

Disclaimer

This presentation is for educational purposes only and does not provide tax advice. It is meant to accompany an oral presentation and not to be used as a standalone document

This presentation is based on the facts and circumstances being discussed, and on the laws in effect when it is presented. It does not supersede or alter any provisions of Minnesota laws, administrative rules, court cases, or revenue notices.

If you have any questions, contact us at salesuse.edu@state.mn.us, 651-296-6181, or 1-800-657-3777 (toll-free), or consult a tax professional.



Minnesota Business Tax Education Program

Providing education opportunities about Minnesota tax laws.

Course Objectives

After completing this course, you will be able to:

- Apply the basic sales and use tax concepts for Minnesota and its local taxing jurisdictions to your business
- Recognize the exceptions to the rule and the exemptions available
- Identify how to use and when to accept an exemption certificate
- Distinguish how sales and use tax law applies to retail businesses
- Use e-Services to file a sales and use tax return
- List several resources that answer your sales and use tax questions

Sales Tax Laws Are Not The Same In Every State



streamlinedsalestax.org



Tangible Personal Pr	roperty	
Subject to sales and use to	ax unless an exemption	on applies

Retailer vs Wholesaler
Retailers sell goods or services to the final customer Wholesalers sell goods that will be resold

Trust Tax	
1. Collect 2. File 3. Remit	

Do I need t	to coll	lect Min	inesota	sales tax?
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You must collect Minnesota sales tax on goods **sourced** to Minnesota, unless:

- An **exemption** applies, or
- You are a remote seller that meets the small seller exception

Sourcing of Transactions Sourcing determines where the sale takes place, and which taxes are imposed on the sale. 1. Seller's Address 2. Delivery Address 3. Billing Address

Sourcing Rules for Leases or Rentals of TPP Sourcing Rules General Sourcing Rules Primary Property Occurs Subsequent Payments Primary Property Location Primary Property Location Subsequent Payments

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Starting July 1, 2024, for **certain** transactions involving **retail delivery** in Minnesota that equal or exceeds \$100

Retailer Exclusions:

- Minnesota retail sales less than \$1,000,000 in previous calendar year
- Marketplace provider facilitates Minnesota retail sales less than \$100,000 in previous calendar year

Retail Delivery Fee | Minnesota Department of Revenue

Remote Sellers

A **remote seller** is any business that sells products in Minnesota without having a physical presence in Minnesota.

Examples:

- Internet Sellers
- Mail order and catalog companies
- Sales over the telephone

Small Seller Exception

The **Small Seller Exception** applies to remote sellers who do NOT meet either of the following thresholds in the previous 12 months:

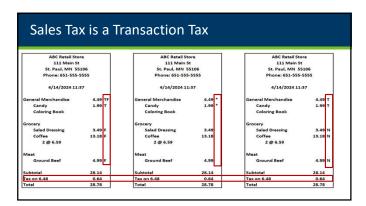
- 200 or more retail sales shipped into Minnesota
- Retail sales shipped into Minnesota that total more than \$100,000

Use Tax Basics

- Applies to taxable purchases when sales tax was not charged
- Complements sales tax
- Self-assessed
- Paid directly to the state

What is the tax rate? 6.875% plus applicable local taxes

Sales Tax is a Transaction Tax Look at each transaction to determine its taxability



Bundled Transactions

Bundled transactions are two or more items included for one non-itemized price.

- Taxable when any of the included items are taxable.
- Bundles containing certain exempt items are taxable if more than 50% of the items included are taxable.

Itemized Transactions List taxable and nontaxable items on separate lines of an invoice. • Car repair 。 repair labor is not taxable 。 parts are taxable • Computer setup and repair 。 support services are not taxable 。 software or parts are taxable **Taxable Sales** Sellers must collect Minnesota sales tax on goods they sell unless an exemption applies. Examples of taxable sales: • Equipment sales or rentals Office supplies • Pet food and medications Protective equipment • Sports equipment Sales Price Includes • Retail price of the product or service • All items required as a condition of the sale • Delivery or handling charges • Fabrication labor Installation charges Layaway fees • Service charges • Taxes that are the obligation of the seller

Sales Price Does NOT Include

- Credit allowed for TPP taken in trade (trade-in allowance must be inkind)
- Discounts or Coupons (unless reimbursed by a third party)
- Interest
- Finance charges
- Taxes legally imposed on the consumer, if separately stated on the invoice

Retailer's Coupon Subtract the coupon from the price of the item, then apply sales tax. Computer \$400.00 Less coupon Subtotal 350.00 Tax (6.875%) 24.06 Total due \$374.06

Manufacturer's Coupon		
Apply sales tax to the price of the item, then subtract the coupon.	Computer Tax (6.875%) Subtotal Less coupon Total due	\$400.00 <u>27.50</u> 427.50 <u>50.00</u> \$377.50

Daily Deal Website Vouchers and Coupons

Discount vouchers and group coupons are purchased online and brought to the retailer for the discount.

- Purchase of a discount voucher is not taxable.
- If the item or service is taxable, charge sales tax when the voucher or coupon is redeemed.

Is the amount paid for the voucher known? Yes Tax the amount paid for the discount voucher. No Tax the face value of the discount voucher.

Orline Grap Capan Redeemable for one 60 minute massage ABC Salon and Spa Expiration Date: December 31, 2026 Amount Psid 35.00

Voucher Example - Car Detailing Services Online Grap Capan Redeemable for Sedan Vehicle Detailing Value 249.99 Expiration Date: December 31, 2026

Voucher I	Example - Candy
	Orline Group Coupon
Redeema ble fo	1 dozen chocolate dipped caramels (valued at 22.00)
Carina's	Candies
Expiration Date: Dec	ember 31, 2026
Amount Paid	10.00

Rewards Programs
Rewards programs are incentives to encourage customer loyalty. They include:
• Coupons
• Discounts
• Points
• Rebates

When is a rewards program considered a discount?
A reward is considered a discount when it:
Is not purchased
 Is not provided in exchange for services Cannot be redeemed for cash
Is not reimbursed by a third party
Retailer Rewards
Retailer rewards are taxable if they: • Require a customer to pay cash for the reward
• Require the customer to provide services in exchange for the reward
 Are reimbursed by a third party Can be redeemed for cash
Rewards Program – Punch Card
Punch card at a coffeeshop
For every purchase you get one punch10 punches gets you a free drink
No tax is due on the free drink

Rewards Program – Restaurant Loyalty Card
Loyalty card sold by a restaurant for \$50
The customer gets 20% off purchases for a yearTax charged on full price of meal before discount is applied
Returns
 Refund purchase price, and Refund the sales tax originally paid, even if returned to a
different location
Exempt Sales Transactions
Three ways a sale may be exempt from sales and use tax:
Product-based exemption
Entity-based exemption
Use-based exemption

Product-Based Exemptions • Food (grocery items) for human consumption • Clothing for general use • Prescription and over-the-counter drugs for humans • Publications sold by subscription **Entity-Based Exemptions** • Federal government agencies • Tribal governments Local governments • Exempt organizations • State governments **Entity-Based Exemptions** • Paid for directly by the exempt entity • The sales tax exemption for entity-based organizations does not apply to: 。 prepared food, candy, soft drinks or alcoholic beverages 。 purchases, leases, or rentals of most motor vehicles 。 waste collection and disposal services

Use-Based Exemptions • Advertising materials shipped out-of-state • Inventory purchased for resale • Nonreturnable packaging • Items consumed in performing a taxable service • Items used or consumed in agricultural production • Materials used or consumed in the manufacturing process **Authorization Letters and Permits** Businesses claiming these exemptions must complete an exemption certificate: • Direct Pay • Nonprofit Exempt Status • Motor Carrier Direct Pay • Resource Recovery Facility **Authorized Exemption Certificates** • Form ST3, Certificate of Exemption • Form F0003, Certificate of Exemption • Uniform Sales and Use Tax Certificate • Other state's exemption certificates* • Self-prepared exemption certificate * *If all required elements are included

Required Elements for Exemption Certificates

- Purchaser's name and address
- Purchaser's Minnesota tax ID number
- Purchaser's type of business
- Reason for exemption
- Purchaser's signature (unless on-line order form or shopping cart)

Other Fields on the Exemption Certificate



- One-time exemption on a purchase
- Purchasing agent buying materials for an exempt
- Seller's name and address

Purchaser's Responsibilities

- Know if you qualify to claim an exemption
- Complete an exemption certificate
- Give it to the seller at the time of purchase
- Pay any use tax, penalty, or interest if used incorrectly

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Seller's Responsibilities • Review all exemption certificates • Keep exemption certificates as part of your business records • Do not unlawfully solicit exemption certificates **Local Taxes** Local taxes are added to the state general sales tax rate to compute the total tax rate. • City tax County tax • Special local tax • Motor vehicle \$20 excise tax **Tools to Find Tax Rates** We offer a variety of tools including: • Sales Tax Rate Calculators • Sales Tax Rate Map • Sales Tax API (Application Program Interface) • Sales Tax Rate Spreadsheet • Local Sales Tax Rate Publication

• Twin Cities Area Local Tax Rate Publication



Sales and Use Tax Information

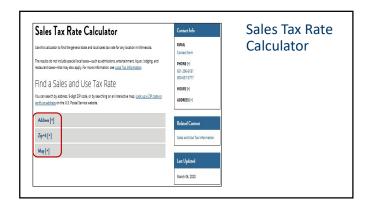
- Businesses
- Business Taxes and Fees
- Sales and Use Tax



Local Sales Tax Information



Calculate a Sales Tax Rate





Use Tax Use tax is based on your purchase price of taxable items or services. This is true whether you: Buy items without paying sales tax Take items out of inventory Use in your business Donate to a charitable organization Give away as promotional gifts Buy items in another Minnesota city or county with a lower (or no) local tax

Review Your Invoices • Determine if items on the invoice are taxable • Look for taxable items purchased with an exemption certificate • Look for vendor changes • Watch for remote sellers that are not required to charge sales tax Accruing Use Tax Retailers owe use tax on items used in their business when sales tax was not charged, including: • General items • Retail equipment and supplies • Taxable services Promotional items Utilities Recording Use Tax • Always self-assess the tax and remit it directly to the Department of Revenue • Never add use tax to a vendor payment • Record the amount of use tax accrued on the invoice

Variable Rate Credit	
 Minnesota allows a credit for sales tax paid to another state Must be legally due to the other state to receive credit 	
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Calculating Variable Rate	
Calculate the applicable amount of tax due (variable rate X sales price).	
2. Enter the amount as variable rate use tax on your sales and use tax return.	
Minnesota sales tax rate 6.875% Wisconsin state and local sales tax (5.500%) Variable rate tax due to Minnesota 1.375%	
Recordkeeping Basics	
Use a record-keeping system that: Incorporates Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) Tracks the data you need Easy to maintain Works for your business	

Sales Documentation You should retain sales documents that detail the following: • Date of transaction • Description of the item • Sales price • Where the item was sourced • Any sales tax collected **Purchase Documentation** • Record this information: 。 Date of purchase 。 Invoice number 。 Vendor's name 。 Description of the item(s) 。 Taxable amount 。 Amount of state and local sales or use tax paid • Keep a copy of the backup documentation Fundamentals of a Recordkeeping System Make sure that you: • Record each transaction the same • Do not mix personal and business transactions • Do not mix business records, if you have more than one business • Use the appropriate accounting method (cash or accrual)

Accounting Methods

Cash Basis

- Record income when you receive payment
- Report sales tax when you receive payment
- Report use tax when you pay the invoice

Accrual Basis

- Record income when you make the sale
- Report sales tax when you make the sale
- Report use tax based on the invoice date

Filing and Paying

@·Services

You must do two things to avoid late filing and late payment penalties:

- 1. File your return by the due date.
- 2. Pay your sales and use tax liability on or before the due date.

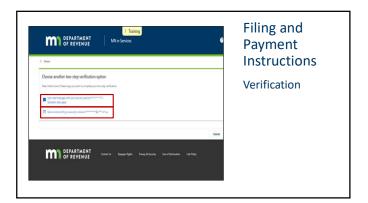
Filing Due Dates

Filing Frequency	Average Tax Liability	Due Date
Annual filers	Less than \$100 per month (less than \$1,200 per year)	February 5 of the following year
Quarterly filers	Less than \$500 per month (less than \$6,000 per year)	20th day of the month following the end of the quarter
Monthly filers	More than \$500 per month (more than \$6,000 per year)	20th day of the following month

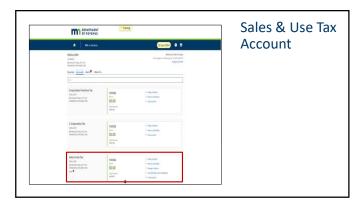
Late Filing and Late Payment Penalties			
Days Late	Late Filing Penalty	Late Payment Penalty	
1-30 days	5 percent	5 percent	
31-60 days	5 percent	10 percent	
60+ days	5 percent	15 percent	

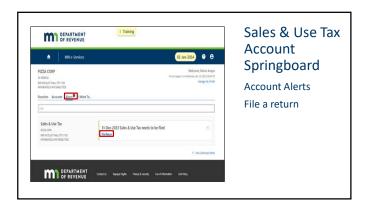


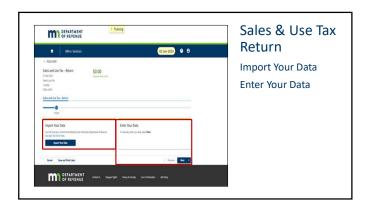
















Sales & Use Tax Return

Taxable sales



Sales & Use Tax Return

Taxable sales
Taxable purchases



Sales & Use Tax Return

Taxable sales
Taxable purchases
Variable rate purchase



Sales & Use Tax Return

Taxable sales

Taxable purchases

Variable rate purchases

Purchases subject to
local taxes



Sales & Use Tax Return

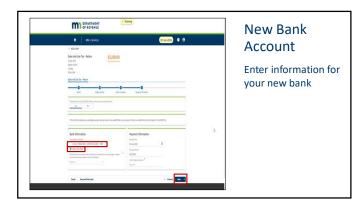
Taxable sales
Taxable purchases
Variable rate purchases
Purchases subject to
local taxes
Add a tax line
Save and finish later

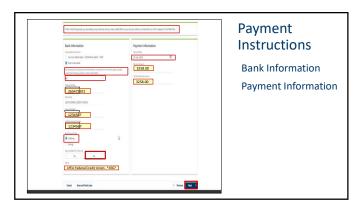


Sales & Use Tax Return Summary

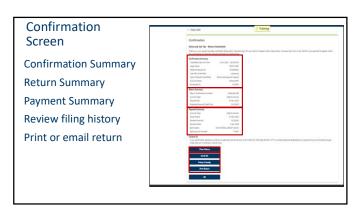
Gross receipts
Taxable sales
Taxable purchases
Projected amount due







Submission Summary Projected Amount Due Payment Information Payment Information Summary Figure 1 formation Figure 1 forma



Notification of Changes It is your responsibility to ensure the following information is correct: Business location(s) Contact information Legal organization Mailing address(es) NAICS code Owners and officers

Amending Returns

Common reasons for amending a return:

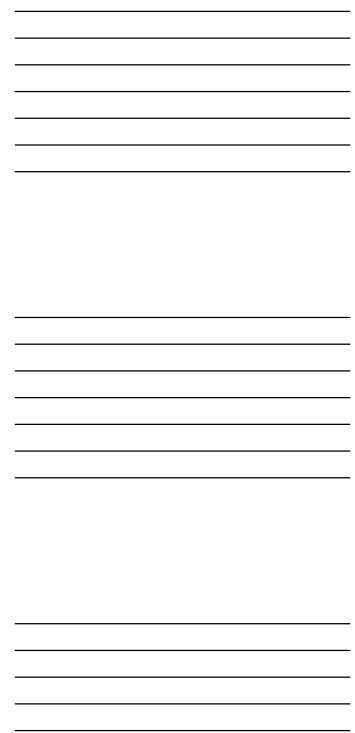
- Reported too much or not enough tax on your return
- Reported the tax on the wrong tax line
- Charged tax incorrectly to a customer and refunded the tax to the customer
- Received a completed exemption certificate from a customer for tax you paid and now refunded back to the customer

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Letters o	צווום זו

Did you receive a letter or a bill from us?







Are you looking for additional resources?	
WWW	
Visit our website at revenue.state.mn.us	
	•
References – Publications	
Minnesota Sales and Use Tax Business Guide	
Federal Government	
Local Government	
State Agencies	-
Local Sales and Use Tax	
Motor Vehicle	
Nonprofit Organizations	
Defendance Dublications	1
References – Publications	
Food and Food Ingredients	
• Clothing	
• Drugs	
Use Tax for Businesses	
Labor – Installation, Fabrication, Construction, and Repair	

References – Publications

- Tribal Governments and Members
- Minneapolis Special Local Taxes
- Special Local Taxes
- Coupons, Discounts, Rewards, Rebates, and Other Forms of Payment

Sales and Use Tax Contact Information

• Sales taxability questions

Email: salesuse.tech@state.mn.us

• Sales and Use Tax account questions

Email: salesuse.tax@state.mn.us

• Telephone assistance

Phone: 651-296-6181 or 1-800-657-3777 (toll free)



Other Division Contact Information

- Business Income Taxes
 - 。 651-556-3075
 - 。 Email: <u>businessincome.tax@state.mn.us</u>
- Withholding Tax
 - 。651-282-9999 or 1-800-657-3594
- 。 Email: withholding.tax@state.mn.us
- Business Registration
 - 。651-282-5225 or 1-800-657-3605
 - 。 Email: <u>Business.Registration@state.mn.us</u>



Stay Informed

- Newsroom
- Tax Law Changes
- Social Networks
- Email Updates



Email Updates with GovDelivery





- Choose the updates you want, by tax and publication type
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- Sign in directly or use the Facebook or Google links



Course Review

During this class, we discussed ...

- The basic sales and use tax concepts for Minnesota and its local taxing jurisdictions
- The difference between taxable goods and services and those that are nontaxable or exempt
- The different types of users and how tax applies to retail businesses
- How to use and when to accept an exemption certificate
- The documentation necessary for sales and use tax records and returns
- e-Services and how to file a sales and use tax return
- Where to find information to help you answer your questions

