

amount of any charitable bequests to charitable organizations in Canada. After these deductions, the amount left is the "aggregate taxable value", to which is applied the tax rates. From the tax so calculated may be deducted (1) a tax abatement in respect of property situated in a province that levies a succession duty, (2) a credit for gift tax paid on gifts made within three years of death (the value of which must be included in the aggregate net value of the estate), and (3) a credit for foreign taxes.

No estate valued at less than \$50,000 is subject to estate tax. This \$50,000 is not an exemption but the starting point for tax. The estate tax must not reduce the value of an estate after tax to less than \$50,000. The basic deductible exemption which applies to all estates of Canadian domiciliaries is \$40,000. This basic exemption of \$40,000 is increased to \$60,000 in respect of a deceased male survived by a spouse, or in respect of a deceased female survived by an incapacitated spouse and a dependent child. In both cases, there is an additional exemption of \$10,000 for each surviving dependent child (i.e., under 21). Finally, the basic exemption of \$40,000 is increased by \$15,000 for every surviving dependent child made an orphan by the death of the deceased.

The tax on the estate of Canadian domiciliaries is calculated by applying a graduated scale of rates. For an aggregate taxable value of \$5,000, or less, the rate is 10 per cent. For an aggregate taxable value of \$100,000, the tax is \$19,000 and anything between \$100,000 and \$150,000 is taxed at 24 per cent. At \$2 million of taxable value, the tax is \$816,500 and the excess over \$2 million is chargeable at the highest rate - 54 per cent. (For the complete rate schedule, see Section 8 of the Act.)

As stated above, there is an abatement from federal estate taxes otherwise payable in respect of provincial succession duties. The abatement is generally a deduction of 50 per cent from the federal tax otherwise payable in respect of property situated in a province that levies succession duties.

The property situated in Canada of a decedent not domiciled in Canada is subject to estate tax at a flat rate of 15 per cent. No deduction is allowed against the assessed value of such property except for debts specifically chargeable to it. However, there is a special provision that exempts all such property of less than \$5,000 value and also provides that the tax must not reduce the value of the property to less than \$5,000. (The Estate Tax Convention between Canada and the United States increases this figure to \$15,000.) Where property is subject to provincial duties the 15 per cent tax is abated by 50 per cent.

Excise Taxes

The Excise Tax Act levies a general sales tax and special excise taxes. Both the sales tax and the special excise taxes are levied on goods imported into Canada and on goods produced in Canada. They are not levied on goods exported.

General Sales Tax - The sales tax, which is at the rate of 8 per cent, is levied on the manufacturer's sale price of goods produced or manufactured in Canada or on the duty-paid value of goods imported into Canada. For alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, the sale price for purposes of the sales tax includes excise duties levied under the Excise Act referred to below. An old-age security tax of 3 per cent is levied on the same basis as the 8 per cent tax, bringing the total sales tax to 11 per cent.

Many classes of goods are exempt from sales tax. Foodstuffs and fuels for lighting or heating are generally exempt from the tax, as well as articles and materials used by public hospitals. The