Q. What is the Canadian experience with a VAT?

A. Concerns about regressivity, transparency, coordination with state sales taxes, and money machines can be assuaged by observing the Canadian value-added tax experience.

In 1991, Canada implemented a 7 percent national value-added tax (VAT) to replace a tax on sales by manufacturers. The VAT was introduced by the Conservative party, which had concerns about industry competitiveness and the country’s fiscal situation.

Canada addressed distributional concerns by applying a zero rate to certain necessities—including groceries, drugs, and rent—and adding a refundable credit to the income tax. Transfer payments had been indexed for inflation and were highly progressive, further insulating against regressivity.

The Canadian VAT is completely transparent: it is listed separately on receipts and invoices just like sales taxes in the United States.

The Canadian experience also shows that a federal VAT can successfully coexist with either a VAT or a retail sales tax levied by subnational governments.

And the VAT in Canada has not been anything like a “money machine.” The standard VAT rate declined over time to 6 percent in 2006 and 5 percent in 2008. In both revenues and expenditures, the size of the Canadian federal government as a share of the economy has shrunk significantly since introduction of the VAT. General government tax revenue and spending in Canada has actually fallen as a share of the economy since 1991.

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Further Reading


How Could We Improve the Federal Tax System?

What is the Canadian experience with a VAT?

VALUE-ADDED TAX (VAT)