

In pursuing these reforms, they agreed to draw on the expertise of the OECD, IMF, World Bank, ILO and other international organizations.

2. Adoption of the Seoul Consensus for Development based on 6 principles (*Focus on Economic Growth, Global Development Partnership, Global or Regional Systemic Issues, Private Sector Participation, Complementarity and Outcome Orientation*) and 9 pillars (*Infrastructure, HRD, Trade, Private investment in job creation, Financial Inclusion, Growth with resilience, Food Security, Governance and Knowledge sharing*), including a multi-year action plan, and setting up a High Level Panel (HLP) on Infrastructure.

3. Recommitting to resist all forms of protectionism, while recognizing that 2011 is a critical window of opportunity to intensify engagement to conclude the Doha Development Round.

4. Adopting the G-20 Anti Corruption Action Plan.

Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, during his intervention, highlighted the importance of the G-20's new development agenda and the need for infrastructure investment in developing countries. His suggestion that recycling global savings through multilateral development banks would address both the global demand imbalance as well as the global developmental imbalance was well received.

(c) The deliberations of G-20 Seoul Summit will certainly benefit India through IMF quota reforms, country-led, consultative Mutual Assessment Process (MAP) of the Framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth, financial sector reforms, strengthened global financial safety nets, fighting protectionism and promoting trade and investment, financial inclusion, anti-corruption action plan, support for climate change and green growth country-led policies, Seoul development consensus for shared growth and its Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, etc.

Tax evasion on cross border trade

†2973. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is aware of the possibility of huge tax evasions in cross-border trading;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government in order to check these tax evasions, separate system of inquiry for traders would have to be made;

(d) if so, the proposal of Government thereon; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the reasons why Government is not considering improvement in the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and the same will be laid down on the Table of the House.

Control of Customs at Madurai airport

2974. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation urging to entrust customs control of Madurai airport in Tamil Nadu to the Madurai Central Excise Commissionerate instead of Trichy Central Excise Commissionerate; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has received representations from Tamil Nadu Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Madurai; All India Central Excise Inspectors' Association, Madurai Branch; and Coordination Committee of Central Excise Staff Association, Madurai. The matter is being examined.

Writing off debts of States

2975. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to write off the debt of some State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details of such States, the amount of debt to be written off and the conditions to be attached for writing it off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has, *inter alia*, recommended that loans given to States for centrally sponsored schemes/central plan schemes through ministries other than Ministry of Finance, outstanding as at the end of 2009-10, be written off, subject to the condition that States with Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Acts (FRBMA) already in place amend the same and States not having FRBMAs legislate their FRBMAs as recommended by FC-XIII. Government of India has accepted this recommendation.

FC-XIII has assessed the amount of such outstanding debt of States, as at the end of 2007-08, as Rs. 4,506 crore. State-wise position for these loan is given in the Statement (*See below*). The actual debt waiver depends upon States' meeting the above conditions and the outstanding debt as at the end of 2009-10.