

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2023 and 2024 HB4054

Introduced 4/27/2023, by Rep. Kelly M. Burke

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

35 ILCS 105/2d 35 ILCS 110/2d 35 ILCS 120/1

from Ch. 120, par. 440

Amends the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, and the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. Provides that a delivery network company that delivers tangible personal property on behalf of a marketplace seller or a marketplace serviceman is not considered a marketplace facilitator. Provides that a delivery network company is a business that facilitates, through the use of an Internet website or mobile application, the delivery of local products. Provides that a local product is any item, including food, other than freight, mail, or a package to which postage has been affixed. Effective immediately.

LRB103 31848 HLH 60483 b

1 AN ACT concerning revenue.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Use Tax Act is amended by changing Section
- 5 2d as follows:
- 6 (35 ILCS 105/2d)
- 7 Sec. 2d. Marketplace facilitators and marketplace sellers.
- 8 (a) As used in this Section:
- 9 "Affiliate" means a person that, with respect to another
- 10 person: (i) has a direct or indirect ownership interest of
- 11 more than 5 percent in the other person; or (ii) is related to
- 12 the other person because a third person, or a group of third
- persons who are affiliated with each other as defined in this
- 14 subsection, holds a direct or indirect ownership interest of
- more than 5% in the related person.
- 16 "Delivery network company" means a business that
- facilitates, through the use of an Internet website or mobile
- application, the delivery of local products.
- "Local product" means any item, including food, other than
- freight, mail, or a package to which postage has been affixed.
- "Marketplace" means a physical or electronic place, forum,
- 22 platform, application, or other method by which a marketplace
- 23 seller sells or offers to sell items.

"Marketplace facilitator" means a person who, pursuant to
an agreement with an unrelated third-party marketplace seller,
directly or indirectly through one or more affiliates
facilitates a retail sale by an unrelated third party
marketplace seller by:

- (1) listing or advertising for sale by the marketplace seller in a marketplace, tangible personal property that is subject to tax under this Act; and
- (2) either directly or indirectly, through agreements or arrangements with third parties, collecting payment from the customer and transmitting that payment to the marketplace seller regardless of whether the marketplace facilitator receives compensation or other consideration in exchange for its services.

"Marketplace facilitator" does not include a delivery network company that delivers tangible personal property on behalf of a marketplace seller that is engaged in business as a retail vendor.

"Marketplace seller" means a person that sells or offers to sell tangible personal property through a marketplace operated by an unrelated third-party marketplace facilitator.

- (b) Beginning on January 1, 2020, a marketplace facilitator who meets either of the following thresholds is considered the retailer for each sale of tangible personal property made through its marketplace:
- 26 (1) the cumulative gross receipts from sales of

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tangible personal property to purchasers in Illinois by the marketplace facilitator and by marketplace sellers selling through the marketplace are \$100,000 or more; or

(2) the marketplace facilitator and marketplace sellers selling through the marketplace cumulatively enter into 200 or more separate transactions for the sale of tangible personal property to purchasers in Illinois.

A marketplace facilitator shall determine on a quarterly basis, ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December, whether he or she meets the threshold of either paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection (b) for the preceding 12-month period. If the marketplace facilitator meets the threshold of either paragraph (1) or (2) for a 12-month period, he or she is considered a retailer maintaining a place of business in this State and is required to collect and remit the tax imposed under this Act and file returns for one year. end of that one-year period, the the marketplace shall determine whether facilitator the marketplace facilitator met the threshold of either paragraph (1) or (2) during the preceding 12-month period. If the marketplace facilitator met the threshold in either paragraph (1) or (2) for the preceding 12-month period, he or she is considered a retailer maintaining a place of business in this State and is required to collect and remit the tax imposed under this Act and file returns for the subsequent year. If at the end of a one-year period a marketplace facilitator that was required to

- collect and remit the tax imposed under this Act determines that he or she did not meet the threshold in either paragraph during the preceding 12-month period, the or (2) marketplace facilitator shall subsequently determine on a quarterly basis, ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December, whether he or she meets the threshold of either paragraph (1) or (2) for the preceding 12-month period.
 - (c) Beginning on January 1, 2020 a marketplace facilitator considered to be the retailer pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section is considered the retailer with respect to each sale made through its marketplace and is liable for collecting and remitting the tax under this Act on all such sales. The marketplace facilitator who is considered to be the retailer under subsection (b) for sales made through its marketplace has all the rights and duties, and is required to comply with the same requirements and procedures, as all other retailers maintaining a place of business in this State who are registered or who are required to be registered to collect and remit the tax imposed by this Act with respect to such sales.
 - (d) A marketplace facilitator shall:
 - (1) certify to each marketplace seller that the marketplace facilitator assumes the rights and duties of a retailer under this Act with respect to sales made by the marketplace seller through the marketplace; and
 - (2) collect taxes imposed by this Act as required by

- Section 3-45 of this Act for sales made through the marketplace.
 - (e) A marketplace seller shall retain books and records for all sales made through a marketplace in accordance with the requirements of Section 11.
 - (f) A marketplace seller shall furnish to the marketplace facilitator information that is necessary for the marketplace facilitator to correctly collect and remit taxes for a retail sale. The information may include a certification that an item being sold is taxable, not taxable, exempt from taxation, or taxable at a specified rate. A marketplace seller shall be held harmless for liability for the tax imposed under this Act when a marketplace facilitator fails to correctly collect and remit tax after having been provided with information by a marketplace seller to correctly collect and remit taxes imposed under this Act.
 - (g) If the marketplace facilitator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that its failure to correctly collect and remit tax on a retail sale resulted from the marketplace facilitator's good faith reliance on incorrect or insufficient information provided by a marketplace seller, it shall be relieved of liability for the tax on that retail sale. In this case, a marketplace seller is liable for any resulting tax due.
 - (h) (Blank).
- 26 (i) This Section does not affect the tax liability of a

- 1 purchaser under this Act.
- $2 \qquad (j) \quad (Blank).$
- 3 (k) A marketplace facilitator required to collect taxes
- 4 imposed under this Section and this Act on retail sales made
- 5 through its marketplace shall be liable to the Department for
- 6 such taxes, except when the marketplace facilitator is
- 7 relieved of the duty to remit such taxes by virtue of having
- 8 paid to the Department taxes imposed by the Retailers'
- 9 Occupation Tax Act upon his or her gross receipts from the same
- 10 transactions.
- 11 (1) If, for any reason, the Department is prohibited from
- 12 enforcing the marketplace facilitator's duty under this Act to
- 13 collect and remit taxes pursuant to this Section, the duty to
- 14 collect and remit such taxes reverts to the marketplace seller
- 15 that is a retailer maintaining a place of business in this
- 16 State pursuant to Section 2.
- 17 (Source: P.A. 101-9, eff. 6-5-19; 101-604, eff. 1-1-20.)
- 18 Section 10. The Service Use Tax Act is amended by changing
- 19 Section 2d as follows:
- 20 (35 ILCS 110/2d)
- 21 Sec. 2d. Marketplace facilitators and marketplace
- 22 servicemen.
- 23 (a) Definitions. For purposes of this Section:
- 24 "Affiliate" means a person that, with respect to another

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person: (i) has a direct or indirect ownership interest of more than 5% in the other person; or (ii) is related to the other person because a third person, or group of third persons who are affiliated with each other as defined in this subsection, holds a direct or indirect ownership interest of more than 5% in the related person.

"Delivery network company" means a business that facilitates, through the use of an Internet website or mobile application, the delivery of local products.

"Local product" means any item, including food, other than freight, mail, or a package to which postage has been affixed.

"Marketplace" means a physical or electronic place, forum, platform, application or other method by which a marketplace serviceman makes or offers to make sales of service.

"Marketplace facilitator" means a person who, pursuant to an agreement with a marketplace serviceman, facilitates sales of service by that marketplace serviceman. A person facilitates a sale of service by, directly or indirectly through one or more affiliates, doing both of the following:

(i) listing or otherwise making available a sale of service of the marketplace serviceman through a marketplace owned or operated by the marketplace facilitator; and (ii) processing sales of service for, or payments for sales of service by, marketplace servicemen.

"Marketplace facilitator" does not include a delivery network company that delivers tangible personal property on

behalf of a marketplace serviceman that is engaged in business as a retail vendor.

"Marketplace serviceman" means a person that makes or offers to make a sale of service through a marketplace.

- (b) Beginning January 1, 2020, a marketplace facilitator who meets either of the following criteria is considered the serviceman for each sale of service made on the marketplace:
 - (1) the cumulative gross receipts from sales of service to purchasers in Illinois by the marketplace facilitator and by marketplace servicemen are \$100,000 or more; or
 - (2) the marketplace facilitator and marketplace servicemen cumulatively enter into 200 or more separate transactions for the sale of service to purchasers in Illinois.

A marketplace facilitator shall determine on a quarterly basis, ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December, whether he or she meets the criteria of either paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection (b) for the preceding 12-month period. If the marketplace facilitator meets the criteria of either paragraph (1) or (2) for a 12-month period, he or she is considered a serviceman maintaining a place of business in this State and is required to collect and remit the tax imposed under this Act and file returns for one year. At the end of that one-year period, the marketplace facilitator shall determine whether the marketplace facilitator met the

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criteria of either paragraph (1) or (2) during the preceding 12-month period. If the marketplace facilitator met the criteria in either paragraph (1) or (2) for the preceding 12-month period, he or she is considered a serviceman maintaining a place of business in this State and is required to collect and remit the tax imposed under this Act and file returns for the subsequent year. If, at the end of a one-year period, a marketplace facilitator that was required to collect and remit the tax imposed under this Act determines that he or she did not meet the criteria in either paragraph (1) or (2) during the preceding 12-month period, the marketplace facilitator shall subsequently determine on a quarterly basis, ending on the last day of March, June, September, December, whether he or she meets the criteria of either paragraph (1) or (2) for the preceding 12-month period.

- (c) A marketplace facilitator that meets either of the thresholds in subsection (b) of this Section is considered the serviceman for each sale of service made through its marketplace and is liable for collecting and remitting the tax under this Act on all such sales. The marketplace facilitator has all the rights and duties, and is required to comply with the same requirements and procedures, as all other servicemen maintaining a place of business in this State who are registered or who are required to be registered to collect and remit the tax imposed by this Act.
 - (d) A marketplace facilitator shall:

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- (1) certify to each marketplace serviceman that the marketplace facilitator assumes the rights and duties of a serviceman under this Act with respect to sales of service made by the marketplace serviceman through the marketplace; and
 - (2) collect taxes imposed by this Act as required by Section 3-40 of this Act for sales of service made through the marketplace.
- (e) A marketplace serviceman shall retain books and records for all sales of service made through a marketplace in accordance with the requirements of Section 11.
- marketplace serviceman shall furnish to (f) Α the marketplace facilitator information that is necessary for the marketplace facilitator to correctly collect and remit taxes for a sale of service. The information may include certification that an item transferred incident to a sale of service under this Act is taxable, not taxable, exempt from taxation, or taxable at a specified rate. A marketplace serviceman shall be held harmless for liability for the tax imposed under this Act when a marketplace facilitator fails to correctly collect and remit tax after having been provided with information by a marketplace serviceman to correctly collect and remit taxes imposed under this Act.
- (g) Except as provided in subsection (h), if the marketplace facilitator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that its failure to correctly collect and remit

- 1 tax on a sale of service resulted from the marketplace
- 2 facilitator's good faith reliance on incorrect or insufficient
- 3 information provided by a marketplace serviceman, it shall be
- 4 relieved of liability for the tax on that sale of service. In
- 5 this case, a marketplace serviceman is liable for any
- 6 resulting tax due.
- 7 (h) A marketplace facilitator and marketplace serviceman
- 8 that are affiliates, as defined by subsection (a), are jointly
- 9 and severally liable for tax liability resulting from a sale
- 10 of service made by the affiliated marketplace serviceman
- 11 through the marketplace.
- 12 (i) This Section does not affect the tax liability of a
- 13 purchaser under this Act.
- 14 (j) The Department may adopt rules for the administration
- and enforcement of the provisions of this Section.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 101-9, eff. 6-5-19.)
- 17 Section 15. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended
- 18 by changing Section 1 as follows:
- 19 (35 ILCS 120/1) (from Ch. 120, par. 440)
- Sec. 1. Definitions. "Sale at retail" means any transfer
- of the ownership of or title to tangible personal property to a
- 22 purchaser, for the purpose of use or consumption, and not for
- 23 the purpose of resale in any form as tangible personal
- 24 property to the extent not first subjected to a use for which

it was purchased, for a valuable consideration: Provided that the property purchased is deemed to be purchased for the purpose of resale, despite first being used, to the extent to which it is resold as an ingredient of an intentionally produced product or byproduct of manufacturing. For this purpose, slag produced as an incident to manufacturing pig iron or steel and sold is considered to be an intentionally produced byproduct of manufacturing. Transactions whereby the possession of the property is transferred but the seller retains the title as security for payment of the selling price shall be deemed to be sales.

"Sale at retail" shall be construed to include any transfer of the ownership of or title to tangible personal property to a purchaser, for use or consumption by any other person to whom such purchaser may transfer the tangible personal property without a valuable consideration, and to include any transfer, whether made for or without a valuable consideration, for resale in any form as tangible personal property unless made in compliance with Section 2c of this Act.

Sales of tangible personal property, which property, to the extent not first subjected to a use for which it was purchased, as an ingredient or constituent, goes into and forms a part of tangible personal property subsequently the subject of a "Sale at retail", are not sales at retail as defined in this Act: Provided that the property purchased is

deemed to be purchased for the purpose of resale, despite first being used, to the extent to which it is resold as an ingredient of an intentionally produced product or byproduct of manufacturing.

"Sale at retail" shall be construed to include any Illinois florist's sales transaction in which the purchase order is received in Illinois by a florist and the sale is for use or consumption, but the Illinois florist has a florist in another state deliver the property to the purchaser or the purchaser's donee in such other state.

Nonreusable tangible personal property that is used by persons engaged in the business of operating a restaurant, cafeteria, or drive-in is a sale for resale when it is transferred to customers in the ordinary course of business as part of the sale of food or beverages and is used to deliver, package, or consume food or beverages, regardless of where consumption of the food or beverages occurs. Examples of those items include, but are not limited to nonreusable, paper and plastic cups, plates, baskets, boxes, sleeves, buckets or other containers, utensils, straws, placemats, napkins, doggie bags, and wrapping or packaging materials that are transferred to customers as part of the sale of food or beverages in the ordinary course of business.

The purchase, employment and transfer of such tangible personal property as newsprint and ink for the primary purpose of conveying news (with or without other information) is not a

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1 purchase, use or sale of tangible personal property.

A person whose activities are organized and conducted primarily as a not-for-profit service enterprise, and who engages in selling tangible personal property at retail (whether to the public or merely to members and their quests) is engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail with respect to such transactions, excepting only a person organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious or educational purposes either (1), to the extent of sales by such person to its members, students, patients or inmates of tangible personal property to be used primarily for the purposes of such person, or (2), to the extent of sales by such person of tangible personal property which is not sold or offered for sale by persons organized for profit. The selling of school books and school supplies by schools at retail to students is not "primarily for the purposes of" the school which does such selling. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to nor subject to taxation occasional dinners, socials or similar activities of a person organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious or educational purposes, whether or not such activities are open to the public.

A person who is the recipient of a grant or contract under Title VII of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (P.L. 92-258) and serves meals to participants in the federal Nutrition Program for the Elderly in return for contributions established in

amount by the individual participant pursuant to a schedule of suggested fees as provided for in the federal Act is not engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail with respect to such transactions.

"Purchaser" means anyone who, through a sale at retail, acquires the ownership of or title to tangible personal property for a valuable consideration.

"Reseller of motor fuel" means any person engaged in the business of selling or delivering or transferring title of motor fuel to another person other than for use or consumption. No person shall act as a reseller of motor fuel within this State without first being registered as a reseller pursuant to Section 2c or a retailer pursuant to Section 2a.

"Selling price" or the "amount of sale" means the consideration for a sale valued in money whether received in money or otherwise, including cash, credits, property, other than as hereinafter provided, and services, but, prior to January 1, 2020 and beginning again on January 1, 2022, not including the value of or credit given for traded-in tangible personal property where the item that is traded-in is of like kind and character as that which is being sold; beginning January 1, 2020 and until January 1, 2022, "selling price" includes the portion of the value of or credit given for traded-in motor vehicles of the First Division as defined in Section 1-146 of the Illinois Vehicle Code of like kind and character as that which is being sold that exceeds \$10,000.

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"Selling price" shall be determined without any deduction on account of the cost of the property sold, the cost of materials used, labor or service cost or any other expense whatsoever, but does not include charges that are added to prices by sellers on account of the seller's tax liability under this Act, or on account of the seller's duty to collect, from the purchaser, the tax that is imposed by the Use Tax Act, or, except as otherwise provided with respect to any cigarette tax imposed by a home rule unit, on account of the seller's tax liability under any local occupation tax administered by the Department, or, except as otherwise provided with respect to any cigarette tax imposed by a home rule unit on account of the seller's duty to collect, from the purchasers, the tax that is imposed under any local use tax administered by Department. Effective December 1, 1985, "selling price" shall include charges that are added to prices by sellers on account of the seller's tax liability under the Cigarette Tax Act, on account of the sellers' duty to collect, from the purchaser, the tax imposed under the Cigarette Use Tax Act, and on account of the seller's duty to collect, from the purchaser, any cigarette tax imposed by a home rule unit.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, for any motor vehicle, as defined in Section 1-146 of the Vehicle Code, that is sold on or after January 1, 2015 for the purpose of leasing the vehicle for a defined period that is longer than one year and (1) is a motor vehicle of the second division that: (A) is

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self-contained motor vehicle designed or permanently converted to provide living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, with direct walk through access to the living quarters from the driver's seat; (B) is of the van configuration designed for the transportation of not less than 7 nor more than 16 passengers; or (C) has a gross vehicle weight rating of 8,000 pounds or less or (2) is a motor vehicle of the first division, "selling price" or "amount of sale" means the consideration received by the lessor pursuant to the lease contract, including amounts due at lease signing and all monthly or other regular payments charged over the term of the lease. Also included in the selling price is any amount received by the lessor from the lessee for the leased vehicle that is not calculated at the time the lease is executed, including, but not limited to, excess mileage charges and charges for excess wear and tear. For sales that occur in Illinois, with respect to any amount received by the lessor from the lessee for the leased vehicle that is not calculated at the time the lease is executed, the lessor who purchased the motor vehicle does not incur the tax imposed by the Use Tax Act on those amounts, and the retailer who makes the retail sale of the motor vehicle to the lessor is not required to collect the tax imposed by the Use Tax Act or to pay the tax imposed by this Act on those amounts. However, the lessor who purchased the motor vehicle assumes the liability for reporting and paying the tax on those amounts directly to the Department in

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the same form (Illinois Retailers' Occupation Tax, and local retailers' occupation taxes, if applicable) in which the retailer would have reported and paid such tax if the retailer had accounted for the tax to the Department. For amounts received by the lessor from the lessee that are not calculated at the time the lease is executed, the lessor must file the return and pay the tax to the Department by the due date otherwise required by this Act for returns other transaction returns. If the retailer is entitled under this Act to a discount for collecting and remitting the tax imposed under this Act to the Department with respect to the sale of the motor vehicle to the lessor, then the right to the discount provided in this Act shall be transferred to the lessor with respect to the tax paid by the lessor for any amount received by the lessor from the lessee for the leased vehicle that is not calculated at the time the lease is executed; provided that the discount is only allowed if the return is timely filed and for amounts timely paid. The "selling price" of a motor vehicle that is sold on or after January 1, 2015 for the purpose of leasing for a defined period of longer than one year shall not be reduced by the value of or credit given for traded-in tangible personal property owned by the lessor, nor shall it be reduced by the value of or credit given for traded-in tangible personal property owned by the lessee, regardless of whether the trade-in value thereof is assigned by the lessee to the lessor. In the case of a motor vehicle

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that is sold for the purpose of leasing for a defined period of longer than one year, the sale occurs at the time of the delivery of the vehicle, regardless of the due date of any lease payments. A lessor who incurs a Retailers' Occupation Tax liability on the sale of a motor vehicle coming off lease may not take a credit against that liability for the Use Tax the lessor paid upon the purchase of the motor vehicle (or for any tax the lessor paid with respect to any amount received by the lessor from the lessee for the leased vehicle that was not calculated at the time the lease was executed) if the selling price of the motor vehicle at the time of purchase was calculated using the definition of "selling price" as defined in this paragraph. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act to the contrary, lessors shall file all returns and make all payments required under this paragraph to the Department by electronic means in the manner and form as required by the Department. This paragraph does not apply to leases of motor vehicles for which, at the time the lease is entered into, the term of the lease is not a defined period, including leases with a defined initial period with the option to continue the lease on a month-to-month or other basis beyond the initial defined period.

The phrase "like kind and character" shall be liberally construed (including but not limited to any form of motor vehicle for any form of motor vehicle, or any kind of farm or agricultural implement for any other kind of farm or

agricultural implement), while not including a kind of item which, if sold at retail by that retailer, would be exempt from retailers' occupation tax and use tax as an isolated or occasional sale.

"Gross receipts" from the sales of tangible personal property at retail means the total selling price or the amount of such sales, as hereinbefore defined. In the case of charge and time sales, the amount thereof shall be included only as and when payments are received by the seller. Receipts or other consideration derived by a seller from the sale, transfer or assignment of accounts receivable to a wholly owned subsidiary will not be deemed payments prior to the time the purchaser makes payment on such accounts.

"Department" means the Department of Revenue.

"Person" means any natural individual, firm, partnership, association, joint stock company, joint adventure, public or private corporation, limited liability company, or a receiver, executor, trustee, guardian or other representative appointed by order of any court.

The isolated or occasional sale of tangible personal property at retail by a person who does not hold himself out as being engaged (or who does not habitually engage) in selling such tangible personal property at retail, or a sale through a bulk vending machine, does not constitute engaging in a business of selling such tangible personal property at retail within the meaning of this Act; provided that any person who is

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engaged in a business which is not subject to the tax imposed by this Act because of involving the sale of or a contract to sell real estate or a construction contract to improve real estate or a construction contract to engineer, install, and maintain an integrated system of products, but who, in the conducting such business, transfers tangible course of personal property to users or consumers in the finished form in which it was purchased, and which does not become real estate or was not engineered and installed, under any provision of a construction contract or real estate sale or real estate sales agreement entered into with some other person arising out of or because of such nontaxable business, is engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail to the extent of the value of the tangible personal property so transferred. If, in such a transaction, a separate charge is made for the tangible personal property so transferred, the value of such property, for the purpose of this Act, shall be the amount so separately charged, but not less than the cost of such property to the transferor; if no separate charge is made, the value of such property, for the purposes of this Act, is the cost to the transferor of such tangible personal property. Construction contracts for the of real estate consisting of improvement engineering, installation, and maintenance of voice, data, video, security, and all telecommunication systems do not constitute engaging in a business of selling tangible personal property at retail

within the meaning of this Act if they are sold at one specified contract price.

A person who holds himself or herself out as being engaged (or who habitually engages) in selling tangible personal property at retail is a person engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail hereunder with respect to such sales (and not primarily in a service occupation) notwithstanding the fact that such person designs and produces such tangible personal property on special order for the purchaser and in such a way as to render the property of value only to such purchaser, if such tangible personal property so produced on special order serves substantially the same function as stock or standard items of tangible personal property that are sold at retail.

Persons who engage in the business of transferring tangible personal property upon the redemption of trading stamps are engaged in the business of selling such property at retail and shall be liable for and shall pay the tax imposed by this Act on the basis of the retail value of the property transferred upon redemption of such stamps.

"Bulk vending machine" means a vending machine, containing unsorted confections, nuts, toys, or other items designed primarily to be used or played with by children which, when a coin or coins of a denomination not larger than \$0.50 are inserted, are dispensed in equal portions, at random and without selection by the customer.

"Remote retailer" means a retailer that does not maintain within this State, directly or by a subsidiary, an office, distribution house, sales house, warehouse or other place of business, or any agent or other representative operating within this State under the authority of the retailer or its subsidiary, irrespective of whether such place of business or agent is located here permanently or temporarily or whether such retailer or subsidiary is licensed to do business in this State.

"Marketplace" means a physical or electronic place, forum, platform, application, or other method by which a marketplace seller sells or offers to sell items.

"Marketplace facilitator" means a person who, pursuant to an agreement with an unrelated third-party marketplace seller, directly or indirectly through one or more affiliates facilitates a retail sale by an unrelated third party marketplace seller by:

- (1) listing or advertising for sale by the marketplace seller in a marketplace, tangible personal property that is subject to tax under this Act; and
- (2) either directly or indirectly, through agreements or arrangements with third parties, collecting payment from the customer and transmitting that payment to the marketplace seller regardless of whether the marketplace facilitator receives compensation or other consideration in exchange for its services.

- A person who provides advertising services, including listing products for sale, is not considered a marketplace facilitator, so long as the advertising service platform or forum does not engage, directly or indirectly through one or more affiliated persons, in the activities described in paragraph (2) of this definition of "marketplace facilitator".
- 7 "Marketplace facilitator" does not include any person 8 licensed under the Auction License Act. This exemption does 9 not apply to any person who is an Internet auction listing 10 service, as defined by the Auction License Act.
- "Marketplace facilitator" does not include a delivery

 network company that delivers tangible personal property on

 behalf of a marketplace seller that is engaged in business as a

 retail vendor.
- "Delivery network company" means a business that

 facilitates, through the use of an Internet website or mobile

 application, the delivery of local products.
- "Local product" means any item, including food, other than
 freight, mail, or a package to which postage has been affixed.
- "Marketplace seller" means a person that makes sales through a marketplace operated by an unrelated third party marketplace facilitator.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-604, eff. 1-1-20;
- 24 102-353, eff. 1-1-22; 102-634, eff. 8-27-21; 102-813, eff.
- 25 5-13-22.)
- Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon

1 becoming law.