A Sales Tax for Alberta- Why and How

A presentation to the Board of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce

9 December 2020

Bob Ascah, Ph.D.

Principal, Abpolecon.ca

OUTLINE

Some history charts

Fiscal Dilemma

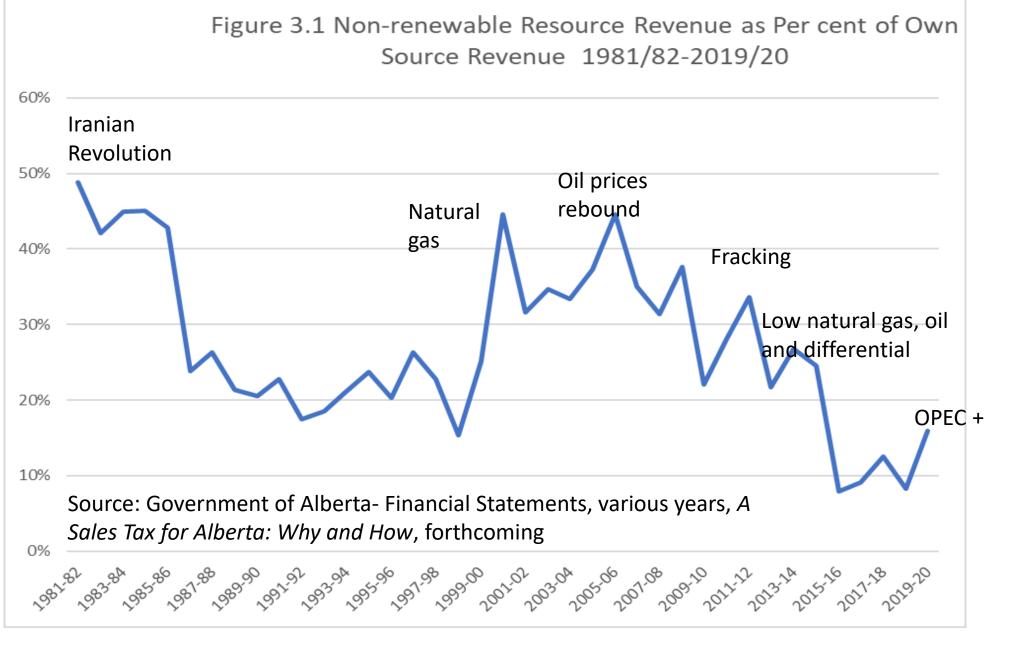
Factors Alberta Government controls- doesn't control

Pros

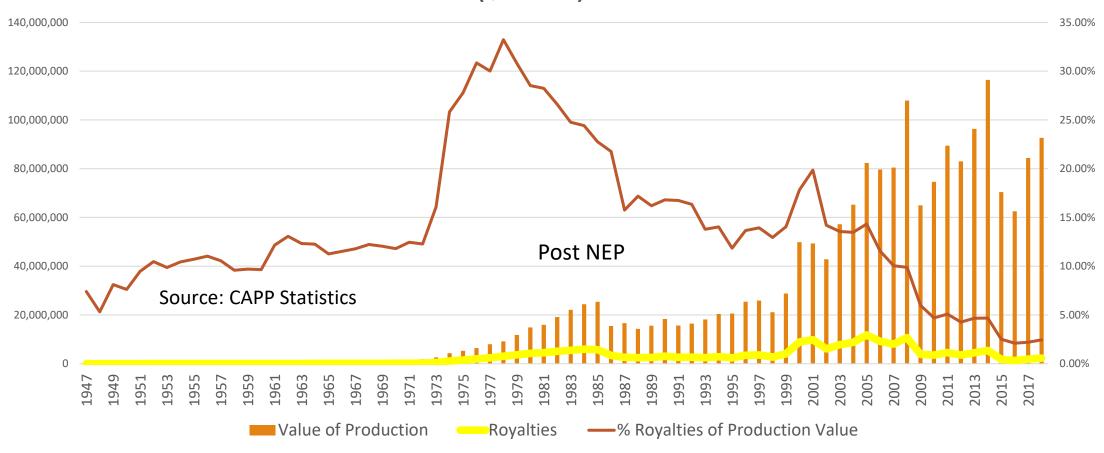
Cons

How?

Plug



Total Revenue, Royalties and Percentage Royalties/Total Revenue (\$000s): 1947-2018



Alberta's Fiscal dilemma

- •Albertans (seem to) want:
 - Low taxes -necessary for economy to prosper
 - High level (quality and quantity) of public services
- •Debt ok?
- What government can and can't control



Factors Alberta Government controls-doesn't control

CAN'T CONTROL

- Economy- Markets: Oil/natural gas prices Canadian dollar exchange rate Interest rates Financial market returns
- Constitution- Regulation of: interprovincial
 pipelines banks bankruptcy and insolvency
 railways telecommunications federal
 expenditures , competition policy

CAN CONTROL

Revenue (PIT, CIT, tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, gambling, fuel, carbon; medicare premiums, Royalty rates Spending – programs and capital- Pace and scale of oil sands development (Public sector compensation - Appointment of senior officials, agency boards- Debt management policies; Investment policies- Minimum wage- Occupational health and safety- Labour relations (except for federally regulated enterprises)- Municipal Affairs- Energy and Environmental regulation with some exceptions- ATB Financial



PROS of a SALES TAX

- **Cost** of raising a dollar of revenue from a sales tax is much lower than with other taxes.
- Far more **stable** source of revenue than corporate and personal income taxes and non-renewable resource revenue. A 5 per cent rate would reliably raise about \$5 billion each year.
- Even with a five per cent sales tax Alberta would still remain the **lowest taxed** jurisdiction in Canada.
- A sales tax captures consumption from inherited wealth not currently captured.

PROS of a SALES TAX

- would obtain revenue from **visitors** to the province who use public services and infrastructure.
- regressive nature of a sales tax can be mitigated by a refundable tax credit directed at low income individuals and families. Necessities can be exempted from the tax.
- Efficient to collect and difficult to avoid.





- Alberta **voters** oppose a sales tax. Is changing -recent CBC polling shows a significant minority of Albertans now support the tax.
- **Elections** Alberta's main parties believe if they introduced a sales tax would be defeated
- A sales tax is **regressive** and an additional layer of regressive taxation on items as tobacco, fuel, alcohol, and motor vehicle registration fees.

CONS of a SALES TAX

- It would give politicians and government officials more revenue to waste on various pet projects.
- Imposing a sales tax to justify lower income taxes, as some economists suggest, would increase **regressivity** and income inequality.
- Provincial legislation requires a **referendum** on this issue.

Now is not the time e.g. **COVID**

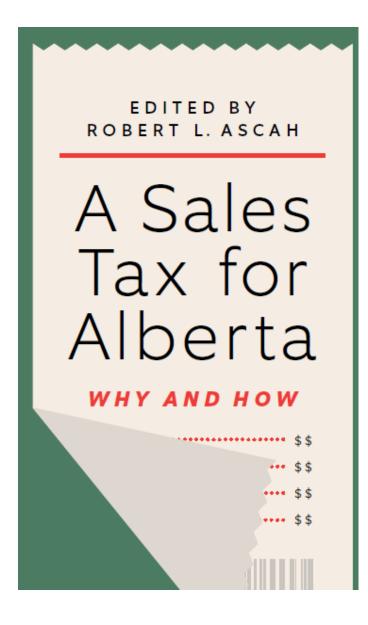
HOW? PROCESS IS KEY

- Mandate revenue structure of the province- not just sales tax
- Diverse Panel- gender, race, ethnicity, professional backgrounds
- NOT business led
- •NOT only EXPERTS e.g. accountants, economists or lawyers
- Buy-in by legislators- critical- participating and listening

HOW?

- Transparency essential- Disclosure of expenses
- Clear transparency of who meets whom
- Research agenda to be published and approved by Government – changes to agenda must be transparent
- Use of talk shows
- Presentation by experts

BUT AN HST IS NOT A PANACEA



Shameless Plug

Athabasca University Press- April? 2021

Contributors:

- Graham Thomson
- Mel McMillan
- Ergete Ferede
- Elizabeth Smythe
- Ian Glass ford
- Ken McKenzie

THANK YOU



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA