Chapter 19
What is New York’s Amazon Tax on Internet Commerce?

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ABSTRACT
This paper examines internet commerce taxation. It concerns who is responsible for collecting sales tax - the seller or the buyer, which depends on nexus between the seller and the state. If there is a nexus, it is the seller’s responsibility; otherwise, it is the buyer’s duty. Nexus further depends on physical presence. However, in today’s e-business, the concept of physical presence has changed. Effective June 1, 2008, New York State enacted the so called “Amazon Tax Law” that an out-of-state online retailer is presumed to have nexus with New York State if it enters into a contract with an affiliate in the state to engage in soliciting businesses in the state by means of web site linkage for an annual gross receipts of more than $10,000. As such, the online retailer is required to collect sales tax from the in-state buyer. The concept of physical presence has been extended from employee or office to web site connection. This paper examines its impact.

INTRODUCTION
Internet commerce retail sales volume has been growing rapidly from $80 billion in 2000 (Kaufman, 2000) to $107 billion in 2006, $127 billion in 2007 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2009), and $156 billion in 2008 (Perry, 2009). It concerns $13 billion in sales taxes a year (The Wall Street Journal). The sales taxes belong to the state jurisdiction. The stake is so high that the state governments are making strenuous efforts to collect the taxes. What taxing authorities do the state governments have? In the age of internet commerce the answer can be fuzzy and controversial. On April 23, 2008 the New York State legislature enacted a new law that imposes the so
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called “Amazon tax” on online retailers. What is it? What does it apply? Who are involved? What is its impact on Internet commerce? This paper will explain whether the seller is responsible for collecting sales taxes from the buyer depends on whether there is a nexus between the seller and the state. Nexus requires physical presence. However, New York Amazon tax law has changed the concept. As long as there is a website linkage between the out-of-state online retailer and the affiliate in the state, it is construed to have nexus. This has raises the decision problem as to whether the retailers should terminate contracts with the affiliates in New York. This paper will point out its impact. It will also offer many examples for demonstrative purposes. These aspects sustain the substance of this paper.

CURRENT STATUS OF INTERNET COMMERCE TAXATION

The Internet commerce taxation is governed by the “Internet Tax Freedom Act of 1998” (ITFA) (U. S. Congress, 1998). It concerns the taxation on Internet access fees. Telecommunication services, such as telephone, are subject to Federal excise tax and state and local taxes. Nowadays, Internet access services are mingled with communication services. For example, Verizon provides both Internet access and telephone services as a package. Should the Internet access fees be also subject to Federal excise tax and state and local taxes? The Act prohibits the taxation on Internet access fees with a specific deadline, but it was amended in 2004 and now becomes permanent (U. S. Senate bill S-43, 2009). Internet access may be achieved by means of conventional telephone dial up service, fiberoptical system, “digital subscriber lines” (DSL), TV cable, wireless linkage, iPhone, twitter, cell phones, laptop computers, satellite linkage, etc. By Internet access it includes all information services provided by the internet service provider, such as e-mail, chat room, yellow pages, medical information, stock quotes, news report, corporate financial information, library services, magazines, journal articles, real estate listing, job search sites, consumer product evaluation, etc. In other words, any service associated with internet access is tax-free. Therefore, there is a need to distinguish Internet access charges from telecommunication service fees.

For example, Verizon offers $69 fees a month for internet access or $100 for both internet access and unlimited telephone calls. What is non-taxable and what is taxable? The $69 Internet access fee is non-taxable, while the remaining $31 ($100 – 69) telephone service is taxable. It should be noted that, for the internet access fees to be tax-free, it must be clearly and separately identified. If the Internet service provider fails to do so, the entire package becomes taxable. The amended ITFA provides that “If charges for Internet access are aggregated with and not separately stated from charges for telecommunications services or other charges that are subject to taxation, then the charges for Internet access may be subject to taxation unless the Internet access provider can reasonably identify the charges for Internet access from its books and records kept in the regular course of business” (Internet Tax Freedom Act of 1998) (U. S. Congress, 2004). This indicates that the tax treatments for Internet access services and telecommunication services are quite different. There is a necessity to make a distinction. If no distinction is made, the entire amount of fees is taxable.

For example, AT&T offers $100 monthly fees for both Internet access and unlimited telephone services. What is non-taxable and what is taxable? The entire $100 fees for the “bundling-up” services are taxable, because there is no way to decompose the Internet access fees.

However, a transaction executed by means of Internet access may not be tax-free. For example, a student purchases a e-book from a publisher who in turn downloads the book to the student’s hard drive. The e-book is not tax-free; instead, it
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