolving.

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1337

ANSWERED ON 06.12.2024

STRATEGY TO PROMOTE AI AND BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

1337. SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) Government's strategy for promoting Artificial Intelligence (AI) and blockchain technology?
- (b) the specific incentives for Startups in the Electronics and Information Technology (IT) sectors working on emerging technologies; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof especially for Haryana?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a): Artificial Intelligence and Blockchain are emerging fields with potential for widespread applications in several key sectors. The Government of India emphasizes the concept of 'AI for All,' aligning with the Prime Minister's vision to foster and promote the use of cutting-edge technologies across the country. This initiative aims to ensure that AI benefits all sectors of society, driving innovation and growth.

For Artificial Intelligence: The Government had constituted 7 expert groups to deliberate and prepare a design document on IndiaAI. The first edition of IndiaAI expert group report, published on October 2023, detailed out the operational aspects of foundational pillars of India's AI mission. The report also recommends on how India can leverage its demographic dividend and play to its strengths as an IT superpower to further the penetration of IndiaAI skills in the country, strengthening the IndiaAI

compute infrastructure in India to support IndiaAI innovation through public-private partnerships (PPPs). Earlier, NITI Aayog had also published the National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence (NSAI) in 2018. Subsequently, Union Cabinet led by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji has approved the IndiaAI Mission on 7th March 2024, a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem that aligns with the country's development goals. This mission is driven by a vision to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by focusing on seven foundational pillars.

For Blockchain Technology, Government of India issued the National Strategy on Blockchain in Dec 2021, which focuses on R&D, innovation, Technology which in turn helps to create Blockchain talent and capabilities in Tech workforce. The strategy document is available at <https://www.meity.gov.in/content/national-strategy-on-Blockchain>

MeitY has launched the National Blockchain Framework (NBF)-Vishvasya on 4th September, 2024 to offer Blockchain-as-a-Service (BaaS). The NBF supports distributed infrastructure, smart contracts, security, privacy, interoperability and development & deployment of permissioned blockchain based applications. It supports secure, permissioned blockchain applications for government services and sectors like healthcare, education, and agriculture. NBF ensures only authorized users can access the network, providing secure and verifiable transaction records.

(b) and (c): The government has taken various steps to support startups in the electronics and IT sectors working on emerging technologies:

IndiaAI Startup Financing: One of the key Pillars of the IndiaAI Mission is the IndiaAI Startup Financing which aims to support and accelerate deep tech AI startups by providing streamlined access to funding for enabling futuristic AI Projects. It covers a spectrum of startup development stages starting from product development to commercialization.

Centres of Excellence on AI & IoT: MeitY, along with NASSCOM has established four Centres of Excellence on AI & IoT at Bengaluru, Gurugram, Gandhi Nagar and Visakhapatnam with the objectives to enable India emerge as an innovation hub in AI & IoT through democratization of innovation and realization of prototypes. Centres of

Excellence on AI & IoT connect various entities such as startups, enterprises, venture capitalists, government and academia.

Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence Labs: NIC has built two Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence Labs in Delhi & Kolkata with State-of-the-art AI Supercompute Infrastructure of 2 AI Peta flops in Delhi in 2019 and upgraded it by 5 AI Peta Flops in Delhi and Kolkata each in 2021. Further 50 AI Peta Flops was added to Meghraj Cloud of NIC at Delhi in 2024 under National Supercomputing Mission. This has further helped in extending AI Services to Digital Courts 2.0.

Centres of Excellence in AI: Government has approved establishment of three Centres of Excellence (CoE) in Artificial intelligence (AI), one each in the areas of health, sustainable cities and agriculture with a total financial outlay of Rs. 990.00 Cr over the period of FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28. Department of Higher Education has selected following consortiums for establishment of these CoEs through an Apex Committee: Health: Consortium led by AIIMS Delhi and IIT Delhi, Sustainable Cities: Consortium led by IIT Kanpur, Agriculture: Consortium led by IIT Ropar.

Centre of Excellence (CoE) on Blockchain Technology: MeitY in collaboration with Govt. of Haryana, Industry and Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has established Centre of Excellence (CoE) on Blockchain Technology named APIARY in STPI Gurugram. The CoE is an Incubation-cum-Accelerator through which infrastructure, technology, mentoring, training for product development & product management in the Blockchain technology area are made available.

Centre of Excellence (CoE) on Gaming, VFX, Computer Vision & AI: MeitY in collaboration with Government of Telangana, STPI and Industry has initiated a Centre of Excellence (CoE) on Gaming, VFX, Computer Vision & AI named IMAGE in STPI Hyderabad. It provides resources such as mentoring, technology support and funding for Gaming, Animation, VFX, Computer Vision and AI start-ups.

Centre of Excellence (CoE) on Virtual and Augmented Reality: MeitY in collaboration with Government of Odisha, STPI, IIT Bhubaneswar, and a philanthropist has initiated a Centre of Excellence (CoE) on Virtual and Augmented Reality named VARCoE at IIT

Bhubaneswar. VARCoE focuses on conducting world-class research and developing cutting-edge testing facilities and laboratories.

National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS): The Department of Science & Technology (DST), is implementing National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS). Under the NM-ICPS, 25 Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs) have been set up in top institutions across India, with 23 currently active. These hubs focus on advanced technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Internet of Things (IoT), Robotics, Cybersecurity, FinTech (including Blockchain), and more. Two hubs, C3iHub at IIT Kanpur and IIT Bhilai Innovation and Technology Foundation, specialize in blockchain technology. AI-related projects are spread across multiple hubs, as AI is a key technology for various fields in cyber-physical systems (CPS). The hubs support startups by providing funding, resources, and guidance, helping them develop innovative solutions in areas like deep tech, electronics, and IT. These efforts aim to build a strong ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in India.

Startup Accelerator of MeitY for Product Innovation, Development, and Growth (SAMRIDH): The SAMRIDH programme was launched in August 2021 for a period of three years to accelerate around 300 Startups through existing and upcoming Accelerators. At present, under SAMRIDH programme, 175 startups have been selected and accelerated through 22 selected Accelerators spread across 12 States of India.

Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups (GENESIS): The GENESIS Scheme aims to strengthen the startup ecosystem in Tier-II and Tier-III cities across India. The scheme envisages scaling up about 1,600 technology startups, to discover, nurture and grow technology startups with an outlay of Rs. 490 Crore over period of five years and is being implemented by MeitY Startup Hub (MSH).

Chips to Startup (C2S) Programme supports semiconductor innovation by providing funding, mentorship, and resources to early-stage startups. It aims to foster collaboration between startups, research institutions, and industry leaders. The goal is to accelerate the development and commercialization of semiconductor technologies.

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2140

ANSWERED ON 09.08.2024

TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERTISE FOR BLOCKCHAIN EFFECTIVENESS FOR MSMES

2140. SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the fact that Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) usually lack the financial resources and technological expertise to implement block chain effectively; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps that are proposed to be taken by Government keeping in mind that Blockchain requires both, a certain level of technological expertise as well as intricate software and hardware to complement it?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a) and (b): Blockchain is a distributed ledger technology wherein digital transactions are not just secure, but transparent, immutable and verifiable with authentic audit trail of transactions. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology ("MeitY") has initiated various programmes/schemes to encourage the innovation led Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Startup ecosystem in emerging technologies including Blockchain Technology.

MeitY in collaboration with Govt. of Haryana, Padup Venture Private Limited and Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has initiated a Centre of Excellence

(CoE) named APIARY in STPI Gurugram. This is an initiative to support promising start-ups in the field of Blockchain technology. The CoE is an Incubation-cum-Accelerator through which infrastructure, technology, mentoring, training for product development & product management in the Blockchain technology area are made available.

MeitY has supported design and development of a Unified Blockchain Framework (UBF) for offering National Blockchain Service and Creation of a Blockchain Ecosystem. Under this initiative, a complete Blockchain Technology Stack with necessary hardware & software infrastructure for end-to-end rapid development & deployment of Blockchain based applications has been evolved. The technology stack reduces the complexity involved in development and facilitates faster setup of Blockchain applications for MSMEs and startup

MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 98

ANSWERED ON 31.07.2024

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

98. SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the strategy to develop skill training programs for emerging technologies like AI, blockchain and cybersecurity, and in what manner they will be integrated into existing vocational training frameworks;
- (b) the steps taken to ensure that skill development programs for emerging technologies are industry-led and aligned with industry requirements; and
- (c) the details of investments being made in developing trainer and instructor capacity for emerging technologies, and what is the target for trainer development?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (C) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 98 ANSWERED ON 31.07.2024 REGARDING 'TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES'

(a) to (b) Under the Govt. of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurships (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/institutes, etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and

Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institute (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and industry ready skills. In order to promote skilling in emerging technologies and integrate them with the existing vocational training framework, IT-ITeS Sector Skill Council has developed 54 NSQF (National Skills Qualification Framework) aligned job roles in areas like Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, Internet of Things, Cloud Computing, Robotic Process Automation, Block Chain and Augmented Reality & Virtual Reality. Also, Directorate General of Training (DGT) under MSDE has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with big companies like IBM, CISCO, Quest Alliance, and Microsoft for short term training courses in new age technologies including Artificial Intelligence (AI). Course content of these programs are available online on BharatSkills portal.

In order to re-skill and up-skill IT-professionals to be adept with the emerging technologies like AI, Blockchain and Cybersecurity, etc., the IT-ITeS Sector Skill Council Nasscom in partnership with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has launched Future Skills Prime (FSP) platform. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has recommended introducing contemporary subjects like Artificial Intelligence in curriculum, at relevant stages. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced Artificial Intelligence as a subject in class IX from session 2019-2020 and in Class-XI from session 2020-2021 in their affiliated schools. To ensure that skill development programs for emerging technology are industry-led and aligned with industry requirements for employment and thereby enhancement of labour productivity, following steps have been taken by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE):

- i. The training programmes offered under the schemes of MSDE are developed in collaboration with industries, keeping in view market demands. The IT-ITeS SSC Nasscom led by industry leaders have been set up by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards.
- ii. Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have

been prioritized under PMKVY 4.0. Also, new age courses have been developed to meet the demand of futuristic job roles in emerging technologies under Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS).

iii. The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.

iv. The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupation, 2015 of Ministry of Labour and Employment and obtain industry validations.

v. Directorate General of Training (DGT) is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST). These initiatives are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment.

vi. Courses aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) also have components of On Job Training (OJT) and employability skills.

vii. NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand.

viii. Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programmes is promoted.

ix. Government of India has signed Migration and Mobility Agreement with ten countries viz., U.K., France, Germany, Israel, Taiwan, Austria, Mauritius, Australia, Portugal and Finland for aligning skilling with demand in these countries.

x. Government of India has announced setting up of 30 Skill India International Centers for catering to the demand for skilled workers for foreign countries.

(c) The Ministry has made substantial efforts to develop trainer and instructor capacity in emerging technologies and has collaborated with industry experts and academic institutions to design comprehensive Training of Trainers (ToT) program. National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has notified structured 'Guidelines for Training of Trainers (ToT)' defining parameters in terms of eligibility, design, duration, implementation mechanism progression and monitoring. For training of trainers, 33 National Skill Training Institutes have been set up across different States, which implement Craft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS). In addition, 121 (110 State Government and 11 private) Institutes for Training

of Trainers (IToTs) have been set up by State Government and private sector. For the short-term skilling, trainers are required to have a domain related educational qualification and professional experience. Continuous and upscaled ToT programs are mandated across schemes, which are conducted by eminent establishments with expertise in the fields including National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs), Centres of Excellence (CoEs), Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), Skill Universities and Institutions from other Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments. Institutions of eminence, like IITs, are also involved in imparting training in emerging technologies to trainers with hands-on training through their qualified faculty members. Training of trainers is demand-driven and aligned to the requirements of trainers for various skilling programmes. Under CITS, 44219 trainees have been trained in NSTIs and IToTs (Government & Private) during the last five years up to 2022-23.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1040

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2023

REGULATING CRYPTO ASSETS

1040 SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to take further measures to provide for effective regulation of crypto assets in the country in sync with the New Delhi Leaders' declaration adopted by the G20 countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): On the crypto asset agenda, the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration welcomed the International Monetary Fund (IMF) - Financial Stability Board (FSB) Synthesis Paper including a Roadmap, that supports a coordinated and comprehensive policy and regulatory framework on crypto assets taking into account the full range of risks and risks specific to the emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs). The IMF-FSB synthesis paper was presented during the Leaders' Summit and provides valuable guidance, to not just the G-20 but also the non-G20 jurisdictions, in moving forward with clearer policies on crypto assets. The IMF-FSB synthesis paper also emphasizes that EMDEs face higher risks from crypto assets. The IMF-FSB synthesis paper gives more flexibility to the EMDEs who may take additional targeted measures depending on their country-specific characteristics such as (i) size of the economy and financial system, (ii) regulatory priorities, (iii) institutional quality and capacity, and (iv) level of financial integration into the global economy.

Accordingly, all jurisdictions, including India, are expected to evaluate the country specific characteristics and risks in order to reach an appropriate consideration of any necessary measures on crypto assets.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 228

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2023

CYBER CRIMES

228 SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cryptocurrencies (crypto), drug mafias, tax havens and cyber intrusions posed major threats to the global financial ecosystem and a global collaborative effort is needed to counter such challenges in our country also and if so, the details thereof/steps being taken; and

(b) whether Government should be well seized of the threats which are conventional warfare or border threats and other threats such as cyber threats, crypto threats and if so, the details thereof/action plan prepared to tackle such issues till now/implemented/results yielded?

ANSWER

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

(a) Drug mafias and cyber intrusions are inherently illegal and pose a threat to regulated financial systems. Crypto assets are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, on crypto assets, the government through the Indian G20 Presidency and International Organisations (IOs), such as the Financial Stability Board (FSB) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), has worked to create mechanisms of international cooperation, standards setting, and information sharing.

(b) Yes Sir, the Government should be well seized of the threats which are conventional warfare or border threats and other threats such as cyber threats, and crypto threats. Details of some illustrative steps taken in this regard are at annexure.

Annexure

Some illustrative steps taken to address crimes involving drugs, tax, cyber, and crypto assets:

Cyber crime related initiatives: To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken steps for spreading awareness about cyber crimes: issuance of alerts/ advisories; capacity building/ training of law enforcement personnel/ prosecutors/ judicial officers; improving cyber forensic facilities, etc. The Government has established the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) to provide a framework and eco-system for LEAs to deal with cyber crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. The Government has launched the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) to enable the public to report all types of cyber crimes, with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal are routed automatically to the respective State/UT law enforcement agency for further handling as per the provisions of law. The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System' has been launched for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off fund by the fraudsters. A toll- free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken many steps to spread awareness on cyber crime that inter-alia include; issuance of alerts/ advisories, dissemination of messages through SMS, I4C social media account i.e. Twitter handle (@Cyberdost), Facebook(CyberDostI4C), Instagram(CyberdostI4C), Telegram (Cyberdosti4c), Radio Campaign, engaged MyGov for publicity in multiple media, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, organizing of Cyber Safety and Security Awareness week in association with police department in different States/UTs etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisory to all the State/UT Governments to carry out

publicity of National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (<http://cybercrime.gov.in>) and Toll-free helpline number '1930' to create mass awareness.

Crypto and money laundering related initiatives: The Government vide notification dated 07.03.2023 has brought Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) under the purview of the Prevention and Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) to bring the transactions involving VDAs within the ambit of PMLA. The Directorate of Enforcement (ED) has taken vigilant steps in tackling the threat of money laundering through Cyber Crime and Crypto assets related cases. Investigation by the Directorate of Enforcement in these cases revealed involvement of a few crypto exchanges in the offence of money laundering. Necessary action as per provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) has been taken by ED. As on 30.11.2023, Proceeds of Crime (PoC) amounting to Rs.1457.22 crores (approx.) have been attached/seized/frozen and 25 persons have been arrested. Further, 20 Prosecution Complaints (PCs) including 04 supplementary PCs have been filed before the Special Court, PMLA in these cases.

Furthermore, under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) assets amounting to Rs. 270.18 crores have been seized under section 37A of FEMA and 01 Show Cause Notice to cryptocurrency exchange Zangmai Labs Pvt Ltd, known as WazirX, and its Directors under FEMA for transactions involving cryptocurrencies worth ₹2,790.74 crore has also been issued.

Initiatives on money laundering cases related to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) & drug mafias: As on 30.11.2023, in NDPS related cases, PoC amounting to Rs 4378.44 crore have been identified in these cases, out of which, PoC amounting to Rs 1267.15 crores have been attached by issuing 66 Provisional Attachment Orders. Further, 12 persons have been arrested and a total of 45 PCs including 10 Supplementary PCs have been filed. In these cases, as on date, Conviction has been secured in 5 cases wherein 10 persons including one entity have been convicted. Further, 03 accused have been declared as Fugitive Economic Offender under the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 and 06 persons have been declared as Proclaimed Offender by the Special Court.

Initiatives related to Tax crime cases wherein assets stashed abroad in tax havens: In these cases, PoC amounting to Rs. 22,025 crore have been identified, out of which PoC amounting to Rs. 2673.47 crore stands attached. Further, 05 persons have been arrested and 11 PCs including 03 Supplementary PCs have been filed in these cases.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3104

TO BE ANSWERED ON 28.03.2023

CLARIFICATION REGARDING CRYPTOCURRENCIES

3104 SHRI P. WILSON:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of allowing cryptocurrencies issued by private agencies in the country;
- (b) the steps Government has taken with regard to RBI's recommendation of regulating cryptocurrencies;
- (c) whether any Inter-Ministerial committee has examined the issue of cryptocurrency and if so, the outcome of the committee; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a): Currently, Crypto Assets are unregulated in India. However, Government vide Finance Act, 2022, brought a comprehensive taxation regime for transfer of virtual digital assets (VDAs) and vide notification dated 7th March, 2023 also brought VDAs under the preview of the Prevention and Money-laundering Act, 2002.

(b): RBI has recommended that crypto assets should be prohibited. Crypto assets are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any legislation for regulation or for banning can be effective only with significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards.

(c) & (d): For examining the issues of Virtual Currencies, the Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) which submitted its report in 2019. The IMC, inter-alia, recommended that all private cryptocurrencies be prohibited in India. A copy of the report is available at <https://dea.gov.in>.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3097

ANSWERED ON 28.03.2023

TAX RECEIVED FROM CRYPTOCURRENCY

3097. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of tax received by Government from cryptocurrency;
- (b) the details of the regulator's role for transactions in cryptocurrencies; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that the crypto market is a speculative market?

ANSWER

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

(a) Direct tax collected by way of tax deducted at source under section 194S of the Income-tax Act, 1961, on payments made upon transfer of Virtual digital Assets, aggregates to Rs.157.9 Crore upto 20/03/2023 for FY 2022-23.

(b) Crypto assets are currently unregulated in the country. However, transactions in cryptocurrencies are subjected to provisions of various laws like the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Income-Tax Act, 1961.

(c) The Financial Stability Board states in its Consultative Document titled "Regulation, Supervision and Oversight of Crypto-Asset Activities and Markets," dated October 11, 2022 that investment and activity in the cryptoasset market is largely self-contained and is mostly for speculative purposes with limited connections to the real economy.

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1014

TO BE ANSWERED ON: 10.02.2023

IMPACT OF WEB 3.0

1014. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has collected any data on the number of corporations and Start-ups in Web 3.0 incorporated in India;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to prevent “brain-drain” in the Web 3.0 ecosystem as a result of heavy taxation and uncertain regulatory framework;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the total value of global investments in Web 3.0, the share of these investments that India is receiving, and the disadvantages India is facing from other competing countries; and
- (d) if so, the details of the action taken by Government in this regard?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)**

(a): Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), being the line-Ministry for digital technology, promotes tech startups engaged in developing technology solutions related to societal challenges and pressing issues using emerging technologies including Web 3.0. As per NASSCOM, there are 450+ total number of Web3.0 startups in India, as of 2022. In addition, MeitY is continuing to support the tech startups including those engaged in Web 3.0 technology through the following initiatives:

- ▶ TIDE 2.0 Scheme: Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE 2.0) Scheme was initiated in the year 2019 to promote tech entrepreneurship through financial and technical support to incubators engaged in supporting ICT startups using emerging technologies such as IoT, AI, Block-chain, Robotics etc. The Scheme is being implemented through 51 incubators through a three tiered structure with an overarching objective to promote incubation activities at institutes of higher learning and premier R&D organisations. The scheme is expected to provide incubation support to approximately 2000 tech start-ups with an overall outlay of Rs. 264 Crore over a period of five years.
- ▶ Domain specific Centres of Excellence: MeitY has envisaged and operationalised 26 Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in diverse areas of national interest for driving self-sufficiency and creating capabilities to capture new and emerging technology areas. These domain specific CoEs act as enablers and aid in making India an innovation hub in emerging through democratisation of innovation and realisation of prototypes.
- ▶ SAMRIDH Scheme: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has launched the 'Start-up Accelerator Programme of MeitY for Product Innovation, Development and Growth (SAMRIDH)' in August 2021 with an aim to support existing and upcoming Accelerators to further select and accelerate potential software product based start-ups to scale. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 99 Crore for a duration of 3 years. A total of 300 startups are to be supported under the SAMRIDH Scheme.
- ▶ Next Generation Incubation Scheme (NGIS): NGIS has been approved to support software product ecosystem and to address a significant portion of National Policy on Software Product (NPSP) 2019.
- ▶ Support for International Patent Protection in E&IT (SIP-EIT) Scheme: MeitY had initiated a scheme titled "Support for International Patent Protection in E&IT (SIPEIT) that encourages international patent filing by Indian MSMEs and start-ups so as to encourage innovation and recognize the value and capabilities of global IP. Reimbursement provided under the scheme is upto a maximum of

Rs.15 lakhs per invention or 50% of the total expenses incurred in filing and processing of patent application upto grant whichever is lesser. GENESIS (Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups): Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has launched an umbrella program Digital India

- ▶ GENESIS (Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups) to discover, support, grow and make successful startups in Tier-II and Tier-III cities with emphasis on collaborative engagement among startups, government and corporates for promoting digitization based on the principals of inclusivity, accessibility, affordability, leading to growth in employment and economic outputs.

(b): Through the aforementioned initiatives, MeitY is promoting fast growing startup ecosystem where thousands of entrepreneurs and startups all over the country have been supported and thus, helped in preventing 'brain-drain'. Further, the Government is aware of the emergence of new technologies such as Web 3.0 as future trend of internet. The regulatory challenges of Web3.0 ecosystem are still being understood and learnt by Government all over the world including us.

(c) and (d) Cryptocurrencies and blockchain are the building blocks of Web3.0.As per NASSCOM report, a total of 30.5 Billion USD Venture capital (VC) funding was received in blockchain and cryptocurrency market in 2021 globally with 14.5+ Billion USD VC funding received in the first quarter of 2022.In India, a total of 1.3 Billion USD Web3.0 investments has been made since 2020.Moreover, as the Web 3.0 technology is globally evolving, several challenges are being as well faced by the Web 3.0 startups in India, including high tax bracket for Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) trading and gains and acceptances of crypto currencies/ assets.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 693

TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.02.2023.

UPGRADATION OF NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)

693 SHRI JAGGESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the increasing use of technology has given drug traffickers an edge, where they can receive orders on dark-net and order payments through cryptocurrencies;
- (b) whether the prevailing narcotics use is emerging as national threat; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government to upgrade Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) across the country to fight new challenges of rising drug proliferation?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(a): The use of dark-net and crypto-currency for drug trafficking has been noticed in 38 cases by Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) in the last 03 years (2020-2022).

(b): As per the survey report of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment published in 2019, the consumption of drugs in India has increased as compared to survey report in 2004, which is a matter of concern.

(c): The Government of India has taken the following steps to upgrade Narcotics Control Bureau:

- (i) 419 new posts at various levels have been sanctioned.

(ii) 04 new Regional Offices at Amritsar, Guwahati, Chennai and Ahmedabad have been sanctioned.

(iii) 5 new Zonal Offices at Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh), New Jalpaigudi (West Bengal), Agartala (Tripura), Pasighat/Lower Siang (Arunachal Pradesh) & Raipur (Chhattisgarh) have been sanctioned.

(iv) 12 existing Sub-Zones (Dehradun, Amritsar, Mandi, Ajmer, Ranchi, Bhubaneswar, Imphal, Goa, Mandasaur, Cochin, Madurai and Hyderabad) have been upgraded to Zonal level.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 562

ANSWERED ON 07.02.2023

RESTRICTION ON MONEY TRANSFER TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

562. DR. SANTANU SEN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the limit set by Government to the money transfer/transaction to foreign countries;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by Government to stop illegal money transfer to foreign countries in the last five years, year-wise;
- (c) the details of the necessary steps taken by Government to prevent sending of more than 2.5 million dollars through crypto exchange in the last three years, year-wise; and
- (d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

(a): The limits for transfer of money to foreign countries have been prescribed under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. The details are available at **Annexure**.

(b): Directorate of Enforcement (ED) takes necessary steps under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 and Fugitive Economic Offenders Act (FEOA), 2018 to stop illegal money transfer to foreign countries. During the last five years, the Directorate has issued 2933 Show Cause Notices and imposed penalties amounting to Rs. 7872.56 crore in 2477 adjudication orders pertaining to various violations of FEMA including

transfer of illegal money to foreign countries. Under PMLA, proceeds of crime amounting to Rs. 33,862.20 crore have been attached and assets amounting to Rs. 15,113.02 crores have been confiscated by the Directorate. Applications have been filed against 15 persons under FEOA, out of which 09 persons have been declared as Fugitive Economic Offenders by the Competent Courts and properties worth Rs. 862.43 crore have been accordingly confiscated

(c) & (d): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been cautioning users, holders and traders on the potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks of Virtual Currencies (VCs) vide public notices on 24 December 2013, 01 February 2017 and 05 December 2017. RBI, vide its circular dated 31 May 2021, has advised its regulated entities to carry out due diligence processes for such transactions in line with the specified regulatory standards for Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, Combating of Financing of Terrorism and obligations under PMLA, 2002 etc.

Annexure

Sr. No.	Category	Limit
1	Resident Individuals - (Under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme)	USD 2,50,000 per Financial Year
2	Remittances by citizen of foreign state, individuals not being NRIs/ PIOs or a citizen of Nepal or Bhutan (as per regulation 4.1 of notification 13(R) on Foreign Exchange Management (Remittance of Assets) Regulations, 2016 dated April 1, 2016.	USD one million per Financial Year.
3	Remittances by NRIs/ PIOs (as per regulation 4.2 of notification 13(R) on Foreign Exchange Management (Remittance of Assets) Regulations, 2016 dated April 1, 2016	USD one million per Financial Year.

Sr. No.	Category	Limit
4	Remittances by foreign student (as per regulation 4.1.iv of notification 13(R) on Foreign Exchange Management (Remittance of Assets) Regulations, 2016 dated April 1, 2016.	Balance available in his account (provided such balance represents proceeds of remittances received from abroad through normal banking channels or rupee proceeds of foreign exchange brought by such person and sold to an authorised dealer or out of stipend/ scholarship received from the Government or any organisation in India).

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 529

TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.02.2023

CRYPTO CURRENCY

529 SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how the Ministry looks at 7 per cent Indians owning crypto currency, which is the 7th highest in the world;
- (b) how the Ministry looks at that, except US, there is no other country having large economy in top seven positions;
- (c) the manner in which the Ministry protects citizens from duping or cheating by crypto players;
- (d) the status of WazirX case which shows dark side of crypto; and (e) whether Government is considering banning crypto?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): Crypto Assets are unregulated in India and Government does not collect data on crypto assets.

(c): Fraud, cheating and duping are punishable offences in India under law. The crimes involving crypto assets can be reported to the Cyber & Information Security Division, Ministry of Home Affairs at <https://cybercrime.gov.in>.

(d): The Enforcement Directorate has taken up investigation in three cases against WazirX, one under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and two under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).

In FEMA case, investigation revealed that crypto exchange platform, WazirX, operated by Zanmai Labs Private Limited in India, was using the wallet infrastructure of Cayman Island based exchange BINNACE. It has further revealed that all crypto transactions between these two exchanges were not even being recorded on the blockchains and were these cloaked in mystery.

Accordingly, a Show Cause Notice (SCN) has been issued under the provisions of FEMA to WazirX for allowing outward remittance of crypto assets worth Rs. 2790 crores to unknown wallets. In PMLA case, an amount of Rs. 64,67,42,053 lying in the different accounts of M/s Zanmai Labs Private Limited has been frozen under Section 17(1) of PMLA. (e): Crypto is by definition borderless and requires international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage.

Therefore, any legislation for regulation or for banning can be effective only with significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards.

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 268

TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.02.2023

WEB 3.0 AND BLOCKCHAIN IN GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

268 DR. AMAR PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government regulations for the use of Web 3.0 and Blockchain technology;
- (b) the various uses and cases under adoption and implementation of the two adopted by the Ministry in its own infrastructure;
- (c) whether the Ministry is considering long-term plans for Web 3.0 and blockchain in collaboration with NitiAyog;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)**

(a): The Government is focused of the emergence of new technologies such as Web 3.0 and Blockchain as future trend of internet. MeitY has released National Strategy on Blockchain. This document provides strategies and recommendations for Indian Blockchain ecosystem to harness the benefits of this emerging technology by focusing on technological and administrative aspects. The strategy document is available at <https://www.meity.gov.in/content/national-strategy-on-blockchain>

The regulatory challenges of Web3.0 and Blockchain are still being understood and

learnt by Government all over the world including us.

(b): National Informatics Centre(NIC) has supported and successfully piloted Blockchain enabled solutions/ applications in the areas of Certificate Chain and Property Chain. Some of them are deployed in distributed infrastructure in Data Centres of NIC at Rajasthan, Chennai, Bengaluru, Pune, Hyderabad etc. The details are as follows: Certificate Chain: A Platform for storage of CBSE marksheet of students of class X and XII in the State of Manipur and Karnataka. Property Chain: Blockchain system for storage of property details in collaboration with Government Karnataka and IIT Kanpur.

(c), (d) and (e): There is no such proposal.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 723

TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.12.2022

CRYPTO CURRENCY REGULATION

723 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that lack of regulatory clarity in Crypto is pushing entrepreneurial talent away from India to other Crypto friendly countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) why Government has not come up with clear regulations with respect to Crypto currency;
- (d) whether Government has any plans to expand the use of recently introduced Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) to other segments of digital transactions in the country any time soon; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): Crypto assets are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any legislation for regulation or for banning can be effective only with significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards.

(d) & (e): The CBDC pilots have been introduced in both wholesale and retail segments. Further expansion of the pilots has to be through a phased implementation strategy based on feedback and learnings from the pilots.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 692

TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.12.2022

FOREIGN CRYPTO EXCHANGES

692 SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of foreign Crypto exchanges operating in the country without any legal registration, if so, Government's policy position on the issue;
- (b) whether foreign Crypto exchanges are complying with Indian laws including the 1 per cent TDS mandate, if not, how Government plans to check this;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the estimated loss caused due to migration of Crypto investors to offshore exchanges post 1 per cent TDS mandate since July 2022; and
- (d) if so, the details of remedial steps being taken by Government?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): Currently, crypto assets are unregulated in India. Crypto assets are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Government does not register foreign crypto exchanges. Regarding 1 per cent TDS mandate, the CBDT administers direct tax laws like the Income Tax Act, 1961, Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988, Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 etc. Under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act'), section 194S has been inserted through the Finance Act, 2022 for deduction of tax at source in respect of transfer of Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) which is to be complied with by

any person engaged in transactions related to VDAs.

The section 194S inserted by Finance Act, 2022, w.e.f. 01.07.2022, is as under:

Payment on transfer of virtual digital asset.

194S. (1) *Any person responsible for paying to any resident any sum by way of consideration for transfer of a virtual digital asset, shall, at the time of credit of such sum to the account of the resident or at the time of payment of such sum by any mode, whichever is earlier, deduct an amount equal to one per cent of such sum as income-tax thereon:*

Provided that in a case where the consideration for transfer of virtual digital asset is—

(a) wholly in kind or in exchange of another virtual digital asset, where there is no part in cash; or

(b) partly in cash and partly in kind but the part in cash is not sufficient to meet the liability of deduction of tax in respect of whole of such transfer,

the person responsible for paying such consideration shall, before releasing the consideration, ensure that tax required to be deducted has been paid in respect of such consideration for the transfer of virtual digital asset.

(2) The provisions of sections 203A and 206AB shall not apply to a specified person.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no tax shall be deducted in a case, where—

(a) the consideration is payable by a specified person and the value or aggregate value of such consideration does not exceed fifty thousand rupees during the financial year;

or (b) the consideration is payable by any person other than a specified person and the value or aggregate value of such consideration does not exceed ten thousand rupees during the financial year

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 194-O, in case of a transaction to which the provisions of the said section are also applicable along with the provisions of this section, then, tax shall be deducted under sub-section (1).

(5) Where any sum referred to in sub-section (1) is credited to any account, whether called "Suspense Account" or by any other name, in the books of account of the person liable to pay such sum, such credit of the sum shall be deemed to be the credit of such sum to the account of the payee and the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.

(6) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this section, the Board may, with the prior approval of the Central Government, issue guidelines for the purposes of removing the difficulty.

(7) Every guideline issued by the Board under sub-section (6) shall be laid before each House of Parliament, and shall be binding on the income-tax authorities and on the person responsible for paying the consideration on transfer of such virtual digital asset.

Explanation-For the purposes of this section "specified person" means a person—

(a) being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover from the business carried on by him or profession exercised by him does not exceed one crore rupees in case of business or fifty lakh rupees in case of profession, during the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which such virtual digital asset is transferred;

(b) being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, not having any income under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".]

Under sub-section (6) of section 194S of the Act, the CBDT has been empowered to issue guidelines, with the approval of the Central Government to remove any difficulty arising in giving effect to the provisions of TDS section relating to VDA. CBDT has issued guidelines for removal of difficulties under sub-section (6) of section 194S of the Act in Circular No. 13 of 2022 dated 22nd June 2022 which may apply in cases where transfer of VDA is taking place on or through an Exchange.

Through Circular No. 14 of 2022 dated 28th June 2022, order u/s 119 of the Act in relation to TDS under section 194S of the Act for transactions other than those taking place on or through any Exchange has been issued.

Post insertion of Section 194S in the Income-tax Act, 1961 through Finance Act, 2022, a total of 318 direct tax challans having TDS code 194S have been received having total amount of Rs. 60.46 crores. CBDT conducts outreach/ awareness programs for deductors/taxpayers and also takes appropriate action as required under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 including search & seizure operations, surveys, enquiries etc.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *69(9)

ANSWERED ON 13.12.2022

COMMON BLOCKCHAIN-BASED PLATFORM FOR THE BANKING SECTOR

69 SHRI S NIRANJAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether banks are creating prototypes for using blockchain technology, independent of each other;
- (b) if so, whether the interoperability of such blockchain based applications between different banks may pose a problem in the future;
- (c) whether Government intends to set up guidelines or prescribe a model common blockchain technology platform for the banks to ensure standardization and interoperability in the use of blockchain technology in the banking sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement as referred to in reply to Part (a) to (d) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question no.*69(9) for answer on 13th December, 2022 regarding "Common blockchain-based platform for the banking sector" by SHRI S NIRANJAN REDDY, Hon'ble Member of Parliament

(a) to (b): Indian Banks Association (IBA) has informed that at present, only a few banks are using blockchain technology at a small scale. As such, the issue pertaining to interoperability of such a platform between banks is not present.

Further, Indian Banks' Blockchain Infrastructure Company (IBBIC) Private Limited that was incorporated with an objective of providing a platform for exploring, building, and implementing Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) solutions for the Indian financial services sector, is currently working on scoping the implementation of domestic Letter of Credit (LC) issuance as its first use case through the platform. The consortium consists of 18 banks comprising leading Public and Private Sector banks of India.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been providing guidance for development of blockchain-based application through its mechanism for testing of innovative technologies, products and services, known as Regulatory Sandbox. Blockchain technology has been listed as one of the innovative technologies in this regard, where innovators can apply to test their products through this mechanism.

(c) to (d): There is no proposal to set up guidelines or prescribe a model common blockchain technology platform for the banks.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1816

TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.08.2022

PERMISSION BY CRYPTO EXCHANGES TO TRANSACT WITHOUT KYC

1816: SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some crypto exchanges allowed citizens from countries like US, Germany, Brazil to transact without KYC, AML compliance, the details thereof;
- (b) the amount received by these crypto exchanges from global capital ventures for which disclosure has not been made;
- (c) whether Indian crypto platform used wallet infra of foreign exchange without any agreement; and
- (d) whether some exchanges have ever facilitated foreign users' request to convert one crypto into another by using third party exchange based overseas and earn commission on it?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): Currently, Cryptocurrencies are unregulated in India. The Government does not collect any data on such information. However, the Directorate of Enforcement is investigating two cases related to Crypto-currency against WazirX under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA).

In one of the cases, investigation done so far has revealed that One Indian Crypto-exchange platform, Wazirx, operated by Zانmai Labs Private Limited in India was using the walled infrastructure of Cayman Island based exchange BINANCE.

Further it has been found that all crypto transactions between these 2 exchanges were not even being recorded on the blockchains and were thus cloaked in mystery. Accordingly, a Show Cause Notice (SCN) has been issued under the provisions of FEMA against WaxirX for allowing outward remittance of crypto assets worth ₹2790 Crore to unknown wallets.

Further, in another case, it is noticed that Indian Exchanges namely WazirX has allowed the foreign users' request to convert one crypto into another on its own platform as well as by using transfer from third party exchanges namely FTX, BINANCE, etc.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1805

TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.08.2022

RBI GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT ON CRYPTOCURRENCY

1805: SHRI JOHN BRITTAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of RBI Governor's statement on cryptocurrency that the same is a major threat to the economy and financial stability of the country;
- (b) if so, the stand of Government thereon; and
- (c) whether the Government will draw up a policy on cryptocurrency?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): The specific statement referred to in the question is not clear. However, RBI has registered its concern over the adverse effect of Cryptocurrency on the Indian Economy. Currently cryptocurrencies are unregulated in India. However, Government Vide Finance Act, 2022, brought a comprehensive taxation regime for transfer of virtual digital assets (VDA) including gifting of VDA. Cryptocurrencies are by definition borderless and require international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any policy framework on cryptocurrency can be effective only after significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 699.

TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND JULY, 2022.

EXIT OF CRYPTO STARTUPS FROM INDIAN MARKETS

699. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the crypto startups exiting Indian markets; (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details and reasons for the exit of crypto startups; and
- (d) the impact of their exit on the Indian economy, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH)

(a) to (d): The Government does not maintain information on the exit of startups. It may be noted that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has cautioned users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) vide public notices on December 24, 2013, February 01, 2017 and December 05, 2017 that dealing in VCs is associated with potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks. RBI has issued a circular dated 6th April 2018 prohibiting its regulated entities to deal in virtual currencies (VCs) or provide services for facilitating any person or entity in dealing with or settling VCs. The said circular has been set aside by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on March 04, 2020.

Further RBI, vide its circular dated May 31, 2021 has also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer

(KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc. in addition to ensuring compliance with relevant provisions under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) for overseas remittances.

RBI has registered its concern over the adverse effect of Cryptocurrency on Indian Economy. RBI mentioned that cryptocurrencies are not a currency because every modern currency needs to be issued by the Central Bank / Government.

Further, the value of fiat currencies is anchored by monetary policy and their status as legal tender, however the value of cryptocurrencies rests solely on the speculations and expectations of high returns that are not well anchored, so it will have a destabilising effect on the monetary and fiscal stability of a country.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.250

TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

STATUS OF CRYPTO AND NFTS

250: DR. PRASHANTA NANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government considers 'Crypto' and 'Non-Fungible Tokens' (NFTs) as assets; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) The term 'Crypto' has not been defined in the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act). However, through Finance Act, 2022, clause (47A) was inserted to section 2 of the Act to provide definition of virtual digital assets (VDA) to mean any information or code or number or token (not being Indian currency or foreign currency), generated through cryptographic means or otherwise, by whatever name called, providing a digital representation of value exchanged with or without consideration, with the promise or representation of having inherent value, or functions as a store of value or a unit of account including its use in any financial transaction or investment, but not limited to investment scheme; and can be transferred, stored or traded electronically.

Non fungible token and any other token of similar nature are included in the definition

(b) Vide notification no. 75/2022 dated 30.06.2022, Central Government specified a token which qualifies to be a virtual digital asset as non-fungible token within the meaning of sub-clause (a) of clause (47A) of section 2 of the Act but shall not include a non-fungible token whose transfer results in transfer of ownership of underlying tangible asset and the transfer of ownership of such underlying tangible asset is legally enforceable.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 228

ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

TAX EXEMPTION FOR CRYPTOCURRENCY

228. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government wants to exempt cryptocurrency transactions from taxes;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) action taken by Government to deter risky cryptocurrency transactions; and
- (d) the current status of the Indian Digital Rupee?

ANSWER

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

(a): There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b): Does not arise.

(c): In order to reduce risk, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been cautioning users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) vide public notices on December 24, 2013, February 01, 2017 and December 05, 2017 that dealing in VCs is associated with potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks. RBI, vide its circular dated May 31, 2021 has also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc.

(d): RBI has started the work for a phased implementation of the announcement made on Introduction of Digital Rupee-Introduction of Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) in the budget speech 2022-23.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2481

TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.03.2022

ADVERTISEMENTS RELATED TO CRYPTOCURRENCY

2481. SHRI BRIJLAL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has proposed a clamp down on the advertisements related to cryptocurrency and NFT (Non-Fungible Token);
- (b) if so, the rules to be followed by such advertisers;
- (c) whether the ASCI has formulated any guidelines for transactions in cryptocurrency; and
- (d) if so, whether the Government has consulted the concerned stakeholders for the same, if so, the outcome thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS, (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR)

(a) to (d): Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) is a non-statutory, non-Governmental organization of the industry. It has informed that a guideline for advertising of virtual Digital Assets and linked services was issued by it on 23rd February, 2022.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2151

TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.03.2022

CRYPTOCURRENCY ADVERTISEMENTS

2151 SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of sharp increase in opening up cryptocurrency exchanges and advertising of cryptocurrency in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has approved opening of such exchanges and advertisements; and
- (c) if not, the action initiated by the Government against such business of cryptocurrency which is not legal tender?

ANSWER

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

- (a): Government does not maintain data on opening of cryptocurrency exchanges or advertisements on cryptocurrency.
- (b): No, Sir.
- (c): Cryptocurrency sector is currently unregulated in India.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1480

TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.03.2022

RBI CRYPTOCURRENCY

1480 Shri Sanjay Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce a cryptocurrency that will be regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that cryptocurrency means that it is unregulated and free from Government intervention; and
- (d) if so, what is the difference between the RBI cryptocurrency and traditional paper currency?

ANSWER

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

- (a): No Sir.
- (b): Doesn't arise in view of (a) above.
- (c): Currently, cryptocurrencies are unregulated in India.
- (d): RBI does not issue cryptocurrency. Traditional paper currency is a legal tender and is issued by RBI in terms of provisions of RBI Act, 1994. A digital version of traditional paper currency is called Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC).

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.691

TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.02.2022

CRYPTOCURRENCY SUBSCRIBERS IN INDIA

691. SMT. PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has collected data on the number of subscribers in India across various cryptocurrency exchanges;
- (b) the value of cryptocurrencies investment by Indian citizens; and
- (c) whether there is any framework for check and balance on the cryptocurrency market currently?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): No, Sir. Government does not collect data on the number of subscribers in India across various cryptocurrency exchanges and value of cryptocurrencies investment by Indian citizens.

(c): RBI vide its circular dated May 31, 2021 has advised its regulated entities dealing in virtual currencies to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT) and obligations of regulated entities under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, (PMLA), 2002 in addition to ensuring compliance with relevant provisions under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) for overseas remittances.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 992

ANSWERED ON 07.12.2021

REGULATOR FOR CRYPTO SECTOR

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to regulate the cryptocurrency sector instead of an outright ban;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has finalised the regulatory agency which will be regulating the 235 sector, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Central Bank has expressed grave reservations regarding this sector; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): A Bill on Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency has been included for introduction in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II as part of Government Business expected to be taken up during the Seventh Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2021,

(d) & (e): Yes, Sir. RBI has been cautioning users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) via public notices on December 24, 2013, February 01, 2017 and December 05, 2017 that dealing in VCs is associated with potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks. RBI, vide its circular dated May 31, 2021 has also advised its regulated entities to

continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc. Further, RBI has also raised concerns on the de-stabilising effect of cryptocurrency on the monetary and fiscal stability of a country.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1012

ANSWERED ON 07.12.2021

SCHEME FOR REGULARISE CRYPTOCURRENCY

SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to regularize cryptocurrency in the country; if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the Government has any plan to regularize the cryptocurrency purchased by citizens in the last five years, if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJCHAUDHARY)

(a) &(b): A Bill on Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency has been included for introduction in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II as part of Government Business expected to be taken up during the Seventh Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2021.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1013

ANSWERED ON 07.12.2021

MECHANISM TO REGULATE CRYPTOCURRENCY IN TRANSACTIONS

SHRI SHRI ABDUL WAHAB:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of scams that are happening in the country in the form of cryptocurrency;
- (b) how Government is planning to regulate cryptocurrency in transactions;
- (c) whether Government has any data pertaining to the amount of money in circulation in the country in the form of various digital currencies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a): Eight cases concerning cryptocurrency related fraud are under investigation by the Directorate of Enforcement. However, as 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crimes, including financial frauds, through their Law Enforcement Agencies.

(b): A Bill on Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency has been included for introduction in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II as part of Government Business expected to be taken up during the Seventh Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2021.

(c) & (d): The government does not collect data on digital currencies.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 201

TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.11.2021

INCORPORATION OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY BY GOVERNMENT BANKS

201. DR. K. KESHAVA RAO:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government banks have taken steps to incorporate blockchain technology that is more cost-efficient, secure and transparent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a), (b) and (c): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it has been pro-active in providing guidance for development of blockchain-based application through its new regulatory sandbox environment. State Bank of India (SBI) and Canara Bank are part of a company called Indian Banks' Blockchain Infrastructure Company Private Limited (IBBIC) for using Blockchain technology for providing various financial services. SBI has informed that as a part of IBBIC development, it has initiated steps to incorporate Blockchain technology in trade related transactions.

Further, SBI has been onboarded on a blockchain enabled platform, for exchanging payment related compliance queries. Canara Bank has informed that it had formed a small technology innovation team, which is working on identifying the potential use cases best suited to banking operations.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 200

TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.11.2021

CRYPTOCURRENCY CRAZE

200 SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the craze of cryptocurrencies has increased among Indian investors and unlawful activities have increased through cryptocurrencies in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;
- (c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has raised alarm on cryptocurrencies and cautioned investors on potential pitfalls of digital currency; and
- (d) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to regulate bitcoins and cryptocurrencies in the country?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): Currently, Cryptocurrencies are unregulated in India. The Government does not collect such data on cryptocurrencies.

(c): Yes, Sir. RBI has been cautioning users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies (VCs) vide public notices on December 24, 2013, February 01, 2017 and December 05, 2017 that dealing in VCs is associated with potential economic, financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks. RBI, vide its circular dated May 31, 2021 has also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money

Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc.

(d) A Bill on Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency has been listed for introduction in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II as part of Government Business expected to be taken up during the Seventh Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2021.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *19

ANSWERED ON 30.11.2021

REGULATION OF CRYPTOCURRENCY IN INDIA

19.DR. K.KESHAVA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study for regulating cryptocurrency in India;
- (b) the kind of overhaul that will be required to monitor cryptocurrency transactions;
- (c) whether Indian banks have the requisite technological system and training to regulate cryptocurrency transactions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

FINANCE MINISTER (SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 19 RAISED BY DR. K. KESHAVA RAO, HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.11.2021 REGARDING REGULATION ON CRYPTOCURRENCY IN INDIA

(a): A study was conducted by the Government through a research firm on "Virtual Currencies: An Analysis of the Legal Framework and Recommendations for Regulation" in July, 2017. Thereafter, Government constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee (IMC) on 2nd November, 2017 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Economic Affairs) to study the issues related to Virtual Currencies and propose

specific action to be taken in this matter. The Committee submitted its report in February, 2019 and inter-alia recommended that all private cryptocurrencies be prohibited in India. It also recommended that it would be advisable to have an open mind regarding the introduction of an official digital currency in India. A copy of the report is available at <https://dea.gov.in>.

(b) to (d): A Bill on Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency for introduction in the Lok Sabha has been included in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II as part of Government Business expected to be taken up during the Seventh Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2021. The question of monitoring cryptocurrency transactions, if any or regulating cryptocurrency transactions, if any is consequent to the passage of the Bill in Parliament.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *23

ANSWERED ON 30.11.2021

VOLUME OF TRANSACTIONS IN CRYPTOCURRENCY

23. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has an estimate about volume of transactions in crypto currency in India during 2020 and 2021 so far;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to regulate crypto currency in India; and (e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

FINANCE MINISTER (SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the table of the House. *****

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 23 RAISED BY SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR, HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.11.2021 REGARDING VOLUMES OF TRANSACTIONS IN CRYPTOCURRENCY

(a) to (c): Cryptocurrencies are unregulated in India. The Government does not collect data on transactions in cryptocurrency.

(d) & (e): A Bill on Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency for introduction in the Lok Sabha has been included in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II as part of Government Business expected to be taken up during the Seventh Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2021.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *30

ANSWERED ON 30.11.2021

CRYPTOCURRENCY AND NFT REGULATION

30. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current legal stance on trading of non fungible tokens (NFT) on cryptocurrency exchanges;
- (b) whether Government is seeking to make a separate legal framework for Non Fungible Tokens;
- (c) the number of instances of cryptocurrency related frauds and value of such scams booked;
- (d) the tax rate currently applicable to crypto-exchanges and other crypto service providing platforms; and
- (e) the details of how the tax will be applicable and collected?

ANSWER

FINANCE MINISTER (SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)

- (a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 30 RAISED BY SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI, HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.11.2021 REGARDING CRYPTOCURRENCY AND NFT REGULATION

- (a): Currently, Cryptocurrency including non-fungible tokens (NFTs) is unregulated in India. (b): A Bill on Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency for introduction in the Lok Sabha has been included in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part

It as part of Government Business expected to be taken up during the Seventh Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2021. (c): The Government does not collect specific information on cryptocurrency related frauds. Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crimes including financial frauds through their Law Enforcement Agencies. The State Police takes legal action as per provisions of law against the offenders. However, eight cases related to cryptocurrency related fraud are under investigation by the Directorate of Enforcement. Further disclosure of information may not be in larger public interest.

(d) & (e): The extant statutory provisions on scope of total income for taxation as per section 5 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 envisage that total income shall include all income from any source derived. No separate section or provision in Income-tax Act, 1961 presently deals specifically with the rate of tax, applicability and collection of tax on the income earned by crypto exchanges and other crypto service providing platforms. The income earned by Crypto Exchanges and other crypto service providing platforms is liable to tax under the head Business or Profession under Chapter-IV of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Applicability of tax rate will depend on status and category of taxpayer.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 199

TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.11.2021

LEGISLATION TO REGULATE CRYPTOCURRENCY

199.DR. C. M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring legislation to regulate cryptocurrency in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether Government proposes to constitute high level cryptocurrency in the country, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): Currently, Cryptocurrencies are unregulated in India. A Bill on Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency for introduction in the Lok Sabha has been included in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II as part of Government Business expected to be taken up during the Seventh Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2021.

Glossary: A to Z of VDAs

A

Airdrop

Airdrops refer to a unique crypto marketing strategy wherein tokens are distributed to users' wallets for free to spread awareness about the new coin and boost interest.

B

BLOCKCHAIN

A blockchain is a distributed ledger that records transaction data, is cryptographically secured, tamper-proof, and distributed over a network of computers. Bitcoin network was the first blockchain developed and went live in 2009. Ethereum, Solana, Cardano, Tron, and BNB are other major blockchains.

C

CRYPTO

Crypto is a digital asset that uses a blockchain to record transactions and prove ownership. All public blockchains have a native crypto token, which is used to settle the transaction fee on the network. The native crypto of the Bitcoin network is called Bitcoin; the native crypto of the Ethereum network is Ether.

D

DECENTRALIZATION

Decentralization refers to the distribution of authority away from a central authority or single entity to a larger number of individuals. In a blockchain, decision-making and governance are distributed across a network of participants referred to as nodes.

E

ETHEREUM

Ethereum is an open-source, decentralized blockchain that enables smart contracts and decentralized applications (DApps). First proposed by Vitalik Buterin, the network went live on July 30, 2015. Ether is the native crypto token of the Ethereum network.

F

FORK

Fork refers to the splitting of a blockchain into two or more branches with distinct transaction histories. Such an event occurs when participant members differ on the consensus or rule of the protocol.

G

GAS FEE

Gas fee refers to a transaction fee imposed by a blockchain as a means to allocate computational resources and prioritize transactions within the network. The blockchain's native token is used to settle such fees.

H

HASH FUNCTION

A hash function is a mathematical algorithm that takes an input of any size and produces a unique fixed-size alphanumeric string. In a blockchain, transaction data are encrypted and stored using a hash function.

I

IMMUTABILITY

Immutability refers to the tamper-free quality of data stored on the blockchain. This is accomplished since transactions are recorded on the chain only upon consensus among all node participants.

J

JURISDICTIONAL ARBITRAGE

Jurisdictional arbitrage refers to the practice adopted by global crypto projects to base their operations in jurisdictions that aligns with the company's goals, regulatory requirements, and tax framework. Unequal regulations across countries contribute to this.

K

KEYLOGGER

Keylogger is a short form for keystroke logging software. It is a type of spying tool used by hackers to record the keystrokes of users, which helps them access sensitive information such as account numbers, passwords, and private keys. They then use the information for personal gain.

L

LAYER-1 BLOCKCHAIN

A foundational blockchain network that can function independently and provide all features required for the operation of a blockchain is called Layer-1. Bitcoin, Ethereum, Polkadot, Cardano, and Solana are examples of Layer-1 Blockchain. Blockchains that are built atop Layer-1 chains to meet specific goals like greater transaction speed are referred to as Layer-2 blockchains. Optimism, Lightning Network, and Polygon are Layer-2s.

M

MINING

The process followed by certain blockchains to record transactions and involves a computational race between nodes to solve a puzzle is called mining. “Miners” who solve the puzzle add data blocks to the chain, and they are rewarded with newly “minted” coins.

N

NODE

A node is a computer (or set of computers) that participates in the consensus mechanism of the blockchain to ensure its integrity. Anyone that meets the technical requirements can set up a node—a key aspect of decentralization. Each node has a copy of the blockchain’s data.

O

ORDINALS

Ordinals are unique identifiers of the smallest unit of bitcoins, satoshis (1 sat=0.00000001 BTC). These unique identifiers were a result of an upgrade in Bitcoin software in 2023, and enabled bitcoin developers to implement NFT-like use-cases on the network.

P

PRIVATE KEY

Private key is an alphanumeric code (string of alphabets and numbers) that is required to sign and verify any transaction on a blockchain. Private keys are randomly generated and confidential to the user, and help them securely hold their assets.

Q

QUADRATIC FUNDING

Quadratic funding is a unique algorithm-defined fundraising model first proposed by Vitalik Buterin, the co-creator of Ethereum network. It proposes to use algorithm to design and manage crowdfunding—a lot like blockchain. According to the proposal, this algorithm defined method will benefit smaller and underrepresented communities to secure funding for their projects.

R

RUGPULL

A rugpull refers to a deceptive practice where the token issuers or project developers intentionally and without warning abandon the project or cash out their tokens, leaving investors with near worthless assets.

S

STAKING

Staking is a process of locking-up a crypto asset in the blockchain to support its operations as defined by the consensus algorithm. Staking enables crypto holders to earn rewards in proportion to their contribution.

T

TOKENIZATION

Tokenization refers to the process of converting real-world assets or contracts into digital tokens on a blockchain. Tokenization enables a real-world asset to be transferred, stored, and maintained digitally in a tamper-proof and secure manner.

U

UNISWAP

Uniswap is a decentralized exchange (DEX) built on the Ethereum blockchain. A decentralized exchange is a marketplace where transactions occur directly between crypto traders, with no human intermediary involved. DEXs only enable crypto-to-crypto transactions.

V

VALIDATOR

A validator is a participant in a blockchain consensus mechanism responsible for validating and confirming transactions and maintaining the integrity of the blockchain. In a Proof-of-Work (PoW) blockchains like Bitcoin, miners act as the validator nodes (computers). In Proof of Stake (PoS) blockchain like Ethereum, participants who “stake” a certain amount of crypto as collateral earn the right to be a validator..

W

WRAPPED TOKENS

Wrapped tokens are representative digital tokens of a crypto asset on a different blockchain network. “Wrapping” or collateralizing the original crypto with an equivalent representation on a different blockchain enables cross-chain transfers.

X

XRP

XRP is the native digital token of the Ripple network. It is designed to facilitate fast and low-cost blockchain-based money transfers for the financial services industry. Ripple was created by Ripple Labs Inc., a technology company founded in 2012.

Y

YIELD FARMING

Yield farming is a practice in decentralized finance (DeFi) where users provide liquidity to decentralized exchanges (DEXs), lending platforms, or other DeFi protocols and earn rewards in the form of additional tokens. Major yield farming protocols are Aave, UniSwap, and Curve Finance.

Z

ZERO-KNOWLEDGE PROOF

A zero-knowledge proof (ZKP) is a cryptographic protocol that allows one party to prove the validity of a statement to another party (the verifier) without revealing any specific information about the statement itself.

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Q&As sourced from <https://sansad.in/lc> and <https://sansad.in/rs>

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"I appreciate CoinSwitch for bringing out a one-of-its-kind publication... In an era defined by rapid technological advancements, a clear understanding of the implications and opportunities presented by blockchain and VDAs is essential."

Smt. Rama Devi Lanka

Former Director Emerging Technologies, Government of Telangana

"Parliamentary discussions on Web3 are a sign of recognition and importance of the sector, and point to the stabilisation of India's Web3 ecosystem. We at BWA, are committed to promote Web3 innovation in India and help fulfil India's digital ambitions."

Mr. Dilip Chenoy

Chairman, Bharat Web3 Association (BWA)



"Frontier technologies like Web3 and VDA can create a flywheel of economic growth that complements India's growth story. As an entrepreneur in this space for more than half a decade, it is encouraging to see the increasing nuances in the Parliamentary discussions on the ecosystem."

Mr. Ashish Singhal

Co-founder and CEO, CoinSwitch



"Blockchain and Web3 are new-age technologies that have the potential to significantly transform the Ease of Living and Ease of Doing Business by unlocking new sources of value and efficiency. I hope this document would contribute to important dialogues to explore how this technology is effectively leveraged for the betterment of society."

Km. Shobha Karandlaje

Hon'ble Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.

"I appreciate the initiative by CoinSwitch in bringing out a compendium on Blockchain, Web3, and Virtual Digital Assets, documenting parliamentary questions and responses from various Ministries. This effort provides useful insights into the evolving policy landscape and supports informed deliberation."

P. P. CHAUDHARY

Hon. Member of Parliament



"This compendium gives a first-hand account of the discussions underway in the Parliament on Web3/blockchain and will contribute to rich discussions on leveraging new, emerging technologies for the betterment of society. I appreciate the continued efforts of CoinSwitch in creating awareness about the new evolution of the internet."

Shri. Tejasvi Surya

Hon. Member of Parliament
