

\$100 of the base. This base is the assessed value of each property. Methods of determining assessed value vary widely not only among the provinces but also among municipalities within a province. However, for taxation purposes, assessed value is considered to be a percentage of actual market value.

**Business taxes.** Among other taxes that municipalities levy, business taxes rank next to the real property tax as a producer of municipal revenue. Such taxes are levied directly on the tenant or the operator of a business. The bases on which business taxes are

levied are very diversified among the provinces. The most common in use are: a percentage of the assessed value of real property, the value of stock-in-trade, the assessed annual rental value of immovables and the area of premises occupied for business purposes.

**Water charges.** In general, municipalities recoup all, or part, of the cost of supplying water through special charges for water consumption. Such charges take various forms such as a charge based on the actual consumption of water, or a water tax based on the rental value of the property occupied.

#### Sources

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- 22.2.1 Communications Division, Treasury Board.
- 22.2.2 Statistics Services Division, Revenue Canada, Taxation; Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada.
- 22.2.3 Communications, Office of the Auditor General.
- 22.3 - 22.3.1 Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.
- 22.4 Tax Analysis and Commodity Tax Division, Department of Finance.
- 22.5 - 22.6.1 Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.

#### Selected references

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