The 5 toughest areas of tax compliance—and how to manage them





Disclaimer

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Continuing Professional Education (CPE)



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- Respond to 3 of 4 poll questions
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Downloading Certificate

- Download the certificate once you qualify
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- Those that qualify will also receive their certificate in a post-event email

Meet your presenter





Aaron Hill
Senior Solution Engineer

Avalara

Aaron has over 18 years of Tax Technology and Automation experience, supporting various fortune 1000 clients, with a specific focus in the manufacturing and retail space.

During that period, he has focused on several sales channels, such as Retail/POS/eCommerce, ERP, Custom Integrations, and Compliance implementation experience.

Aaron has held several roles during his career supporting sales, professional services, implementation, and training through webinars, speaking engagements and on-site presentations.

Agenda

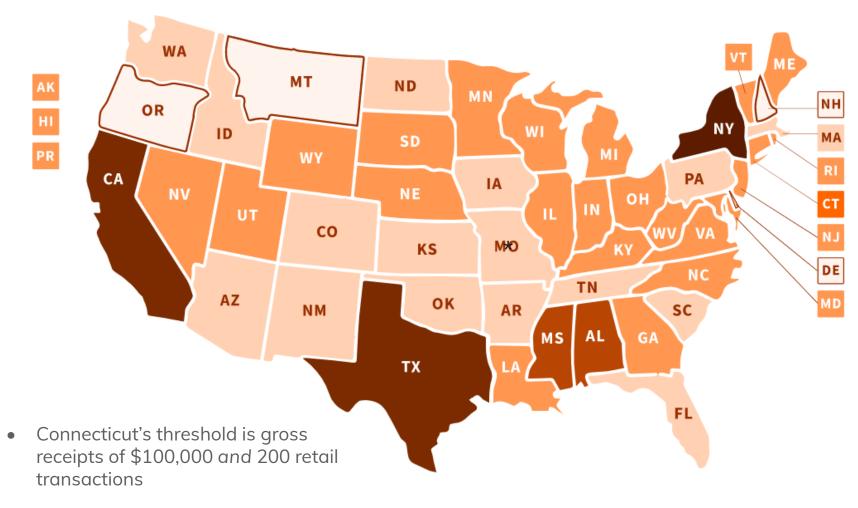
- 1 > Legislative changes
- 2 > Exemption certificates
- 3 > Drop shipping
- 4 > Audit readiness
- 5 > International sales and tax
- 6 > Q&A

Legislative changes

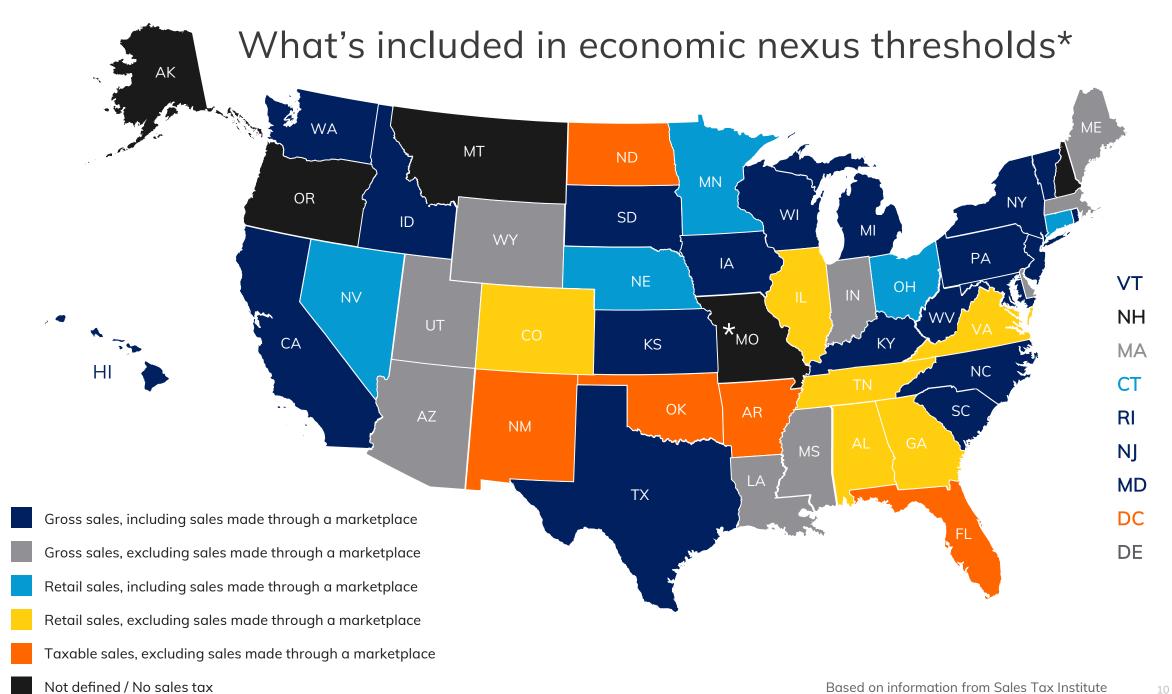


Economic nexus by state





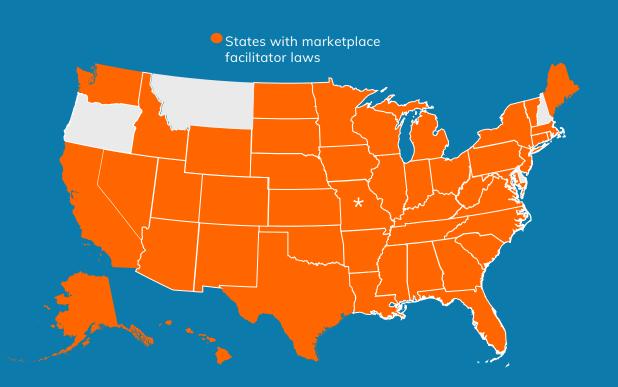
 New York's threshold is \$500,000 and 100 transactions





MARKETPLACE FACILITATOR LAWS

The responsibility to collect and remit sales tax lies with facilitators



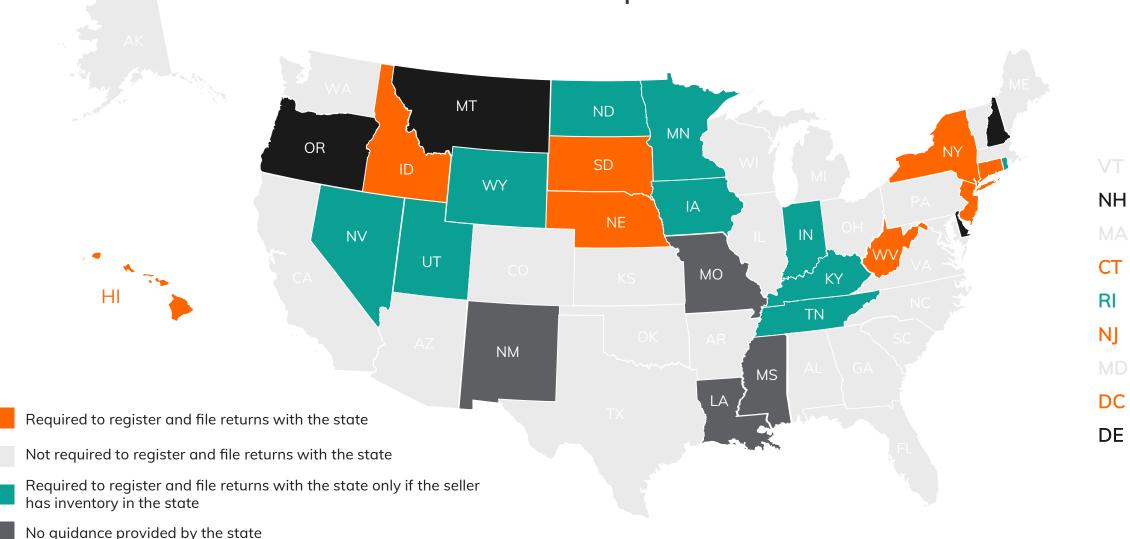
45 states, plus Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, and some localities in Alaska have adopted marketplace facilitator laws.

These laws require marketplace facilitators to collect and remit sales tax on behalf of their third-party sellers.

States are refining marketplace facilitator laws to include food delivery, lodging, etc.







No sales tax



SST: A simpler sales tax system

- State level administration of local sales and use taxes
- ✓ Rate simplification
 - One general state rate per state, with a second rate (which could be zero) on food and drugs
 - One single local rate per jurisdiction
- ✓ No caps and thresholds
- ✓ Uniform treatment of sales tax holidays
- ✓ Uniform drop-shipping rules
- ✓ Simplified electronic tax returns

Why use a Certified Service Provider

- ✓ Free registration in 25 states
- ✓ Free rate-calculation for each transactions
- ✓ Free filing
- ✓ Audit protection
- ✓ Uniform definitions and rules
- * Non-CSP-compensated sellers are required to pay for registration, calculations, and returns.

Exemption certificate management

Customer exemptions

Managing **INCOMING** compliance documents while minimizing audit risk



Reduces risk of exposure



Streamlines management across the document life cycle



Supports modern APIs and business applications



What should you ask yourself

- How many states are you / do you need to register in for sales tax compliance?
- What % of your customers/business are exempt?
- > How do you plan to collect/update documentation?
- What does that customer experience look like?
- > Is your current process scalable?
- Do you have or are you planning to create or improve your online B2B experience?
- What is the quality of the documents you have now?
- Can you afford to delay orders or lose business?
- Do you have the tax compliance expertise to insure what is collect is accurate and valid?



What can you expect with Avalara Exemption Certificate Management Pro (ECM Pro)?



Front-end UX

- Simplified user interface integrated within the Avalara platform
- Customer Exemption & Vendor Exemption certificate management
- Automated certificate review and validation (OCR)
- Automated tax ID validation
- Integrated TTR tax law and exemption content



Back-end Platform

- Additional certificates and forms supported
- Deeper integration with AvaTax (for customers with AvaTax accounts)
- No data migration necessary for AvaTax Exemption or CertCapture customers



Risk & Security

- Avalara Identity
- > SOC 2 Type 1 & 2 compliant

Drop shipping



Drop shipments defined



Manufacturer (Third Party)

Manufacturer/originator/supplier of goods, the "Drop Shipper"



Retailer (Vendor)

The entity/seller who has the relationship with the customer



Customer

End user, the final purchaser

Drop shipments explained



Manufacturer (Vendor)

Wholesaler/distributor (middleman) between the retailer and customer



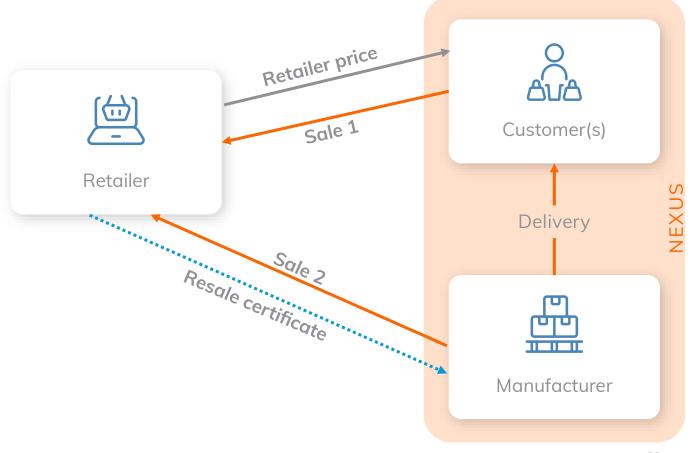
Retailer (Third Party)

Manufacturer/originator of goods, the "Drop Shipper"



Customer

End user, the final purchaser



Drop shipping

Just because you're shipping, doesn't mean you're drop shipping (from a tax perspective)



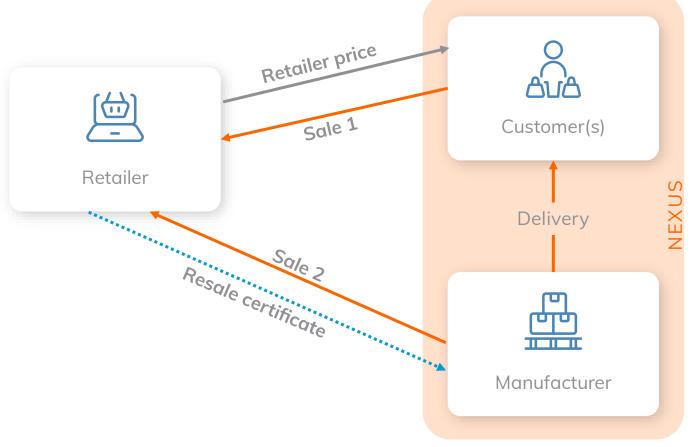
Sale 1:

If Sale 1 occurs without Sales 2, there is no drop shipping—normal rules apply. If the retailer has no nexus, there is no tax charged.



Sale 2:

If Sale 2 occurs without Sales 1, there is drop shipping—normal rules apply. If the retailer has no nexus, tax will apply until a certificate is received.

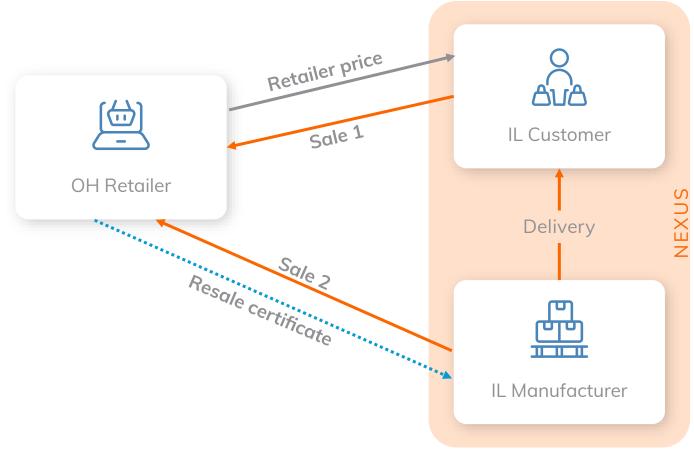


Drop shipping example

Scenario

- Our customer in Illinois place an order with us
- We contact 3rd party for drop ship to Illinois
- We do not have nexus in Illinois. Drop shipper does have nexus in Illinois
- Drop shipper charges us sales tax in Illinois
- We charge our customer, but Avalara does not calculate sales tax since we have not met that state's threshold.

Who's on the hook for sales tax?



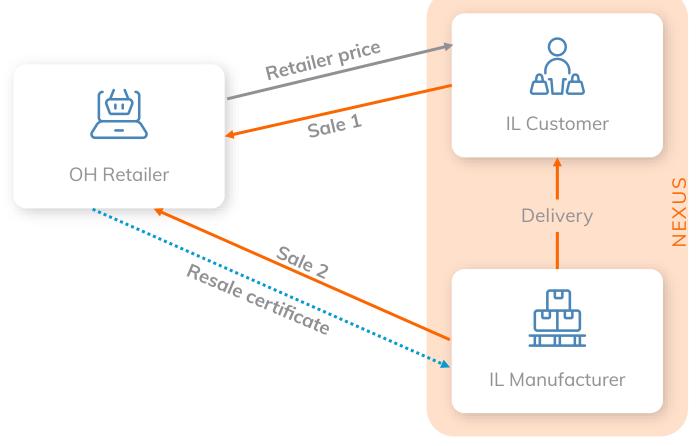
Drop shipping example

Scenario

Who's on the hook for sales tax?

Because we are dealing with two sales, one between the retailer and customer a second sales between the retailer and manufacturer, the sales tax will depend on whom and how the items are being used in sale 1 and sale 2.

It is possible both sales can have an exemption certificate, hence no sales tax needs to be collected or remitted.



Drop shipping example

Point of View

Manufacturer's POV

Why are they not giving me an exemption certificate if it's so simple? Why is the buyer short paying the tax?

Double check:

- Do you have policies in place for your customer care, tax department, credit department to address the concerns of your client?
- Do you have the ability to guide your client in filing out the proper exemption certificate?
- Can you contact your client's customer for information?

Retailer's POV

Why am I being taxed? I am reselling and the supplier and customer are in another state.

Double check:

- Are you comfortable with your nexus exposure analysis? Have you evaluated your sales in that state to check for economic nexus?
- Do you understand your customer's use of items being sold? Should you?
- What do you know about your supplier? Are you applying the customer's point of view?

Customer's POV

If I buy it from an out-of-state wholesaler, I do not owe taxes.

Double check:

- Are the items being purchased taxexempt? Use tax may apply and you might need to self-assess.
- If the items are being further resold or used in an exempt manner, you might need to give a certificate to the retailer to add to their no-nexus certificate that will be delivered to the manufacturer.

Audit readiness



Seller has physical presence in the state, e.g., office, warehouse, inventory, remote employees and independent contractors or agents.

Seller exceeds a set level of sales and/or transactions activity within a state at a given point in time. Seller rewards instate partners or influencers for direct or indirect referrals or leads through website links. A connection between a remote seller and in-state seller that may be related in some way or performs certain work that can be attributed to the remote seller Marketplace
facilitators may be
required to collect and
remit sales tax
instead of the
individual seller if it
triggered nexus in a
state and provides
ecommerce
infrastructure,
customer service,
payment processing
services, and
marketing.

A GROWING LIST

Physical Nexuscreating activities:



Payroll



Multi-state locations



Warehouse



On-site field service/repair/ supervision



Installation
/ training



Own/lease/rent real or personal property



Field sales/ service staff



Maintain inventory



Affiliates, franchises, partners & influencers



Traveling sales representatives



Commissioned agents or contractors (1099s)



Investors/board members/ employees



Marketing/web advertising



Tradeshows



Delivery in companyowned vehicle



WHY DO BUSINESSES GET AUDITED?

Common audit triggers

- Nexus discovery (having nexus and not being registered)
- Payroll tax or other state and local tax filings (information sharing)
- > Trickle-down referrals through audits of vendors
- > Public information









Internet

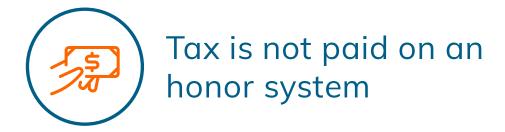
Tradeshows

Seller website

Marketplace

- > Leads/list based on certain industries
- Fulfillment by Amazon (FBA) seller central

Tips and tricks



- > Notification: Do not ignore, respond timely
- Statute of limitations does not apply if never registered
- > Books and records (lack of)
- Schedule kick off call / understand your business
- Be respectful
- Manage the audit and auditor
- On a need-to-know basis



Contacted for audit?

- Get everything in writing and over communicate
- Track deadlines
- > Complete the audit as soon as possible
- Audit findings and draft schedules
- Appeal
- Nothing is final
- Go at it alone or hire a tax expert

The 5 steps to managing sales tax compliance

WHERE

Know where your business must collect and remit sales tax

REGISTER

Register to collect and remit sales tax

CALCULATE

Calculate the correct sales tax amount

TRACK

Track and manage exempt sales

REMIT

Remit sales tax to the tax authority

Avalara Nexus Study Avalara Licensing Avalara AvaTax Avalara
Exemption
Certificate
Management

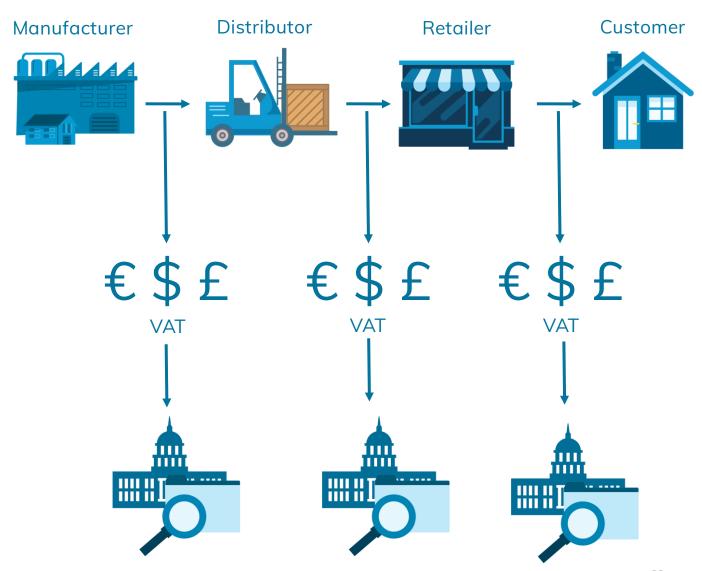
Avalara Returns

International sales and taxation

VAT (Value Added Tax)

Value Added Tax (VAT) is a form of consumption tax that is levied on supplies of taxable goods and services.

- Sellers collect the tax from consumers at the point of sale by adding it to the cost of the product
- A product's VAT is calculated and collected at each stage of the supply chain
- VAT is easier to track than the previous tax systems because it's levied at each stage of the supply chain, and all merchants are required to maintain records
- Over 150 countries use VAT



E-invoicing

E-invoicing is the process of creating and providing an invoice in a digital format.

When provided as structured data, an e-invoice allows the recipient to automatically insert the invoice data into their accounting or ERP system.

Implementing e-invoicing technology can help your business comply with regulations, while automating processes in your finance department and maximizing efficiency.



80 countries have some form of e-invoicing or digital reporting

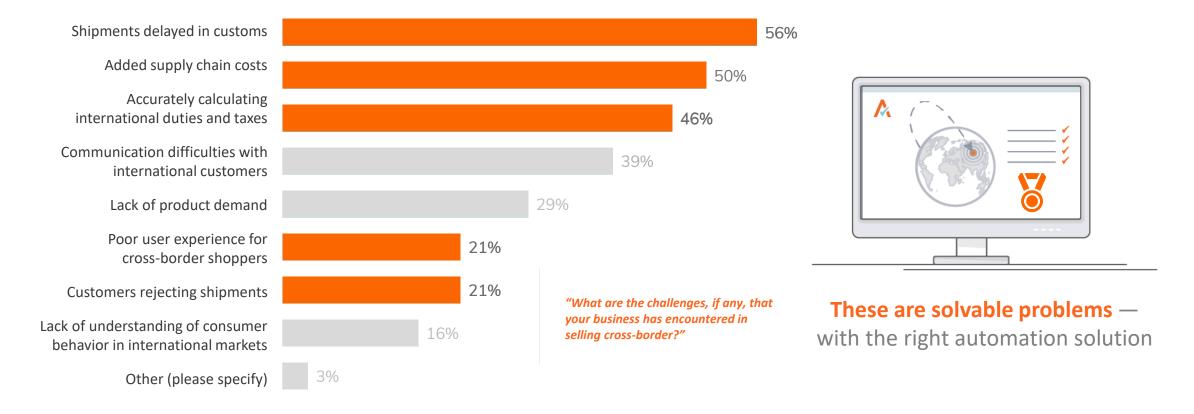
How to prepare for e-invoicing

- Form cross-functional project team and create project plan
- Learn lessons from other e-invoicing implementations e.g. Italy
- Create roadmap for e-invoicing mandates, look for synergies and develop strategy
- Get IT awareness, support and buy-in early
- C-Suite / Leadership awareness and budget approval

Full implementation lifecycle Awareness and discovery Identify all billing and procurement use cases (and systems / platforms) Define requirements – tax and broader business requirements Procurement (and RFP if required) Implementation **Testing** Go-Live and supplier/customer support

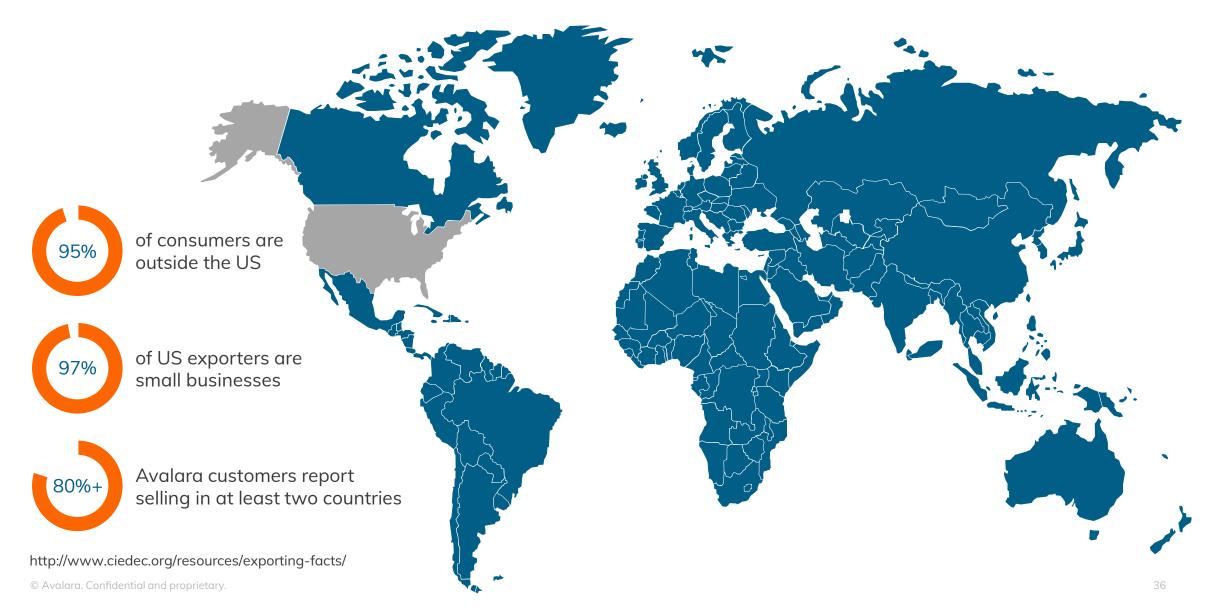
Cross-border tax complexity & pain points

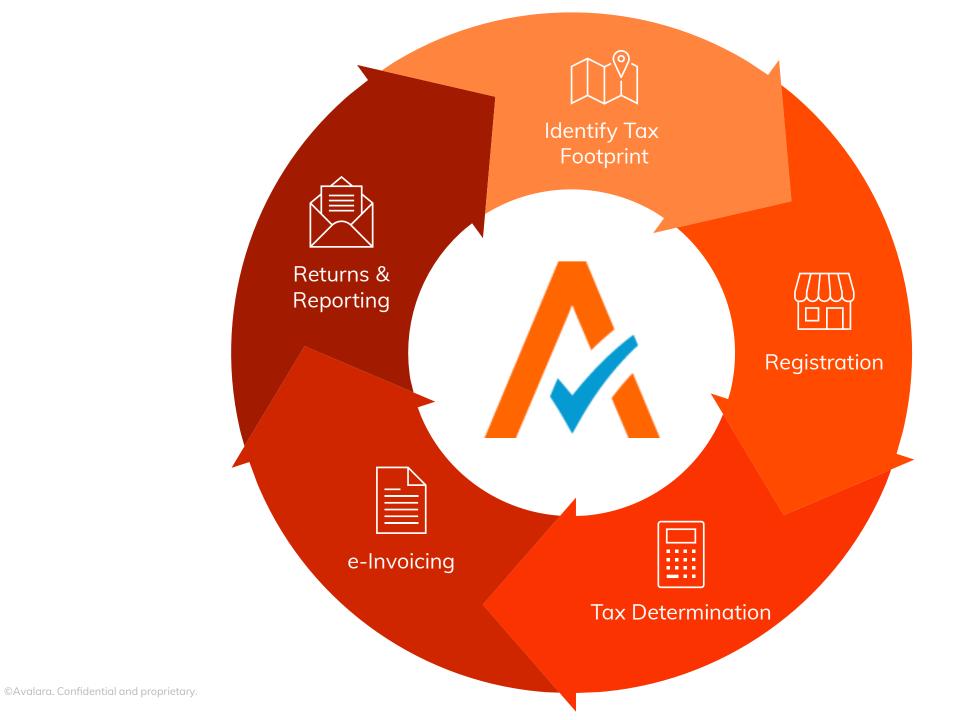
Compliance is one of the key cross-border challenges online sellers face and has a direct impact on the quality of the customer buying experience





Is selling internationally worth the effort?





Questions



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Upcoming events

avalara.com/webinars

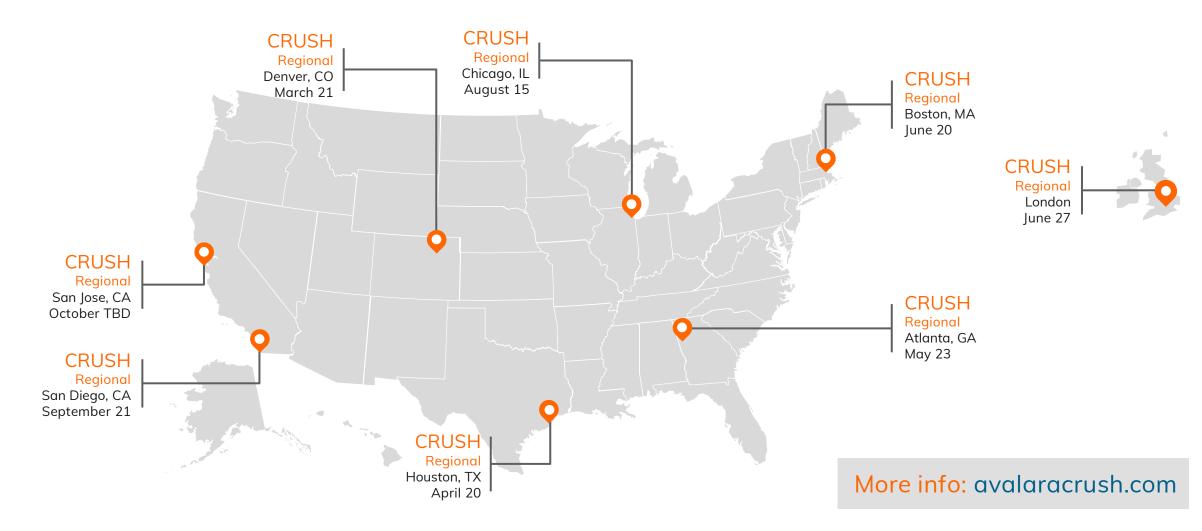
Webinars

- > 5/17 E-invoicing in the U.S.
- > 5/23 The 2023 state of beverage alcohol compliance



Join us in-person







Tax compliance done right