

Selling online in AZ

Some small retailers now supplement their in-store sales with online sales. These online sales can add paperwork and tax complexity for the unaware.

For a pizza parlor, the process is simple. While the order may be placed online, the pizza is either picked up or delivered locally. So the "sales tax" is no different from that for an order placed and eaten in the restaurant.

Tangible goods ordered remotely and shipped out of state get more complicated. If a business has an Arizona location, it is an Arizona business and not a "remote seller." The taxes are handled the same as other in-state sales.

Although it is commonly called a sales tax, Arizona actually has a "transaction privilege tax" (TPT). The distinction is that it is not a tax on the sale but on the seller for the privilege to do business in Arizona.

That can get more confusing when the products are sold through an online marketplace (OLM), also called a marketplace facilitator. The marketplace is probably not an Arizona business, but the state still wants its tax bite.

For example, a belt or a hat in a shop's inventory is offered for sale through Etsy, based in New York City. The buyer pays Etsy. Etsy passes along the order to the Arizona shop along with the payment less Etsy's fee. The shopkeeper then

packages up the belt and ships it to the buyer.

If the marketplace is big enough -- more than \$100,000 of Arizona sales a year -- the marketplace is required to register with the Arizona Department of Revenue and collect the TPT tax on behalf of the seller. Most marketplaces meet this standard.

So the state knows who is responsible for paying the taxes for the online sales, there is a form, Marketplace Seller/Remote Seller Exemption Certificate Form 5020. This form is completed by the marketplace facilitator and provides the seller with documentation about tax collection.

The seller is required to file if it also sells directly to Arizona customers in addition to selling its products through a facilitator's marketplace. Sellers that only sell on a marketplace also need to obtain this certificate even though they do not have to

report or file TPT returns.

Another form is for owners who rent short-term lodging through online marketplaces such as AirBnB or VRBO. Unlike long-term residential rentals, short-term stays are taxed like hotels.

Again, the marketplace platform is responsible for handling the TPT taxes. The lodging owner should obtain a Form 5018 Online Lodging Operator Exemption Certificate from the marketplace to protect itself.

The image shows two overlapping Arizona tax forms. The top form is Form 5018, 'Online Lodging Operator Exemption Certificate', which is to be completed by a registered online lodging operator (OLM) with the OLM. The bottom form is Form 5020, 'Marketplace Seller/Remote Seller Exemption Certificate', which is to be completed by a registered marketplace facilitator. Both forms include sections for the facilitator's information, the seller's information, and a declaration of compliance with Arizona's economic nexus rules. Form 5020 also includes a section for the seller's information and a declaration of compliance with Arizona's economic nexus rules.