

TV Commercials

Sales Tax Fact Sheet 163

What's New

We made general updates to this fact sheet.

This fact sheet will help to explain the exemption for:

- Sales of TV commercials
- Purchases of items used or consumed in preproduction, production, or postproduction of TV commercials

Preproduction and production include all activities related to preparation for shooting and the shooting of TV commercials, including film processing. Postproduction includes all activities related to finishing and duplicating TV commercials.

What is a TV commercial?

To qualify for the exemption, the TV commercial must be made for broadcast or pay television.

The TV commercial must be promotional in nature. A TV commercial includes films or videos where the main purpose is advertising or promotion. It includes films, videos, or infomercials that are intended to make the viewer want to buy something, think positively about an idea or organization, hear about a public concern, or vote for a candidate. It may promote the sale of a product, service, or a public image. It may be a public service announcement or a political message.

The exemption does not apply to commercials made for the following uses, even though they may be promotional in nature:

- Conventions
- Dealers' showrooms
- Demo reels
- In-store videos
- In-store closed circuit broadcasts
- Mall kiosks
- Movie theaters
- Trade shows
- Video walls
- Web commercials

Training, instructional, educational, or internal company communication films or videos are not TV commercials—therefore, the exemption does not apply.

Note: Although the TV commercial exemption does not apply, some items used in the production of these films and videos may still be exempt. For example, items used or consumed in the production of a video may be purchased exempt. Also, a capital equipment exemption may apply (see page 2).

Exempt Sales

All sales of TV commercials are exempt from sales tax if they meet the definition of TV commercial as described in the previous section. Sometimes footage is shot and production and postproduction work is done for multiple uses. If part of the footage will be used for a TV commercial along with taxable uses (such as those listed in the *Still taxable* section in the column at left), the exemption applies to items used in preproduction and production activities. When postproduction work is separated and final production is done, charges for the TV commercial are exempt; charges for taxable uses are subject to tax.

It must be clear on the invoice and in the contract that the work being done is for a TV commercial in connection with other uses of the footage.

Examples

- A client wants a TV commercial made and will also need a video made to be shown at a trade show. The footage is shot and production is completed. Postproduction work includes transferring the film to tape, electronic manipulation, and color enhancement. At this point, three 60 second TV commercials are made and other footage is used to make the trade show video. The exemption applies during preproduction, production, and postproduction while the footage has multiple uses. The charges for the postproduction of the trade show video are taxable. The postproduction charges for the TV commercial are exempt.
- Same as above except the three 60 second TV commercials are looped together to make the trade show video. The exemption applies during preproduction, production, and postproduction while the footage has multiple uses. The charges for looping the three commercials together for the trade show video are taxable. The postproduction charges for the TV commercials are exempt.
- An ad agency is hired to develop a commercial. The same commercial will be broadcast on TV and shown at movie theaters. The exemption applies during preproduction, production, and postproduction, while the footage has multiple uses. The postproduction charges for broadcast on TV are exempt; the postproduction charges for the movie theater commercial are taxable.
- A video is made for a trade show. Later, part of the video is made into a TV commercial. The total charge for producing the original video is taxable—the exemption does not apply. The later charges to make the TV commercial are exempt.

Exempt Purchases

To claim exemption for items used or consumed to make TV commercials, use Form ST3, *Certificate of Exemption*. Specify the TV Commercials exemption.

Examples of exempt items or services used in TV commercials include:

- Animation services, including animatics and ripomatics
- Audio services, including mixing, recording, and music
- Closed captioning services
- Digital products
- Duplication services, including film, video tapes, and CD's
- Editing services, including audio and special effects
- Expendables (supplies consumed in production)
- Film stock and processing
- Spec work
- Special effects
- Talent fees

Equipment

The capital equipment exemption is allowed at the time of purchase.

Capital equipment includes any equipment used by the purchaser or lessee primarily for manufacturing or fabricating a product to be sold ultimately at retail.

A production company (including preproduction or postproduction companies) may qualify for the capital equipment exemption on any equipment that is used for preproduction, production, or postproduction of a film or video that is sold ultimately at retail. The exemption is not limited to equipment used for TV commercials, but includes equipment to produce any film or video.

Examples of equipment that may qualify are:

- Audio recording equipment
- Cameras
- Lights
- Props

- Computers and software to make animated films
- Special effects equipment
- Duplication recording equipment

Trucks or trailers that haul equipment, and any other licensed vehicles, do not qualify for the capital equipment exemption. General office and administrative computers and equipment do not qualify.

Note: Advertising agencies that produce TV commercials in house, as part of a nontaxable advertising service, do not qualify for the capital equipment exemption, since they are selling an advertising service rather than a product.

For more information, see the *Capital Equipment* Fact Sheet.

Vehicle Rentals

Vehicle rentals for TV commercials are not taxable if the vehicle is specially designed and equipped with items that are used primarily in the preproduction and production of TV commercials. Vehicles rented for administration or general management are taxable.

Examples

- A grip truck is rented for use at a location where a TV commercial is being filmed. The grip truck is specially fitted with equipment for the shoot. Rental charges for the grip truck are not taxable.
- The producer's assistant rents a utility truck from a truck rental company, then rents and picks up equipment and lights to take to a site to shoot a TV commercial. Since the truck is not specially fitted with production equipment, rental of the truck is taxable. Rental of equipment and lights used to shoot the TV commercial is exempt.
- A trailer is rented for use at a site where a TV commercial is being filmed. The trailer is used for storing equipment and wardrobe. The charge for the trailer rental is taxable.
- A motor home is rented for use at a location where a TV commercial is being filmed. The motor home was specifically modified to include a makeup room and is rented to persons to use at locations where commercial filming is being done. Since the motor home was specifically modified for film production, the rental charge is not taxable.

Rentals or Leases

Rentals or leases of equipment are exempt if used for preproduction or production of TV commercials.

Examples of exempt equipment rentals include:

- Cameras
- Generators
- Lighting and grip equipment
- VTR/Video assist equipment

Props and Sets

Props and sets for TV commercials fall into one of three categories:

- Props and sets purchased but only used once and disposed of are exempt.
- Props and sets purchased and kept for future use may qualify for the capital equipment exemption.
- Props and sets rented for use in preproduction are exempt.

Props and sets for other uses (not TV commercials) are taxed as follows:

- Props and sets purchased but only used once and disposed of are exempt.
- Props and sets purchased and kept for future use may qualify for the capital equipment exemption.
- Props and sets rented may qualify for the capital equipment exemption.

Taxable Purchases

Fuel, electricity, gas, or steam used for space heating or lighting is taxable.

Catering services, restaurant meals, and other prepared food are taxable.

Lodging

Lodging is taxable. Motels, hotels, resorts, and others must charge sales tax on lodging and related services furnished for a period of less than 30 days. Lodging is not taxable if it is for a period of 30 days or more and there is an enforceable agreement that requires the lessor and lessee to give prior notice of their intention to terminate.

Vehicles, Trailers, and Motor Homes

Vehicles, trailers, and motor homes purchased are taxable. Licensed vehicles do not qualify for the capital equipment exemption.

Administration and General Management Items

Items used in administration and general management are taxable.

Examples include:

- Building cleaning and maintenance services
- Lawn care services
- Letterhead, envelopes, invoices
- Office furniture
- Office supplies
- Parking fees
- Security services
- Specialty advertising materials (mugs, calendars)
- Telephone service

Miscellaneous

Video Board

A video board is a “paper” version of a TV commercial (similar to a storyboard) sent to a dealer to choose which TV commercials the dealer wants to use. Video boards may also be used for archive purposes to store in the job file. In either case, the video board is considered to be part of the postproduction process and is exempt.

PowerPoint Presentation

If a PowerPoint or similar electronic presentation is developed and sold in a tangible form, such as on a disk or CD-ROM, it is taxable. Sales of additional copies of the presentation are also taxable.

If the cost also includes the services of providing a person to give the presentation, it is considered to be a nontaxable service.

Digital Products

Certain digital products are taxable when delivered electronically. For more information, see the *Digital Products* Fact Sheet.

Sales to Governments

Federal Government

The federal government and its agencies can purchase goods and services exempt from sales tax.

Minnesota State Agencies

Minnesota state agencies use a Direct Pay authorization, which means that state agencies do not pay tax to the seller on purchases of goods, they pay the state directly.

School Districts, Local Government Owned Hospitals and Nursing Homes

School districts and local government owned hospitals and nursing homes can purchase goods and services exempt from sales tax.

Cities, Counties, and Townships

Cities, counties, and townships generally do not pay sales or use tax on purchases of goods and services. For more information, see the Government – Local Governments Guide.

For more information, see the *Sales to Governments* Fact Sheet.

Sales to Nonprofits

Qualifying nonprofit organizations must give you an exemption certificate to claim exemption on purchases.

Use Tax

The use tax complements and is similar to the sales tax. Use tax and sales tax rates are identical. Use tax applies when you buy taxable items or services without paying sales tax to the vendor. The use tax is based on your cost of taxable purchases.

For example, if you buy a desk for use in your Minnesota office from a mail order company or over the Internet and the seller does not charge sales tax, you must pay use tax. Other items commonly purchased from retailers outside Minnesota that are subject to tax include:

- Computer hardware and software
- Office supplies
- Books
- Business furniture, fixtures, and decorations.

Report state and local use tax when you electronically file your sales and use tax return. For more information, see the *Use Tax for Businesses* Fact Sheet.

Local Sales and Use Taxes

If you are located in or make sales into an area with a local tax, you may owe local sales or use tax. For more information, see the Local Sales and Use Tax Guide.

Legal References

Minnesota Statute 297A.61, subd. 3(g)(2), Lodging

Minnesota Statute

subd. 5, Capital equipment

subd. 30, Television commercials

Fact Sheets

Digital Products

Sales to Governments

Use Tax for Businesses

Guides

Local Sales and Use Tax