



## INFORMATION BULLETIN – RST 033

# COMPUTER SOFTWARE AND ONLINE SERVICES

## THE RETAIL SALES TAX ACT

**Issued: May 2000**

**Revised: January 2026**

This bulletin explains the application of Retail Sales Tax (RST) to computer programs, cloud computing, custom-developed software and modifications to software.

**Latest Revision:** The revision bar (|) identifies changes to the March 2025 version of this bulletin. For a summary of the changes, refer to the Revision Summary section.

### SECTION 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION:

Packaged or prewritten software programs, or charges for the right to use such software programs, are taxable.

While modifications to prewritten software are generally taxable, the charges are exempt if the modifications are developed to meet the requirements of a specific person and are so extensive that the charges for the modifications are greater than the cost of the prewritten software itself.

Custom software that is designed and developed to meet the requirements of a specific person, and programming services related to custom software, are exempt from RST.

Effective January 1, 2026, charges for cloud computing are taxable.

Computer software and cloud computing are subject to RST when they are purchased for use on a device or by an individual that is ordinarily situated in Manitoba. Mobile phones are considered to be ordinarily situated in Manitoba if they are assigned a Manitoba area code.

When computer software or cloud computing are purchased for use both inside and outside Manitoba, the RST may be prorated for the portion of software or cloud computing allocated to Manitoba based on the number of licences or users in Manitoba compared to the total number of licences or users across the organization.

## **SECTION 2 – DEFINITIONS:**

### **Software:**

Means packaged or prewritten software programs or modifications to such programs, or the right to use such programs or modifications, whether the software is delivered by disk or by electronic or other means, but does not include:

- a) Modifications made to or of software solely to meet the requirements of a specific person if:
  - I. the purchase price or lease price, as the case may be, of the modifications is separate from that of the unmodified software, and
  - II. the purchase price or lease price of the modifications is greater than the purchase price or lease price, as the case may be, of the software in its unmodified form,
- b) software modified solely to meet the requirements of a specific person if:
  - I. the purchase price or lease price, as the case may be, is for the software as modified, and
  - II. that purchase price or lease price is more than double what it would have been for the software in its unmodified form, or
- c) custom software, being:
  - I. software programs developed solely to meet the requirements of a specific person, and
  - II. modifications to software referred to in subclause (c)(I) when performed for the person for whom the software was originally developed.

unless the software is a copy of software referred to in clause (a), (b) or (c), or the right to use such software, that is sold or leased to someone other than the specific person for whom the software was originally modified or developed.

### **Modification:**

In connection with software, means any change to the software that changes the source code.

## **SECTION 3 – TAXABLE SOFTWARE:**

### **Systems software:**

Systems or operations software does not qualify for the exemption provided for custom software. System software is fundamental to the operation of the computer and is considered to be an integral part of it. Therefore, the tax applies to the systems software in each case where the applicable hardware is subject to tax.

### **Application software:**

The following application software is subject to tax when sold or leased:

- packaged, prewritten, canned or off-the-shelf computer software;
- prewritten modules. Refer to Section 7, for additional information;
- all software modifications that are sold to more than one person;
- custom modifications made to prewritten software for a specific person who purchased or previously owned the software, if the charge for the modifications does not exceed the price paid for the prewritten software;
- prewritten software that has been modified for a specific purchaser before the purchaser takes title to it, if the price for the modified software is not more than double what the price would have been for the unmodified software;
- add-on application utilities, such as a spreadsheet template or a macro, sold to more than one person;
- upgrades to any of the above;
- the right to use any of the above, including additional licence agreements.

RST applies on the above software located in Manitoba whether acquired on disk, transferred electronically or delivered by other means.

Until January 1, 2026, where a person in Manitoba merely accesses software installed on a server located outside Manitoba, the applicable charges to the person in Manitoba are not subject to RST, but this cloud computing is taxable after December 31, 2025. However, if the software is downloaded to a Manitoba computer for the person's use, the charges for use of the software are subject to RST.

### **Software manuals and books:**

The customer must pay RST on the total charge for the above software, including charges for documents or manuals designed to facilitate the use of the software, licence fees and royalties. However, software books of a type purchased in bookstores, when purchased separately or shown separately on the invoice, are exempt if they contain no advertising. Books sold by software companies, where their name or logo appears throughout the book, do not qualify for exemption as this is considered to be advertising.

### **Software purchased to make copies for resale:**

Normally when a business acquires the right to copy and resell software, the price paid for the software is much greater than the price that would be paid if purchased for their own use. Businesses acquiring software for this purpose are not required to pay sales tax on the purchase price of the software but must self-assess and remit tax on their regular selling price of one copy of the software. The business is also required to collect tax on the subsequent sales of this software.

### **Services provided to taxable software:**

Services provided to taxable software such as modifying, upgrading, installing, configuring, eradicating viruses, maintaining, repairing, restoring, or providing any other corrective action to software are taxable.

Please note: Configuration of software does not involve modification of software but rather is a process of installing software. Therefore, the charges for installation and configuration of taxable software are taxable.

Please note: RST applies to these services where a consultant is connected remotely to their customer's equipment and provides these services to software via the remote connection. The tax applies on services to software located in Manitoba even when the consultant providing the services is located outside Manitoba.

### **Services provided to software by related parties:**

Effective January 1, 2026, services that would otherwise be taxable when provided to software are exempt if the purchaser and vendor are:

- two corporations that are related to each other under section 251 of the Income Tax Act (Canada); or
- two partnerships that would be related to each other under section 251 of the Income Tax Act (Canada) if the partnerships were corporations and were controlled by their majority-interest partner, as defined in that Act.

### **Tax exempt software services:**

Computer services such as data processing, data back-up, information retrieval, consulting, engineering studies, procurement, staff training and help line support are generally not taxable if they are not provided as a condition of the software/hardware purchase, for example, the services were optional to the purchaser. The charge for these services must be shown as a separate item on the invoice to be exempt and the supplier must be able to show that the exempt services were not provided as a condition of purchasing other taxable services or software. If data processing, data back-up or information retrieval are provided as cloud computing they are subject to RST after December 31, 2025.

### **Maintenance, warranty and software support agreements for taxable software:**

Service contracts for maintenance, warranty and other support services in respect of taxable software are subject to RST. Suppliers must collect and remit the tax when billing their customers for the monthly/annual charges under the contract. Also, the supplier must collect tax on any charges the customer pays in addition to the contract, such as a deductible charge.

Maintenance, warranty and support services contracts that include both taxable and exempt services are fully taxable unless the charges for exempt services are sufficiently described and shown separately on the sales invoice. The supplier must be able to show that the exempt services were not provided as a condition of purchasing other taxable services or software. That is the purchaser had the option to purchase the exempt services from other suppliers.

## **SECTION 4 – CLOUD COMPUTING:**

Effective January 1, 2026, charges for cloud computing are taxable. Payments made prior to January 1, 2026, for the purchase of services covering a period beginning before January 1, 2026 are not taxable even if the service period extends beyond January 1, 2026.

Cloud computing includes:

- software as a service;
- platform as a service; and
- infrastructure as a service.

### **Software as a Service (SaaS):**

SaaS is the provision of ready-to-use software applications over the internet, with the provider managing all aspects of the software, including infrastructure, application, and data.

## **Platform as a Service (PaaS):**

PaaS is the provision of hardware and software resources to develop applications through the cloud.

## **Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS):**

IaaS is the provision of on-demand infrastructure via the cloud, such as compute, processing, storage, networking, and virtualization.

Resident and non-resident providers of SaaS, PaaS and IaaS are required to collect RST on these computer services when sold for consumption or use in or relating to Manitoba. RST may apply on a prorated basis based on the number of licences or users in Manitoba compared to the total number of licences or users across the organization when a charge relates to multiple jurisdictions.

Providers of SaaS, PaaS and IaaS located in Manitoba are required to pay the applicable RST on computer hardware, software and services acquired for their own use or for use in providing their services. These are not considered to be purchases for resale, as the providers retain possession and control, and their customers acquire only the right to access or use the solutions.

Examples of cloud computing:

- video game subscriptions;
- cloud storage;
- website hosting. Note that charges for website domain names and website design remain RST exempt if purchased separately from the hosting.

## **SECTION 5 – CUSTOM SOFTWARE:**

### **Exempt custom software:**

Custom software that is developed solely to meet the requirements of a specific person is tax exempt.

Custom software includes a new and distinct program developed by:

- writing the program code from scratch;
- using packaged programming software to write the program code; or
- using codes from a library of codes developed, maintained and owned by the programmer.

Custom software also includes a custom application utility, for example, a spreadsheet template, a macro or an interface program, that meets the specific requirements of one customer. To qualify for the exemption from tax, the custom application utility must be sold without the taxable software under which it operates, or the charge for it must be stated separately on the invoice.

The programmer must pay tax on materials, software and taxable services consumed in the development of custom software programs.

**Additional copies for original owner:**

Tax does not apply to the charge for additional licences or copies of custom software sold to the same person for whom the custom software was originally developed. Similarly, the person for whom the custom software was developed may make copies of the custom software provided it is for his/her own use and not for sale to another person. For example: If a business that has two or more branches provides a copy to each branch, the custom software will retain its exempt status.

**Additional copies sold to other persons:**

A copy of, or licence to use, custom software is taxable when sold to someone other than the specific person for whom the software was originally developed. Similarly, installation and other services provided to the software copy purchased by the other person are taxable. The original copy of the custom software sold to the specific person for whom it was developed retains its status as exempt custom software.

**Software developed for an industry:**

A software program developed for several customers in one industry does not meet the definition of custom software because it was not developed solely to meet the requirements of a specific person. RST applies to the sale of that software to all customers.

**Installation services etc., of custom software:**

The charges for services provided to custom software, such as installation on the customer's computer, maintenance and software support contracts are not subject to tax when the services are provided to the same person for whom the custom software was originally developed. Persons providing these services must pay tax on their costs of materials, software, and taxable services purchased from third parties, that are used to provide the service.

**Modifications to custom software:**

The charges for modifications or upgrades of custom software performed for the person for whom the software was originally developed, are not subject to RST. Persons modifying custom software must pay tax on their cost for materials, software, and taxable services purchased from third parties, used to perform the modifications or upgrades.

### **Onus to prove custom software status:**

Where the person installing or making the modifications/upgrades is not the original programmer of the custom software, the customer must provide a copy of the original invoice or a written statement certifying that the software is custom software and not subject to tax. The person performing the modifications must retain this documentation to substantiate the allowance of the exemption.

### **Custom software sold on sale of business:**

Where a business is sold to a purchaser as a going concern and custom software is transferred to the purchaser as an asset of the business, the new owner is deemed to be the specific person for whom the software was originally developed. The software retains its identity as custom software and the new owner is not required to pay tax on the purchase, nor on subsequent purchases of services or modifications to the custom software.

### **Custom software transferred to related corporation:**

A transfer or sale of custom software between a corporation and/or its wholly owned subsidiary or subsidiaries is not subject to tax. The custom software retains its identity, and the transferee is deemed to be the specific person for whom the software was originally developed. For purposes of this exemption a wholly owned corporation is generally one that at least 95 per cent of its share capital is owned by the parent corporation.

Please note: This exemption does not apply if the seller retains a copy of the custom software for his/her own use.

### **Custom software sold at the time of incorporation:**

Custom software retains its identity and is not subject to tax when it is sold to a corporation at the time of its incorporation by a person who:

- after the sale owns 95 per cent of the share capital of the purchaser, or
- receives shares in the capital stock of the purchaser equal to the fair value of the custom software as full payment.

Upon transfer, the purchasing corporation is deemed to be the specific person for whom the software was originally developed and is not required to pay tax on subsequent purchases of services or modifications to the custom software.

Please note: This exemption does not apply where the seller retains a copy of the custom software for his/her own use.

## **SECTION 6 – CUSTOM MODIFICATIONS TO TAXABLE SOFTWARE:**

### **General exemption:**

Charges for custom modifications to prewritten software are exempt if the modifications are developed to meet the requirements of a specific person and are so extensive that the charges for the modifications are greater than the cost of the prewritten software itself.

Please note: The exemption applies to the modification charges only. The purchase of prewritten software continues to be taxable as discussed below.

Please note: A custom application utility for prewritten software, written by the programmer from scratch to meet the requirements of a specific person, is custom software under the conditions described in Section 5.

### **Custom modifications purchased separately from taxable software:**

A customer may purchase and pay the tax on prewritten software, use the software for a while and then have it custom modified at a later date. Alternatively, the customer may purchase prewritten software from one vendor and immediately have another vendor custom modify it. In such situations, modifications performed solely to meet the requirements of a specific person are RST exempt if the purchase price for the custom modifications is greater than the original price paid for the prewritten software.

For example: A person purchases the prewritten software for \$1,000 and pays tax on the purchase price. The person later hires a programmer to modify the software to meet his/her specific requirements at a cost of \$1,500. In this situation, the purchase price for the modifications is greater than the purchase price for the unmodified software and is therefore exempt.

Please note: The programmer modifying the software is required to pay tax on any materials, software, and taxable services purchased from third parties, that he/she uses to modify the software program.

The programmer must indicate on the invoice for the exempt sale that the charge is for software modifications to meet the customer's specific requirements. The programmer should also obtain documentation from the software owner substantiating the original price of the prewritten software, to verify that the charge for the modifications is greater than the price paid for the unmodified software.

Where the customer cannot provide supporting documentation to substantiate the purchase price paid for the unmodified software, tax must be collected on the charges for modifications. If the customer later locates the supporting documentation, the customer may apply to Manitoba Finance for a refund of the tax paid if the price for the custom modifications exceeds the price for the unmodified prewritten software.

### **Custom modifications purchased with taxable software:**

A customer may purchase a prewritten software program that has been custom modified to meet his/her specific requirements before taking title to the software. In this case, the total price for the custom modified software is exempt if the total price for the modified software is at least double what the price would have been for the software unmodified.

For example: As a condition of the sale of a prewritten software program that normally sells for \$1,000, the seller modifies the software to meet the specific requirements of the customer. The modified software is sold to that customer for \$2,500. Since the price for the custom modified program is more than double what the price would have been for the software in its unmodified form, the total charge to the customer of \$2,500 is tax exempt.

Please note: In this case the seller is required to pay tax on his or her cost of the prewritten software, other materials and taxable services purchased from third parties, that are used in the development of the custom modified software program.

### **Establishing the purchase price of prewritten software:**

For purposes of determining whether modifications to prewritten software qualify for exemption, the purchase price of the prewritten software is based on the price for the initial licence only, regardless of the number of additional licences the purchaser acquires. On the other hand, the price of any previous taxable modifications, custom or non-custom, does not increase the original purchase price of the prewritten software.

Example 1: A customer pays \$1,000 for the initial licence for prewritten software and \$500 for an additional licence, totalling \$1,500. Custom modifications costing \$1,200 are performed to the software. The modifications are eligible for exemption because the price is more than the price for the initial software licence.

Example 2: A customer purchases a licence for prewritten software for \$1,000. In subsequently separate contracts, modifications costing \$500, \$800 and \$1,100 respectively, were performed to the software. The first two contracts for modifications are subject to tax because the price for these contracts individually is not greater than the price for the initial software licence. However, the \$1,100 modification contract qualifies for the exemption because the price is more than the price for the initial software licence, before any modifications.

### **Establishing the purchase price of software modifications:**

In addition to the charges for actually modifying the software, charges for travel time, normal travel expenses, installation and staff training related to the software modifications, form part of the price of the software modifications for purposes of determining whether they are custom modifications and eligibility for the exemption.

For example: The prewritten software in its unmodified form cost \$4,000. The seller of software modifications itemizes the following charges on an invoice; programming modifications \$3,000; travel time and expenses \$700; staff training \$300; installation \$100. Therefore, the total eligible cost of the software modifications is  $\$3,000 + \$700 + \$300 + \$100 = \$4,100$ . Since the cost of the modifications exceeds the cost of the prewritten software, the modifications qualify as custom modifications and are tax exempt.

### **Periodic billings for software modifications:**

Where a vendor providing custom modification services to a prewritten software program issues a periodic, for example, monthly, billing for modifications completed during that period, RST applies as follows:

- If the contract specifies that the total value of all modifications will be greater than the price of the unmodified software, RST does not apply on the periodic billings. Each billing is considered to be a progress payment of the total contract price for the exempt modifications.
- If the contract does not specify the total value of the modifications but specifies what the software must be able to do after the modifications, for example, modifications are identified, but not the cost, the tax applies on each periodic billing until the cumulative billings for modifications performed under the contract exceed the price of the unmodified software. Once it is established that the custom modifications for the contract are greater than the price of the unmodified software, subsequent billings are tax exempt, and the vendor may refund to the purchaser the tax collected to date.
- If periodic billings are issued for modifications that are not covered by a contract, each billing will be treated as a separate contract.

### **Modification costs are not cumulative:**

Where taxable software is custom modified several times and the modification charges for each separate contract are less than the original cost of the software, the charges for modifications in respect of each contract are taxable, even if cumulatively the charges for modifications are eventually greater than the cost of the software.

Where the charges for custom modifications of software in a single contract exceed the original cost of the software, the charges for the modifications are exempt and the software is treated like custom software for future tax application.

### **Services after custom software status established:**

Once prewritten software is treated like custom software as explained in the previous paragraph, the tax-exempt status of the software is established. Subsequent purchases of the following items regardless of the cost are not subject to tax when provided to the person for whom the tax-exempt status of the software was established:

- Additional copies of the custom modified software;
- Additional licences to use the custom modified software;
- An upgrade of the custom modified software that is upgraded solely to meet the requirements of the person for whom the software was originally modified;
- Further modifications to the custom modified software performed solely to meet the requirements of the person for whom the software was originally modified. Such modifications are exempt regardless of the price for the subsequent modifications;
- Charges to install the software on the customer's equipment, or to repair and maintain the software;
- Maintenance and support agreements for the custom modified software.

Please note: Persons providing the above items are required to pay tax on materials, software, and taxable services purchased from third parties, that are consumed to provide these items but are not required to collect tax on the charge to the customer.

Where the person providing further modifications or maintenance to such software is not the programmer who provided the exempt custom modifications, the customer must provide a written statement certifying that the software has received exempt custom modifications. The person providing the maintenance must retain this documentation to substantiate the non-collection of tax on that sale.

Copies and upgrades of the custom modified software, and licences to use the software, sold to any other person are subject to tax. In this case services and service contracts provided to that other person are subject to tax as outlined for taxable software in Section 3. The custom modified software sold to the specific person for whom it was developed, retains its exempt status.

## **SECTION 7 – COMPUTER SOFTWARE PRODUCED FROM PREWRITTEN MODULES:**

### **General types of software modules:**

Many software packages consist of several prewritten modules. In some instances, each module may be capable of operating as stand-alone software and an interfacing program is not required for the modules to work together. In other cases, the modules require a main shell program in order for them to interface with each other.

Modules may sometimes be purchased separately, and the purchaser can choose each module to construct a package. In other cases, a particular module is only available in sets of prewritten modules sold as a single software package, where the purchaser selects the desired modules as part of the installation. The selection of the modules does not involve writing or assembling program code but is only the execution of options already built into the program.

### **Tax application on software packages involving modules:**

RST applies to computer software produced from prewritten modules as follows:

- Computer software consisting entirely of prewritten modules and prewritten interface programs are taxable.
- When separate custom software is written to enable the prewritten modules to operate together (interface programs), but the modules themselves are not modified, tax applies as follows:
  - If there is a separate charge for the custom software, tax applies only to the price for the prewritten modules but not to the separate charge for the custom software;
  - If there is a single charge for the prewritten modules and the custom interface software, RST applies to the total charge.
- When one or more modules are modified and the modified modules are sold to more than one customer, the charge for the total software package including the modifications is subject to tax, regardless of the value of the modifications.
- When one or more prewritten modules included in a software package are custom modified to meet the requirements of a specific person, RST applies as indicated in the following situations. For purposes of determining if the modifications are exempt, the purchase price of the prewritten software package is the total price of all the modules and other prewritten software that make up the package.
  - If the person purchases the software package separately from the custom modifications, the charge for the custom modifications is exempt if it is greater than the price paid for the prewritten software package.
  - If the person purchases a prewritten software package, and before taking title to it has custom modifications made to several modules as a condition of the purchase, the total charge for the modified software package is exempt if the charge is at least double what the price of the prewritten software package would have been before it was modified.

Please note: The programmer is required to pay tax on any materials, prewritten modules or software, and taxable services purchased from third parties, that are used in the development of the custom modified software package.

- The charges for software modifications that do not meet the above situations are taxable.
- Once modifications to prewritten modules qualify for the tax exemption, the tax-exempt status of the modules is established, and it is treated like custom software for future tax application. Subsequent purchases of modifications, upgrades and other services are not subject to tax when provided to the person for whom the tax-exempt status of the software was established.

### **Installation charges:**

Where a taxable software package consisting of a prewritten set of modules is installed on a purchaser's computer, tax applies to the installation or configuring charges, whether or not these charges are separately stated.

Please note: For purposes of taxable software, configuration of software is considered to be part of installing software and subject to tax.

If prewritten modules in a software package are modified and the charge for the modifications or the charge for the modified software package is RST exempt, the charge for the installation or configuration of that software package is also exempt.

### **SECTION 8 – REVISION SUMMARY:**

- Clarification of how software and cloud computing are allocated to Manitoba.
- Services to software provided by related parties are exempt effective January 1, 2026.
- Minor revisions.

## **FURTHER INFORMATION**

This bulletin is intended to serve as a guideline and is not all-inclusive. For the specific wording of the law, please refer to The Retail Sales Tax Act and Regulation. Further information may be obtained from:

Manitoba Finance  
Taxation Division  
101 - 401 York Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0P8  
Telephone: 204-945-5603  
Manitoba Toll-Free: 1-800-782-0318  
Fax: 204-945-0896  
E-mail: [MBTax@gov.mb.ca](mailto:MBTax@gov.mb.ca)  
Web Site: <https://www.manitoba.ca/finance/taxation/>

## **ONLINE SERVICES:**

Our Web site [here](#) provides tax forms and publications about taxes administered by the Taxation Division, and a link to Manitoba's laws and regulations. Forms and publications can also be obtained by contacting the Taxation Division.

TAXcess, our online service, [taxcess.gov.mb.ca](http://taxcess.gov.mb.ca) provides a simple, secure way to apply for, and to file, pay and view your Taxation Division tax accounts.