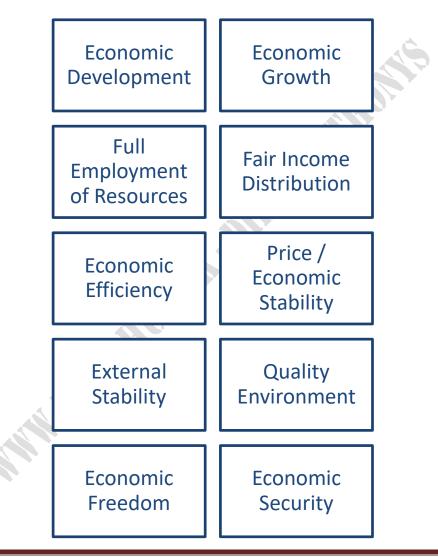
# INTERACTION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT & BUSINESSES

What is a Government & what are the types of Government's found?

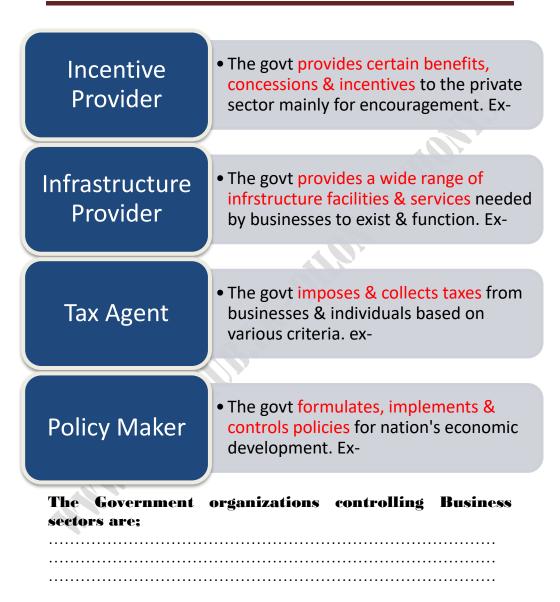
Definition	• This is the ruling authority of a country appointed by the people of that country. It prepares rules, regualtions & controls the economy
Types of Governments	<ul> <li>Democratic</li> <li>Socialist</li> <li>Monarchy</li> <li>Mixed</li> </ul>

What are the reasons for a government to control businesses?

## What are the "Economic Aims" of the Government?



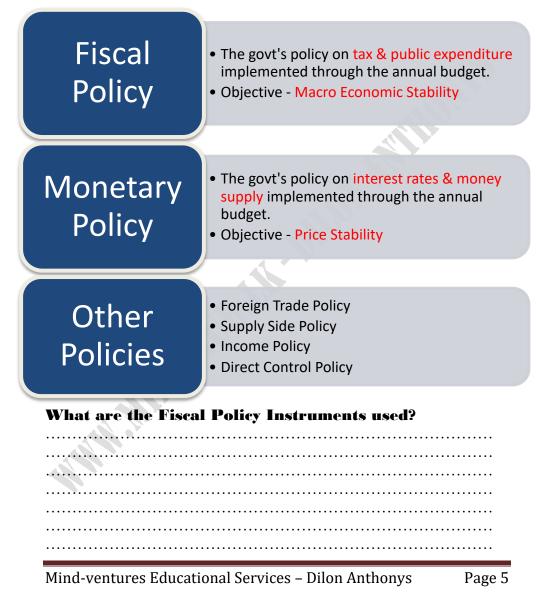
What are a Bus Government?	siness' Responsibilities towards a
	of a Government?
Customer	<ul> <li>The govt purchases large no of products from the private sector &amp; thereby being a customer. Ex-</li> </ul>
Competitor	• The govt creates competition by involving in business activities as the private sector. Ex-
Regulator	• The govt controls all businesses & its activities through departments, boards, commissions, tribunals etc. Ex-



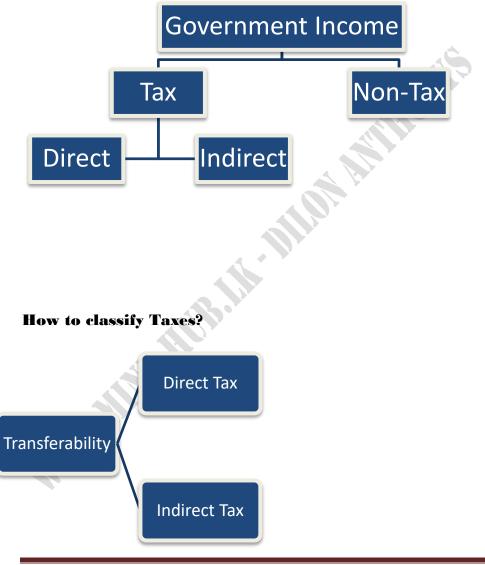
Mind-ventures Educational Services – Dilon Anthonys

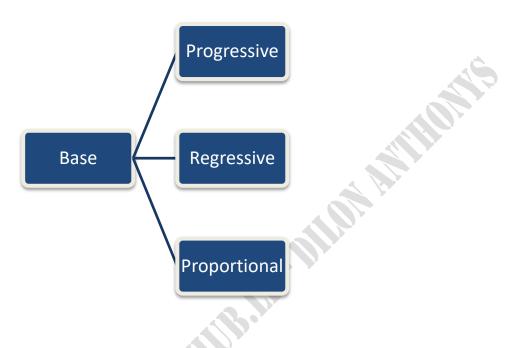
Page 4

## What are the Economic Policies of the Government?



#### What is Government income & what are the sources of it?





# What are the Government organizations collecting different types of taxes?

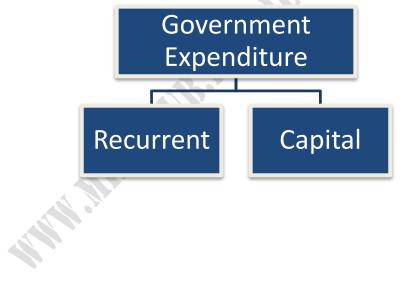
Government Organization	Type of Taxes collected
Department of	
Inland Revenue	
Department of	
Customs	

Mind-ventures Educational Services – Dilon Anthonys

Page 7

Department of Excise	
Department of	A
Motor Traffic	
Provincial Councils	
Local Authorities	

## What is Government Expenditure & how to classify it?



#### What are the main expenses of the Government?

#### What are the Monetary Policy Instruments used?

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## What are the Government's intentions on imposing taxes?

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### What is VAT?

Definition	•The tax charged on every new level of value addition on a product in production & distribution					
Charged from	•Immediate next customer / buyer					
Collection authority	•Department of inland revenue					
Taxes abolished	•GST •NSL					
Types	•Input VAT •Output VAT					

How to classify Government Infrastructure?

# **Government Infrastructure**

## Social Infrastructure

Investment of the govt to provide capital goods towards developing the well-being, health, nutrition, education etc.

## **Economic Infrastructure**

Investment of the govt to provide capital goods to ease economic activities.

## What are other different types of taxes found?

Income Tax	<ul> <li>The tax charged from a person or organization's earnings.</li> </ul>
Debit Tax	• The tax charged from a person or organization when withdrawing money from the bank.
Withholding Tax	<ul> <li>The tax charged on the interest income from deposits in banks &amp; finance institutions</li> </ul>

Assesment Tax	<ul> <li>Tax charged by local authorities on immovable property within its area of control.</li> </ul>					
CESS Tax	<ul> <li>Special tax or charge (levy) by the customs dept on mainly imports.</li> </ul>					
Customs Duty	• The tax charged on a product by customs dept at the point of production, import or export					
Excise Duty	• The tax (levy) charged on alcohol & tobacco.					
What are the effects on Businesses from Taxes?						

..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 

What are the Tax Concession schemes available?

# Tax Concession Schemes

Tax Free	Tax Holiday	Tax Exemption	Tax Rebate

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#### What is Consumer Protection?

# Consumer Protection

• The legal cover that ensures customer receives sufficient satisfaction for the money he pays

### Why is Consumer Protection so important?

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# How can Consumer Protection benefit both Customers & Businesses?

Customers	Businesses
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## What are the Steps taken by the Government to ensure Consumer Protection?

- 1. Introduce laws & acts for consumer protection
- 2. Setting up Government organizations relating to Consumer Protection
- 3. Implementing market based Consumer Protection mechanisms
- 4. Implementing industry based Consumer Protection programs
- 5. Encouraging the setting up of consumer societies
- 6. Promoting consumer education
- 7. Interference in the market supply

# What are the steps that can be taken by a Businesses to ensure Consumer Protection?

- Establish & follow a business code of ethics system
- Setting up a customer service unit within the business
- Attention & management towards customer complaints
- Gathering customer feedback
- Obtaining international standards
- Creating accountability within the business
- Creating transparency within the business
- Try to achieve "Quality Leadership"
- Presenting products under a brand
- Issuing warranty certificates
- Stating correct information in the label

# What are the steps that can be taken by a Customers to ensure Consumer Protection?

- Purchasing SLS & ISO standardized products
- Go through the label information before buying
- Purchasing products with a reputed brand
- Purchasing from trustworthy sellers
- Setting up consumer societies
- Complaining to CAA regarding trade mal-practices
- Understanding consumer rights

### What are Consumer Rights?



### What is Consumer Education?

# Consumer Education

• The acquisition of the required knowledge & skills to function as an intelligent consumer

### Why is Consumer Education so important?

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### What are Consumer Responsibilities?

# Consumer Responsibilities

 Working towards protecting & ensuring consumer rights

Critical Awareness	
Take Action	
Social concern	
Environmental concern	
Solidarity	

# What are the organizations that ensure Consumer Protection?

Local	International
Consumer affairs authority	Consumer International
Consumer affairs council	International standards
Sri Lanka standards institution	organization (ISO)
Department of measurement units,	United Nations (UN)
standards & services	
Department of health services	
Central environmental authority	
National dangerous drug control board	
Provincial councils	
District & divisional secretariats	

### What is Consumer Affairs Authority (CAA)?

This is the government set up organization responsible for ensuring consumer rights & creating fair competition in Sri Lanka. It was incorporated under "Consumer Affairs Authority Act no-9 of 2003" which came into effect from 17<sup>th</sup> of March 2003. The CAA is being controlled by the Ministry of Industries & Commerce.

## What are the Aims, Intentions & Objectives of CAA?

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#### What are the activities / duties / functions of CAA? ..... ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ..... ..... ..... ..... .

## What are the powers of CAA?

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## What are the Offences under CAA Act?

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## What is Consumer Affairs Council?

This is a special council established under the consumer affairs authority act no-9 of 2003 to inquire & investigate all customer complaints regarding violation of law or unethical trade behavior.

It consists of 3 members who are Expert in commercial law, Expert in business management, Economist experienced in trade practices & consumer affairs. One of the above will be the chairman appointed by the minister. Additionally a secretary will be appointed.

## What are the Acts relating to Consumer Protection in Sri Lanka?

- ✓ Consumer Affairs Authority Act no-9 of 2003
- ✓ Food control act no-26 of 1980
- ✓ Measurement units, standards & services act no-35 of 1995
- ✓ Incense, equipment & drugs act no-27 of 1980
- ✓ Sri Lanka standards institution act no-6 of 1984
- ✓ National environmental act no-56 of 1988
- ✓ Price control act no-29 of 1950
- ✓ Fair trade commission act no-1 of 1987
- ✓ Consumer protection act no-1 of 1979
   Note –

## What are the duties of a Trader as per CAA act?

- ✓ Selling a quality product
- ✓ Selling products at a reasonable price
- ✓ Providing the required information
- ✓ Issuing a receipt for payments made
- ✓ Fulfilling any promises made
- ✓ Not involve in business mal-practices
- ✓ Disclosing any important information
- ✓ Obliging with price limit conditions
- Displaying the price list

## What are Specified Products as per CAA act?

As per the consumer affairs authority act no-9 of 2003, section 18, the following goods are considered as specified or essential category. The prices of those goods cannot be increased without the prior permission from the CAA. Those goods are; Milk powder, chicken, gas, rice, cement

### What are the information to be displayed as per CAA act?

Receipt	Label
~ 	

## What is Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI)?

This is the national organization set up by the government of Sri Lanka & incorporated under "Sri Lanka standards institution act no-6 of 1984" in order to promote & implement standards & quality management & control systems amongst organizations in Sri Lanka.

This is also the country representative to the "International organization for standards" better known as ISO & comprises of a chairman, director general & 11 members appointed by the minister of Science, technology & research. (Affiliated to ministry of science, technology & research)

## What are the aims & objectives of SLSI?

- Preparing & implementing standards
- ✓ Promoting standards & quality control systems
- ✓ Inspecting local & imported products on quality & standards
- Maintaining laboratory & library facilities on standards & quality control
- ✓ Providing research facilities on standardization & quality control
- ✓ Implementing a standards symbol system
- ✓ Working together with international standards & related organizations
- ✓ Providing education, consultancy, encouragements on standards

## What are the roles & functions of SLSI?

- ✓ Preparing standards
- ✓ Implement standards
- ✓ Promoting standards
- ✓ Sale of standards
- ✓ Certifying products
- ✓ Conducting training programs on standards

- Lab facilities for tests & examinations
- ✓ Presenting the Sri Lanka national quality award
- ✓ Improve consumer education
- Inspecting imports & exports

## What are the benefits for a nations from Standards?

## What is a Standard & what does it stand for?

# Standard

• A certification issued to the public by a locally, regionally or internationally accepted institution regarding a product, process, system or a combination of them on quality, efficiency, effectiveness, productivity, eco-friendly etc

# What is Standardization? What are its objectives & benefits?

# Standardization

 The process of making something confirm to a standard. Preparing, issuing & implementing standards are its main components

Objectives	Benefits
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## What are the levels of Standardization?

- Personal standards
- Organizational standards
- Industry standards
- National standards
- Regional standards
- International standards

## How SLSI implements standards in Sri Lanka?

- Voluntarily
- By issuing certified symbols
- By inspecting exports (pre-export inspections)
- By inspecting imports
- By inspecting seafood prepared for export

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#### What are the Standards available at SLSI?

### What is SLS?

This is the certified symbol issued by SLSI to certify that the product has been produced in line with the standards issued by SLSI. Here the 3<sup>rd</sup> party who is the customer is being certified of product quality by SLSI. Therefore a product bearing SLS symbol is safe for consumption.

To receive this certification, an organization must fulfill 12 requirements stated in ISO 9001:2015 Quality standards system.

# What are the 12 conditions to be fulfilled to obtain SLS certification?

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# What are the steps followed when awarding the SLS certification?

- 1. Receiving an application requesting for SLS
- 2. Preliminary factory inspection by SLS inspectors
- 3. Reporting on the quality control system & obtaining samples
- 4. Factory inspection by SLSI approved committee
- 5. Agreement to adhere to conditions stated by SLSI
- 6. Receive approval to use SLS.

# What are the benefits of SLS to a producer, consumer & the nation?

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### What is Intellectual Property?

# Intellectual Property

• The ultimate output or property resulting from human creativity. It is a creation of the mind & can be a concept, idea, literature, computer program or any other artistic or creative work which is definable, measurable & proprietary in nature & mostly not physical

## ACT – Authority –

# Patent the license or protection issued by the government for a new invention made by an individual or Right organization which is valid for 20 years Ex-Сору the right to make copies of a creative work of a person or organization. It grants total authority to produce, re-produce, publish, exhibit, rent & Right translate such creation Ex-Trade • a registered name, mark, symbol, design or a mix used to differentiate itself from others. Once registered, the owner's rights over it are protected, Mark where no one else can use it without prior permission Types-



### **Questions – Past Papers**

The following questions are from the past papers which should be answered as per the marks allocated for each;

-		
Year	MCQ's	Other Questions
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		
2008		
2009		
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018	v	
2019		
2020		

## **Student's Notes**

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Note - This is simply a Revision tutorial with suggested questions for the students of Mind-ventures Educational Services only & not allowed unauthorized referencing, extractions, usage etc by external parties. Mind-ventures believe in ethical teaching practices at all times. Dilon Anthonys