

Multijurisdictional Vehicles

Provincial Sales Tax Act

This bulletin provides information on how the multijurisdictional vehicle tax (MJV tax) applies to multijurisdictional vehicles (MJVs) and replacement parts.

If you operate an MJV, you should also read [Bulletin MFT-CT 008](#), *International Fuel Tax Agreement and Motive Fuel User Permits*.

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Definitions

The **acquisition date** and **acquisition year** for a vehicle are as follows:

- For a vehicle that is **purchased**, the acquisition date is the date the vehicle is purchased. The acquisition year is the calendar year in which the vehicle is purchased.
- For a vehicle that is **received as a gift**, the acquisition date is the date the recipient of the gift receives possession of the vehicle. The acquisition year is the calendar year in which the recipient of the gift receives possession of the vehicle.
- For a vehicle that is **leased**, the acquisition date is the date the vehicle first becomes accessible by the lessee. The acquisition year is the calendar year in which the vehicle first becomes accessible by the lessee.

A **bus** is a motor vehicle designed to carry more than 10 persons. The MJV tax rates for buses are different from the rates that apply to other MJVs.

A **calculation year** is a period beginning on July 1 and ending on the following June 30.

The term **fleet** usually refers to a group of vehicles under the direction of a single carrier. However, in the case of smaller operators, a fleet may consist of a single vehicle.

The **fleet licence year** is a period that begins on the fleet licensing date and ends a day before the anniversary of that date. For example, your vehicles might be licensed for the period January 1 through December 31.

The **fleet licensing date** is the start date of your fleet licence year. For example, if licences for your vehicles cover the period January 1 through December 31, the fleet licensing date is January 1.

The **International Registration Plan (IRP)** is an international prorating agreement that allows for the licence fees and taxes that apply in various jurisdictions to be collected at the time MJVs are registered and licensed in their home jurisdiction. Licensing under the IRP is commonly referred to as prorate licensing. In BC, the IRP is administered by the Prorate Office of the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC).

Not all vehicles can be prorated licensed. For information on licensing criteria, please contact the [ICBC Prorate Office](#). If you are based in another participating jurisdiction, please contact the vehicle licensing authority in your jurisdiction.

An **MJV** is a prorated licensed vehicle (i.e. registered under the IRP). If a vehicle is not prorated licensed, it is not an MJV and the PST rules that apply to all other vehicles will apply (see [Bulletin PST 308](#), *PST on Vehicles*).

An **owner-operator** is a person who transfers an MJV to a carrier under an agreement and who retains a beneficial interest in that vehicle.

A **vehicle licence period** is the period beginning on the date a licence is issued for an MJV (the licensing date) and ending on the expiry date that was established on that licensing date.

MJV Tax and Exit Tax

MJV Tax

When a licence is obtained or renewed for an MJV in BC, the person who licenses the vehicle is required to pay MJV tax to ICBC.

Similarly, when an MJV licensed in another jurisdiction is used in BC, MJV tax applies. The jurisdiction that issues the licence will charge and collect the MJV tax and will forward it to BC.

How MJV Tax is Calculated

When you license a vehicle as an MJV, ICBC or your jurisdiction's licensing authority will calculate the MJV tax. Although this calculation is done for you, the following formula and explanations are provided for your information.

$$\text{MJV tax} = \text{taxable value} \times \text{tax rate} \times \text{travel ratio} \times \text{travel months}$$

The **taxable value** of a vehicle is as follows:

- If the vehicle is purchased for fair market value, the purchase price of the vehicle.
- If the vehicle is acquired for less than fair market value, the fair market value of the vehicle on the date the vehicle is purchased or received as a gift.
- If the vehicle is leased, the greater of the purchase price of the vehicle, as described in the lease, and the fair market value of the vehicle on the date the vehicle first becomes accessible by the lessee.

The taxable value includes any capital expenditures made to the vehicle within 30 days after the vehicle's acquisition date (for example, the addition of a crane).

The **fair market value** is the retail price that the vehicle would normally sell for in the open market.

The **tax rate** varies according to the number of calendar years that have passed since the acquisition year of the vehicle as shown below. Separate rates apply for buses and vehicles other than buses.

Calendar Year	Tax Rate for Vehicles Other than Buses	Tax Rate for Buses
Acquisition year	3.294%	2.708%
1 st calendar year after the acquisition year	2.646%	2.046%
2 nd calendar year after the acquisition year	2.177%	1.559%
3 rd calendar year after the acquisition year	1.838%	1.200%
4 th calendar year after the acquisition year	1.597%	0.940%
5 th calendar year after the acquisition year	1.577%	0.816%
6 th calendar year after the acquisition year	1.509%	0.674%
7 th calendar year after the acquisition year	1.486%	0.570%
8 th calendar year after the acquisition year	1.497%	0.564%
9 th and subsequent calendar years after the acquisition year	1.533%	0.506%

The **travel ratio** for a vehicle is based on travel conducted by the fleet to which the vehicle belongs. Please note that a fleet can consist of one or more vehicles.

The travel ratio is also determined according to travel conducted during the calculation year (July 1 to June 30) before the fleet licensing date (the start date of your fleet's licence year).

The following examples show how to determine the relevant calculation year for determining your travel ratio:

If today is:	and the fleet licensing date is:	the calculation year to consider is:
April 1, 2013	June 1	July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012
August 1, 2013	June 1	July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012
April 1, 2013	July 1	July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012
August 1, 2013	July 1	July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013

Travel Ratio Determined Using Actual Distances

If one or more vehicles in the fleet were MJVs for at least 90 days during the relevant calculation year, the travel ratio is the ratio of:

- (a) the distance travelled in BC by the vehicles in the fleet in the period beginning on the first date in that calculation year that a vehicle in the fleet became an MJV or on the first day of the calculation year, whichever is later, and ending on the last day of the calculation year
to
- (b) the total distance travelled by the vehicles in the fleet during that same period.

Travel Ratio Determined Using Estimated Distances

If none of the vehicles in the fleet were MJVs for at least 90 days during the relevant calculation year, the travel ratio is the ratio of:

- (a) a reasonable estimate of the distance that the vehicles in the fleet will travel in BC during the fleet licence year
to
- (b) a reasonable estimate of the total distance that the vehicles in the fleet will travel in the fleet licence year.

The **travel months** for a vehicle is the number of whole or partial calendar months left in the vehicle licence period at the time the vehicle is licensed, divided by 12. For example, if:

- your vehicle licence period spans January 1 through December 31, this period includes 12 whole and partial months (travel months = $12 \div 12 = 1$)
- your vehicle licence period spans July 1 through December 31, this period includes 6 whole and partial months (travel months = $6 \div 12 = 0.5$)
- you arrange to license your vehicle on July 20 as part of a fleet with a fleet licence year of January 1 through December 31, you will receive a licence that covers the period July through December. This period during which your licence is valid includes 5 whole months (August through December) and 1 partial (July) month (travel months = $6 \div 12 = 0.5$)

End-of-Period Reconciliation

If you determined your travel ratio using estimated distances, you are required to recalculate the MJV tax at the end of your vehicle licence period. Please note that the reconciliation is not done by ICBC or your jurisdiction's vehicle licensing authority at the time of licence renewal. However, you are still required to perform this reconciliation, by following the procedures outlined below.

For the fleet licence year, determine the ratio of the actual distance that the vehicles in the fleet travelled in BC to the actual total distance travelled by vehicles in the fleet. Using this ratio, recalculate the MJV tax for that vehicle licence period using the formula under the section above, How MJV Tax is Calculated.

If the result of this recalculation is higher than the amount of MJV tax you paid at the time of licensing, you must self-assess the difference to the ministry using a *Casual Remittance Return* (**FIN 405**). The tax is due on or before the last day of the month after the month in which the vehicle licence period ends.

If the result of this recalculation is lower than the amount of MJV tax you paid at the time of licensing, you may apply for a refund of the difference from the ministry. To apply for a refund, complete an *Application for Refund of Provincial Sales Tax (PST) - Multijurisdictional Vehicles* form ([FIN 355/MJV](#)) and provide the supporting documentation listed in the instructions to the form.

Exit Tax

If an MJV ceases to be prorate licensed, an **exit tax** of 7% may apply to the depreciated purchase price of the vehicle. For information on calculating the depreciated purchase price, please see the section below, *Calculating the Depreciated Purchase Price*.

When exit tax is payable, it is charged and collected by ICBC and is reduced by a credit automatically provided by ICBC. For information on credits, please see the section below, *Credits and Refunds*.

When a Vehicle Ceases to be Prorate Licensed

A vehicle ceases to be prorate licensed if a full calendar day passes without that vehicle having a valid prorate licence. If this is the case, exit tax may apply. For example, exit tax applies in the following situations:

- A prorate licence expires at the end of the month and it is not renewed on or before the first day of the following month.
- A vehicle leaves one MJV fleet to join another MJV fleet (a fleet-to-fleet transfer). The prorate licence for the vehicle under the first fleet is cancelled, and the prorate licence for the vehicle under the second fleet is not issued on the day of or day following the cancellation of the first licence.
- A seasonally-operated prorate licensed vehicle is taken off the road, and its licence is cancelled.
- A prorate licence for a vehicle is cancelled while an operator goes on vacation (even if a new prorate licence is obtained after the vacation).
- A prorate licensed vehicle is sold or traded in and the prorate licence is cancelled in conjunction with the sale or trade-in, and the new owner of the vehicle does not obtain a prorate licence for the vehicle on the day of or day following the cancellation of the prior licence.

Vehicle Not Involved in an Owner-Operator Arrangement

No exit tax is payable in the following circumstances:

- the vehicle is leased,
- the vehicle was previously licensed, by its owner, for use solely within BC, or
- the vehicle is licensed for use in a jurisdiction outside BC and is not licensed for use in BC.

If none of the above circumstances apply, you are required to pay the exit tax.

Vehicle Involved in an Owner-Operator Arrangement

No exit tax is payable in the following circumstances:

- the vehicle is leased by either the owner-operator or by the fleet owner involved with the owner-operator arrangement,
- at any point during which the owner-operator held a beneficial interest in the vehicle, any person previously licensed the vehicle for use solely within BC, or
- the vehicle is licensed for use in a jurisdiction outside BC and is not licensed for use in BC.

If none of the above circumstances apply, exit tax is payable. If the fleet owner involved with the owner-operator arrangement continues to hold an interest in the vehicle, the fleet owner is required to pay the exit tax. If the fleet owner involved with the owner-operator arrangement no longer holds an interest in the vehicle, the person who was the owner-operator is required to pay the exit tax.

Credits and Refunds

Several credits and refunds may apply to reduce or offset MJV tax payable or paid for a vehicle.

Where a credit applies, that amount is automatically provided by ICBC and is used to reduce MJV or exit tax payable. Credits only apply for vehicles that are licensed in BC.

Where a refund applies, the person entitled to the refund must apply to the ministry to receive the refund. To apply for a refund in relation to a multijurisdictional vehicle, complete an *Application for Refund of Provincial Sales Tax (PST) - Multijurisdictional Vehicles* form ([FIN 355/MJV](#)) and provide the supporting documentation listed in the instructions to the form.

Credit if Tax Previously Paid

A credit applies for vehicles licensed in BC if both of the following apply:

- the vehicle becomes prorate licensed before the end of the 4th calendar year after the calendar year in which it was acquired, and
- the person who obtains the prorate licence (or the owner-operator if an owner-operator arrangement is in place) previously paid one of three qualifying taxes on the purchase price of the vehicle:
 - PST (under the *Provincial Sales Tax Act*)
 - Tax on designated property
 - PST (under the *Social Service Tax Act*)

The person entitled to the credit is the person who obtains or renews the prorate licence for the vehicle.

If you are eligible to receive this credit, it is automatically provided by ICBC in the form of a lower effective tax rate. The effect on tax rates is shown below. Separate rates apply for buses and vehicles other than buses:

Calendar Year	Vehicles Other than Buses		Buses	
	Rate Reduction	Net Effective Tax Rate	Rate Reduction	Net Effective Tax Rate
Acquisition year	2.944%	0.350%	2.498%	0.210%
1 st calendar year after the acquisition year	2.296%	0.350%	1.836%	0.210%
2 nd calendar year after the acquisition year	1.827%	0.350%	1.349%	0.210%
3 rd calendar year after the acquisition year	1.488%	0.350%	0.990%	0.210%
4 th calendar year after the acquisition year	1.247%	0.350%	0.730%	0.210%

If you are receiving this credit, you will begin to pay MJV tax at the standard rates beginning in the 5th calendar year after the acquisition year of the vehicle.

If you do not use up the full amount of this credit in a given vehicle licence period, the leftover portion of the credit will be held by ICBC and will automatically be applied against future MJV or exit tax amounts you owe for the vehicle. Leftover amounts are not refunded and cannot be transferred to another person or vehicle.

Credit to Reduce Exit Tax

If the exit tax applies at the time a vehicle ceases to be prorate licensed, the amount of tax charged and collected by ICBC is automatically reduced by a credit, which consists of two parts:

1. Remaining Balance Amount

If there are one or more whole months remaining in the vehicle's licence period, an amount proportional to the number of whole months of prepaid MJV tax is provided as part of this credit.

If a vehicle ceases to be prorate licensed at the time of licence expiry, or with less than one whole month remaining in its licence period, the credit against the exit tax will not include a remaining balance amount.

2. Prorate Period Amount

The prorate period amount is concerned with the span of time during which the vehicle was continuously prorate licensed. ICBC will automatically calculate this amount by determining your average travel ratio and the number of whole months in that continuous period.

Credit or Refund on a Fleet-to-Fleet Transfer

When a vehicle leaves one MJV fleet to join another MJV fleet (a fleet-to-fleet transfer), MJV tax is payable by the person who obtains a prorate licence for the vehicle under the second fleet.

In the case of vehicles licensed in BC, ICBC will automatically provide a fleet-to-fleet transfer **credit** for the unused months remaining in the first fleet to reduce the amount of MJV tax payable by the person who obtains the licence under the second fleet. For vehicles licensed outside BC, the person who obtains the licence under the second fleet can claim an equivalent amount as a **refund** from the ministry.

Please note: This credit or refund does not apply if the prorate licence under the second fleet is not issued on the day of or day following the cancellation of the first licence. If there is a delay in obtaining the prorate licence under the second fleet, the credit or refund does not apply and exit tax may apply. For information on when exit tax applies, please see the section above, Exit Tax.

The amount of the credit or refund is determined according to the following formula:

$$\text{credit or refund} = \text{tax paid} \times (\text{months remaining} \div \text{total months})$$

Tax paid is the MJV tax paid for the prorate licence obtained for the vehicle under the first fleet.

Months remaining is the number of whole months remaining in the vehicle licence period under the first fleet at the time the fleet-to-fleet transfer occurs.

Total months is the number of whole and partial months in that vehicle licence period under the first fleet.

If you receive this amount as a credit and do not use up the full amount of the credit in a given vehicle licence period, the leftover portion of the credit will be held by ICBC and will automatically be applied against future MJV or exit tax amounts you owe for the vehicle. Leftover amounts are not refunded and cannot be transferred to another person or vehicle.

Credit or Refund on Trade-In

When a prorate licensed vehicle is traded in against the purchase of another vehicle that will immediately become prorate licensed, MJV tax is payable at the time a licence is obtained for the new vehicle.

In the case of vehicles licensed in BC, ICBC will automatically provide a trade-in **credit** for the unused months remaining for the trade-in vehicle to reduce the amount of MJV tax payable for the new vehicle. For vehicles licensed outside BC, an equivalent **refund** is available from the ministry. Where an owner-operator arrangement is in place, the credit or refund will be provided to the fleet owner who obtains the prorate licence for the second vehicle.

The amount of the credit or refund is determined according to the following formula:

$$\text{credit or refund} = (\text{tax paid} \div 12) \times \text{months remaining}$$

Tax paid is the MJV tax paid for the prorate licence obtained for the vehicle used as a trade-in.

Months remaining is the number of whole months remaining in the vehicle licence period of the vehicle used as a trade-in at the time of the trade-in.

If you receive this amount as a credit and do not use up the full amount of the credit in a given vehicle licence period, the leftover portion of the credit will be held by ICBC and will automatically be applied against future MJV or exit tax amounts you owe for the vehicle. Leftover amounts are not refunded and cannot be transferred to another person or vehicle.

Refund if Vehicle Ceases to be Prorate Licensed

In certain cases, vehicles that cease to be prorate licensed are not subject to exit tax. For information on when exit tax does not apply, please see the section above, Exit Tax.

If a vehicle ceases to be prorate licensed and no exit tax is payable, a refund from the ministry may apply. Where an owner-operator arrangement is or was in place, the refund will be provided to the fleet owner who obtained the prorate licence for the vehicle.

The amount of the refund is determined according to the following formula:

$$\text{refund} = \text{tax paid} \times (\text{months remaining} \div \text{total months})$$

Tax paid is the MJV tax paid for the prorate licence obtained for the vehicle.

Months remaining is the number of whole months remaining in the vehicle licence period at the time the vehicle ceases to be prorate licensed.

Total months is the number of whole and partial months in that vehicle licence period.

Refund for Replacement Vehicle

If you use a leased vehicle as a replacement for an MJV that is being repaired and, during the repair, the MJV is unavailable for use during part of its vehicle licence period, you may be eligible for a refund from the ministry of either the MJV tax or PST you paid for the replacement vehicle.

The replacement vehicle must be used as though it were the MJV under repair (i.e. it must be used for the same purposes and in accordance with the terms of the prorated licence associated with the MJV under repair).

Any refund of MJV tax or PST paid for a leased replacement vehicle is limited to the tax that can be attributed to the period during which the MJV under repair was being repaired. Additionally, no refund is available for a period during which the MJV under repair has ceased to be prorated licensed.

Refund for Short-Term Rental Vehicle

Short-term rental vehicles are vehicles made available to the public for leases primarily lasting for periods of 28 days or less (e.g. moving vans). If you pay MJV tax for a vehicle that is used as a short-term rental vehicle and, over the term of the licence period of that vehicle, the vehicle is leased primarily to lessees who are required to pay PST on their leases, you may apply for a refund of the MJV tax paid for that licence period.

First Nations

If you are an eligible First Nation individual or band, you are exempt from MJV tax if you purchase an MJV on First Nation land. To qualify for the exemption, title to the MJV must pass on First Nation land.

If you are an eligible First Nation individual or band and lease an MJV, you are exempt from MJV tax if the interest in the lease is on First Nation land. For First Nation individuals, the interest in the lease is considered to be located on First Nation land if the individual resides on First Nation land.

If you are charged MJV tax when you license your MJV, you may apply to the ministry for a refund. To apply for a refund, complete an *Application for Refund of Provincial Sales Tax (PST) - Multijurisdictional Vehicles* form ([FIN 355/MJV](#)) and provide the supporting documentation listed in the instructions to the form.

For more information on who is eligible for this exemption, please see [Bulletin PST 314, Exemptions for First Nations](#).

Application of PST to Purchases and Leases

Power Units

If you purchase or lease a vehicle and intend to immediately license the vehicle as an MJV, you are not required to pay the PST to the seller or lessor. Instead, MJV tax will apply at the time of licensing.

To purchase or lease power units exempt from PST, give the supplier your prorate number or, if you do not yet have a prorate account number, a completed *Certificate of Exemption – Multijurisdictional Vehicle* ([FIN 441](#)). If you use the exemption certificate, you must immediately go to ICBC to get a prorate licence for your vehicle.

Trailers

Trailers obtained for use solely with MJVs are exempt from PST. For example, a semi-trailer purchased for use solely with a fleet of five MJV tractor units qualifies for the exemption.

To purchase or lease trailers exempt from PST, give the supplier your prorate number or, if you do not yet have a prorate account number, a completed *Certificate of Exemption – Multijurisdictional Vehicle* ([FIN 441](#)). If you use the exemption certificate, you must immediately go to ICBC to get a prorate licence for your vehicle.

If you purchase or lease a trailer for use with both MJVs and vehicles not licensed under the IRP, this exemption does not apply and PST must be paid on the full purchase price or lease price of the trailer. For example, if you purchase a semi-trailer for use with a fleet of five MJV tractor units and one BC commercial-plated tractor unit, you pay 7% PST on its full purchase price.

Carriers from outside BC who use trailers that were obtained for use with both MJVs and vehicles not licensed under the IRP may be required to pay PST on the temporary use of those trailers in BC. For more information on how PST applies to the temporary use of taxable goods in BC, see [Bulletin PST 307](#), *Goods Brought into BC for Temporary Use*.

Change in Use of an Exempt Trailer

If a trailer qualifies for the exemption at the time it is purchased but it is later used with a vehicle that is not prorate licensed, PST applies to the depreciated purchase price of the trailer at the time it is used with the vehicle that is not prorate licensed. For information on how to calculate the depreciated purchase price, please see the section below, *Calculating the Depreciated Purchase Price*.

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 a *Casual Remittance Return* ([FIN 405](#)) on or before the last day of the month following the month in which the change in use occurred.

Parts

Parts for use with MJVs or with trailers used solely with MJVs are exempt from PST. To purchase or lease these parts exempt from PST, give the supplier your prorate number.

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.

Consumables include items such as coolant, refrigerant, grease, lube oil, motor oil, transmission fluid and windshield wiper fluid.

You pay PST on the full purchase price of consumables when you purchase them in BC. This applies whether you purchase the consumable supply from a retail store or from a service

provider who charges and collects PST on consumables, such as motor oil, which remain with the MJV after it is serviced.

You do not pay BC PST on consumables that you purchase outside of BC and put into your MJV outside of the province, even if the MJV is later brought into BC. However, you pay PST on consumables that you purchase outside of BC where the consumables have not been put into your MJV before the consumables are brought, sent or received in BC.

Related Services

Related services (e.g. repair services) provided to MJVs or to trailers used solely with MJVs are exempt from PST. Separate charges for parts, if applicable, are also exempt from PST. For more information on related services, please see [Bulletin PST 301](#), *Related Services*.

To purchase related services exempt from PST, give the supplier your prorate number.

Please note: If a trailer is not used solely with MJVs, this exemption does not apply and you are not eligible to claim a partial refund of PST paid on related services purchased for a trailer that is used partially with MJVs.

Aerodynamic Devices

The following devices are exempt from PST if designed to reduce wind-resistance and improve fuel efficiency (even if used on non-prorate licensed vehicles).

- Aerodynamic bumpers
- Base flaps
- Boat tails
- Tank skirts
- Tractor roof fairings
- Trailer side skirts
- Tractor-trailer gap fairings

Refund Applications

To apply for a refund in relation to a multijurisdictional vehicle, complete an *Application for Refund of Provincial Sales Tax (PST) - Multijurisdictional Vehicles* form ([FIN 355/MJV](#)) and provide the supporting documentation listed in the instructions to the form.

Your refund claim must be received by the ministry within four years of the date that you paid tax. For example, if you paid tax on August 12, 2013, the ministry must receive your refund claim by August 11, 2017.

The ministry cannot issue a refund of less than \$10.

Calculating the Depreciated Purchase Price

The **depreciated purchase price** of a vehicle or trailer is the greater of:

- the depreciated value (as calculated below), and
- 50% of the purchase price.

PST applies to the depreciated purchase price of a vehicle or trailer in the following situations:

- on the change in use of a trailer purchased for use solely with MJVs, and
- when exit tax is calculated (for information on when exit tax applies, please see the section above, Exit Tax).

The **depreciated value** is determined as follows:

$$\text{Depreciated value} = \text{Purchase price} - [\text{purchase price} \times \text{depreciation rate}]$$

The depreciation rate for a vehicle or a trailer is the total of the following:

- 30% for each full year (12 consecutive months; **not** calendar year) since you purchased the vehicle, plus
- 2.5% per 30-day period in a partial year (periods of less than 30 days must be computed to the nearest 30-day period with 15 days counted as one 30-day period).

For example, if you purchased a trailer for use solely with MJVs on May 12, 2013 and used that trailer with a vehicle that is not prorated licensed on June 30, 2014, the depreciation rate would be 35%, calculated as follows:

- 30% for the full year running from May 12, 2013 to May 11, 2014, plus
- 5% (2.5% x 2) for the 30-day period running from May 12, 2014 to June 11, 2014 and the 19-day period running from June 12, 2014 to June 30, 2014.

Records and Audits

Under IRP, you must keep records to show the distances your vehicles travel in each jurisdiction and the costs of all the vehicles in your IRP fleet. Please see ICBC's [British Columbia Apportioned Registration Manual](#) for information on keeping records and supporting documentation.

Under the *Provincial Sales Tax Act*, you must keep sufficient records of all purchases, leases, and sales that you make for five years. The ministry may audit your records to determine whether you have collected, remitted and paid tax, and claimed exemptions correctly, and to identify any areas where you may be doing this incorrectly. For example:

- If you purchase a trailer for use solely with MJVs, you must keep records to show how the trailer is used.
- If you claim exemptions from PST using your prorated number, you must keep records to show that these exemptions were applied appropriately (e.g. repair services for MJVs) and not for items that do not qualify for an exemption (e.g. consumables such as motor oil).

You are also required to keep records of your fuel purchases as described in [Bulletin MFT-CT 008](#), *International Fuel Tax Agreement and Motive Fuel User Permits*.

The ministry audits carriers based in BC on behalf of all IRP member jurisdictions. Generally, an IRP audit will include an International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA), motor fuel tax and PST audit.

Audits ensure that carriers are following IRP rules and regulations, including the payment of the fees and taxes owed to BC and to all other IRP member jurisdictions. If an audit results in an assessment, either the carrier or the owner-operator, or both, can be held responsible for paying any taxes due.



Need more info?

Online: gov.bc.ca/PST

Toll free in Canada: 1 877 388-4440

Email: CTBTaxQuestions@gov.bc.ca

You can access our forms, publications, legislation and regulations online at gov.bc.ca/PST (go to [Forms](#) or [Publications](#)).

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

For up to date information on the return to PST, subscribe to our What's New page at sbr.gov.bc.ca/msbr/whats_new/consumer_taxes/whatsnew.htm

References: *Provincial Sales Tax Act*, sections 1 “fair market value”, “fleet licensing date”, “licensing date”, “multijurisdictional vehicle”, “short term rental vehicle”, “vehicle licence period”, 37, 38, 39, 48, 54, 68-78, 82, 192 and 195; *Provincial Sales Tax Exemption and Refund Regulation*, sections 1 “band”, “First Nation individual”, “First Nation land”, “Indian”, “reserve”, 30, 55, 73 and 135-139; *Provincial Sales Tax Regulation*, sections 10 and 48.