



Provincial Sales Tax (PST) Bulletin

Bulletin PST 109

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Printers and Publishers

Provincial Sales Tax Act

Latest Revision: The revision bar (|) identifies changes to the previous version of this bulletin dated March 2018. For a summary of the changes, see Latest Revision at the end of this document.

This bulletin provides information to help printers and publishers understand how PST applies to their businesses.

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Sales

Taxable Sales

You charge PST on the sale or lease of taxable goods, such as:

- Albums (e.g. photo albums)
- Blueprints – see [Bulletin PST 205](#), Books, Magazines, Newspapers and Other Publications
- Brochures
- Calendars
- Catalogues and similar publications whose primary purpose is to describe, promote or encourage the purchase, use or consumption of goods, software, services or real property

- Contracts
- Day planners (e.g. student agendas)
- Directories
- Envelopes, letterhead and business cards
- Event programs
- Flyers and other promotional items
- Insurance booklets
- Maps – except in book form
- Pamphlets
- Price lists
- Programs
- Prospectuses
- Rate books
- Reports
- Requests for proposals
- Specifications
- Stationery (unless exempt as school supplies - see [Bulletin PST 202](#), School Supplies)
- Studies
- Tenders
- Tide tables (unless purchased by qualifying commercial fishers - see [Bulletin PST 102](#), Commercial Fishers)
- Timetables
- T-shirts, mugs and pens
- Union agreements

PST must be calculated on the total purchase price paid by the purchaser for taxable goods, even if charges are separately stated on the sales invoice. The total purchase price includes:

- The value of any services you accept on account of the purchase price
- Any charges for financing, interest, customs and excise
- Any delivery and other transportation charges (including shipping and handling) incurred at or before the time that title to the goods passes to the

purchaser (for information on how PST applies to delivery charges, see [Bulletin PST 302](#), Delivery Charges)

- All materials you supply and incorporate into taxable goods

Example:

You print your customer's logo on a couple of dozen mugs and pens. You list the charges for the artwork, setup and labour separately from the printed mugs and pens on an invoice. These charges all form part of the purchase price your customer must pay to receive the printed mugs and pens. You must charge PST on the total purchase price.

Non-Taxable Sales

Exempt Publications

The following publications are exempt from PST:

- Books that are printed and bound, including colouring books, comic books, cookbooks, dictionaries, garden books, maps sold in book form and pocket books (e.g. crosswords, horoscopes)
- Employee newsletters
- Qualifying magazines, newspapers and periodicals
- Sheet music (including loose sheet music, photocopies of sheet music and bound sheet music)
- Student yearbooks

For more information on what qualifies as an exempt book, magazine, newspaper or periodical, and for additional examples of exempt publications, see [Bulletin PST 205](#), Books, Magazines, Newspapers and Other Publications.

Clothing Patterns

Clothing patterns are exempt from PST.

Sales to Wholesalers and Retailers

You do not charge PST on goods sold to wholesalers or retailers if they claim they are making the purchase for resale and they provide you with their PST number. If they are a wholesaler or retailer and do not have a PST number, they may claim an exemption by completing a Certificate of Exemption – General ([FIN 490](#)).

If your customer provides their PST number and you issue a bill, invoice or receipt, you must record the PST number on the bill, invoice or receipt to show why you did

not collect PST. Alternatively, if you have entered into a written agreement related to that sale, you may record your customer's PST number on that agreement. If your customer provides an exemption certificate, you must keep a copy in your records to show why you did not collect PST. If you do not document why you did not collect PST, you may be assessed the PST, penalty and interest.

Sales to Out-of-Province Customers

If you sell to an out-of-province customer and ship the goods to an out-of-province location, you do not charge PST on either the purchase price or delivery charges if the purchaser does not use the goods while the goods are in B.C. (other than storage by you). To show why you did not collect PST on these sales, you must retain proof that you had the goods shipped to an out-of-province location (e.g. bills of lading, shipping invoices or similar documentation).

You may also use the Out-of-Province Delivery Exemption form ([FIN 462](#)) to record sales if the goods were delivered from a location in B.C. to a location outside B.C. The **FIN 462** is an optional form that may be used in addition to the required documentation described above.

Administrative Materials

Administrative materials are documents sent to customers to provide information, as well as documents that are sent in bulk to business representatives for their use or for distribution to customers. Examples include envelopes, invoices, purchase orders, deposit slips, financial reports, prospectuses and annual reports.

Whether administrative materials are taxable in B.C. depends on where the use of the materials occurs. For more information, see [Bulletin PST 313](#), Administrative Materials.

Mailing Services

Mailing services may include folding, enclosing, sealing and mailing printed materials (e.g. administrative materials) to your customer's clients. Depending on the circumstances of the sale, PST may or may not apply to these services, as follows:

- If the printed materials are subject to PST, you also charge PST on the mailing service because these services form part of the total purchase price paid by the purchaser for the goods.

- If the printed materials are exempt from PST, you do not charge PST on the mailing service. You do, however, charge PST on other taxable items sold, such as envelopes.

You do not charge PST on the cost of postage.

Bundled Sales

If you sell taxable and non-taxable goods or services together for a single price (e.g. taxable and exempt publications), you are making a bundled sale. The general rule for charging PST on a bundled sale is that you charge PST only on the fair market value of the taxable portion, unless a specific exemption applies. The fair market value is the price that a good or service would normally sell for in the open market.

For more information on how the PST applies to bundled sales, see [Bulletin PST 316](#), Bundled Sales and Leases.

Purchases and Leases for Your Business

Taxable Goods

You must pay PST on the purchase or lease of new or used taxable goods you use in your business, such as:

- Advertising materials, such as flyers and brochures
- Computer hardware
- Energy for heat and light (except electricity)
- Items you purchase to give away as free promotions (see below)
- Shelving and display equipment
- Stationery, furniture and office equipment

You must also pay PST on the following.

- Software, unless a specific exemption applies (e.g. custom software). For more information, see [Bulletin PST 105](#), Software.
- Related services you purchase for your own equipment, such as repairs to your office equipment. For more information, see [Bulletin PST 301](#), Related Services.

If your supplier does not charge you PST on taxable items, you must self-assess (pay directly to us) the PST due on your next PST return. If you do not have a PST number, you must self-assess the PST due using a Casual Remittance Return ([FIN 405](#)) on or before the last day of the month following the month you obtained

the taxable items. For example, if you purchase a taxable item in July, you must file the return and pay the PST no later than August 31.

Consumables

Consumables are often called supplies. A good consumed or used up in the operation or maintenance of machinery or equipment is a consumable, even if it is necessary for that item's operation or maintenance.

The following are examples of taxable consumables:

- Cleaning solutions and rags
- Heating fuel
- Oils, lubricants, grease and hydraulic fluid

Although most consumables are taxable, there are some that qualify for exemption. Two examples of exempt consumables are water, which is exempt in all cases, and chemical substances, catalysts and direct agents used in a production process. For information on the exemption for chemical substances, catalysts and direct agents used in a production process see [Bulletin PST 110](#), Production Machinery and Equipment Exemption.

Goods Brought Into B.C.

You must pay PST if you purchase or lease taxable goods from outside B.C. and bring or send them into B.C. or receive them in B.C. You must pay PST on the total amount you pay to bring the goods into B.C., including charges for transportation, customs, excise, and any other costs, except the goods and services tax (GST).

If your supplier does not charge you PST at the time of the sale or lease, you must self-assess the PST due on your next PST return. If you do not have a PST number, you must self-assess the PST due using the Casual Remittance Return ([FIN 405](#)) on or before the last day of the month following the month you brought or sent the goods into B.C. or received the goods in B.C. For more information, see [Bulletin PST 310](#), Goods Brought Into B.C.

Promotional Materials

Promotional materials are goods you use, give away or sell below cost to help advertise or promote your business. Examples of promotional material include samples, gifts, premiums and prizes.

You must pay PST on all taxable goods you purchase or make as promotional materials. For example, you must pay PST if you buy mugs or balloons that you will give away to promote your business.

Promotional material on which you must pay PST also includes taxable goods you obtain to sell at a price below cost. For example, you purchase a taxable publication at a cost of \$20. To promote greater sales, you offer the publication to a preferred customer at a below cost price of \$15. Your customer pays PST on the \$15 purchase price of the taxable publication. In addition, on your next PST return, you must self-assess PST based on the following formula:

$$(\text{Cost} - \text{Customer's purchase price}) \times \text{PST rate} = \text{PST to self-assess}$$
$$(\$20 - \$15) \times 7\% = \$0.35 \text{ PST to self-assess}$$

Note: You do not need to self-assess PST on goods sold below cost if you are not selling the goods below cost for promotional purposes. For example, you purchased calendars at \$8 per calendar and attempted to sell them for \$20 per calendar. After some time, you decide to mark down the remaining items to \$5 per calendar before they become obsolete or because their value has decreased. In this case, your customer pays PST on the \$5 purchase price of the calendar but you do not need to self-assess any additional PST.

For more information, see [Bulletin PST 311](#), Promotional Materials and Special Offers.

Exemptions

The following PST exemptions may be relevant to your business. Please note that none of the exemptions listed below apply to small sellers. For more information on small sellers, see [Bulletin PST 003](#), Small Sellers.

Goods for Resale or Lease

You are exempt from PST on the goods you obtain solely for resale or lease to your customers. To purchase or lease these goods exempt from PST, give the supplier your PST number or, if you have not yet received a PST number, a completed Certificate of Exemption – General ([FIN 490](#)).

If you make a purchase that includes both exempt goods for resale and taxable goods you will use in your business, tell your supplier which goods are exempt and

which goods are taxable. If they do not charge you PST on the taxable goods, you must self-assess the PST due.

For more information, see [Bulletin PST 208](#), Goods for Resale.

Change in Use

If you take taxable goods from your resale inventory for business or personal use, you must self-assess the PST due on your cost of the goods. This does not include items taken from your inventory for the exempt business uses set out in the Exemption for Printers and Publishers section below.

If you have a PST number, you must self-assess the PST due on your next PST return. If you do not have a PST number, you must self-assess the PST due using the Casual Remittance Return ([FIN 405](#)) on or before the last day of the month following the month you used the goods for a taxable purpose.

If you take taxable goods from your lease inventory for business or personal use, you must self-assess the PST as explained in [Bulletin PST 315](#), Rentals and Leases of Goods.

Goods Incorporated into Other Goods for Resale

You are exempt from PST on goods you obtain solely for processing, fabricating, manufacturing, attaching, or incorporating into other goods for resale or lease. To purchase these items exempt from PST, give the supplier your PST number or, if you do not have a PST number, a completed Certificate of Exemption – General ([FIN 490](#)).

Containers and Packaging Materials

You are exempt from PST on containers and packaging materials (except reusable containers) you obtain solely for packaging goods for sale or lease, or if you provide them to your customers with their purchases of goods. However, you must pay PST on containers and packaging materials if you use them for other purposes, such as storing, handling or shipping goods, or you use them to provide a service.

Generally, you are not required to charge PST on the containers and packaging materials you provide with goods and services, unless you separately charge your customers for them. However, in limited circumstances, you may be required to charge PST on the fair market value of the containers and packaging materials.

For more information, see [Bulletin PST 305](#), Containers and Packaging Materials.

Exemption for Printers and Publishers

If you are a printer or publisher, you are exempt from PST on specific items you purchase or lease for your own use in a printing or publishing process. The exemption applies regardless of whether the goods you produce in a printing or publishing process will be resold (i.e. the exemption also applies if you produce goods for your own use, such as company letterheads and stationery).

The following items are exempt when used in a printing or publishing process:

- Artwork (including in a digital or electronic format)
- Blankets and screens used in the printing process to transfer ink to the product being printed, but not including frames
- Cuts
- Engravings
- Film
- Flats
- Negatives
- Paste ups
- Photoconductor drums
- Photographs
- Plates
- Signatures
- Slides
- Transparencies
- Typesetting products

The exemption also applies to materials obtained for your own use in the manufacture or production of any of the items listed above, if the items you manufacture or produce are for your own use in a printing or publishing process, such as:

- Etch, conversion solution, gum and marking sheets used to produce plates
- Photo developing chemicals and print paper used to produce printed photographs

You do not need to provide any documentation to claim this exemption. However, the supplier's records must clearly show the reason why the goods were sold exempt from PST (e.g. the supplier documented on the receipt that the plates were purchased for use in a printing or publishing process).

Change in Use

If you purchase any of the above items exempt from PST and later use them for a taxable purpose (e.g. for personal use), you must self-assess the PST due on your cost of the goods. If you have a PST number, you must self-assess the PST due on your next PST return.

If you do not have a PST number, you must self-assess the PST due using the Casual Remittance Return ([FIN 405](#)) on or before the last day of the month following the month you used the items for a taxable purpose.

Materials Consumed in the Production Process

You are exempt from PST on the following items if they are obtained for use in the manufacture, production, service or repair of goods such as printed materials:

- Dies
- Jigs
- Moulds
- Patterns

You do not need to provide any documentation to claim this exemption. However, the supplier's records must clearly show the reason why the goods were sold exempt from PST (e.g. the supplier documented on the receipt that the dies were purchased for manufacturing printed materials).

Note: You must pay PST on all other items consumed in the production process (e.g. grease, cleaners, oil, rags). For details, see Consumables above.

Refunds to Customers

As a collector, you may refund or credit your customers PST you charged or collected from them in certain circumstances. For more information, see [Bulletin PST 400](#), PST Refunds.

Production Machinery and Equipment Exemption

If you are a printer or publisher, you may qualify for the production machinery and equipment (PM&E) exemption on the machinery and equipment you use to manufacture your printed materials, provided all the requirements for the exemption are met.

For more information, see [Bulletin PST 110](#), Production Machinery and Equipment Exemption.

Need more info?

Online: gov.bc.ca/pst

Toll free: 1-877-388-4440

Email: CTBTaxQuestions@gov.bc.ca

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The information in this bulletin is for your convenience and guidance and is not a replacement for the legislation.

Latest Revision

October 2022

- Revised to reflect that, effective April 1, 2019, electricity is fully exempt from PST for all purchasers
 - Clarified information about goods you purchase for resale or lease
 - Other minor revisions
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References: Provincial Sales Tax Act, sections 1 “promotional distribution”, “promotional material”, 16, 26, 81, 137, 139, 140.1, 141, 145, 147, 148 and 153; Provincial Sales Tax Exemption and Refund Regulation, sections 11, 15-17, 38-40 and 90-120; Provincial Sales Tax Regulation, section 21.