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## 1. Basis for Request

## **GST FACTOR**

- 6.1 GST adjustment factor is considered real as Customs entry formalities will be the first point of collection and the 5% duty component will be included in the GST calculation.
- 6.2 Currently, the value for duty basis is F.O.B.:Say: F.O.B. A\$1,000

  @ Duty 5% = \$50
- 6.3 Commencement of the GST will mean

With Duty	No Duty
A\$1,000	\$1,000
200	200
50	
<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
\$1,300	\$1,250
\$130	\$125
	A\$1,000 200 50 <u>50</u> \$1,300

- 2.4 Without the duty component, the GST payable would be \$125 being \$5 less than "with duty included".
- 2.5 Conclusion is that the 5% duty rate will mean paying an additional 10% duty.
- 2.6 The 5% tariff should be adjusted to **4.5% or even less**.
- 2.7 A Treasury Paper estimates that the GST affect on locally produced steel prices will be a reduction of up to 3.3%.

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2.8	Locally produced steel will become cheaper thus increasing the unintended protection.
2.9	The adjustment to the prevailing 5% duty rate should therefore be sufficient to offset the increased competitiveness of locally produced steel products.
2.10	Based on the Treasury Paper and given the example on 6.3, the local steel industry will gain a further 4% of unintended protection.
6.11	The 5% duty rate effectively becomes 9% of F.O.B. value.