Airbnb & Occupancy Taxes

Multistate Tax Commission
2017 March Uniformity Committee Meeting

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Why does Airbnb Collect Taxes on Behalf of its Hosts?

- Hosts: no longer need to worry about complicated occupancy taxes
- Governments: easier to collect from and audit one corporate taxpayer rather than thousands of individuals
- Airbnb: helping our users and removing friction for our communities

In what Situations does Airbnb Collect Occupancy Taxes?

Legal Obligation



Formal Agreement with Jurisdiction

Where Airbnb is required by law to collect tax
 Examples: Chicago, North Carolina

 Where Airbnb has a formal voluntary collection agreement, or "VCA", stating that Airbnb will collect and remit taxes on our Host's behalf

Examples: Connecticut, Colorado

Voluntary Collection Agreement v. Legislation

- VCAs are often the fastest path to collecting and remitting.
- Airbnb wants to collect and remit taxes, and does not oppose legislation that requires it to do so.
- Airbnb provides input into proposed legislation focused on the following:
 - Applicability to all business models in the industry
 - Clarity in all language (definitions, tax base, responsibilites of all parties)
- Legislative process can be time-consuming and difficult.

What is a Voluntary Collection Agreement? (VCA)

- A VCA is a legally binding agreement between Airbnb and a taxing authority to contractually assume the tax collection and remittance obligations of Airbnb Hosts for booking transactions completed on our platform.
- Airbnb does not assume obligations unrelated to tax (e.g., rental permitting, zoning, health and safety requirements, etc.)
- Airbnb registers as a taxpayer and reports/remits in the aggregate on a single return. Hosts cannot opt in/out.
- Airbnb currently has VCAs with over 200 jurisdictions in the US.

How does Occupancy Tax Collection Work?

Timing: Occupancy Tax is collected from the guest at the time of booking

All Listings: Tax is collected on ALL listings. Hosts may not opt-out of tax collection.

Remittance: Occupancy Tax is paid to the jurisdiction at the next tax return due date.

Presentation: Occupancy Taxes are a separate line item on booking screens for the Guest (including the receipt)

Alterations: If a guest alters or cancels a reservation, Occupancy Taxes are recalculated with new reservation parameters

Normal Scenario

11/1/2015

Guest books 1 night reservation with check-in date 4/1/2016

2/7/2016

Guest increases reservation to 2 nights reservation with check-in date 4/1/2015 4/1/2016

Guest checks-in

4/2/2016

Host Payout is made

\$100 Reservation price \$10 Occupancy Taxes

\$10 of taxes remitted to government in November tax return

\$200 Reservation price

\$20 Occupancy Taxes

\$10 taxes remitted to government in February tax return

\$200 Reservation price

\$20 Occupancy Taxes

\$20 Occupancy Taxes
displayed on Host Transaction
History

States in which Airbnb Collects

- Alabama
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- District of Columbia

- Florida
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Kansas
- Louisiana
- Maine

- North Carolina
- Utah
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina

Sample Cities and Counties in which Airbnb Collects

- Anchorage, AK
- Cleveland
- Cuyahoga County,
 Ohio
- District of Columbia
- Humboldt County, CA
- Boulder, CO
- Chicago, IL
- Paris, FR
- Philadelphia, PA

- Jersey City, NJ
- Phoenix, AZ
- Portland, OR
- New Orleans, LA
- Reno, NV
- San Diego, CA
- Los Angeles, CA
- San Francisco, CA
- San Jose, CA

- Malibu, CA
- Santa Clara, CA
- Santa Cruz County, CA
- Santa Monica, CA
- Montgomery County, MD
- Santa Fe, NM
- Amsterdam
- Montpellier, FR
- Nantes, FR

- Ajaccio, FR
- Bordeaux, FR
- Cannes, FR
- Blanc, FR
- La Rochelle, FR
- Annecy, FR
- Lille, FR
- Saint-Malo, FR
- Marseille, FR

QUESTIONS?



