



Budget Paper D

**TAXATION
ADJUSTMENTS**

TAXATION ADJUSTMENTS

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Summary of 2004 Tax Measures

	2004/05	Full Year
	(Millions of Dollars)	
Previously Announced Tax Reductions¹		
Personal Tax Reductions	(39.0)	(39.0)
Business Tax Reductions	(11.8)	(23.7)
Net Change, Previously Announced	(50.8)	(62.7)
2004 Budget		
Education Support Levy	(10.0)	(10.0)
Retail Sales Tax	17.2	23.9
Corporation Capital Tax	13.5	11.0
Tobacco Tax	13.3	14.0
Liquor Markups	10.0	10.0
Motive Fuel Tax	2.9	3.2
Land Transfer Tax	0.9	1.0
Corporation Income Tax		
Tax Rates	0.0	(16.0)
Film and Video Production Tax Credit	0.0	(9.2)
Odour Control Tax Credit	(0.5)	(3.0)
Changes Pursuant to the Tax Collection Agreement		
Personal Tax Measures	(1.0)	(1.0)
Business Tax Measures	(1.5)	(4.1)
Technical and Administrative Measures	2.0	2.6
Net Change 2004 Budget	46.8	22.4
Net Change 2004/05 and Subsequent Years	(4.0)	(40.3)

¹ Previously announced tax reductions are those that were announced in previous Budgets to take effect in 2004 or later years. These are: (a) Personal Income Tax middle bracket cut to 14.0% on January 1, 2004; (b) general Corporation Income Tax (CIT) cut to 15.5% on January 1, 2004 and 15.0% on January 1, 2005; and (c) CIT small business threshold increase to \$360,000 in 2004 and \$400,000 in 2005.

■ Education Support Levy

(2004/05 collections impact: -\$10.0 million)

The Education Support Levy (ESL) is a province-wide property tax. In Budget 2002, Manitoba made a commitment to eliminate the residential ESL over a period of five years, without affecting revenue to school divisions.

For 2004 property tax statements, the residential mill rate falls 13.6% from 5.28 mills to 4.56 mills. (For technical reasons, the new rate may be slightly different in the City of Winnipeg.) The new mill rate is 42% lower than the mill rate in 2001.

The total amount of residential ESL collected falls from \$73.0 million to \$63.0 million, bringing total ESL annual savings to \$37.1 million since 2002.

■ Retail Sales Tax

(2004/05 revenue impact: \$17.2 million)

Effective July 1, 2004, Retail Sales Tax will be applied to certain legal, accounting, architectural, engineering, security and private investigation services. Currently, most provinces apply sales tax to these services. As well, the federal GST applies to these services.

■ Corporation Capital Tax

(2004/05 revenue impact: \$13.5 million)

For bank, trust and loan corporations, the Corporation Capital Tax base will be expanded to include subordinated debt in the calculation of taxable paid-up capital. Subordinated debt is an unsecured debt that is secondary to claims by secured creditors.

The federal government, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec include subordinated debt in the calculation of Corporation Capital Tax for bank, trust and loan corporations.

This change is in effect for fiscal years ending after April 19, 2004.

■ Tobacco Tax

(2004/05 revenue impact: \$13.3 million)

For health and revenue reasons, the Tobacco Tax rate is being increased effective midnight, April 19, 2004. The tax rate on cigarettes will rise from 15.5¢ to 17.5¢ per cigarette; on fine-cut tobacco, from 14.5¢ to 16.5¢ per gram; and on raw leaf tobacco, from 13.0¢ to 15.0¢ per gram.

The tax rate on cigars increases from 60% to 75% of the retail price. The tax is capped at \$5 per cigar, consistent with the caps in the other Western provinces.

■ Liquor Markups

(2004/05 revenue impact: \$10.0 million)

Liquor markups will be adjusted to provide an additional \$10.0 million.

■ Motive Fuel Tax

(2004/05 revenue impact: \$2.9 million)

The tax rate on diesel fuel will increase 0.6¢ per litre to 11.5¢ per litre, effective midnight, April 30, 2004. This will equalize the Diesel Fuel Tax rate with the Gasoline Tax rate. Manitoba's Diesel Fuel Tax rate will remain the second-lowest of all provinces.

■ Land Transfer Tax

(2004/05 revenue impact: \$0.9 million)

Land Transfer Tax rates will change as follows:

<u>Value of Property</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>From</u>
On the first \$30,000	0.0%	0.0%
On the next \$60,000 (i.e. \$30,001 to \$90,000)	0.5%	0.5%
On the next \$60,000 (i.e. \$90,001 to \$150,000)	1.0%	1.0%
On the next \$50,000 (i.e. \$150,001 to \$200,000)	1.5%	1.5%
On amounts in excess of \$200,000	2.0%	1.5%

The revised rate schedule applies to the tendering of transfers at Land Titles Offices commencing May 17, 2004. Conveyances of title between spouses, between common-law partners, to registered charities, and other exempt transfers remain unaffected by this change.

■ Corporation Income Tax

Tax Rates

(2004/05 revenue impact: nil)

This Budget announces that the general Corporation Income Tax rate will decrease from 15.0% to 14.5%, and the small business rate will decrease from 5.0% to 4.5%. Both changes will take effect after 2005. These decreases represent a continuation of reductions that commenced in 2002.

Reduction in Corporation Income Tax Rates since 1999

<u>Taxable Income</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>after 2005</u>
Up to \$200,000	8%	5%	5%	4.5%
\$200,001 to \$360,000	17%	5%	5%	4.5%
\$360,001 to \$400,000	17%	15.5%	5%	4.5%
Over \$400,000	17%	15.5%	15.0%	14.5%

Film and Video Production Tax Credit

(2004/05 revenue impact: nil)

This Budget introduces the following four enhancements to the Manitoba Film and Video Production Tax Credit.

- The Credit, currently scheduled to expire March 2, 2005, is extended for three years to March 1, 2008.
- A frequent filming incentive for returning producers will now be provided. Where a corporation produces three eligible films in two years, the company will earn a 5% additional Credit on eligible salaries paid with respect to the third qualifying production. To be eligible for the incentive, principal photography for the third production must commence after April 19, 2004, and principal photography on the previous two eligible films must not have been substantially completed before April 20, 2003.
- To encourage production activity throughout Manitoba, a 5% incentive is introduced on eligible salaries paid for work performed in Manitoba on productions where at least 50% of filming days take place outside of Winnipeg. Principal photography on an eligible film must commence after April 19, 2004 to qualify for the rural and Northern incentive.
- The restriction that corporations cannot hold or be associated with a corporation that holds a CRTC broadcast licence is removed. This change is in effect for applications received after April 19, 2004.

The Credit was introduced in 1997 and is equal to 35% of eligible salaries paid for work performed on an eligible film. With the frequent filming incentive and the rural and Northern incentive, a film that meets all program criteria may earn a 45% credit.

When fully implemented, the above measures will reduce revenue by \$9.2 million.

Odour Control Tax Credit

(2004/05 revenue impact: -\$0.5 million)

This Budget introduces an Odour Control Tax Credit to encourage businesses to implement measures to control nuisance odours arising from their activities. The Odour Control Tax Credit is a non-refundable, 10% income tax credit that reduces Manitoba Corporation Income Tax otherwise payable. The Credit applies to eligible expenditures made prior to January 1, 2007.

Eligible expenditures include expenses incurred and paid for the purpose of preventing, reducing or eliminating nuisance odours that arise or may arise from the use or production of organic waste. The expenditure must be on capital property, and incurred for the purpose of earning income from a business or property. Typical expenditures might include lagoon covers, straw cannons or filters. Eligible expenditures will be prescribed or certified by the Province before the Credit can be earned.

The odour that is being emitted, or that would be emitted if the expenditure were not undertaken, from the waste need not be toxic or noxious (i.e. harmful to a person's health). Also, the odour need not be attributable or related to air or water pollution.

The Department will seek input on whether the Credit should be extended to other categories of expenditures for this purpose.

Income Tax Credits

(2004/05 revenue impact: nil)

Tax credits earned in a year can typically be carried back three years or carried forward seven years. Similarly, non-capital losses can be carried back three years or carried forward seven years.

Commencing with the 2004 tax year, the non-capital loss carry-forward period will be extended from 7 years to 10 years. The additional three-year period gives taxpayers who have non-capital losses greater flexibility to plan their affairs.

In addition, the seven-year carry-forward period will be extended to 10 years for the following Manitoba income tax credits:

- the Manufacturing Investment Tax Credit;
- the Research and Development Tax Credit; and
- the Community Enterprise Development Tax Credit.

Furthermore, this Budget announces that the Co-operative Education Tax Credit, introduced in 2003, will now have a three-year carry-back or 10-year carry-forward provision.

■ Changes Pursuant to the Tax Collection Agreement

These measures parallel changes to the federal income tax system announced in the 2004 federal Budget.²

Personal Tax Measures

(2004/05 revenue impact: -\$1.0 million)

Commencing with the 2004 tax year, the following measures will benefit Manitobans:

- extending the Education Tax Credit to employees who pursue career-related studies at their own expense;
- creating a deduction to recognize the costs of disability-related supports incurred by persons with disabilities for the purposes of employment or education;
- improving tax recognition of medical and disability-related costs incurred by caregivers on behalf of disabled persons;
- extending the temporary Mineral Exploration Tax Credit for flow-through share investors for one year to the end of 2005; and
- exempting employment income earned (up to prescribed limits) by military or police personnel serving on high-risk deployed operational missions outside Canada from income tax.

Business Tax Measures

(2004/05 revenue impact: -\$1.5 million)

Commencing with the 2004 tax year, the following measures will benefit Manitoba businesses:

- improving the capital cost allowance system for computer equipment from 30% to 45%, and for data network infrastructure equipment from 20% to 30%; and
- denying the deductibility of government fines and penalties.

² Manitoba has voluntarily entered into a Tax Collection Agreement with the federal government, in which Manitoba agrees to parallel certain federal income tax provisions in return for federal administration and collection of Manitoba income taxes.

■ Technical and Administrative Measures

(2004/05 revenue impact: \$2.0 million)

Amendments to various statutes will be introduced, including:

- eliminating commissions paid to larger vendors when remitting Retail Sales Tax;
- increasing late-filing penalties to 10% on all provincially administered tax statutes;
- amending *The Income Tax Act* to permit a fee for registration as a tax rebate discounter;
- extending the Manitoba Drilling Program, broadening the definition of eligible HOV volumes and increasing qualifying production limits;
- amending *The Income Tax Act* to correct certain drafting errors and inconsistencies; and
- repealing *The Manitoba Foundation Act*, since all gifts, whether to the Crown or to a registered charity, are subject now to identical rules, and the Foundation has not received any gifts since 1997.

As well, a regulation will be introduced allowing a new intake of applications for the Riparian Tax Credit.

■ Further Information

For further information, view Bulletin No. 104 at the Manitoba Finance Web site : www.gov.mb.ca/finance/taxation, or contact the appropriate office as listed below:

Motive Fuel Tax, Retail Sales Tax, Corporation Capital Tax, Tobacco Tax

Taxation Division

Manitoba Finance

Telephone: (204) 945-5603 in Winnipeg

Telephone: (204) 726-6153 in Brandon

Toll Free: 1-800-782-0318

Facsimile: (204) 945-0896

E-mail: MBTax@gov.mb.ca

Manitoba Film and Video Production Tax Credit

Manitoba Film and Sound

Recording Development Corporation

Telephone: (204) 947-2040

Facsimile: (204) 956-5261

E-mail: explore@mbfilmsound.mb.ca

Personal and Corporation Income Tax, Land Transfer Tax

*Federal-Provincial Relations and Research
Division*

Manitoba Finance

Telephone: (204) 945-3757

Facsimile: (204) 945-5051

E-mail: fedprov@gov.mb.ca

Liquor Markups

Communications Manager

Manitoba Liquor Control Commission

Telephone: (204) 474-5631

Facsimile: (204) 475-7287

E-mail: dsoroka@mlcc.mb.ca

Personal Tax Savings since 1999

Personal Income Taxes, Education Property Tax Credits and Education Support Levy

	Implemented in Tax Year:					Cumulative Annual Totals
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
	(Millions of Dollars)					(Millions of Dollars)
Personal Income Tax Reductions						
2000 Budget	9	68	34			111
2001 Budget		29	7	18		54
2002 Budget			15			15
2003 Budget					39	39
Total						220
EPTC Increases; ESL Decreases						
2000 Budget	26					26
2001 Budget		27				27
2002 Budget			10			10
2003 Budget				19		19
2004 Budget					10	10
Total						92
Annual Totals	35	124	67	37	49	
Cumulative Annual Totals	35	159	226	262	311	311

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Manitoba Income Tax Savings for Typical Taxpayers

Income	Tax Savings Since 1999			5-Year Total	2004 Savings over 1999
	Tax in 1999	in 2002	in 2004		
			(Dollars)		(Percentage)
SINGLE PERSON					
10,000	178	115	116	473	65.2
20,000	1,369	179	178	754	13.0
40,000	4,012	335	472	1,550	11.8
70,000	9,153	755	1,246	3,582	13.6
100,000	14,572	955	1,445	4,511	9.9
SENIOR COUPLE*					
30,000	438	221	221	896	50.7
40,000	1,634	469	469	1,920	28.7
60,000	4,480	620	681	2,628	15.2
80,000	7,855	698	963	3,170	12.3
FAMILY OF FOUR - ONE EARNER					
25,000	591	375	375	1,525	63.5
40,000	2,891	570	708	2,490	24.5
60,000	6,625	1,024	1,442	4,606	21.8
75,000	9,435	1,174	1,664	5,279	17.6
100,000	13,951	1,090	1,580	5,052	11.3
FAMILY OF FOUR - TWO EARNERS					
30,000	691	324	324	1,349	46.9
40,000	1,453	417	416	1,714	28.6
60,000	4,107	654	730	2,789	17.8
80,000	7,169	906	1,159	4,009	16.2
100,000	10,188	1,017	1,481	4,690	14.5

Increased Property Tax Credits are not included in the above examples.

* It is assumed that both spouses receive private pension income and the OAS Pension, with the principal taxfiler receiving 60% of the total private pension amount and the other taxfiler receiving 40% of the total private pension amount.

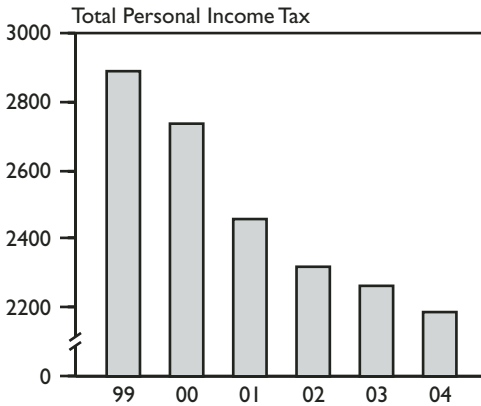
In these tables, it is assumed that single and married taxfilers have earned income and pay Canada Pension Plan and Employment Insurance premiums. In the two-earner couples, it is assumed one earner earns 60% of the income while the other earner earns 40%.

The tax savings drop in 2004 for a single person at \$20,000, and a two-earner family at \$40,000 because falling Employment Insurance premiums reduce the value of the EI Non-Refundable Tax Credit.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

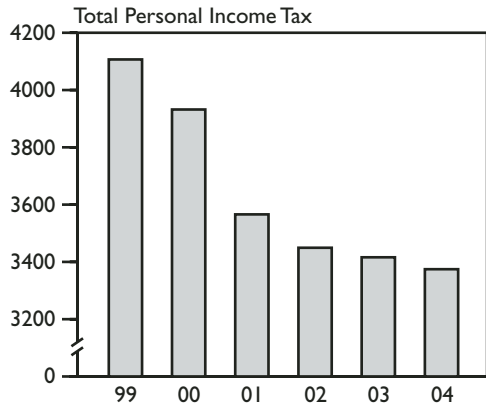
Manitoba Income Taxes since 1999

One-Earner Family of Four at \$40,000



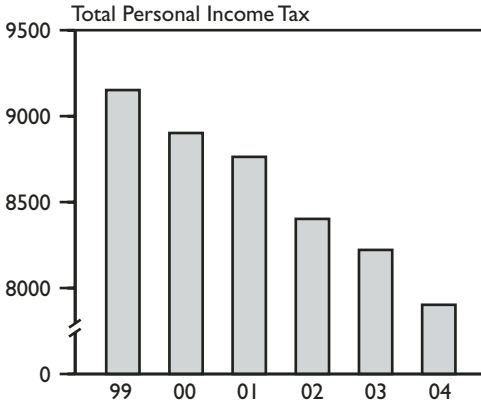
Source: Manitoba Finance

Two-Earner Family of Four at \$60,000



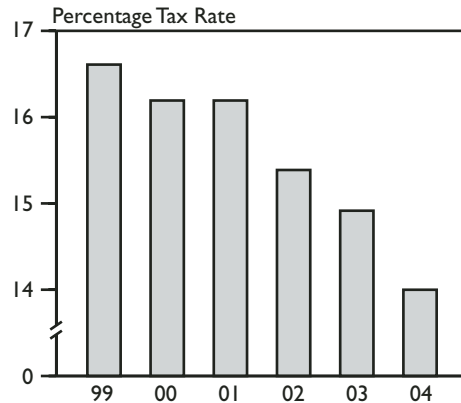
Source: Manitoba Finance

Single Individual at \$70,000



Source: Manitoba Finance

History of Middle Bracket Rate Reductions



Source: Manitoba Finance

2004 Interprovincial Comparison of Tax Rates

	<u>BC</u>	<u>AB</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>MB</u>	<u>ON</u>
Personal Income Tax					
Top Marginal Rate (%) ^(A)	14.70	10.00	15.00	17.40	17.41
Health Care Premiums (\$) ^(B)	1,296	1,056	–	–	–
Corporation Income Tax (%) ^(C)					
Small Rate	4.50	3.25	5.50	5.00	5.50
Large Rate	13.50	11.75	17.00	15.50	14.00
Capital Tax (%) ^(D)	–	–	0.60	0.30	0.30
Banks	3.00	–	3.25	3.00	0.90
Employer Payroll Tax (%)	–	–	–	2.15	1.95
Small Firms ^(E)	–	–	–	–	–
Sales Tax (%) ^(F)	7.50	–	7.00	7.00	8.00
Diesel Fuel Tax (\$/l) ^{(G) (I)}	15.00	9.00	15.00	11.50	14.30
Gasoline Tax (\$/l) ^{(G) (I)}	14.50	9.00	15.00	11.50	14.70
Tobacco Tax (\$/cigarette) ^(H)	17.90	16.00	17.50	17.50	9.85

(A) Top marginal provincial rates on taxable income including surtaxes paid by taxpayers in the highest bracket. For more detailed interprovincial comparisons of personal income, see The Manitoba Advantage.

(B) In QC, Prescription Drug Plan premiums are a maximum of \$460 for a single person and \$920 for a couple, based on income.

(C) Some provinces apply special rates to certain types of business income. AB's small business rate was reduced from 4.0% to 3.0%, and its general rate was reduced from 12.5% to 11.5%, on April 1, 2004. NB's small business rate will be reduced from 3.0% to 2.5% on July 1, 2004.

(D) MB has a \$5 million deduction and imposes a 0.2% surtax on taxable paid-up capital in excess of \$10 million. SK has a \$17.5 million deduction and applies a 3.6% surcharge on resource corporations. Banks and trust companies in BC with paid-up capital less than \$1 billion, and with a head office in BC, pay a rate of 1.0%.

(E) Firms with payrolls of \$600,000 or less in NL, \$400,000 or less in ON, \$1 million or less in MB and QC.

(F) Retail Sales Tax refers to general rate only. QC and PE apply the sales tax on top of GST-inclusive prices. Sales taxes in NB, NS and NL are harmonized with the federal Goods and Services Tax.

(G) Fuel taxes are for regular gasoline and highway diesel fuel. Gasoline and diesel fuel are subject to a transit levy of 6 cents per litre in Vancouver and 1.5 cents per litre in Victoria and Montréal.

(H) Provinces, except BC, AB and PE, also apply sales taxes to tobacco products.

(I) In addition, QST applies in QC, and HST applies in NB, NS and NL.

QC	NB	NS	PE	NL	
					Personal Income Tax
19.22	17.84	16.69	18.37	19.64	Top Marginal Rate (%) ^(A)
920	–	–	–	–	Health Care Premiums (\$) ^(B)
					Corporation Income Tax (%) ^(C)
8.90	2.75	5.00	7.50	5.00	Small Rate
8.90	13.00	16.00	16.00	14.00	Large Rate
0.60	0.30	0.25	–	–	Capital Tax (%) ^(D)
1.20	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	Banks
4.26	–	–	–	2.00	Employer Payroll Tax (%)
2.70	–	–	–	–	Small Firms ^(E)
7.50	8.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	Sales Tax (%) ^(F)
16.20	16.90	15.40	13.50	16.50	Diesel Fuel Tax (¢/l) ^{(G) (I)}
15.20	14.50	15.50	17.00	16.50	Gasoline Tax (¢/l) ^{(G) (I)}
10.30	11.75	15.52	17.45	16.00	Tobacco Tax (¢/cigarette) ^(H)

Appendix:

TAX EXPENDITURES 2003/04

■ Introduction

In order to meet their social, cultural and economic objectives, governments require sufficient revenues, generated primarily through the tax system. Governments use revenues raised through taxation to spend directly on programs designed to meet their objectives.

Governments may also spend indirectly to meet their objectives, using tax expenditures. Tax expenditure accounts identify provisions built into the tax system that provide targeted preferences to prescribed taxpayers.

A tax expenditure is measured as a deviation from a benchmark tax base. The expenditure can be in the form of a deduction, credit, preferential rate, deferral or exemption. Tax expenditures may target taxpayers (e.g. individuals, corporations), activities (e.g. farming, film production, manufacturing), property (e.g. machinery, equipment), sources of income (e.g. pensions), transactions (e.g. RRSP contributions), or events (e.g. involuntary dispositions). Tax expenditures are both diverse and numerous.

■ Accounting for Tax Expenditures

Tax expenditure accounts can promote accountability and transparency in government programming. Direct expenditure programs are subject to review and approval by the Legislature and are published annually in the Public Accounts. Tax expenditures, on the other hand, are not recorded as individual line items but are absorbed into revenue estimates. Tax expenditures reduce government revenues that would otherwise have been available for various direct expenditures. Therefore, tax expenditure accounts not only help to enhance the visibility of programs but promote public accountability as well.

■ Limitations of Tax Expenditure Accounting

Tax expenditure accounting has important limitations that must be kept in mind when interpreting the results.

1. The value of each tax expenditure is estimated individually. Interactions between provisions are not taken into account. This has two effects. First, estimates for two or more tax expenditures cannot be added together to arrive at their combined value. Second, changing any one tax expenditure might affect the value of other tax expenditures.
2. The values in the account are estimates. In many cases the value of untaxed activity is not tracked, nor can reliable estimates be made. There are no formal accounting guidelines, meaning estimates cannot be compared across jurisdictions, or to the Estimates of Expenditure.

The first point can best be illustrated by example. Changing something that is a deduction from income (e.g. RRSP contributions) would change reported net income. This in turn would change the value of tax credits, such as Manitoba's Personal Tax Credit, that depends on net income. The combined value of the tax expenditures listed in the account is substantially less than the sum of the individual items.

■ Reporting Tax Expenditures

Manitoba's tax expenditure accounts are separated into six sections: Personal Income Tax, Corporation Income Tax, Payroll Tax, Retail Sales Tax, Fuel Taxes and Corporation Capital Tax. The estimates are calculated from tax collection data, Statistics Canada and a variety of other sources. The estimates provided are for the 2003/04 fiscal year. They do not include measures announced in the 2004 Budget, or measures announced in previous Budgets for implementation after 2003.

Certain Manitoba Personal Income Tax Credits have the characteristics of tax expenditures but are, in fact, accounted for in Manitoba's Estimates of Expenditure. These Credits are not included in the Tax Expenditures table. For the sake of comparison, these Credits are listed below.

Credit	\$ Millions
Education Property Tax Credit (including the homeowners' advance)	176.4
Personal Tax Credit	48.6
School Tax Credit for Homeowners	2.8
Community Enterprise Development Tax Credit	0.6
Political Contribution Tax Credit (for individuals only)	0.6
Riparian Tax Credit	0.1

Manitoba Tax Expenditures, 2003/04

(Millions of Dollars)

(A) PERSONAL INCOME TAX – DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME

(federal legislation – mandatory under tax collection agreements)

Contributions to RRSPs	124.1
Capital gains inclusion rate	58.4
Contributions to RPPs.....	55.4
Lifetime capital gains exemption.....	24.2
Union dues and professional fees.....	13.1
Social assistance,WCB and OAS/GIS (non-taxable income)	11.2
Child-care expenses	9.4
Northern residents deduction.....	4.4
Moving expenses.....	1.5

(B) PERSONAL INCOME TAX – NON-REFUNDABLE TAX CREDITS

(basic credits provided federally and by all provinces)

Basic personal	515.2
CPP/EI.....	89.9
Charitable donations.....	42.0
Age	26.8
Spousal	22.4
Tuition fees and education amount (\$400/month).....	20.8
Medical expenses	15.2
Eligible dependent.....	12.0
Private pension	9.2
Disability	6.8
Dividend tax credit.....	1.2
Caregiver.....	1.2
Student loan interest.....	1.0
Infirm dependents	0.1

(C) OTHER MANITOBA TAX MEASURES**Personal Income Tax**

Labour-sponsored Venture Capital Corporations Tax Credit.....	5.7
Foreign Tax Credit	2.0
Overseas Employment Tax Credit.....	0.5
Manitoba Equity Tax Credit	0.2
Mineral Exploration Tax Credit.....	0.1

Corporation Income Tax

Low rate for small business.....	78.5
Manufacturing Investment Tax Credit.....	23.0
Research and Development Tax Credit	9.9
Film and Video Production Tax Credit.....	4.6
Co-operative Education Tax Credit.....	0.1

Payroll Tax

\$1 million exemption	101.8
Exemption for interjurisdictional common carriers	10.8

Retail Sales Tax Exemptions

Groceries	185.6
Farm machinery and repairs	39.2
Farm and organic fertilizer	20.0
Prescription drugs and medicine	16.2
Farm pesticides and herbicides	15.2
Natural gas for residential heating	13.9
Books, free newspapers and school yearbooks	13.8
Electricity for residential heating	11.6
Medical supplies, appliances and equipment	10.5
Electricity used for manufacturing or mining	9.4
Water supplied by a municipality	9.0
Children's clothing and footwear	8.5
Vehicle trade-ins	7.5
Custom software and computer programming	5.5
Vehicle private buy/sell refunds	5.0
Toll-free calls	4.3
Direct Agents – (manufacturing and service industries, drill bits and explosives used in mining industry)	2.0
Municipal exemptions (including ambulances, fire trucks and related equipment, gravel/sand for own use)	1.4
Feminine hygiene products	1.0
Mobile, ready-to-move and modular homes	0.6
Farm manure slurry tanks and lagoon liners	0.5
Films for public broadcast	0.4
Qualifying geophysical survey and exploration equipment and prototype mining equipment	0.1

Fuel Taxes

Marked gasoline and diesel	47.2
Gasohol taxed at lower rate	2.1

Corporation Capital Tax

\$5 million deduction	29.5
Credit unions and caisses populaires exemption	3.0
Co-operatives exemption	0.6