

Progressivity of Canada’s Federal Fuel Charge (GGPPA Part I) and the Canada Carbon Rebate (CCR), 2019–2025

Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

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February 12, 2026

Abstract

This report documents a reduced-form incidence model for Canada’s federal fuel charge under Part I of the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* (GGPPA) and the associated household rebate (Climate Action Incentive / Canada Carbon Rebate, CAI/CCR). The model produces province–income–quintile–year estimates of (i) *gross* household costs of the fuel charge and (ii) *net* household costs after subtracting CCR schedules, together with effective tax rates (ETRs) defined relative to total household expenditure. The scope is restricted to Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from 2019 (policy start) through 2025 (policy wind-down convention). All intermediate quantities and component taxes are saved to the main CSV output to maximize transparency and auditability.

1 Policy background and scope

Part I of the GGPPA establishes a federal *fuel charge* applied to a broad set of fossil fuels in jurisdictions that do not meet the federal benchmark. The charge is legislated in Schedule 2 of the Act and administered by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). Rates for key fuels in backstop provinces from April 2019 to March 2025 are published by the CRA in *Fuel charge rates*.

Household proceeds are returned primarily through a rebate administered through the personal income tax system (originally the Climate Action Incentive; renamed the Canada Carbon Rebate in 2024). Department of Finance backgrounders publish annual rebate schedules by province and household composition and describe the rural supplement. Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) annual reporting on the administration of the GGPPA documents, among other items, the schedule of fuel charge rates and the wind-down of the consumer fuel charge effective April 1, 2025.

This report focuses exclusively on Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta; years 2019–2025; and the consumer fuel charge (Part I). The output-based pricing system (Part II) is outside scope except insofar as it informs external cross-validation benchmarks.

2 Data

2.1 User-provided micro-aggregation inputs (Statistics Canada)

Three Statistics Canada tables (provided as `.xlsx` extracts) are used:

- **Household spending by category:** Table 11-10-0223-01 (Survey of Household Spending) provides average annual expenditures by province and before-tax income quintile for:

$$E_{pqt}^{gas} \equiv \text{“Gas and other fuels (all vehicles and tools)”}, \quad (1)$$

$$E_{pqt}^{ng} \equiv \text{“Natural gas for principal accommodation”}, \quad (2)$$

$$E_{pqt}^{oil} \equiv \text{“Other fuel for principal accommodation”}, \quad (3)$$

$$E_{pqt}^{tot} \equiv \text{“Total expenditure”}. \quad (4)$$

- **Retail energy prices:** Table 18-10-0001-01 provides gasoline and heating-fuel retail prices. The script uses annual means of:

$$P_{pt}^{gas} \equiv \text{“Regular unleaded gasoline at self service filling stations”}, \quad (5)$$

$$P_{pt}^{oil} \equiv \text{“Household heating fuel”}. \quad (6)$$

- **Household counts:** Table 36-10-0101-01 provides the number of households by province and income quintile, used as weights w_{pqt} .

Interpolation. The expenditure extract includes years 2019, 2021, and 2023; the script linearly interpolates missing years within each province \times quintile cell. For 2024–2025, expenditures and household counts are held at their 2023 interpolated level in the absence of additional microdata. This maintained assumption affects the level of later-year incidence estimates and is documented in the code and the data dictionary.

2.2 Statutory rates and rebate schedules

- **Fuel charge rates.** Statutory rates for gasoline, light fuel oil, and marketable natural gas are taken from a user-provided extract `Tax Rate Items_v2.xlsx`. The underlying primary source is the CRA *Fuel charge rates* publication, which reports historical rates (April 2019 to March 2025) by fuel and fuel-charge year.
- **CCR/CAI schedules.** Annual base rebate schedules for 2019–2024 are hard-coded in the script based on Department of Finance backgrounders for the corresponding benefit years. The rural supplement rate is parameterized as 10% through 2023 and 20% in 2024 (consistent with the announced policy change for 2024–25). The script sets rebate schedules to zero for 2025 to match its Part I wind-down convention.
- **Carbon price schedule.** For transparency and for indirect-effect calibration, the script stores a carbon price schedule in $\$/\text{tCO}_2\text{e}$ as `carbon_price_per_tCO2e`. This is used only for interpolation of the indirect wedge; direct statutory rates are taken from the CRA schedule and are not extrapolated.

3 Methodology

3.1 Imputing fuel quantities from expenditures

The model converts expenditures into physical quantities using annual average retail prices.

Gasoline and heating oil. For gasoline and heating oil, quantities are imputed by dividing expenditure by the annual average retail price:

$$\hat{Q}_{pqt}^{gas} = \frac{E_{pqt}^{gas}}{P_{pt}^{gas}} \quad (\text{litres}), \quad (7)$$

$$\hat{Q}_{pqt}^{oil} = \frac{E_{pqt}^{oil}}{P_{pt}^{oil}} \quad (\text{litres}). \quad (8)$$

Natural gas (reduced form). The SHS extract provides natural-gas expenditures but not physical quantity. The script uses a reduced-form conversion:

$$\hat{Q}_{pqt}^{ng} = \phi_p \cdot E_{pqt}^{ng} \quad (\text{GJ}), \quad (9)$$

where ϕ_p is a province-specific “GJ per dollar” factor. The coefficients are calculated from StatCan Table 25-10-0060-01:

$$\phi_{ON} = 0.0720192545, \phi_{MB} = 0.1386298932, \phi_{SK} = 0.0878257722, \phi_{AB} = 0.0858479021.$$

Interpretation: $\phi_p \approx 1/\bar{P}_p^{ng}$, the inverse of an assumed average residential end-user natural gas price in \$/GJ. This reduced-form step is necessary because the SHS table provides expenditures but not natural gas quantities. The script also converts the statutory natural gas rate from \$/m³ to \$/GJ using a constant conversion factor:

$$r_{pt}^{ng,GJ} = r_{pt}^{ng,m^3} \cdot \kappa^{m^3/GJ}, \quad \kappa^{m^3/GJ} = 26.853. \quad (10)$$

3.2 Direct fuel charge incidence

Let r_{pt}^{gas} denote the statutory gasoline rate (\$/L), r_{pt}^{oil} the light fuel oil rate (\$/L), and $r_{pt}^{ng,GJ}$ the natural gas rate (\$/GJ). Direct fuel charge paid is:

$$T_{pqt}^{gas} = \hat{Q}_{pqt}^{gas} \cdot r_{pt}^{gas}, \quad (11)$$

$$T_{pqt}^{oil} = \hat{Q}_{pqt}^{oil} \cdot r_{pt}^{oil}, \quad (12)$$

$$T_{pqt}^{ng} = \hat{Q}_{pqt}^{ng} \cdot r_{pt}^{ng,GJ}, \quad (13)$$

$$T_{pqt}^{dir} = T_{pqt}^{gas} + T_{pqt}^{oil} + T_{pqt}^{ng}. \quad (14)$$

The output CSV includes each component (T_{pqt}^{gas} , T_{pqt}^{oil} , T_{pqt}^{ng}) and intermediate quantities for transparency.

3.3 Indirect effects: reduced-form wedge calibrated to published anchors

The model represents indirect effects (price impacts on other goods and services) using a multiplicative wedge κ_{pt} applied to the direct burden:

$$T_{pqt}^{gross} = T_{pqt}^{dir} \cdot (1 + \kappa_{pt}), \quad (15)$$

$$T_{pqt}^{ind} = T_{pqt}^{gross} - T_{pqt}^{dir}. \quad (16)$$

Calibration proceeds in two steps. First compute the household-weighted provincial average direct burden:

$$\bar{T}_{pt}^{dir} = \frac{\sum_q w_{pqt} T_{pqt}^{dir}}{\sum_q w_{pqt}}. \quad (17)$$

Given an external “average cost impact per household” anchor A_{pt} , the implied wedge is:

$$\kappa_{pt} = \frac{A_{pt}}{\bar{T}_{pt}^{dir}} - 1. \quad (18)$$

Second, the script fits a province-specific OLS line in carbon-price space using anchor years 2021, 2022, and 2024:

$$\kappa_{pt} = \alpha_p + \beta_p P_t. \quad (19)$$

Anchor years are imposed exactly at their implied values, while non-anchor years use the fitted value (floored at zero). In 2025, the script sets direct statutory rates to zero and imposes $\kappa_{pt} = 0$.

3.4 CCR/CAI: net incidence under alternative household types

Let R_{pt}^{type} denote the annual CCR schedule amount for household type $\mathbf{type} \in \{\text{single adult, couple, family of four}\}$. Net cost is:

$$T_{pqt}^{net,type} = T_{pqt}^{gross} - R_{pt}^{type}. \quad (20)$$

A rural supplement is implemented as:

$$R_{pt}^{type,rural} = R_{pt}^{type} \cdot (1 + \tau_t), \quad (21)$$

with τ_t the rural top-up rate.

3.5 Effective tax rates (ETRs)

For any incidence measure $X_{pqt} \in \{T_{pqt}^{dir}, T_{pqt}^{gross}, T_{pqt}^{net,type}\}$, the effective tax rate is:

$$\text{ETR}(X)_{pqt} = \frac{X_{pqt}}{E_{pqt}^{tot}}. \quad (22)$$

4 Results

4.1 Illustrative ETR patterns in 2024

Figure 1 plots the gross-cost ETR by quintile in 2024. Figure 2 shows the net ETR after subtracting the base CCR for a family of four. Negative net ETR values indicate net gains (rebate exceeds gross cost).

4.2 Time trend in provincial average gross costs

Figure 3 displays the household-weighted provincial average gross cost over 2019–2025. The sharp drop in 2025 reflects the script convention of setting fuel charge rates to zero.

4.3 Selected incidence levels (2021 and 2024)

Table 1 reports gross costs and net costs (family of four, base CCR) by quintile in 2021 and 2024 (ETRs in percent). This table is generated directly from the output CSV.

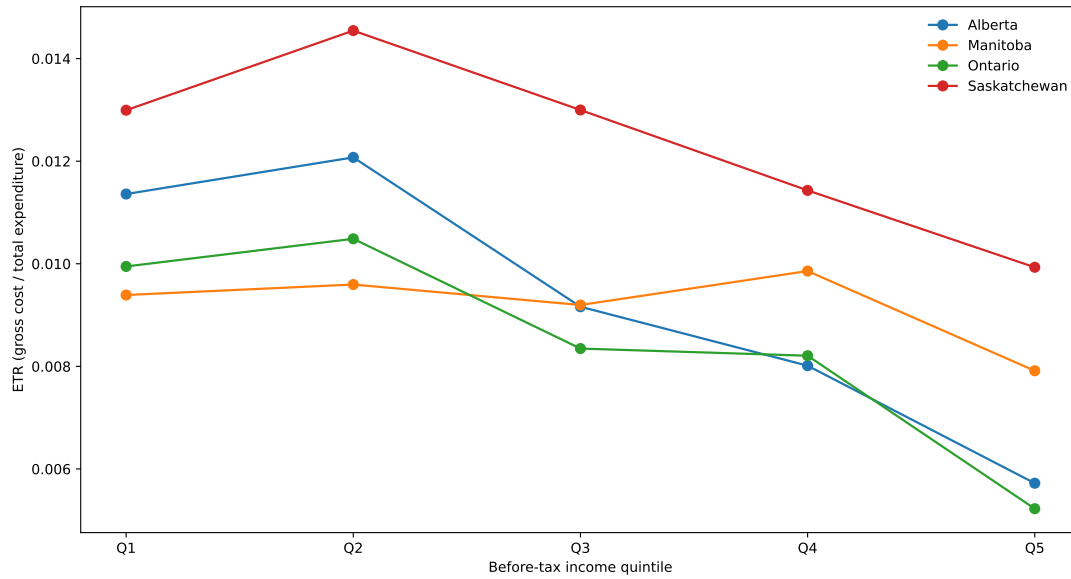


Figure 1: Gross-cost effective tax rates in 2024 (direct fuel charge plus indirect wedge), by income quintile.

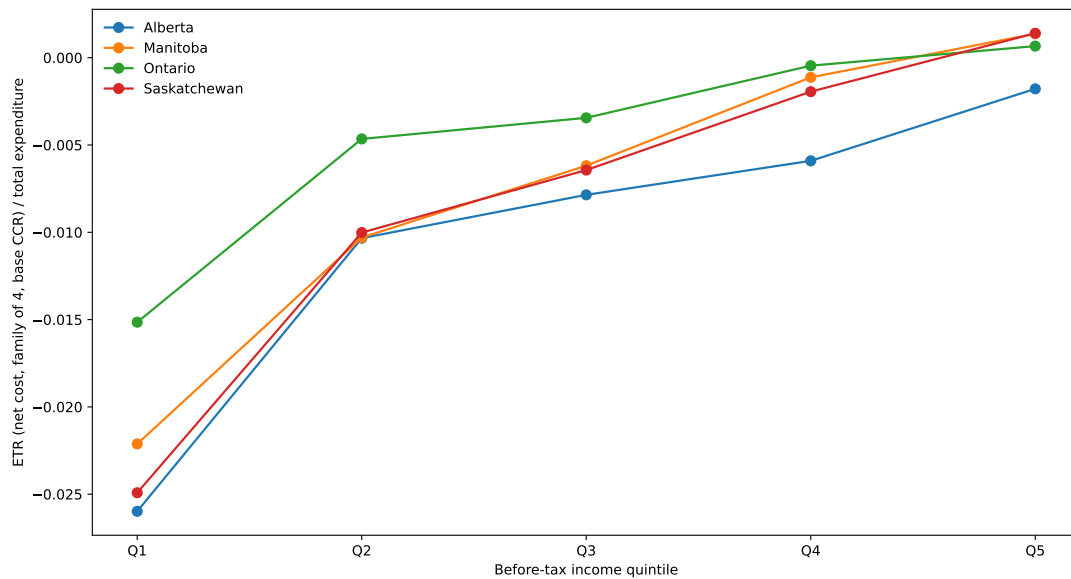


Figure 2: Net effective tax rates in 2024 for a family of four (gross cost minus base CCR), by income quintile.

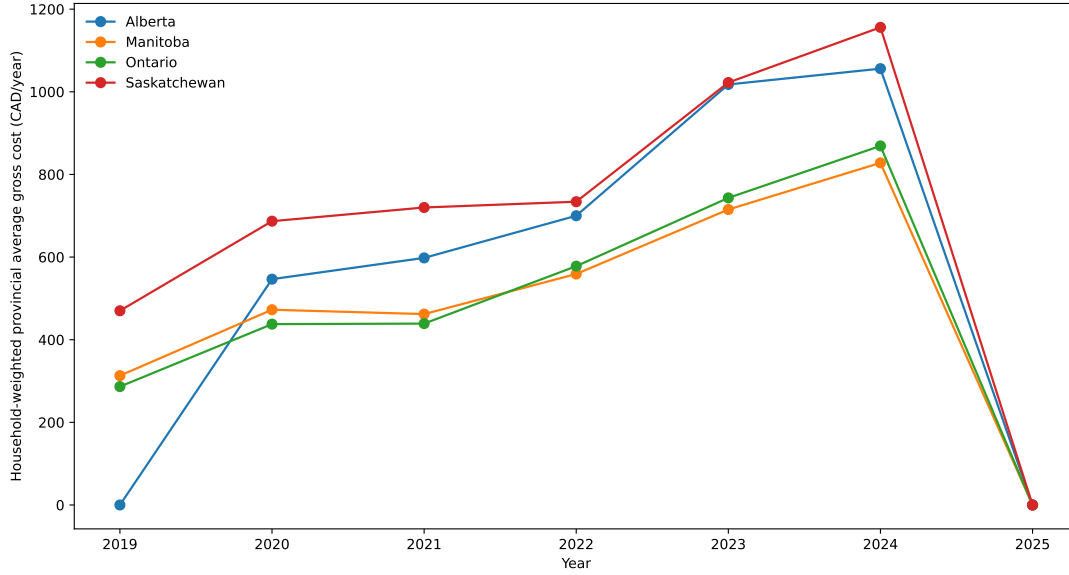


Figure 3: Household-weighted provincial average gross cost over time.

Table 1: Incidence measures by province and income quintile (selected years). ETRs are percentages of total expenditure.

Province	Year	Quintile	gross_cost	net_family4_base	etr_gross_cost	etr_net_family4_base
Alberta	2021	Lowest	277.191	-703.809	0.644	-1.635
Alberta	2021	Second	485.956	-495.044	0.712	-0.725
Alberta	2021	Third	502.311	-478.689	0.575	-0.548
Alberta	2021	Fourth	679.583	-301.417	0.550	-0.244
Alberta	2021	Highest	758.094	-222.906	0.390	-0.115
Alberta	2024	Lowest	547.569	-1252.431	1.136	-2.598
Alberta	2024	Second	969.755	-830.245	1.207	-1.034
Alberta	2024	Third	969.150	-830.850	0.916	-0.786
Alberta	2024	Fourth	1036.141	-763.859	0.801	-0.591
Alberta	2024	Highest	1372.380	-427.620	0.572	-0.178
Manitoba	2021	Lowest	220.064	-499.936	0.568	-1.290
Manitoba	2021	Second	305.019	-414.981	0.553	-0.753
Manitoba	2021	Third	497.522	-222.478	0.621	-0.278
Manitoba	2021	Fourth	542.679	-177.321	0.539	-0.176
Manitoba	2021	Highest	789.994	69.994	0.481	0.043
Manitoba	2024	Lowest	357.616	-842.384	0.939	-2.212
Manitoba	2024	Second	578.710	-621.290	0.960	-1.030
Manitoba	2024	Third	717.446	-482.554	0.920	-0.619
Manitoba	2024	Fourth	1077.069	-122.931	0.986	-0.113
Manitoba	2024	Highest	1451.789	251.789	0.791	0.137
Ontario	2021	Lowest	254.974	-345.026	0.627	-0.848
Ontario	2021	Second	297.298	-302.702	0.532	-0.542
Ontario	2021	Third	384.483	-215.517	0.473	-0.265
Ontario	2021	Fourth	596.493	-3.507	0.511	-0.003
Ontario	2021	Highest	646.562	46.562	0.337	0.024
Ontario	2024	Lowest	443.938	-676.062	0.995	-1.515
Ontario	2024	Second	775.838	-344.162	1.049	-0.465
Ontario	2024	Third	792.815	-327.185	0.835	-0.344
Ontario	2024	Fourth	1060.983	-59.017	0.821	-0.046
Ontario	2024	Highest	1283.092	163.092	0.523	0.066
Saskatchewan	2021	Lowest	440.538	-559.462	1.059	-1.344
Saskatchewan	2021	Second	527.768	-472.232	0.901	-0.806

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Table 1: Incidence measures by province and income quintile (selected years). ETRs are percentages of total expenditure.

Province	Year	Quintile	gross_cost	net_family4_base	etr_gross_cost	etr_net_family4_base
Saskatchewan	2021	Third	670.834	-329.166	0.934	-0.458
Saskatchewan	2021	Fourth	823.790	-176.210	0.756	-0.162
Saskatchewan	2021	Highest	995.152	-4.848	0.576	-0.003
Saskatchewan	2024	Lowest	515.461	-988.539	1.299	-2.492
Saskatchewan	2024	Second	890.652	-613.348	1.455	-1.002
Saskatchewan	2024	Third	1005.894	-498.106	1.300	-0.644
Saskatchewan	2024	Fourth	1285.418	-218.582	1.143	-0.194
Saskatchewan	2024	Highest	1750.999	246.999	0.993	0.140

5 Cross-validation and integrity checks

This section documents checks against published sources and built-in diagnostics. The aim is to verify schedules and magnitudes; definitions can differ across sources (calendar vs benefit years, included channels, treatment of GST, and inclusion of broader economic effects).

5.1 Fuel charge rates (CRA)

The model’s statutory fuel charge rates are sourced from `Tax Rate Items_v2.xlsx`, which corresponds to the CRA’s published historical fuel charge rates (April 2019 to March 2025). The CRA publication reports gasoline rates of 0.0442, 0.0663, 0.0884, 0.1105, 0.1431, and 0.1761 \$/L for successive fuel-charge years through 2024–25, and marketable natural gas rates of 0.0391 to 0.1525 \$/m³ over the same period. These values are consistent with the units used in this model (direct taxes computed as rate times imputed litres or GJ).

5.2 CCR/CAI schedules (Department of Finance and CRA)

The script’s CCR/CAI schedule parameters match Department of Finance backgrounders for each relevant benefit year: 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022–23, 2023–24, and 2024–25. CRA program pages on the Canada Carbon Rebate summarize quarterly payment amounts for previous base years and provide an additional check that the annual totals are in the correct range.

5.3 Indirect wedge calibration (government cost-impact anchors)

The file `ggppa_finance_crosswalk_v4.csv` provides a diagnostic comparison between the model’s household-weighted provincial average gross cost and the anchor values used for calibration in 2021, 2022, and 2024. Table 2 reproduces this crosswalk.

5.4 Independent distributional analysis (PBO)

The Parliamentary Budget Officer (PBO) provides a distributional analysis of federal carbon pricing for Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, reporting gross costs and net costs by income quintile and emphasizing that distributional results depend on whether broader economic channels are included. While the PBO framework is not identical to this report (it incorporates additional channels and reports fiscal-year results under a different forward policy scenario), it is a useful external benchmark. In particular, the PBO documents that gross household carbon costs vary by province and that net costs (after rebates) can change sign across the income distribution.

Table 2: Calibration diagnostic: model-implied provincial average costs versus anchors used for calibration (see script dictionary FINANCE_COST_IMPACT).

Province	Year	Direct_model_avg	Gross_model_avg	Finance_cost_impact	Gross_minus_finance
Alberta	2021	370.662	598	598	0
Alberta	2022	503.143	700	700	0
Alberta	2024	946.500	1056	1056	0
Manitoba	2021	294.127	462	462	0
Manitoba	2022	338.155	559	559	0
Manitoba	2024	643.640	828	828	0
Ontario	2021	267.464	439	439	0
Ontario	2022	318.358	578	578	0
Ontario	2024	566.797	869	869	0
Saskatchewan	2021	363.083	720	720	0
Saskatchewan	2022	440.576	734	734	0
Saskatchewan	2024	795.748	1156	1156	0

For completeness, Table 3 reports Kakwani indices produced by the script for selected measures (direct tax, gross cost, and net cost for a single adult under the base schedule), using total expenditure as the ranking variable. These indices summarize whether a burden is progressive or regressive relative to expenditure.

Table 3: Kakwani indices and related inequality statistics (ranking variable: total expenditure).

Province	Year	Measure	Kakwani	Gini_expenditure	Concentration	Total_net_revenue
Alberta	2019	direct_tax	NaN	0.277	NaN	0.000
Alberta	2019	gross_cost	NaN	0.277	NaN	0.000
Alberta	2019	net_single_base	NaN	0.277	NaN	0.000
Alberta	2020	direct_tax	-0.127	0.275	0.148	561525033.319
Alberta	2020	gross_cost	-0.127	0.275	0.148	946254139.432
Alberta	2020	net_single_base	0.431	0.275	0.706	177561379.432
Alberta	2021	direct_tax	-0.109	0.260	0.151	642873559.524
Alberta	2021	gross_cost	-0.109	0.260	0.151	1037167014.000
Alberta	2021	net_single_base	0.513	0.260	0.773	187314444.000
Alberta	2022	direct_tax	-0.126	0.276	0.150	888185778.256
Alberta	2022	gross_cost	-0.126	0.276	0.150	1235691800.000
Alberta	2022	net_single_base	0.313	0.276	0.589	284209114.000
Alberta	2023	direct_tax	-0.140	0.278	0.138	1465322485.415
Alberta	2023	gross_cost	-0.140	0.278	0.138	1869766066.162
Alberta	2023	net_single_base	0.241	0.278	0.519	451497846.162
Alberta	2024	direct_tax	-0.139	0.284	0.146	1812397664.113
Alberta	2024	gross_cost	-0.139	0.284	0.146	2022073152.000
Alberta	2024	net_single_base	0.583	0.284	0.867	298715352.000
Alberta	2025	direct_tax	NaN	0.284	NaN	0.000
Alberta	2025	gross_cost	NaN	0.284	NaN	0.000
Alberta	2025	net_single_base	NaN	0.284	NaN	0.000
Manitoba	2019	direct_tax	-0.041	0.292	0.251	93678816.787
Manitoba	2019	gross_cost	-0.041	0.292	0.251	169307594.363
Manitoba	2019	net_single_base	0.221	0.292	0.513	77355784.363
Manitoba	2020	direct_tax	-0.038	0.291	0.253	149609603.827
Manitoba	2020	gross_cost	-0.038	0.291	0.253	257992667.511
Manitoba	2020	net_single_base	0.191	0.291	0.482	125328518.511
Manitoba	2021	direct_tax	-0.033	0.275	0.242	160811930.037
Manitoba	2021	gross_cost	-0.033	0.275	0.242	252595266.000
Manitoba	2021	net_single_base	0.697	0.275	0.972	55767786.000
Manitoba	2022	direct_tax	-0.033	0.290	0.257	188139456.759
Manitoba	2022	gross_cost	-0.033	0.290	0.257	311011389.000
Manitoba	2022	net_single_base	0.615	0.290	0.904	79561053.000

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Table 3: Kakwani indices and related inequality statistics (ranking variable: total expenditure).

Province	Year	Measure	Kakwani	Gini_expenditure	Concentration	Total_net_revenue
Manitoba	2023	direct_tax	-0.033	0.279	0.246	283439341.950
Manitoba	2023	gross_cost	-0.033	0.279	0.246	406553101.724
Manitoba	2023	net_single_base	0.605	0.279	0.884	106369789.724
Manitoba	2024	direct_tax	-0.030	0.289	0.259	373577270.849
Manitoba	2024	gross_cost	-0.030	0.289	0.259	480581964.000
Manitoba	2024	net_single_base	0.573	0.289	0.862	132334164.000
Manitoba	2025	direct_tax	NaN	0.289	NaN	0.000
Manitoba	2025	gross_cost	NaN	0.289	NaN	0.000
Manitoba	2025	net_single_base	NaN	0.289	NaN	0.000
Ontario	2019	direct_tax	-0.099	0.312	0.213	907697961.578
Ontario	2019	gross_cost	-0.099	0.312	0.213	1651357559.331
Ontario	2019	net_single_base	0.101	0.312	0.412	763824297.331
Ontario	2020	direct_tax	-0.097	0.315	0.218	1436608809.747
Ontario	2020	gross_cost	-0.097	0.315	0.218	2552505364.420
Ontario	2020	net_single_base	0.087	0.315	0.402	1246177236.420
Ontario	2021	direct_tax	-0.095	0.323	0.228	1571835214.782
Ontario	2021	gross_cost	-0.095	0.323	0.228	2579919590.000
Ontario	2021	net_single_base	0.294	0.323	0.617	816876590.000
Ontario	2022	direct_tax	-0.109	0.336	0.227	1908069848.912
Ontario	2022	gross_cost	-0.109	0.336	0.227	3464226816.000
Ontario	2022	net_single_base	0.205	0.336	0.540	1228661760.000
Ontario	2023	direct_tax	-0.122	0.342	0.220	2817220851.790
Ontario	2023	gross_cost	-0.122	0.342	0.220	4586225005.300
Ontario	2023	net_single_base	0.192	0.342	0.534	1574976597.300
Ontario	2024	direct_tax	-0.123	0.336	0.214	3592962765.194
Ontario	2024	gross_cost	-0.123	0.336	0.214	5508644878.000
Ontario	2024	net_single_base	0.174	0.336	0.510	1958770158.000
Ontario	2025	direct_tax	NaN	0.336	NaN	0.000
Ontario	2025	gross_cost	NaN	0.336	NaN	0.000
Ontario	2025	net_single_base	NaN	0.336	NaN	0.000
Saskatchewan	2019	direct_tax	-0.076	0.283	0.207	105065976.473
Saskatchewan	2019	gross_cost	-0.076	0.283	0.207	224280515.168
Saskatchewan	2019	net_single_base	0.269	0.283	0.551	78762270.168
Saskatchewan	2020	direct_tax	-0.090	0.275	0.185	163043252.679
Saskatchewan	2020	gross_cost	-0.090	0.275	0.185	328740388.339
Saskatchewan	2020	net_single_base	0.156	0.275	0.432	134910223.339
Saskatchewan	2021	direct_tax	-0.106	0.258	0.152	173939283.326
Saskatchewan	2021	gross_cost	-0.106	0.258	0.152	344924640.000
Saskatchewan	2021	net_single_base	0.221	0.258	0.479	105393640.000
Saskatchewan	2022	direct_tax	-0.091	0.260	0.169	214751575.769
Saskatchewan	2022	gross_cost	-0.091	0.260	0.169	357776556.000
Saskatchewan	2022	net_single_base	0.389	0.260	0.648	89687856.000
Saskatchewan	2023	direct_tax	-0.075	0.259	0.184	316199023.794
Saskatchewan	2023	gross_cost	-0.075	0.259	0.184	506527021.659
Saskatchewan	2023	net_single_base	0.274	0.259	0.532	169641421.659
Saskatchewan	2024	direct_tax	-0.075	0.258	0.183	402771195.639
Saskatchewan	2024	gross_cost	-0.075	0.258	0.183	585114024.000
Saskatchewan	2024	net_single_base	0.250	0.258	0.508	204486216.000
Saskatchewan	2025	direct_tax	NaN	0.258	NaN	0.000
Saskatchewan	2025	gross_cost	NaN	0.258	NaN	0.000
Saskatchewan	2025	net_single_base	NaN	0.258	NaN	0.000

Figure 4 provides a compact visual summary of the same Kakwani output across provinces, years, and measures. Positive values indicate progressivity relative to total expenditure, while negative values indicate regressivity.

5.5 Internal consistency checks

Key identities satisfied by the generated outputs include:

- **Component identity:** $\text{direct_tax} = \text{tax_gasoline} + \text{tax_oil} + \text{tax_ng}$.

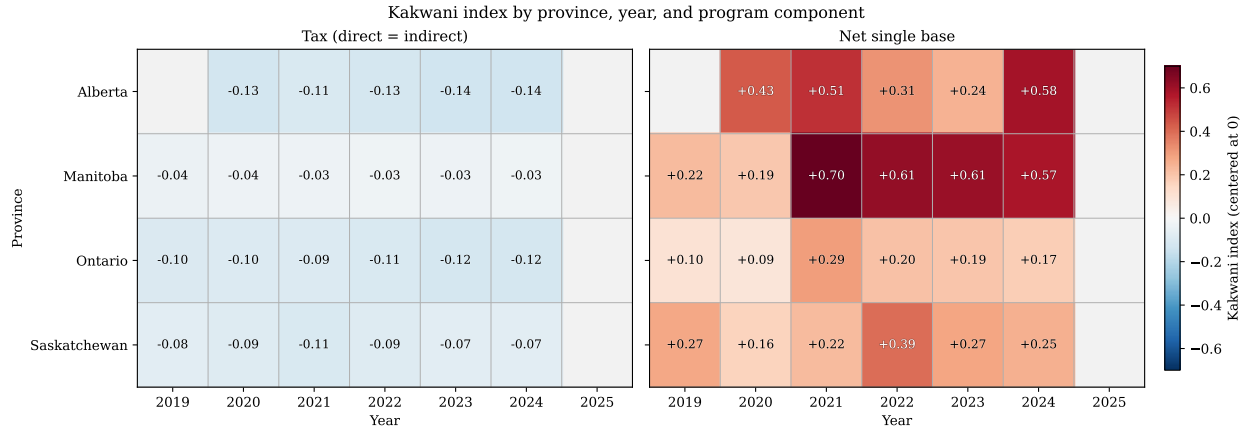


Figure 4: Kakwani index heatmap by province, year, and selected incidence measure.

- **Wedge identity:** $\text{gross_cost} = \text{direct_tax}(1 + \text{kappa})$ and $\text{indirect_cost} = \text{gross_cost} - \text{direct_tax}$.
- **Net identity:** $\text{net_type} = \text{gross_cost} - \text{CCR_type}$ for each household type and rural variant.
- **2025 cessation convention:** 2025 statutory rates are set to zero in the script, implying $\text{direct_tax} = \text{gross_cost} = 0$ (and rebates also set to zero for 2025).

6 Outputs and reproducibility

Running `compute_ggppa_progressivity_v4.py` in the same directory as the input `.xlsx` files produces:

- `ggppa_progressivity_results_v4.csv`: main province \times quintile \times year incidence outputs (with intermediate calculations),
- `ggppa_kakwani_indices_v4.csv`: Kakwani indices for selected measures,
- `ggppa_finance_crosswalk_v4.csv`: indirect wedge calibration diagnostic.

A full variable dictionary is provided in `DATA_DICTIONARY.md`.

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