U3.05 - Print & Cut Flashcards

Cut along the card edges. Each card shows the question on top and the answer underneath.

CARD 1

What are government incentives for international trade?

Support measures used by governments to encourage exporting, overseas expansion, investment or international trade.

CARD 2

What is the difference between a home government and a host country?

The home government is where the business is based; the host country is the overseas country the business enters.

CARD 3

What are the two main types of incentives in this dotpoint?

Grants and taxation incentives.

CARD 4

How do grants encourage international trade?

They reduce upfront costs such as overseas marketing, trade fairs, market research, training and establishing operations.

CARD 5

How do taxation incentives encourage international trade?

They reduce tax or trade-related costs, improving cash flow, profit margins, competitiveness and returns from overseas expansion.

CARD 6

Why do governments offer international trade incentives?

To encourage economic growth, jobs, foreign investment, innovation and skills, global competitiveness and stronger trade relationships.

CARD 7

What are the major Australian home-government support examples?

EMDG grants, Export Finance Australia, Austrade support, and state or industry-specific export grants.

CARD 8

What are the major Australian taxation and trade-cost incentives?

Tradex Scheme, the R&D Tax Incentive, and tariff or duty reductions through trade arrangements.

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CARD 9

What are the major host-country incentives?

Establishment, training or innovation grants; company tax reductions or tax holidays; import-duty exemptions; and special economic zone or land-rent concessions.