Newfoundland Labrador
CANADA

Department of
Finance

Transitional Rules for the Newfoundland and Labrador HST Rate Increase

This Notice provides general descriptions of transitional rules for the increase in the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) rate to 15 per cent in Newfoundland and Labrador that will be proposed to be enacted in regulations pursuant to the federal *Excise Tax Act* (ETA).

Overview

On April 30, 2015, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador announced its intention to increase the rate of the Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST to a rate of 10 per cent effective January 1, 2016, resulting in an HST rate of 15 per cent in Newfoundland and Labrador. Transitional rules are required to determine which tax rate — the existing HST rate of 13 per cent or the new HST rate of 15 per cent — would apply in respect of transactions that straddle January 1, 2016.

Under the transitional rules, suppliers would generally be required to charge the HST at the rate of 15 per cent on any consideration that becomes due without having been paid, or is paid without having become due, on or after January 1, 2016 for supplies of taxable property or services. Under the ETA, the consideration, or a part thereof, for a taxable supply generally becomes due on the earliest of:

- the day the supplier first issues an invoice in respect of the supply for that consideration or part thereof;
- the date of that invoice;
- the day the supplier would have, but for an undue delay, issued an invoice in respect of the supply for that consideration or part thereof; and
- the day the recipient of the supply is required to pay that consideration or part thereof to the supplier pursuant to a written agreement.

Specific transitional rules would apply in respect of certain real property transactions.

The transactions described in this Notice are generally those that, for purposes of the ETA, would be considered to be taxable supplies made in Newfoundland and

Labrador.

Unless otherwise stated, or the circumstances otherwise require, words and expressions used in this Notice have the same meaning as in Part IX of the ETA.

Tangible Personal Property

This section describes the transitional rule for supplies of tangible personal property (i.e., goods) by way of sale, including subscriptions to periodical publications such as newspapers and magazines.

The HST rate of 15 per cent would apply to any consideration that becomes due without having been paid, or is paid without having become due, on or after January 1, 2016 for a supply of goods. Conversely, the HST rate of 13 per cent would apply to any consideration that becomes due or is paid before January 1, 2016 for a supply of goods.

> Example 1: In December 2015, a person fully pays for an annual subscription to a magazine. Issues of the magazine will be delivered each month for twelve months starting in January 2016. The HST rate of 13 per cent would apply to the payment for the subscription.

> Example 2: In January 2016, a person is invoiced for unpaid blinds that were ordered by the person in December 2015. The HST rate of 15 per cent would apply to the invoiced amount.

Services

This section describes the transitional rule for supplies of services.

The HST rate of 15 per cent would apply to any consideration that becomes due without having been paid, or is paid without having become due, on or after January 1, 2016 for a supply of services. Conversely, the HST rate of 13 per cent would apply to any consideration that becomes due or is paid before January 1, 2016 for a supply of services.

> Example 3: In January 2016, a person is invoiced for unpaid landscaping services, which are performed between December 22, 2015 and January 10, 2016. The HST rate of 15 per cent would apply to the invoiced amount.

> Example 4: In December 2015, a person pays for round-trip air travel from St. John’s to Halifax, departing on January 3, 2016 and returning on January 9, 2016. The HST rate of 13 per cent would apply to the payment for the round-trip air travel.

Leases and Licences

This section describes the transitional rule for property — including goods, intangible personal property, and real property — that is supplied by way of lease, licence or similar arrangement.

The HST rate of 15 per cent would apply to any consideration that becomes due without having been paid, or is paid without having become due, on or after January 1, 2016 for a supply of property by way of lease, licence or similar arrangement. Conversely, the HST rate of 13 per cent would apply to any consideration that becomes due or is paid before January 1, 2016 for a supply of property by way of lease, licence or similar arrangement.

Example 5: On December 10, 2015, a person makes a car lease payment for a lease interval that runs from December 10, 2015 to January 9, 2016. The HST rate of 13 per cent would apply to the lease payment. The HST rate of 15 per cent would apply to the lease payment that becomes due on January 10, 2016, unless the lease payment is paid before January 1, 2016.

Intangible Personal Property

This section describes the transitional rule for supplies of intangible personal property (e.g., intellectual property or contractual rights) by way of sale, which includes memberships, admissions, and passenger transportation passes.

The HST rate of 15 per cent would apply to any consideration that becomes due without having been paid, or is paid without having become due, on or after January 1, 2016 for a supply of intangible personal property. Conversely, the HST rate of 13 per cent would apply to any consideration that becomes due or is paid before January 1, 2016 for a supply of intangible personal property.

Example 6: On November 28, 2015, a vendor sells tickets to a concert that will take place in April 2016. The HST rate of 13 per cent would apply to the payment for the tickets.

Real Property

This section describes the transitional rule for supplies of real property by way of sale, including deemed taxable supplies of real property, as well as specific transitional rules for grandparenting sales of new homes, and builder disclosure and reporting requirements for the transitional period.

The HST rate of 15 per cent would generally apply to a supply of real property by way of sale (including sales of newly constructed or substantially renovated housing) if both ownership and possession of the property are transferred to the purchaser on or after January 1, 2016. Conversely, the HST rate of 13 per cent would apply to a supply of real property by way of sale if either ownership or possession of the property is transferred to the purchaser before January 1, 2016.

Example 7: In July 2015, a land developer enters into an agreement to sell a small commercial mall to an individual. Ownership and possession of the mall will transfer to the individual in February 2016. The HST rate of 15 per cent would apply to the payments for the purchase of the mall.

Grandparenting would be provided in respect of certain sales of new homes under written agreements entered into on or before July 15, 2015 — see the Grandparenting for Sales of New Homes section below.

For deemed taxable supplies of real property by way of sale (e.g., leases of new or substantially renovated housing or leases of land for residential use, which result in deemed taxable supplies under the ETA), the general rule is that HST at the rate of 15 per cent would apply if the supply is deemed to have been made on or after January 1, 2016. Conversely, the HST at the rate of 13 per cent would apply if the supply is deemed to have been made before January 1, 2016. This general rule may not apply to deemed taxable supplies of housing where the builder makes a sale of new housing together with a lease of land. See the section of this Notice on Grandparenting for Sales of New Homes.

For information on transitional rules for leases of real property (including transient accommodation but excluding leases of real property that result in deemed taxable supplies for HST purposes), see the section of this Notice on Leases and Licences.

Generally, if a person enters into an agreement to have new housing constructed on land that the person owns or purchases separately, the transitional rules for supplies of services would apply in respect of the construction services (see the Services section of this Notice) and the transitional rules for sales of real property would apply in respect of any purchase of the land.

Grandparenting for Sales of New Homes

A builder's sale of a new or substantially renovated single-unit home, duplex, mobile home, floating home or residential condominium unit, in respect of which both ownership and possession are transferred after December 31, 2015 under a written agreement of purchase and sale, would be grandparented (i.e., subject to HST at a rate of 13 per cent) if the agreement was entered into on or before July 15, 2015. For grandparenting to apply to the sale of a new or substantially renovated single-unit home, duplex or residential condominium unit, the land portion of the housing must be supplied by the builder together with the sale of the building portion under the same agreement.

Grandparenting would not apply to sales of traditional apartment buildings.

Grandparenting would also generally not apply to deemed taxable supplies of real property by way of sale (including instances where builder-landlords are required to self-assess HST under the self-supply rules for newly constructed or substantially renovated housing on or after January 1, 2016). However, if a builder is required to self-assess HST under subsection 191(1) of the ETA in respect of an exempt sale of the building part of a single unit residential complex or a residential condominium unit and a supply by way of lease, or an assignment of a lease, of the land part of the complex or unit, and the agreement for the purchase and sale of the building or unit was entered into in writing on or before July 15, 2015, HST at the rate of 13 per cent would apply to the deemed supply made by the builder, even if that supply is deemed to have been made on or after January 1, 2016.

Builder Disclosure Requirements for the Transitional Period

If a written agreement of purchase and sale for a newly constructed or substantially renovated home (e.g., a single-unit home or residential condominium unit) is entered into after July 15, 2015 and before January 1, 2016 (the "transitional period"), the builder of the home would be required to disclose in the written agreement of purchase and sale either the total tax payable in respect of the sale and whether that total is net of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) new housing rebate, if applicable, or the total of the rates at which tax is payable in respect of the sale (e.g., HST at a rate of 15 per cent).

If the builder does not make a disclosure as outlined above and ownership and possession of the home are transferred on or after January 1, 2016, the builder would be deemed to have collected tax based on a 15 per cent rate of HST and the purchaser would not be liable to pay any additional amount of HST in respect of the sale. This proposed transitional measure would help provide certainty to both builders and purchasers with respect to the application of the HST rate increase to purchases and sales of new or substantially renovated homes under written agreements entered into during the transitional period.

Builder Reporting Requirements

Builders in Newfoundland and Labrador that are affected by these proposed transitional housing measures may be required to file their GST/HST returns electronically. The Canada Revenue Agency document entitled “GST/HST Info Sheet GI-118, Builders and GST/HST NETFILE” provides information on the current GST/HST NETFILE requirements.

Non-registrant builders are not required to file GST/HST returns electronically. If, however, they are affected by these proposed transitional housing measures, they are required to report the same transitional information using Form GST62, Goods and Services Tax/Harmonized Sales Tax (GST/HST) Return (Non-Personalized). The Canada Revenue Agency document entitled “GST/HST Info Sheet GI-101, Information for Non-registrant builders of Housing in Ontario, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia” provides information on the current reporting requirements for non-registrant builders in those provinces.

As a result of the proposed changes, the Canada Revenue Agency will publish information on the new reporting requirements for Newfoundland and Labrador builders that are registrants or not registrants, as well as include new information reporting fields on the GST/HST NETFILE return.

Other Transitional Rules

Returns and Exchanges

The following rules would generally apply if a person purchases property before January 1, 2016 that is subject to the HST rate of 13 per cent and returns it on or after January 1, 2016:

- If the property is returned and a full refund is given, the HST at a rate of 13 per cent may be refunded;
- If an exchange is made resulting in neither a refund nor an additional payment, HST would neither be refundable nor payable;
- If an exchange is made resulting in a partial refund, the HST would generally not be payable on the replacement property and a refund of the HST at a rate of 13 per cent may be provided in respect of the amount refunded; and
- If an exchange is made resulting in an additional payment, the HST at a rate of 15 per cent would apply to the additional payment.

Example 8: In January 2016, a person exchanges a pair of jeans purchased in December 2015 for $50 for another pair of jeans that costs $70. The vendor only charges the person the difference of $20. In this situation, the vendor would charge and collect the HST at the rate of 15 per cent on the additional payment of $20.

Property and Services Brought into Newfoundland and Labrador

Persons bringing property or services into a participating province (i.e., an HST province) from another province may be required to self-assess the provincial component of the HST , or a part thereof, in cases where the provincial component of the HST was not previously paid at a rate that is equal to or greater than the rate for that participating province.

The Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST at a rate of 10 per cent, or a part thereof, would generally apply in respect of tangible personal property, including mobile homes that are not affixed to land and floating homes, that is brought into Newfoundland and Labrador after December 2015. The Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST at a rate of 10 per cent, or a part thereof, would also generally apply in respect of such property that is brought into Newfoundland and Labrador before January 1, 2016 by a carrier if the property is delivered in Newfoundland and Labrador to a consignee after December 2015.

Example 9: In December 2015, while travelling in a non-participating province, a resident of Newfoundland and Labrador buys a diamond ring. The person returns to Newfoundland and Labrador with the ring on January 5, 2016. The person is required to self-assess the Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST at a rate of 10 per cent.

The Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST at a rate of 10 per cent, or a part thereof, would generally also apply in respect of consideration that becomes due without having been paid, or is paid without having become due, on or after January 1, 2016 for a service or intangible personal property supplied in another province to a resident of Newfoundland and Labrador to the extent that the resident acquires the service or intangible personal property for consumption, use or supply in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Imported Goods

HST at a rate of 15 per cent would generally apply to non-commercial goods that are imported by a resident of Newfoundland and Labrador on or after January 1, 2016, and to non-commercial goods imported by a resident of Newfoundland and Labrador before that date that are accounted for under the relevant provisions of the federal *Customs Act* on or after January 1, 2016.

A person bringing a specified motor vehicle or commercial goods into Newfoundland and Labrador from a place outside Canada on or after January 1, 2016 would generally be liable for the Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST at a rate of 10 per cent. This rule would generally not apply, however, to commercial goods, other than a specified motor vehicle, that are brought into Newfoundland and Labrador by a GST/HST registrant for consumption, use or supply exclusively in the course of commercial activities of the registrant. Persons liable to pay the Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST in these circumstances would generally be required to self-assess the tax.

Imported Taxable Supplies

The ETA imposes GST/HST on imported taxable supplies, which are generally supplies made outside Canada of intangible personal property and services to a recipient that is resident in Canada, that are not for consumption, use or supply exclusively in commercial activities. The recipient of an imported taxable supply is generally required to self-assess and pay the tax on the value of the consideration for the supply.

The Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST at a rate of 10 per cent would apply in respect of an imported taxable supply made on or after January 1, 2016, and in respect of an imported taxable supply made before January 1, 2016 to the extent the consideration for that supply becomes due without having been paid, or is paid without having become due, on or after January 1, 2016. The federal component of the HST at a rate of 5 per cent would also generally apply.

Financial Institutions

Special rules would apply to financial institutions (FIs) in respect of periods that begin before January 1, 2016 and end on or after that date.

- For the purposes of determining the liability in respect of the Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST of a selected listed financial institution (SLFI) that is not a distributed investment plan for its reporting period that includes January 1, 2016, the Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST would generally apply at a rate of 10 per cent based upon the number of days in the reporting period that are on or after January 1, 2016 and at a rate of 8 per cent based upon the number of days in the reporting period that are before that date.
- For the purposes of determining the liability in respect of the Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST of an SLFI that is a distributed investment plan for its reporting period that includes January 1, 2016, the Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST would generally apply at a rate of 10 per cent based upon the amount of GST or federal component of the HST that is payable, or that is paid without having become payable, by the SLFI in the reporting period on or after January 1, 2016 and at a rate of 8 per cent based upon the amount of GST or federal component of the HST that is payable, or that is paid without having become payable, by the SLFI in the reporting period before that date.
- For the purposes of determining the amount of tax an FI is required to self-assess under the import rules for FIs for certain cross-border transactions (e.g., internal charges, external charges and qualifying consideration) for a specified year of the FI that includes January 1, 2016, the Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST would generally apply at a rate of 10 per cent based upon the number of days in the specified year that are on or after January 1, 2016 and at a rate of 8 per cent based upon the number of days in the specified year that are before that date.

Pension Plans

Special rules would also apply to participating employers and pension entities of pension plans for periods that begin before January 1, 2016 and end on or after that date.

- If a participating employer of a pension plan is deemed under the ETA to have made a taxable supply to a pension entity on the last day of its fiscal year that includes January 1, 2016, as a consequence of having acquired or imported property or a service for the purpose of supplying it to the pension entity, the Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST at a rate of 10 per cent would apply to the deemed supply if the property or service was acquired or imported for the purpose of making a supply to the pension entity of any part of the property or service on or after January 1, 2016. Otherwise, the Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST at a rate of 8 per cent would apply to the deemed supply.
- In addition, a participating employer of a pension plan would determine its liability for the Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST for deemed supplies of employer resources on an apportionment basis. The Newfoundland and Labrador component of the HST would apply at a rate of 8 per cent based on the number of days in the employer's fiscal year that are before January 1, 2016 and at a rate of 10 per cent based on the number of days in the fiscal year that are on or after that date.
- A similar apportionment rule would apply to determine the Newfoundland and Labrador portion of a pension entity's provincial pension rebate amount for its claim period that includes January 1, 2016. The apportionment would be based on the number of days in the claim period of the pension entity that are before January 1, 2016 and on or after that date.

Taxable Benefits, Passenger Vehicles and Aircraft

In certain circumstances, an amount of tax or a credit in respect of GST/HST is calculated based on amounts determined for income tax purposes and in reference to a person's taxation year. Specifically, this is the case in the determination of the GST/HST on certain taxable benefits for employees and shareholders and certain input tax credits in respect of passenger vehicles and aircraft not being used exclusively in commercial activities. In these cases, the amount of tax or the credit is calculated by multiplying the amount determined for income tax purposes by a factor specified in the ETA or its related regulations. These factors and rates would be adjusted to reflect the increased rate of HST in Newfoundland and Labrador.

- The HST rate for calculating tax on automobile operating expense benefits, which is currently 9 per cent for employees who report to work in Newfoundland and Labrador and shareholders resident in Newfoundland and Labrador, would be 11 per cent for the 2016 taxation year and taxation years thereafter.
- The HST rate for calculating tax on other employee and shareholder benefits, which is currently 12 per cent for employees who report to work in Newfoundland and Labrador and shareholders resident in Newfoundland and Labrador, would be 14 per cent for the 2016 taxation year and taxation years thereafter.
- The rate for calculating input tax credits in respect of passenger vehicles and aircraft not being used exclusively in commercial activities on which the Newfoundland and Labrador component of HST was payable, which is currently 13 per cent, would be 15 per cent for the 2016 taxation year and

taxation years thereafter.

Streamlined Accounting Methods

Eligible small businesses, as well as eligible public services bodies, may use the Quick or Special Quick Method of Accounting to simplify compliance. These methods allow the business or public service body to remit an amount of tax that is a percentage (the “remittance rate”) of its eligible GST/HST-included sales. In general, this allows the entity to avoid having to keep track of the GST/HST collected on sales and paid on purchases. Certain transactions are excluded from these rules (e.g. the sale or purchase of real property). In such cases, the tax must be accounted for separately under the normal GST/HST rules.

The remittance rates are set out in the federal *Streamlined Accounting (GST/HST)* Regulations under the ETA.

As a result of the increased rate of HST in Newfoundland and Labrador effective on January 1, 2016, new remittance rates will be required for the streamlined accounting methods. The proposed new rates are provided in the Annex to this Notice.

These revised remittance rates would apply for the purpose of determining the net tax of a registrant for reporting periods that begin after December 31, 2015. For reporting periods that begin before January 1, 2016 and end after December 31, 2015, the remittance rates and rules that would have applied before the proposed changes apply in respect of a supply if consideration for the supply becomes due or is paid before January 1, 2016.

New Public Service Body Rebate for Municipalities

On April 29, 2015, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador also announced its intention to provide municipalities with a 25 per cent rebate of the provincial component of the HST paid or payable on eligible purchases and expenses effective January 1, 2016, increasing to 57.14 per cent effective January 1, 2017.

In general, the 25 per cent rebate rate would apply for the purpose of determining a rebate of a person for claim periods ending on or after January 1, 2016. It would not, however, apply for the purpose of determining a rebate of a person in respect of tax that became payable by the person before January 1, 2016, an amount that is deemed to have been paid or collected by the person before January 1, 2016, or an amount that is required to be added in determining the person’s net tax as a result of a branch or division of the person becoming a small supplier division before January 1, 2016, or as a result of the person ceasing before January 1, 2016 to be a registrant.

Likewise, the 57.14 per cent rebate rate would generally apply for the purpose of determining a rebate of a person for claim periods ending on or after January 1, 2017. However, it would not apply for the purpose of determining a rebate of a person in respect of tax that became payable by the person before January 1, 2017, an amount that is deemed to have been paid or collected by the person before January 1, 2017, or an amount that is required to be added in determining the person’s net tax as a result of a branch or division of the person becoming a small supplier division before January 1, 2017, or as a result of the person ceasing before January 1, 2017 to be a registrant. Instead, the 25 per cent rebate rate would generally apply in these instances.

Anti-Avoidance

Existing anti-avoidance rules in the ETA and the federal *New Harmonized Value-added Tax System Regulations* would apply to transactions subject to the transitional rules. Additional anti-avoidance rules may be implemented in order to maintain the integrity of the GST/HST during the period of transition to the increased HST rate for Newfoundland and Labrador.

Additional Information

For further information on the general transitional rules, please contact the Canada Revenue Agency's Business enquiries line at 1-800-959-5525 (English service) or 1-800-959-7775 (French service). For further information on the transitional rules for sales of real property, imported taxable supplies, or financial institutions, please contact the Canada Revenue Agency's technical GST/HST enquiries line at 1-800-959-8287 (English service) or 1-800-959-8296 (French service). For further information on the transitional rules for pension plans or Selected Listed Financial Institutions please contact the Canada Revenue Agency's GST/HST Rulings line at 1-855-666-5166 (English and French service).

ANNEX: Specified Remittance Rates for the Streamlined Accounting Methods

Remittance Rates for Business Registrants in Newfoundland and Labrador Using the Quick Method of Accounting after December 31, 2015				
	Supplies Made in			
	Non-participating province	**Ontario or New Brunswick**	**Prince Edward Island**	**Nova Scotia or Newfoundland and Labrador**
i) Mainly Purchases Goods for Resale *(Permanent Establishment in Newfoundland and Labrador)*	0.0%* (credit 4.0%)*	3.3%	4.2%	5.0%
ii) Mainly Provides Services *(Permanent Establishment in Newfoundland and Labrador)*	1.4%	8.4%	9.2%	10.0%

* Businesses who use the 0% remittance rate for eligible sales are entitled to a credit on those sales as they generally pay HST at 15% on their inputs but collect 5% GST on those sales.

Remittance Rates for Business Registrants in Other Provinces Using the Quick Method of Accounting after December 31, 2015	
	Supplies Made in Newfoundland and Labrador
i) Mainly Purchases Goods for Resale *(Permanent Establishment in)*	
Non-participating province	10.4%
Ontario or New Brunswick	6.1%
Prince Edward Island	5.6%
Nova Scotia	5.0%
ii) Mainly Provides Services *(Permanent Establishment in)*	
Non-participating province	12.0%
Ontario or New Brunswick	10.4%
Prince Edward Island	10.2%
Nova Scotia	10.0%

Remittance Rates for Public Service Bodies in Newfoundland and Labrador Using the Special Quick Method of Accounting after December 31, 2015 and before January 1, 2017				
	Supplies Made in			
	Non-participating province	**Ontario or New Brunswick**	**Prince Edward Island**	**Nova Scotia or Newfoundland and Labrador**
i) Municipality	2.9%	9.8%	10.6%	11.4%
ii) University or Public College *(if Supplies Through Vending Machines Account for at Least 25% of Total Supplies)*	0.0%	7.0%	7.8%	8.6%
iii) University or Public College *(if Supplies Through Vending Machines Account for Less Than 25% of Total Supplies)*	2.0%	8.9%	9.7%	10.5%

iv) School Authority	1.9%	8.8%	9.6%	10.4%
v) Hospital Authority, External Supplier or Facility Operator	1.6%	8.5%	9.3%	10.1%
vi) Specified Facility Operator, Qualifying Non-Profit Organization or Designated Charity	1.4%	8.4%	9.2%	10.0%

Remittance Rates for Public Service Bodies in Newfoundland and Labrador Using the Special Quick Method of Accounting after December 31, 2016				
	Supplies Made in			
	Non-participating province	**Ontario or New Brunswick**	**Prince Edward Island**	**Nova Scotia or Newfoundland and Labrador**
i) Municipality	3.7%	10.5%	11.3%	12.1%
ii) University or Public College *(if Supplies Through Vending Machines Account for at Least 25% of Total Supplies)*	0.0%	7.0%	7.8%	8.6%
iii) University or Public College *(if Supplies Through Vending Machines Account for Less Than 25% of Total Supplies)*	2.0%	8.9%	9.7%	10.5%
iv) School Authority	1.9%	8.8%	9.6%	10.4%
v) Hospital				

Authority, External Supplier or Facility Operator	1.6%	8.5%	9.3%	10.1%
vi) Specified Facility Operator, Qualifying Non-Profit Organization or Designated Charity	1.4%	8.4%	9.2%	10.0%

Remittance Rates for Public Service Bodies in Other Provinces Using the Special Quick Method of Accounting after December 31, 2015	
	Supplies Made in Newfoundland and Labrador
i) Municipality *(Permanent Establishment in)* Non-participating province Ontario New Brunswick Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia	13.0% 12.6% 12.3% 11.0% 12.1%
ii) University or Public College (if Supplies Through Vending Machines Account for at Least 25% of Total Supplies) *(Permanent Establishment in)* Non-participating province Ontario New Brunswick Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia	12.4% 11.8% 9.4% 9.0% 11.2%
iii) University or Public College (if Supplies Through Vending Machines Account for Less Than 25% of Total Supplies) *(Permanent Establishment in)* Non-participating province Ontario New Brunswick Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia	12.7% 12.3% 10.9% 10.7% 12.0%

iv) School Authority *(Permanent Establishment in)* Non-participating province Ontario New Brunswick Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia	12.7% 12.6% 10.9% 10.7% 12.0%
v) Hospital Authority, External Supplier or Facility Operator *(Permanent Establishment in)* Non-participating province Ontario New Brunswick Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia	12.8% 12.5% 10.7% 10.4% 12.4%
vi) Specified Facility Operator, Qualifying Non-Profit Organization or Designated Charity *(Permanent Establishment in)* Non-participating province Ontario New Brunswick Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia	12.0% 11.4% 10.4% 9.6% 10.0%

Remittance Rates for Registrants that Provide a Point-of-Sale Rebate on Eligible Supplies When Using the Quick or Special Method of Accounting after December 31, 2015	
(Type of supplier)	
Business that Mainly Purchases Goods for Resale	1.8%
Business that Mainly Provides Services	3.6%
Municipality	4.7%
University or Public College (if Supplies Through Vending Machines Account for at Least 25% of Total Supplies)	4.1%
University or Public College (if Supplies Through Vending Machines Account for Less Than 25% of Total Supplies)	4.4%
School Authority	4.4%
Hospital Authority, External Supplier or Facility Operator	4.5%

Specified Facility Operator, Qualifying Non-Profit Organization or Designated Charity	3.6%

Disclaimer: This is intended to provide information respecting the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador under the Excise Tax Act (Canada). This should not be regarded as a replacement of the laws, regulations or administrative documents to which it refers.