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Highlights

of

The Provincial Sales Tax

Commodity Allocation Project, 1984

by

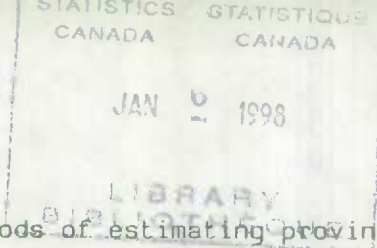
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Input-Output Division

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SUMMARY



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This study established sources of data and methods of estimating provincial sales taxes by commodity using the Input-Output structure of the Canadian economy. As a by-product of this study, the new database developed will help to maintain consistency in allocating commodity taxes in the Input-Output Accounts.

A new database for 1984 was developed for each province with the use of a blueprint of taxability.

The analysis of the results indicate that 63% of provincial sales taxes were paid by the personal sector while the business sector paid 34% and the government sector the remaining 3%.

At the medium level of commodity aggregation, the top 15 commodities of the personal sector generated about 85% of the provincial sales taxes in that sector.

Of the total provincial commodity taxes of \$17.8 billion, 9.5% relates to tobacco, 17.2% relates to alcoholic beverages, 17.9% pertains to gasoline and 55.4% to other goods and services. Together, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and gasoline contributed to 44.6% or \$8.0 billion of the commodity taxes collected by the provincial and territorial governments.

Total commodity taxes for all levels of government amounted to \$35.6 billion in 1984. Of this, \$3.8 billion relates to import duties. *The balance of* ~~As the import~~ *\$31.8 billion relates to other commodity taxes and* ~~duties were on foreign production, the commodity taxes on domestic production were \$31.8 billion.~~ The top ten commodities of the Input-Output medium level generated \$22.0 billion or 69.2% of this total. Tobacco and alcoholic beverages had the highest tax rates.

Highlights of the Provincial Sales Tax Commodity Allocation Project, 1984

by

Yusuf Siddiqi, P.S.K. Murty, and Joel Diena*

I. Introduction

This paper is the outcome of a special project to produce estimates of provincial sales taxes for 1984 by commodity for each province using the existing Input-Output accounting framework for the Canadian economy.

The conceptual framework, sources of data and methods of estimation are discussed in a separate document called Provincial Sales Tax Commodity Allocation Project, 1984 - Sources and Methods and it should be consulted for details. The main purpose of this paper is to highlight the results of the study.

The highlights presented in this paper cover only items of common interest. A great deal of data are now available on provincial sales taxes and a variety of analytical studies are possible depending on the purposes.

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As this is the first study of its kind, and as many constraints did not permit us to solve all operational problems, the data should be used with caution.

This special study demonstrates that the Input-Output Accounts provide a suitable framework that can be used to generate the data for tax analysis. A continuous program is needed not only to solve the existing operational problems, but also to develop time series for further analytical studies.

II BACKGROUND

Although this study focusses on the allocation of provincial sales taxes by commodity, a brief description of total indirect taxes ⁽¹⁾ is included here as background.

Table 1 shows that in 1984 the total indirect taxes collected by federal, provincial, and local governments amounted to \$54.9 billion. (See Appendix III for details). Of this, the provincial share was largest at \$22.4 billion (40.8%); the federal portion was the second largest at \$18.1 billion or 33.0%; and the remaining \$14.4 billion (26.2%) was accounted for by local government taxes.

(1) See Table 52 in National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Annual estimates, 1976-87, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Nov. 1988, Catalogue 13-201, Annual pp. 58-59. Also see the Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-81, (Revised data), Statistics Canada, Ottawa, September 1987, Catalogue 15-510, pp. 41-42. In the classification of taxes for use in the System of National Accounts, the first distinction made relates to "direct" and "indirect" taxes. In essence, taxes levied on income are regarded as "direct", while sales taxes and other taxes deductible as expenses by business are "indirect" taxes.

Table 1. Indirect Taxes, 1984

	Commodity ⁽²⁾	Non-Commodity	Total	Distribution
		\$ Billion		%
Federal	17.8	0.3	18.1	33.0
Provincial	17.8	4.6	22.4	40.8
Local ⁽³⁾	-	14.4	14.4	26.2
Total	<u>35.6</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>54.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Percentage	64.8%	35.2%	100.0%	

Commodity indirect taxes at all levels of government amounted to \$35.6 billion or 64.8% of the total. It is interesting to note that the commodity indirect taxes of both federal and provincial governments stood at the same level (\$17.8 billion).

(2) Commodity indirect taxes are those that are related to the quantities or values of commodities produced or sold. The non-commodity indirect taxes are those that cannot be identified with any particular commodity and, in fact, are payable even if no productive activity takes place. For further details, see the Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-81, op. cit. pp. 41-42.

(3) The commodity indirect taxes of local governments were \$42.4 million or \$0.0424 billion in 1984.

The composition of the federal and provincial commodity taxes are shown in the following Table 2.

Table 2. Composition of Commodity Indirect Taxes, 1984

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Provincial</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$ Billion		
1. Customs imports duties	3.8		
2. Excise duties	1.4		
3. Excise taxes	0.8		
4. Gasoline taxes	0.4		
5. Oil export charge ⁽⁴⁾	0.7		
6. Petroleum Compensation Fund levy ⁽⁴⁾	2.1		
7. Canadian Ownership Charge ⁽⁴⁾	0.9		
8. Air transportation tax	0.2		
9. Federal sales tax	7.4		
10. Other	0.1		
11. Sub-total: federal	<u>17.8</u>		<u>17.8</u>
12. Gasoline tax		3.2	
13. Profits of liquor Commissions		2.0	
14. Liquor gallonage taxes		0.4	
15. Amusement taxes		<u>0.2</u>	
16. Sub total: provincial commodity indirect taxes excluding provincial sales taxes		<u>5.8</u>	
17. Provincial sales taxes (see Appendix IV for details)		<u>12.0</u>	
18. Sub-total: provincial		<u>17.8</u>	<u>17.8</u>
19. Total commodity taxes including import duties	<u>17.8</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>35.6</u>

⁽⁴⁾ These taxes existed in 1984, but phased out in 1986.

When import duties are excluded, the balance of the commodity indirect taxes in 1984 is \$31.8 billion or 89.3% of the total.

Of the provincial commodity indirect taxes of \$17.8 billion, \$5.8 billion (32.6%) is already allocated to commodities in the Input-Output Accounts.⁽⁵⁾ The remaining \$12.0 billion or 67.4% represents sales taxes covered in this study.

Since all other commodity taxes are already distributed to the relevant commodities in the Input-Output Accounts, the goal of this study was to allocate provincial sales tax by commodity. The following steps were implemented:

1. Information from relevant legislative records on the tax status of each commodity by industry and final demand category for each province was assembled into a document called a blueprint of taxability. After verifying with other sources, this blueprint was discussed with the provincial government tax specialists and revisions were incorporated where necessary.
2. Data for expenditures by commodity for each province were obtained from the 1984 Provincial Input-Output Accounts.

(⁵) Similarly, all federal commodity taxes shown in Table 2 are allocated to the relevant commodities. While the import duties of \$3.8 billion are included in the producer price values of the Input-Output Accounts, the balance of \$14.0 billion is already distributed to commodities. For details, see The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-81 (Revised data), op. cit. pp. 41-42.

3. Information on tax rates (see Appendix I) by commodity for each province was compiled from relevant legislative documents and organized into a format necessary for the required calculations.
4. The following formula was applied to obtain provincial sales taxes by commodity for each province.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Provincial sales taxes} \\ \text{by commodity and} \\ \text{by province} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{expenditure by} \\ \text{commodity and by} \\ \text{province} \end{array} \right| = \begin{array}{l} \text{expenditure by} \\ \text{commodity and by} \\ \text{province} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{taxability} \\ \text{by commodity} \\ \text{and by} \\ \text{province} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{tax rate by} \\ \text{commodity} \\ \text{and by} \\ \text{province} \end{array} \right| \times \begin{array}{l} \text{tax rate by} \\ \text{commodity} \\ \text{and by} \\ \text{province} \end{array}$$

The total sales taxes thus obtained by the application of this formula were compared to control totals (See Appendix VI). The differences were reviewed and analyzed and adjustments made where necessary. For details of these steps, see the document on Sources and Methods mentioned earlier.

III Summary Results

1. Sectoral Allocation of Provincial Sales Taxes

In this project, the provincial sales taxes allocated to commodities have been grouped into three sectors of the economy; namely, personal sector, business sector and government sector. (See Table 3). These taxes do not include other provincial commodity taxes, such as gasoline taxes, liquor gallonage taxes, amusement taxes, and trading profits of Liquor Commissions since they are already allocated to commodities.

Table 3. Provincial Sales Taxes by Sector, 1984.

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$ Million	<u>%</u>
A. Personal Sector (includes churches and universities)		
a) Personal expenditures	7,482.9	62.3
b) Capital expenditures (6)	17.1	0.2
c) Sub-total: personal sector	<u>7,500.0</u>	<u>62.5</u>
B. Business sector (7)		
a) Intermediate expenditures		
(i) Repair construction industry	230.2	1.9
(ii) Other industries	1,873.4	15.6
(iii) Total expenditures	<u>2,103.6</u>	<u>17.5</u>
b) Capital expenditures:		
(i) Construction	1,167.6	9.7
(ii) Machinery & equipment	839.8	7.0
(iii) Total capital expenditures	<u>2,007.4</u>	<u>16.7</u>
c) Sub-total: business sector (Ba iii + Bb iii)	<u>4,111.0</u>	<u>34.2</u>
C. Government sector:		
a) Current expenditures	142.2	1.2
b) Capital expenditures (machinery & equipment and construction)	251.6	2.1
c) Sub-total: government sector	<u>393.8</u>	<u>3.3</u>
D. Total	12,004.8 =====	100.0 =====

(6) The capital expenditures in the Personal Sector are the construction and machinery equipment categories for churches and universities.

(7) Taxes paid by the business sector on their intermediate purchases are embodied in the value of goods and services by the final demand categories.

As shown in Table 3, the personal sector accounted for about 63% of the total sales tax, while the shares of business and government⁽⁸⁾, sectors were 34% and 3%, respectively.

Table 4 shows the provincial distribution of the sales taxes by sector. These shares are similar to the national averages in most of the provinces. The variations in some provinces are attributable to factors such as differences in tax status of commodities used within each sector concerned.

(8) Payments made by federal government in lieu of provincial sales taxes to provincial governments are not included here as they are treated as transfer payments in the System of National Accounts.

Table 4. Provincial Sales Taxes by Sector, by Province, 1984

	<u>Personal Sector</u>		<u>Business Sector</u>		<u>Government Sector</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	\$ Million	%	\$ Million	%	\$ Million	%	\$ Million	%
Nfld.	231.1	62.0	119.4	32.1	21.8	5.9	372.3	100.0
PEI	48.7	67.4	20.8	28.8	2.8	3.8	72.3	100.0
NS	270.2	62.7	153.9	35.7	7.1	1.6	431.2	100.0
NB	244.6	62.6	124.0	31.8	21.9	5.6	390.5	100.0
Que.	2,055.6	61.5	1,144.9	34.2	142.2	4.3	3,342.7	100.0
Ont.	3,208.6	65.3	1,604.7	32.6	103.0	2.1	4,916.3	100.0
Man.	293.5	63.1	151.7	32.7	19.6	4.2	464.8	100.0
Sask.	218.3	55.5	157.3	39.9	18.3	4.6	393.9	100.0
Alta.	105.8	100.0	-	-	-	-	105.8	100.0
BC	817.5	54.2	634.2	42.0	57.2	3.8	1,508.9	100.0
Yukon	2.6	97.9	-	-	-	-	2.6	100.0
NWT	3.5	100.0	-	-	-	-	3.5	100.0
<hr/>								
Canada								
Total	<u>7,500.0</u>	<u>62.5</u>	<u>4,110.9</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>393.9</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>12,004.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>

2. Provincial Sales Taxes in the Personal Sector - Top 15 Commodities

Of the 94 "medium"⁽⁹⁾ level commodities, the following top 15 commodities generated more than \$100 million provincial sales taxes each at the national level in the personal sector (Table 5).

Table 5: Personal Sector Medium Level Top 15 Commodities, 1984

	Medium Level Commodity No.		\$Million	%
1.	26	Cigarettes and manufactured tobacco	1,661.3	26.2
2.	88	Accommodation and food services	873.9	13.8
3.	55	Motor vehicles	764.5	12.0
4.	24	Alcoholic beverages	640.9	10.1
5.	58	Appliances and receivers, household	396.8	6.2
6.	69	Other manufactured products	349.8	5.5
7.	35	Clothing and accessories	312.9	4.9
8.	76	Telephone and telegraph	238.6	3.8
9.	67	Other chemical products	231.7	3.6
10.	89	Other personal and miscellaneous services	225.3	3.5
11.	39	Furniture and fixtures	154.0	2.4
12.	78	Electric power	143.5	2.3
13.	42	Paper products	132.2	2.1
14.	68	Scientific equipment	121.0	1.9
15.	34	Hosiery and knitted wear	105.8	1.7
		TOTAL	<u>6,352.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>

⁽⁹⁾ For further details, see the Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-81 (Revised data) op. cit. pp. 115-123.

These commodities account for about 85% of the total provincial sales taxes generated in the personal sector. The provincial distribution of these taxes is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Personal Sector - Provincial Distribution of Sales Taxes, 1984

	<u>Total Provincial Sales Taxes of Personal Sector</u>	<u>Top 15 Commodities in the Personal Sector</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
	\$ Million		%
Newfoundland	231.1	190.8	82.6
P.E.I.	48.7	42.2	86.7
Nova Scotia	270.2	223.1	82.6
New Brunswick	244.6	201.6	82.4
Québec	2,055.6	1,723.0	83.8
Ontario	3,208.5	2,709.2	84.4
Manitoba	293.5	256.8	87.5
Saskatchewan	218.4	191.3	87.6
Alberta ⁽¹⁰⁾	105.8	105.8	100.0
B.C.	817.5	702.2	85.9
Yukon (10)	2.6	2.6	100.0
N.W.T. (10)	<u>3.5</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Canada	<u>7,500.0</u>	<u>6,352.2</u>	<u>84.7</u>

(10) The taxes applicable to Alberta, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories are: a tobacco tax in Alberta, the Yukon and NWT; and a special liquor tax in the Yukon.

3. Composition of Provincial Commodity Taxes

Although this study relates to provincial sales taxes which are part of all provincial taxes on commodities, it is considered relevant to highlight some conclusions that can be reached when the total provincial commodity taxes are taken into account. The provincial commodity taxes can also be grouped into the main categories shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Commodity Provincial Taxes, 1984

(See also Appendices II A and II B)

	Sales			<u>Distribution</u> %
	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	\$Billion			
(a) Tobacco	1.7		1.7	9.5
(b) Alcoholic beverages	0.7	2.4	3.1	17.2
(c) Gasoline		3.2	3.2	17.9
(d) Amusement		0.2	0.2	1.0
(e) Provincial sales taxes on other commodities	9.6	-	9.6	54.4
(f) Total	<u>12.0</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Of the \$17.8 billion total provincial commodity taxes generated in all provinces and territories, 9.5% relates to tobacco, 17.2% relates to alcoholic beverages, 17.9 pertains to gasoline, 1% to amusement and 54.4% to all other goods and services. (See also Appendix IIB for details.) Thus three commodities, namely tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and gasoline accounted for 44.6% or \$8.0 billion of the total commodity taxes collected by the provincial and territorial governments.

4. Provincial Commodity Taxes and the Population Pattern, 1984

When provincial commodity taxes are compared to population patterns (Table 8), the relationship is close. Exceptions are Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories where there is no general sales tax.⁽¹¹⁾ (See Appendices II A for details).

Table 8: Provincial Pattern of Provincial Commodity Taxes, 1984

	<u>Total Provincial</u> \$ Million	<u>Commodity Taxes</u> %	<u>Population</u> %
Newfoundland	510.4	2.9	2.3
P.E.I.	102.4	0.6	0.5
Nova Scotia	657.5	3.7	3.5
New Brunswick	569.7	3.2	2.8
Quebec	4,774.8	26.9	26.0
Ontario	7,042.0	39.6	35.6
Manitoba	738.2	4.2	4.2
Saskatchewan	534.2	3.0	4.0
Alberta	419.3	2.4	9.4
British Columbia	2,362.6	13.3	11.4
Yukon	11.3	0.1	0.1
N.W.T.	<u>23.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Canada	<u>17,743.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

⁽¹¹⁾ There is however a tobacco tax in Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories and a special liquor tax in the Yukon.

5. Total Commodity Taxes of Federal, Provincial, and Local Governments.

As already stated, the total commodity taxes for all levels of governments -- federal, provincial and local -- amounted to \$35.6 billion (Appendix III). *Of this, \$3.8 billion were import duties and*
Now, with the completion of this study, a *the balance of*
new database of all commodity taxes by individual commodity has been *\$31.8 billion*
generated for 1984. This development will help to maintain *relates to other*
consistency in allocating commodity taxes in the Input-Output *commodity taxes.*
Accounts.

Table 9, showing selected major commodities, illustrates many facets of commodity taxes that can be analyzed. The top ten commodities, ranked according to tax revenue, generated about \$22.0 billion tax revenue or 69.2% of the \$31.8 billion total *mentioned earlier.*
~~billion relates to domestic production when \$3.8 billion of import~~
~~duties are excluded from total commodity taxes of \$35.6 billion.~~

Table 9: Relationship of Producer-Price Values and Total Commodity Taxes for Top Ten "Medium" Level Commodities, 1984

Medium Level Commodity No.	Description	Producer Price Values ⁽¹²⁾	Total Commodity Taxes excluding import duties	Percentage of Taxes to Producer Price Values
		\$ Billion	\$ Billion	%
1. 62	Gasoline & Fuel Oil	19.0	4.8	25.3
2. 24	Alcoholic Beverages ⁽¹³⁾	2.9	4.4	151.7
3. 10	Crude mineral oils ⁽¹⁴⁾	19.0	3.2	16.8
4. 26	Cigarettes & tobacco manufactured	1.3	3.1	238.5
5. 55	Motor Vehicles	21.6	2.1	9.7
6. 88	Accommodation & Food Services	17.2	1.0	5.8
7. 54	Other industrial machinery	8.3	1.0	12.0
8. 59	Other electrical products	9.3	0.9	9.7
9. 58	Appliances & receivers household	2.1	0.8	38.0
10. 52	Other metal fabricated products	8.0	0.7	8.8
Total		<u>108.7</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>20.2</u>

⁽¹²⁾ By definition, producer price values in the Input-Output Accounts include import duties. See Ibid. p. 42.

⁽¹³⁾ Includes, among others, profits of Liquor Commissions which are considered as commodity indirect taxes in the System of National Accounts.

⁽¹⁴⁾ The commodity taxes on crude mineral oils relate to Petroleum Compensation Fund levy, Oil export charge, and Canadian Ownership Charge which existed in 1984, but phased out in 1986.

When these taxes are related to the producer-price values of the Input-Output Accounts, the two highly taxed commodities were tobacco and alcoholic beverages. These commodities generated \$7.5 billion tax revenue for both federal and provincial governments combined in 1984.

Appendix I

Provincial Sales Tax Rates, 1984

	<u>Meals</u>	<u>Accommodation</u>	<u>Alcoholic Beverages</u>	<u>Service Charges on Alcoholic Beverages (4)</u>	<u>Tobacco (5)</u>	<u>All other Goods & Services</u>
Newfoundland	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12% (7)
Prince Edward Island	10%	10%	10%(6)	10%	10%	10%
Nova Scotia	10%	10%	10%	10%	--	10%
New Brunswick	10%	10%	10%	10%	--	10%
Québec	10%	--	General 10%(2)	10%	--	9%
			Grocery Stores 9%(2)			
Ontario	7%	5%	Bar or 10%(3)	10%	7%	7%
			Restaurant LCBOs 12%(3)			
Manitoba	6%	6%	Liquor 12%(1)	Liquor 12%	--	6%
			Imported beer 12%(1)	Imported beer 12%		
			Domestic beer 6%(1)	Domestic beer 6%		
Saskatchewan	--	5%	10%	10%	--	5%
British Columbia	7%	7%(8)	7%	7%	--	7%

(1) Imported beer is taxed at 12% (which is the same rate as liquor in Manitoba) while domestic beer is taxed at 6%.

(2) Tax rates for alcohol purchased in a grocery store is 9% in Quebec and applies to beer and wine only.

(3) Tax rates for alcohol purchased from a licenced distributor (LCBO or Brewers Retail) is taxed at 12% in Ontario, while alcohol purchased from a bar or restaurant is 10%.

(4) This represents restaurant mark-up which is the difference between purchase price and selling price.

(5) This provincial retail sales tax is in addition to the tobacco tax levied under the separate provincial Acts for tobacco.

(6) Under the Health Tax Act the tax rate for alcohol purchased has a special tax of 25%. In addition, sales tax of 10% is levied under the Revenue Tax Act on the price including the health tax of 25%.

(7) Advertising is taxed at 4% while building materials are taxed at 8%. All other commodities are taxed at 12%.

(8) Effective March 1, 1984, the tax was 7%. Prior to that date: 6% for less than \$50 per day, 8% for \$50 or more per day.

APPENDIX IIA: PROVINCIAL COMMODITY TAXES ON TOBACCO, ALCOHOLIC
BEVERAGES & OTHER COMMODITIES, 1984
(\$ MILLIONS)

	TOBACCO TAX	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES							OTHER GOODS & SERVICES						
		% DIST	P.S.T. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	PROFITS LIQUOR COMMS	LIQUOR GALLON- AGE TAX	SUB TOTAL ALCOHOL	% DIST	P.S.T.	GASOLINE TAX	AMUSE- MENT TAX	SUB TOTAL OTHER	% DIST	TOTAL	% DIST	POP %
1. Nfld	53.3	3.2	22.6	35.6	37.2	95.3	3.1	296.4	65.3	0.1	361.8	2.8	510.4	2.9	2.3
2. PEI	7.3	0.4	13.2	7.7	0.0	20.9	0.7	53.8	19.1	1.3	74.2	0.6	102.4	0.6	0.5
3. NS	41.2	2.5	25.5	101.5	0.0	127.0	4.2	364.4	121.8	3.1	489.3	3.8	657.5	3.7	3.5
4. NB	47.2	2.8	18.1	66.6	0.0	84.7	2.8	325.2	110.1	2.5	437.8	3.4	569.7	3.2	2.8
5. QUE	441.0	26.3	168.4	330.9	57.3	556.6	18.2	2733.3	1001.1	42.8	3777.2	29.0	4774.8	26.9	26.0
6. ONT	702.6	41.9	312.9	594.9	232.2	1140.0	37.3	3900.7	1195.8	102.9	5199.4	40.0	7042.0	39.6	35.6
7. MAN	57.7	3.4	30.2	128.9	0.0	159.1	5.2	376.9	139.8	4.8	521.4	4.0	738.2	4.2	4.2
8. SASK	56.2	3.3	28.7	110.4	0.0	139.1	4.5	309.0	27.6	2.3	338.9	2.6	534.2	3.0	4.0
9. ALTA	105.8	6.3	0.0	297.3	0.0	297.3	9.7	0.0	6.6	9.6	16.2	0.1	419.3	2.4	9.4
10. BC	161.4	9.6	58.2	310.5	54.6	423.2	13.8	1289.3	473.9	14.8	1778.0	13.6	2362.6	13.3	11.4
11. YUK	1.3	0.1	1.3	4.3	0.0	5.6	0.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	11.3	0.1	0.1
12. NWT	3.5	0.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	9.2	0.3	0.0	10.3	0.0	10.3	0.1	23.0	0.1	0.2
CANADA	1678.5	100.0	679.0	1997.7	381.2	3057.9	100.0	9647.3	3176.0	184.0	13007.3	100.0	17743.8	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX IIB: PROVINCIAL COMMODITY TAXES ON TOBACCO, ALCOHOLIC
BEVERAGES & OTHER COMMODITIES, 1984
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

	TOBACCO TAX	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES [-----]				OTHER GOODS & SERVICES [-----]				TOTAL
		P.S.T. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	PROFITS LIQUOR COMMS	LIQUOR GALLON- AGE TAX	SUB TOTAL ALCOHOL	P.S.T.	GASOLINE TAX	AMUSE- MENT TAX	SUB TOTAL OTHER	
1. Nfld	10.4	4.4	7.0	7.3	18.7	58.1	12.8	0.0	70.9	100.0
2. PEI	7.1	12.9	7.5	0.0	20.4	52.5	18.7	1.3	72.5	100.0
3. NS	6.3	3.9	15.4	0.0	19.3	55.4	18.5	0.5	74.4	100.0
4. NB	8.3	3.2	11.7	0.0	14.9	57.1	19.3	0.4	76.8	100.0
5. QUE	9.2	3.6	6.9	1.2	11.7	57.2	21.0	0.9	79.1	100.0
6. ONT	10.0	4.4	8.5	3.3	16.2	55.3	17.0	1.5	73.8	100.0
7. MAN	7.8	4.1	17.5	0.0	21.6	51.1	18.9	0.6	70.6	100.0
8. SASK	10.5	5.4	20.7	0.0	26.1	57.8	5.2	0.4	63.4	100.0
9. ALTA	25.2	0.0	70.9	0.0	70.9	0.0	1.6	2.3	3.9	100.0
10. BC	6.8	2.5	13.1	2.3	17.9	54.6	20.1	0.6	75.3	100.0
11. YUK	11.5	11.5	38.2	0.0	49.7	0.0	38.8	0.0	38.8	100.0
12. NWT	15.2	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	44.8	0.0	44.8	100.0
CANADA	9.5	3.8	11.3	2.1	17.2	54.4	17.9	1.0	73.3	100.0

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APPENDIX III: INDIRECT TAXES PUBLISHED IN THE CANADIAN
SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1984
(\$ MILLIONS)

INPUT/OUTPUT ACCOUNTS										
[-----]										
COMMODITY TAXES										
[-----]										
I/E PUBLISHED IN TABLE 52 CAT. 13-201 TOTAL	TAX MARGINS	OTHER			TOTAL COMMOOITY TAXES INCL IMP DUTIES	TOTAL COMMODITY TAXES EXCL IMP DUTIES	NON- COMMODITY TAXES	TOTAL INDIRECT TAXES		ROUNDED
		IMPORT DUTIES	PROV&LOC SALES TAXES	SUB-TOTAL OTHER COMM TAXES						
1. FEDERAL	18124	13966.7	3802.0		3802.0	17768.7	13966.7	355.0	18123.7	18124
2. PROVINCIAL										
A. BEFORE I/O CLASSIFICATION ADJUSTMENT	22368	5738.9		12004.8	12004.8	17743.7		4624.1	22367.8	22368
B. I/O CLASSIFICATION ADJUSTMENT FOR REGULAR PUBLICATION										
1)039 NATURAL GAS		24.5		-24.5	-24.5					
2)544 TELEPHONE		535.4		-535.4	-535.4					
3)546 ELECTRICITY		318.5		-318.5	-318.5					
4)SUB-TOTAL		878.4		-878.4	-878.4					
C. PROVINCIAL ADJUSTED TOTAL FOR I/O	22368	6617.3		11126.4	11126.4	17743.7	17743.7	4624.1	22367.8	22368
3. LOCAL										
A. BEFORE I/O CLASSIFICATION ADJUSTMENT	14465	26.4		16.0	16.0			14423.4	14465.8	14465
B. I/O CLASSIFICATION ADJUSTMENT FOR REGULAR PUBLICATION										
1)039 NATURAL GAS		2.2		-2.2	-2.2					
2)546 ELECTRICITY		13.8		-13.8	-13.8					
3)SUB-TOTAL		16.0		-16.0	-16.0					
C. LOCAL ADJUSTED TOTAL FOR I/O	14465	42.4		0.0	0.0	42.4	42.4	14423.4	14465.8	14465
4. TOTAL INDIRECT TAXES	54957	20626.4	3802.0	11126.4	14928.4	35554.8	31752.8	19402.5	54957.3	54957

APPENDIX IV: PROVINCIAL INDIRECT TAXES FOR THE PROVINCIAL SALES TAX
COMMODITY ALLOCATION PROJECT, 1984
(\$ MILLIONS)

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NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES ACCOUNTS (ANNUAL PUBLICATION CATALOGUE NO.13-201, 1976-87, TABLE 52)		INPUT/OUTPUT ACCOUNTS					ROUNDED
		[-----]					
		COMMODITY TAXES					
		[-----]					
		TAX MARGINS	PROV SALES TAXES	SUB-TOTAL COMMOOITY TAXES	NON- COMMODITY TAXES	TOTAL INDIRECT TAXES	
1. PROVINCIAL	22368	6617.3	11126.4	17743.7	4624.1	22367.8	22368
2. ADJUSTMENTS FOR THE FINANCE PROJECT							
A)039 NATURAL GAS		-24.5	24.5				
B)544 TELEPHONE		-535.4	535.4				
C)546 ELECTRICITY		-318.5	318.5				
D)SUB-TOTAL		-878.4	878.4				
3. ADJUSTED TOTAL FOR FINANCE PROJECT (1-2.D)	22368	5738.9	12004.8	17743.7	4624.1	22367.8	22368

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APPENDIX V: INDIRECT TAXES USED IN THE PROVINCIAL SALES TAX COMMODITY ALLOCATION PROJECT
AND THOSE USED IN OTHER CATEGORIES OF THE INPUT/OUTPUT ACCOUNTS, 1984
(\$ MILLIONS)

INPUT/OUTPUT ACCOUNTS									
[-----]									
COMMODITY TAXES									
[-----]									
OTHER									
[-----]									
	I/E PUBLISHED IN TABLE 52 CAT. 13-201 TOTAL	TAX MARGINS	IMPORT DUTIES	PROV & LOCAL SALES TAXES	SUB-TOTAL OTHER COMMODITY TAXES	TOTAL COMMODITY TAXES	NON- COMMODITY TAXES	TOTAL INDIRECT TAXES	ROUNDED
1. FEDERAL	18124	13966.7	3802.0		3802.0	17768.7	355.0	18123.7	18124
2. PROVINCIAL	22368	6617.3		11126.4	11126.4	17743.7	4624.1	22367.8	22368
ADJUSTMENTS FOR FINANCE PROJECT:									
1)039 NATURAL GAS		-24.5		24.5					
2)544 TELEPHONE		-535.4		535.4					
3)546 ELECTRICITY		-318.5		318.5					
4)SUB-TOTAL		-878.4		878.4					
ADJUSTED TOTAL FOR FINANCE PROJECT		5738.9		12004.8	12004.8	17743.7	4624.1	22367.8	22368
3. LOCAL	14465	42.4		0.0	0.0	42.4	14423.4	14465.8	14465
4. TOTAL INDIRECT TAXES	54957	19748.0	3802.0	12004.8	15806.8	35554.8	19402.5	54957.3	54957

APPENDIX VI: CONTROL TOTAL CALCULATION FOR PROVINCIAL SALES TAX PROJECT, 1984
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	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	MAN	SASK	ALTA	BC	YUK	NWT	TOTAL
1. CALENDAR YEAR BASIC DATA													
A) PROVINCIAL (INCL ONTARIO AMUSEMENT TAX)	331083	60015	364858	343339	2520164	4397371	392127	337675	0	1320922	0	0	10067554
B) TOBACCO	41223	5372	41188	47157	440980	580598	57695	56229	105802	161411	1304	3537	1542496
C) SPECIAL LIQUOR TAX IN P.E.I. & YUKON	0	8864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1344	0	10208
SUB-TOTAL	372306	74251	406046	390496	2961144	4977969	449822	393904	105802	1482333	2648	3537	11620258
2. NEW ITEMS TRANSFERRED FROM PROVINCIAL MISCELLANEOUS CATEGORY													
A) QUE MEALS & HOTEL TAX	0	0	0	0	294743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294743
B) QUE TELECOM TAX (1)	0	0	0	0	101839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101839
C) BC HOTEL & MOTEL ROOM TAX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26555	0	0	26555
D) OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	0	-2000	25129	0	-15000	-61729	15000	0	0	0	0	0	-38600
SUB-TOTAL	0	-2000	25129	0	381582	-61729	15000	0	0	26555	0	0	384537
3. CONTROL TOTAL - PROVINCIAL RETAIL SALES TAXES	372306	72251	431175	390496	3342726	4916240	464822	393904	105802	1508888	2648	3537	12004795

(1) QUEBEC TELECOMMUNICATIONS TAX INCLUDES TAX ON CABLE, LONG DISTANCE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS (COMPUTER LINES, TELEGRAPH LINES); NOTE THAT THE TAX ON LOCAL TELEPHONE IS PART OF RETAIL SALES TAX

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