

This letter addresses sales for resale. See 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.1405. (This is a GIL.)

October 27, 2010

Dear Xxxxx:

This letter is in response to your letter dated June 7, 2010, in which you requested a Private Letter Ruling. 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.

The nature of your inquiry and the information you have provided require that we respond with a GIL. In your letter you have stated and made inquiry as follows:

I am writing this letter on the behalf of COMPANY and our dealer network to request clarification and a private letter ruling from the State of Illinois on collecting Illinois Sales Tax on our equipment shipped into Illinois.

COMPANY manufactures seed handling equipment including a seed treater unit. The seed treater unit applies chemical to seed prior to the seed being planted. COMPANY does not sell chemical or seed. Our customers are our dealer network who will then resell this equipment to coops, seed dealers, farm service supply companies, and farmers.

We have three questions in need of clarification.

- 1) What documentation is required between COMPANY and our dealers to provide tax exemption to our dealers at time of purchase?
- 2) We currently have invoiced our dealer for \$\$ worth of Illinois sales tax that the dealer would be exempt for once proper documentation is provided. It is the understanding of COMPANY that this amount is due immediately to the state of Illinois and we will be submitting on our next return. Once this is paid in, should the dealer provide an exemption form in the coming weeks, is this sales tax refundable from the State?

- 3) Is the above listed equipment for exempt for Ag purposes and if so, is the dealer required to register with the State of Illinois if no tax liability exists?

The website for our company is ADDRESS and I will be happy to answer any question you may have in regards to this matter.

DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSE:

The Department's regulation "Public Information, Rulemaking and Organization" provides that "[w]hether to issue a private letter ruling in response to a letter ruling request is within the discretion of the Department. The Department will respond to all requests for private letter rulings either by issuance of a ruling or by a letter explaining that the request for ruling will not be honored." 2 Ill. Adm. Code 1200.110(a)(4). The Department has decided to respond with a GIL.

Although we cannot give you a specific answer in the form of a General Information Letter, we hope you find the following helpful. Your inquiry appears to involve a sale for resale to dealers who sell to customers for use or consumption. Note, when a person purchases items of tangible personal property with the intention of reselling them to purchasers for use or consumption, that person engages in making retail sales of tangible personal property. This makes the initial purchase a purchase for resale, and the subsequent sale is a taxable sale at retail subject to Illinois Retailers' Occupation and Use Tax liabilities. See 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.201 and 130.210.

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. See 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.101. The tax is measured by the seller's gross receipts from retail sales made in the course of such business. "Gross receipts" means the total selling price or the amount of such sales. The retailer must pay Retailers' Occupation Tax to the Department based upon its gross receipts, or actual amount received, from the sale of the tangible personal property.

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. See 35 ILCS 105/3; 86 Ill. Adm. Code 150.101. These taxes comprise what is commonly known as "sales" tax in Illinois. If the purchases occur in Illinois, the purchasers must pay the Use Tax to the retailer at the time of purchase. The retailers are then allowed to retain the amount of Use Tax paid to reimburse themselves for their Retailers' Occupation Tax liability incurred on those sales. If the retailer does not collect the Use Tax from the purchaser for remittance to the Department, the purchaser is responsible for remitting the Use Tax directly to the Department. See 86 Ill. Adm. Code 150.130.

The resale exemption is applicable when making sales to a purchaser who will in turn sell the tangible personal property. For general information regarding resale certificates, the Department's regulation for resale certificates, "Seller's Responsibility to Obtain Certificates of Resale and Requirements for Certificates of Resale," is found at 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.1405.

A Certificate of Resale is a statement signed by the purchaser that the property purchased by him is purchased for purposes of resale. Provided that this statement is correct, the Department will accept Certificates of Resale as prima facie proof that sales covered thereby were made for resale. In addition to the statement, a Certificate of Resale must contain:

- 1) the seller's name and address;
- 2) the purchaser's name and address;
- 3) a description of the items being purchased for resale;

- 4) purchaser's signature, or the signature of an authorized employee or agent of the purchaser, and date of signing;
- 5) Registration Number, Resale Number, or Certification of Resale to out-of-State Purchaser.

The obligations of a seller with respect to accepting a Certificate of Resale were addressed in *Rock Island Tobacco and Specialty Company v. Illinois Department of Revenue*, 87 Ill.App.3d 476, 409 N.E.2d 136, 42 Ill. Dec. 641 (3rd Dist. 1980). The *Rock Island* court held that when a retailer obtains a proper Certificate of Resale that contains a registration or resale number that is valid on the date it is given, the retailer's liability is at an end. If the purchaser uses that item himself or herself (*i.e.*, it was not purchased for resale), the Department will proceed against the purchaser, not the retailer, provided the above stated conditions are met. The purchaser's registration or reseller number can be verified at the Department's website by clicking on the "Tax registration inquiry" box.

Failure to present an active registration number or resale number and a certification to the seller that a sale is for resale creates a presumption that a sale is not for resale. This presumption may be rebutted by other evidence that all of the seller's sales are sales for resale, or that a particular sale is a sale for resale. For example, other evidence that might be used to document a sale for resale, when a registration number or resale number and certification to the seller are not provided, could include an invoice from the purchaser to his customer showing that the item was actually resold, along with a statement from the purchaser explaining why it had not obtained a resale number and certifying that the purchase was a purchase for resale in Illinois. The risk run by companies in accepting such a certification and the risk run by purchasers in providing such a certification is that an Illinois auditor is more likely to require that more information be provided as evidence that the particular sale was, in fact, a sale for resale.

Where a taxpayer under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act pays to the Department an amount of tax or penalty or interest not due under the provisions of the Act, either as the result of a mistake of fact or an error of law, such taxpayer may file a claim for credit with the Department. See 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.1501. Only the remitter of the tax erroneously paid to the Department is authorized to obtain a refund or credit. In order to obtain a credit, one must first demonstrate that he or she has borne the burden of the tax erroneously paid. In other words, the retailer must give his or her customer back the tax he or she has collected from him or her or the retailer is not entitled to the credit or refund. Claims for credit shall state the requirements that are contained in subpart (b) of the regulation. The repayment of the tax to the customer will satisfy the requirement of Section 130.1501(a)(2).

We cannot provide you with specific information regarding subsequent sales of the equipment by the dealers referred in your letter. The dealers may want to review the information on the Department's website regarding the different exemptions that might be claimed by some of their customers.

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