

14. Tax Reform

Whereas the current economy has led to an unsustainable increase in the cost of living for the province with stagnant wages, a lack of variety in opportunity, and yearly inflation;

Whereas the number of persons in poverty in Saskatchewan is over 122 thousand;

Whereas in Saskatchewan in 2018, the forty per cent of persons with the lowest incomes received only 20.8 per cent of total after-tax income contrasted with the ten per cent with the greatest income received 21.4 per cent of total after-tax income;

Whereas among the Indigenous population, incomes are especially low, with the poverty rate for First Nations persons living in Saskatchewan at around 46 per cent and for those reporting Métis identity around 17 per cent;

Be it resolved the SLP increase the Saskatchewan Basic Personal Amount an individual can earn before starting to pay income from \$16,065 to a number commensurate with a current full time minimum wage position in the province;

Be it further resolved the SLP increase the Saskatchewan Low-Income Tax Credit (SLITC) to double its current amount;

Be it further resolved the SLP eliminate the Education portion of property tax;

Be it further resolved the SLP implement PST exemptions for all basic/essential goods;

Be it further resolved the SLP allow for input tax credits for businesses which will ensure it is applied only when a final product or service is provided to the consumer;

Be it further resolved the SLP eliminate PST from all insurance products sold in Saskatchewan.

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