

ST-14-0004-GIL 03/04/2014 DELIVERY CHARGES

Charges designated as delivery or transportation charges are not taxable if it can be shown that they are both agreed to separately from the selling price of the tangible personal property which is sold and that such charges are actually reflective of the costs of shipping. See 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.415. (This is a GIL.)

March 4, 2014

Dear Xxxxx:

This letter is in response to your letter dated October 30, 2013, in which you request information. The Department issues two types of letter rulings. Private Letter Rulings (“PLRs”) are issued by the Department in response to specific taxpayer inquiries concerning the application of a tax statute or rule to a particular fact situation. A PLR is binding on the Department, but only as to the taxpayer who is the subject of the request for ruling and only to the extent the facts recited in the PLR are correct and complete. Persons seeking PLRs must comply with the procedures for PLRs found in the Department’s regulations at 2 Ill. Adm. Code 1200.110. The purpose of a General Information Letter (“GIL”) is to direct taxpayers to Department regulations or other sources of information regarding the topic about which they have inquired. A GIL is not a statement of Department policy and is not binding on the Department. See 2 Ill. Adm. Code 1200.120. You may access our website at www.tax.illinois.gov to review regulations, letter rulings and other types of information relevant to your inquiry.

In your letter you have stated and made inquiry as follows:

I would like to know if the Retailers’ Occupation Tax (sales tax) applies in each of the following two scenarios:

- 1) A retail customer buys furniture from a retail furniture store. The store delivers the furniture to the customer’s home. On the store’s billing invoice, a separately stated delivery fee labeled “Additional Handling” is included. This “Additional Handling” fee is for the furniture delivered to the customer’s home via delivery trucks from an outside-company. The Handling fee is a predetermined, agreed upon amount between the customer and the store. Should the furniture store apply the Retailers’ Occupation Tax to the “Additional Handling” fee?
- 2) A retail customer buys merchandise (non-furniture) from the same retail furniture store. The store delivers the merchandise to the customer’s home. On the store’s billing invoice, a separately stated delivery fee labeled as “Shipping” is included. This “Shipping” charge is for the merchandise delivered to the customer’s home via UPS. The Shipping fee is a predetermined, agreed upon amount between the customer and the store. Should the furniture store apply the Retailers’ Occupation Tax to the “Shipping” charge?

Thank you for clarifying.

If you should have any questions, you may contact me at.

DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSE:

The Illinois Retailers' Occupation Tax Act imposes a tax upon persons engaged in this State in the business of selling tangible personal property to purchasers for use or consumption. 35 ILCS 120/2; 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.101. In Illinois, Use Tax is imposed on the privilege of using, in this State, any kind of tangible personal property that is purchased anywhere at retail from a retailer. 35 ILCS 105/3; 86 Ill. Adm. Code 150.101.

Illinois Retailers' Occupation and Use Taxes do not apply to sales of service that do not involve the transfer of tangible personal property to customers. However, if tangible personal property is transferred incident to sales of service, this will result in either Service Occupation Tax liability or Use Tax liability for the servicemen depending upon his activities. Some of the transactions you describe appear to be service transactions.

If a seller delivers the tangible personal property to the buyer, and the seller and the buyer agree upon the transportation or delivery charges separately from the selling price of the tangible personal property which is sold, then the cost of the transportation or delivery service is not a part of the "selling price" of the tangible personal property which is sold, but instead is a service charge, separately contracted for, and need not be included in the figure upon which the seller computes his or her tax liability. See the Department's regulation at 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.415(d).

A separate listing on an invoice of such charges is not sufficient to demonstrate a separate agreement. The best evidence that transportation or delivery charges were agreed to separately and apart from the selling price is a separate and distinct contract for transportation or delivery. However, documentation which demonstrates that the purchaser had the option of taking delivery of the property, at the seller's location, for the agreed purchase price, or having delivery made by the seller for the agreed purchase price, plus an ascertained or ascertainable delivery charge, will suffice. Note, as stated in Section 130.415 of the Department's regulations, if the charges for transportation or delivery exceed the cost of delivery or transportation, the excess amount is subject to tax. For further information, see *Nancy Kean v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 235 Ill. 2d 351, 919 N.E.2d 926 (2009).

I hope this information is helpful. If you require additional information, please visit our website at www.tax.illinois.gov or contact the Department's Taxpayer Information Division at (217) 782-3336.

Very truly yours,

Debra M. Boggess
Associate Counsel

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