ESSCA

DEAKIN UNIVERSITY

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GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

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1. What is GST?

2.How it works in Australia

3.Deakinland GST

4. Environmental, social and economic reasons

5.Different Rates

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WHAT IS GST?



The Good and Services tax known as GST is an indirect tax charged by registered businesses on the supply of most goods and services for consumption.



GST is also applied to imported goods.



Essential products are exempted from the GST such as fresh foods, some education courses, some medical and health services



Exports are also exempted from the GST







- Goods and services tax (GST) came into effect in Australia on 1 July 2000.
- The Current rate is flat 10% which is imposed upon the consumption of goods and services in Australia.
- GST revenue is collected by ATO and distributed to the State Governments under an agreement between the Federal and State Governments







- Categorized into different tax
 rates
 - Zero rate
 - 10%
 - -20%
- Working towards a sustainable environment



REASONS FOR CHANCING TAX

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ENVIRONMENTAL REASONS

- Government wants a green sustainable environment
- Less emissions to ensure Deakinland is clean and protected



SOCIAL POLICY



- Equity
- > Equity = Moral equality

> Using the State's influence on the distribution of goods and services to ensure fair treatment for all citizens







ECONOMIC REASONS

Protect local businesses
Help increase Deakinland GDP
Maintain and grow employment within the Deakinland economy

ZERO RATE

- Fresh fruit and vegetables (health)
- Menstrual products (equity)
- Eco-friendly packaged water (health)
- Cars for disabled people to use (equity)
- Medicines (health)
- Solar Panels
- Use of public transport
- Physical wellbeing services i.e., gym membership





WATER







STANDARD RATE – 10% ON GOODS&SERVICES

10% GST CA	LCI	ULATOR
Price including GST	s	110
GST(10%)	s	10
Price excluding GST	\$	100
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		Powered by GSTCalcu

- Bottled water packaging
- Plastic Products without eco-friendly alternatives
- Clothing items (except designer brands)
- Bread
- Dairy Products (Cream, milk, butter cheese and eggs)
- Household products sprays











 GDP has grown by 58% between 1990 and 2013 since the introduction of a carbon dioxide tax which helped contribute to a 23% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions over the same period



IMPORT TARIFFS

Tariff in place to protect local companies in Deakinland

Pollution



Winners	Losers
Domestic Industries – uncompetitive on world markets	Foreign exporters
Workers within Deakinland	Domestic consumers who pay higher prices
	Domestic exporters who experience tariffs



WEBLIOGRAPHY

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Thank you for listening!

