GST Across the Globe

Dr. DP Rai
Assistant Prof., B Ed Department, HRPG College, Khalilabad Santkabir Nagar, UP.

Abstract
Since India has a federal structure where the central and provincial governments can collect and collect taxes, they have opted for the Canadian model of GST. The results show that the Indian GST tariff is very high compared to other countries. The range is from 0% to 50%. This article helps you understand India’s GST concept and the GST ratios of other countries. This article differs from previous studies because it is the first time that GST is being treated in India and GST in other countries after GST.

Introduction
France was the first country to implement the GST to reduce tax evasion. Since then, some countries that have implemented GST have implemented GST in more than 160 countries with dual GSTs (e.g. Brazil and Canada). Since India has a federal structure where the central and provincial governments can collect and collect taxes, they have opted for the Canadian model of GST.

Goods and services tax, also known as Value Added Tax (VAT), is an old concept that was first introduced in France in 1954. Many countries around the world have implemented GST by using different models. The details are as follows.

- National GST: the tax imposed by the Center in accordance with the revenue and state sharing rules. Follow this model in Australia and China.
- Week GST: tax on state / province. This model follows in the United States.
- Asynchronous GST: GST for goods that the state and the GST impose on services imposed by the center
- Concurrent GST: taxes levied by the Center and the State on goods and services. Brazil, Canada and India follow this model.
- Québec model: submit a weekly invoice for federal / state contribution, administration, enforcement, etc.

In the different models of GST, India proposed using a simultaneous double GST model to implement GST. Concurrent Dual GST Model GST In some countries (e.g. Brazil and Canada) with Dual GST.

How does GST work?
There are three types of applicable goods and services tax. They are:

- CGST: where the central government collects the revenue
• SGST: state income collected for state sales.
• IGST: a collection of income from the central government for sales abroad

Let's look at the global GST structure.

• **France:** There are four types of VAT in France: 2.1%, 5.5%, 10%, 20%  
• **United Kingdom:** Since 2011 the value added tax (VAT) has been  
• **Ukraine:** Ukraine has two VAT plates, which account for 20% of most goods and services and 7% for medicines  
• **New Zealand:** GST was introduced in New Zealand at a rate of 10% in 1986, later increased to 15% in 2010. Australia.  
• **Vietnam:** Introduced in 2000, this percentage was set at 10% of Vietnam. Most products and services in Vietnam use 0%, 5%, 10% tax unless otherwise stated.  
• **Singapore:** GST increased in 3% in 1994 to 7% in 2007.  
• **Malaysia:** Malaysia's GST introduced in 2015 is 6%  
• **Canada:** GST is set at 5% for goods or service and includes most products. In some parts of Canada there is a harmonized sales tax of 15%  
• **India:** India’s GST ratios introduced on 1 July 2017 are 0%, 0.25%, 3%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 28%

**Point**

• Proposed procedures for registration and return are complex, complex and regressive. Offering classification, valuation and delivery is also contrary to the principle of business conduct.  
• Multiple registrations for the same person in another state must be abolished. The concept of centralized registration must be provided. The assessor must also provide information about all regions where the goods and services are delivered.  
• Composition is intended for small taxpayers, such as neighborhood shops that do not register sales transactions and do not issue invoices. If they are expected to keep sales records, they will not offer facilities. The tax rate must also be a percentage of the taxable item (import) and the record must be in the electronic ledger. Linking to the total turnover of the tariff will disrupt the general scheme.  
• Assessment rules are too complex to even assess the service.  
• The idea that the seller of a taxpayer will deduct input tax on the basis of the concept of uploading data and submitting valid income will result in a huge amount of lawsuits by some unscrupulous dealers.  
• Cancellation of the tax credit used for goods and / or services used for personal or personal consumption must be allowed.
• The interest on overdue payments owed by the government must remain the same as the provision relating to the interest that the taxpayer pays when the tax payment is postponed.
• The double payment requirement of the tax has been abolished. In addition, the reimbursement/reconciliation process for these cases can be carried out quickly, simply and quickly.
• The state government of the GST scheme may not impose new taxes if the reimbursement of loss of income is justified.

Conclusion

The implementation of the GST is one of the best decisions the government has taken. For the same reason, July 1 was celebrated as a financial independence jubilee in India, when all congressmen attended the function of Congressman. The transition to the GST regime for 159 countries will not be easy. Confusion and complexity are expected to occur. India had to hold onto such a system at a given moment. Although the structure may not be perfect, such a tax structure will make India a favorable economy for foreign investment. Up to now, India has consisted of 29 small trade unions for tax havens and seven trade union areas with unique collection rates for each state. It is a very accepted and recognized system because it abolishes different tax rates by the Center and the United States.

References:-