Avalara

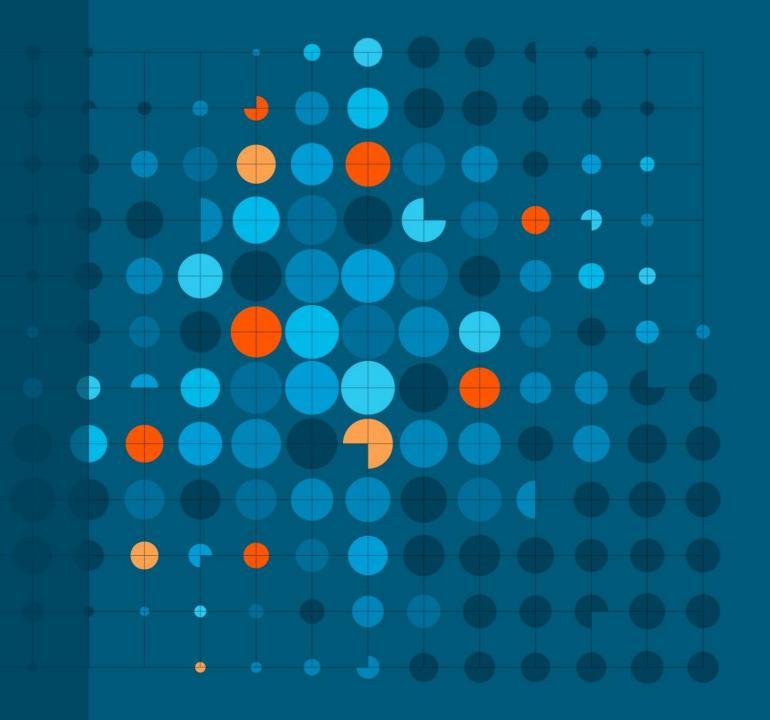
Tax compliance done right

20 25

Midyear updates

TAX CHANGES

Avalara



DISCLAIMER

While we hope you'll find this discussion helpful, this session is for informational purposes only and is not legal or tax advice.



Continuing Professional Education (CPE)



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 - Questions display for a limited amount of time
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> Meet your presenters

Meet your presenters



Daniela Wilps

State & Local Tax Managing Director





Brian Smith

Senior Government Relations Director



Agenda

01	The state of the states: Highlights to know
02	Economic nexus and marketplace facilitator updates
03	Momentum with retail delivery fees
04	Tariff whiplash
05	E-invoicing mandates spread
06	Q&A

CPE POLL QUESTION #1

What has been the most challenging aspect of managing tax compliance for your business in 2025?

Determining nexus

- B Calculating tax rates
- Tracking exempt sales and exemption certificates
- Managing returns

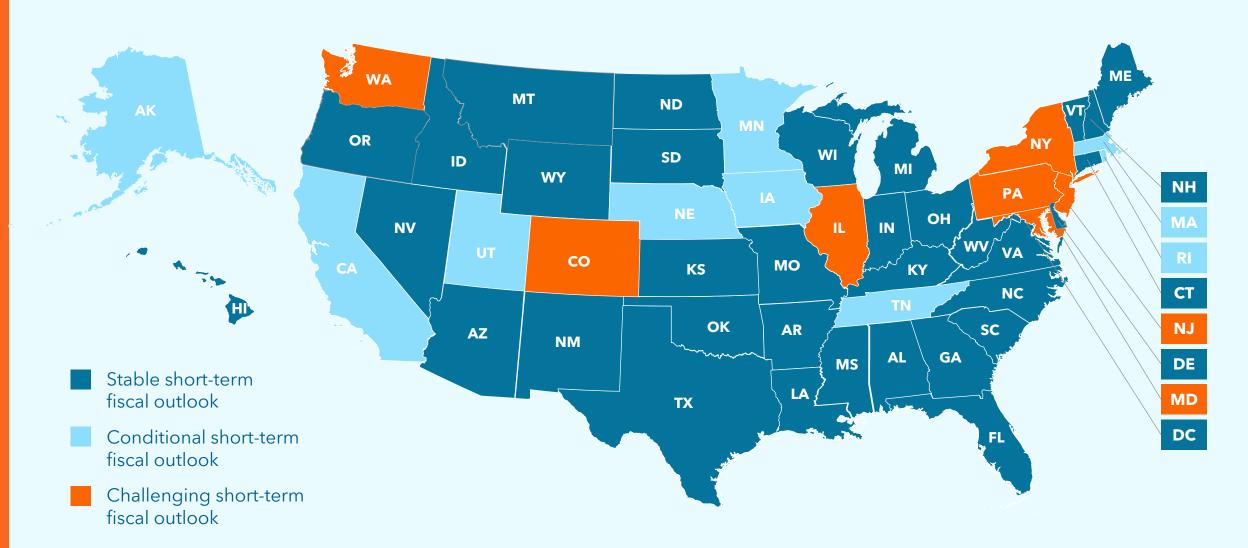
- E Keeping up with changing tax laws
- Monitoring international tax requirements and tariffs

CPE POLL QUESTION #1

> Results

> The state of the states

How will state revenues fare in the upcoming years?



Source: Multistate collection of state revenue estimates. Data as of January 15, 2025

Broadening the sales tax base to software and services



Maryland to tax data and services

- Starting July 1, <u>Maryland</u> will tax the following services at a rate of 3% of the taxable price:
 - Data or information technology services
 - System software or application software publishing

<u>Washington</u> will tax digital advertising and high-tech services

- Starting October 1, 2025, Washington will tax services including:
 - Custom website development
 - Data entry and data processing
 - Lead generation optimization
 - Search engine marketing

Other states considering taxing services

- Minnesota•
- Nebraska
- New Jersey

Software and services taxation, con't



Louisiana

- Effective January 1, 2025, Louisiana began taxing digital goods, information services, and software as a service, regardless of the method of delivery or access.
- Exemptions apply based on specific use, such as commercial use, and type of purchaser, such as licensed healthcare facilities.



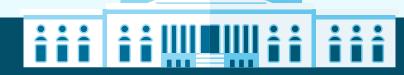
Vermont

Effective July 1, 2024,
 Vermont enacted a new bill to include pre-written computer software,
 regardless of where it's accessed, in its definition of taxable tangible personal property.



Clarifying existing laws

- Georgia clarified terms related to the taxation of digital products, goods, and codes.
- <u>Texas</u> is seeking to exclude services provided by marketplace facilitators from the definition of taxable data processing services.



2025 state-specific highlights



Taxes on food

- **Alabama** will drop its state food tax from 3% to 2% on September 1, 2025
- **Arkansas** will eliminate the state sales tax on groceries effective January 1, 2025 (local sales tax will still apply)
- **Idaho** increased the grocery tax credit to \$155 per person retroactive to January 1, 2025
- **Mississippi** will lower the sales tax rate for groceries from 7% to 5% effective July 1, 2025

Amnesty

- Illinois must create a general tax amnesty program which runs from October 1, 2025 to November 15, 2025, for tax periods ending after June 30, 2018, and before July 1, 2024
 - A franchise tax amnesty program will run for the same period for tax periods ending after June 30, 2019, and on or before June 30, 2025.

Illinois aims to "simplify" sales tax for remote sellers



Out-of-state sellers shipping goods from outside Illinois

- Beginning January 1, 2025, destination sourcing rules applies (use the rate in effect at the point of delivery).
- Prior to this, out-of-state sellers collected a single statewide use tax rate of 6.25%.



Out-of-state sellers shipping goods from within Illinois

- Should continue to use origin sourcing (use the rate in effect at the origin of the sale)
- This could be the location of the inventory or an office where the order was taken.



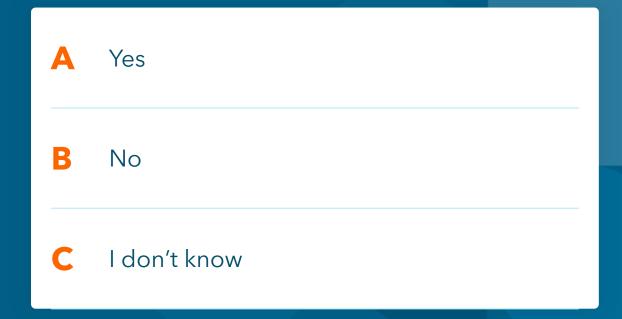
In-state retailers

- Should continue to follow origin sourcing (use the rate in effect at the origin of the sale)
- This could be the shipfrom address or an office where an order was taken.
- This make tax compliance less complex for in-state retailers.

Several businesses have challenged Illinois' requirements for remote sellers, claiming they place an undue burden on out-of-state retailers.

CPE POLL QUESTION #2

Has your business had to make changes to your finance team processes to account for tax changes that went into affect in 2025?



CPE POLL QUESTION #2

> Results

> Economic nexus updates

The evolution of economic nexus & marketplace laws

States are updating their threshold limits

Alaska

The Alaska Remote Seller Sales Tax Commission dropped Alaska's 200-transaction threshold beginning January 1, 2025.

Utah

SB 47 will remove Utah's 200-transaction threshold, effective **July 1, 2025**.

Illinois

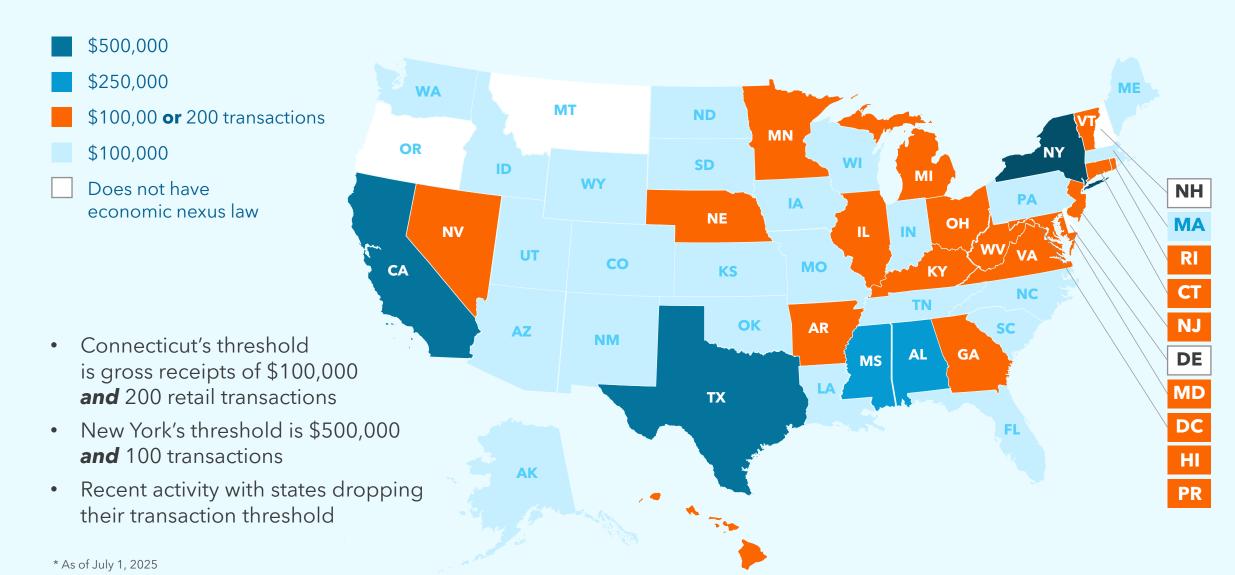
HB 2755 will eliminate Illinois' 200-transaction threshold effective January 1, 2026.

Louisiana

Act 82 adds accommodations intermediaries to the scope of marketplace facilitators as of **June 4, 2025**.



Economic nexus thresholds by state*



Momentum with retail delivery fees

Momentum with retail delivery fees





Colorado HB 1144 attempted to eliminate the retail delivery fee but failed.



Washington Legislature Joint Transportation Committee published <u>a report</u> on the effect of a 30-cent RDF, but no bills have been introduced in 2025.



Three **Minnesota** bills seek to eliminate the retail delivery fee while two others would keep the RDF but remove it from clothing.



Oregon Road User Fee Task Force studied RDFs in a Report to the Oregon Legislative Assembly.

Opposing retailers join forces

Amazon, DoorDash, Google, Grubhub, Instacart, and nearly 30 other businesses are <u>actively opposing</u> online delivery taxes.



Connecticut, Hawaii, Indiana (struck), Maryland, New York, and Vermont have all proposed RDF legislation in 2025.

> The latest news in trade and tariffs

What was announced on "Liberation Day"

Information from President Trump's April 2 Rose Garden press conference

On pause for 90-days

(pause ends July 9th, 2025) except for China & baseline 10%

	Tariffs charged to the U.S. (including currency manipulation and trade barriers)	U.S. discounted reciprocal tariffs	Effective date		U.S. imposed tariffs	Effective date
China	67%	34%	April 9, 2025, at — 12:01 a.m. ET	Canada	25% on non-USMCA compliant goods 10% on non-USMCA compliant energy and potash	March 4, 2025, at 12:01 a.m. ET
European Union	39%	20%		Steel and aluminum	energy and potasii	
Vietnam	90%	46%		articles from most countries	25%*	March 12, 2025, at 12:01 a.m. ET
Taiwan	64%	32%		Mexico	25% on non-USMCA compliant goods (including energy products)	March 31, 2025, at 12:01 a.m. ET
Japan	46%	24%		Good imported from		
India	52%	26%		countries that buy oil or gas from Venezuela	25%	April 2, 2025, at 12:01 a.m. ET
South Korea	50%	25%		Automobiles made outside of the U.S.	25%	April 3, 2025, at 12:01 a.m. ET
Thailand	72%	36%		Semiconductors,		April 2 2025 at
Cambodia	97%	49%		pharmaceuticals, and timber	25%	April 3, 2025, at 12:01 a.m. ET
United Kingdom	10%	10%		Minimum baseline tariff on all imports	10%	April 5, 2025, at 12:01 a.m. ET

See the full chart image and list <u>here</u>

^{*} Increased to 50% effective June 4th (announced May 30th)
See The White House Fact Sheet and Executive Order for more details

Court rulings on Trump's tariffs

"Liberation day" brought sweeping tariffs, retaliatory actions from major trade partners, and changes to de minimis exemptions and the big question - will these hold up in court?

U.S.-China Trade Tensions

- May 14: The U.S. and China agreed to a 90-day suspension of high retaliatory tariffs.
- May 30: President Trump accused China of violating the tariff truce by delaying rare earth mineral exports, leading to escalated tensions and a drop in U.S. stock markets.

May 28

The U.S. Court of International Trade ruled that many of President Trump's tariffs exceeded his authority under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977, ordering a rollback of duties within **ten days**.

May 29

A federal appeals court temporarily stayed the lower court's decision, allowing the tariffs to remain in effect pending further legal proceedings.

May 30

The Trump administration announced plans to appeal to the Supreme Court, arguing that the court's decision oversteps judicial bounds and undermines executive authority.



Where are we now?

As of June 16th, 5pm PST

China

- 30% on majority of Chinese imports - May 14
- Section 301 tariffs remain fully in effect, impacting many electronic and industrial products.
- Ended duty-free de minimis treatment for China and Hong Kong on May 2
- Section 301 tariff exclusions extended for 164 products and 14 solar manufacturing equipment items June 1 -August 31
- The total tariff rate for Chinese imports is confirmed to be **55%** on **June 11** (10% baseline + 20% fentanyl-linked exports +25% Section 301)

Canada & Mexico (USMCA)

- USMCA compliant goods will continue to see a **0%** tariff
- Non-USMCA compliant goods will see continue to see a 25% tariff
- Canada: Non-USMCA compliant energy and potash will continue to see a 10% tariff

(*)



General tariffs, EU, EMEA, APAC

- **50%** on steel and aluminum effective June 4
- 25% on automobiles effective April 3
- 25% on countries that buy oil or gas from Venezuela effective April 2
- 10% on all countries effective April 5
- Individualized reciprocal tariffs from Liberation Day paused until July 9
- UK: 10% on British exports still in place, steel and aluminum tariffs will **be removed**, automobile tariffs on UK cars reduced to 10% for the first 100,000 vehicles annually
- EU: U.S. proposed 50% on all EU goods paused until July 9
- EU prepared to accept 10% on all EU exports into the U.S. to avert higher duties on cars, drugs and electronics



Reciprocal **Tariffs**

CHINA

• 10% on majority of U.S. imports - May 14 + reconfirmed on June 11

CANADA

- 25% tariffs on \$30 billion worth of U.S. goods effective March 4
- 25% tariffs on \$29.8 billion worth of U.S. goods effective March 13

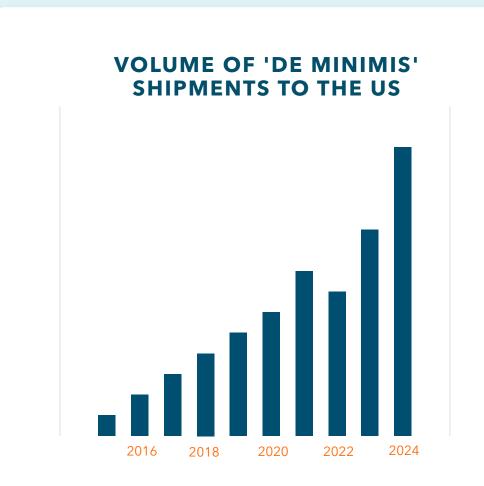


Access our new **Overview and table of U.S.** tariffs by country to stay up to date

*Pre-February 2025 tariffs for China were averaging around 20.8%

End of de minimis exemptions

Effective May 2, 2025, for Peoples Republic of China and Hong Kong



Duty-free de minimis treatment ends

for goods from China and Hong Kong under \$800

Non-postal shipments

under \$800 now subject to all applicable duties

Postal shipments

under \$800 face a flat duty: 54% of value or \$100/package

Carrier requirements

include reporting shipments, proper tariff code, content information, maintain international bonds, and remit duties to CBP

CBP requirements

may change to formal entry for any package

President Trump has indicated an intent to eliminate de minimis entirely as of July 1, 2027

Source: US Customs and Border Protection; National Bureau of Economic Research, c/o BBC

puzzle pieces of global trade



Can your business keep up with these changes?

Out-of-date trade compliance information and tariff rates could result in:

01

Penalties, fines, and delays for non-compliance 02

Under- or overcharging customs duties and import taxes 03

Added costs for customers and supply chains

You're not alone.

55%

of respondents find cross-border eCommerce business environment challenging



CPE POLL QUESTION #3

How have trade and tariff updates impacted your business in 2025?



CPE POLL QUESTION #3

> Results

E-invoicing spreads worldwide

80+ countries have e-invoicing mandates

More are coming, some are delayed...



U.K.

HMRC launched
a <u>consultation</u> on
e-invoicing in Britain;
could announce a
proposal by
November

Germany

As of January 1, 2025, businesses must be able to receive e-invoices.



B2B e-invoicing postponed from July 2024 to February 1, 2026.

France

Postponed its e-invoicing mandate from July 2024 to September 2026.



Postposed launch to no sooner than 2027 due to doubt on technical specifications



Businesses will be required to file B2B invoices electronically in 2027 (delayed from 2025).





CPE POLL QUESTION #4

Would you like to talk with an expert about your global trade compliance?





Q&A

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Avalara Tax Changes 2025 idyear update

For pre details on tax changes, download our copy of the Avalara Tax nanges 2025 report today!

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