

701—15.19 (422,423) Trade-ins.

15.19(1) Trade-ins. When tangible personal property is traded toward the purchase price of other tangible personal property, the gross receipts shall be only that portion of the purchase price which is payable in money to the retailer if the following conditions are met:

- a.* The tangible personal property is traded to a retailer, and the property traded is the type normally sold in the regular course of the retailer's business; and
- b.* The tangible personal property traded to a retailer is intended by the retailer to be ultimately sold at retail; or
- c.* The tangible personal property traded to a retailer is intended to be used by the retailer or another in the remanufacturing of a like item.

EXAMPLE 1. A owns a car valued at \$5,000. A trades his used car to XY car dealer for a used car valued at \$12,000. XY car dealer normally sells used cars. Use tax would be due on the \$7,000 in money A paid to XY used car dealer, as both conditions "a" and "b" have been met.

EXAMPLE 2. John Doe has a pickup truck with a value of \$2,000. John wants a boat so he offers to trade his \$2,000 pickup to ABC boat dealer for the purchase of a boat valued at \$5,000. ABC boat dealer is a new and used boat dealer. ABC boat dealer agrees to accept the \$2,000 pickup and \$3,000 cash in trade for the boat. In this example, the tax would be computed on \$5,000. The trade-in provision would not apply because condition "a" has not been met. The property traded is not the type of property normally sold by ABC new and used boat dealer in the regular course of the boat dealer's business.

EXAMPLE 3. ABC Corporation trades 500 bushels of corn and \$500 cash to the local cooperative elevator for the purchase of various hand tools. The local cooperative elevator normally sells grain in its regular course of business for processing into bread. The trade-in provision in this example would not apply because condition "b" would not be met. The grain traded toward the purchase price of the hand tools when ultimately sold by the cooperative elevator is sold for processing and not at retail.

EXAMPLE 4. Hometown Appliance store is in the business of selling stoves, refrigerators, and other various appliances in Iowa. Hometown Appliance has a refrigerator valued at \$650. Customer A wishes to trade a used refrigerator toward the purchase price of the new refrigerator. Hometown Appliance agrees to accept A's used refrigerator at a value of \$150 toward the purchase price of the new refrigerator. A pays Hometown Appliance \$500 in money. The trade-in provision applies as both conditions "a" and "b" have been met and tax would be due on the \$500.

Several months later, Hometown Appliance sells the used refrigerator it received from customer A to the local school district which is exempt from sales tax on its purchase. The trade-in provision on the original transaction is still applicable because both conditions "a" and "b" were met. The sale is "at retail," even if it is a retail sale exempt from tax.

EXAMPLE 5. ABC Auto Supply is in the business of selling various types of automobile and farm implement supplies. The normal selling price for a car generator is \$80. ABC Auto Supply allows a \$20 trade-in credit to any customer who wishes to trade in an unworkable generator. At the time ABC Auto Supply accepts the unusable generator it knows that the generator will not be sold at retail; however, ABC Auto Supply does know that the generator will be sold to XYZ Company which is in the business of rebuilding generators by using existing parts plus new parts. In this example the trade-in provision would apply since conditions "a" and "c" have been met.

15.19(2) All the provisions of subrule 15.19(1) apply to the trade-in of vehicles subject to registration when the trade involves retailers of vehicles.

When vehicles subject to registration are traded among persons who are not retailers of vehicles subject to registration, the conditions set forth in 15.19(1) "a" and "b" need not be met. The purchase price is only that portion of the purchase price represented by the difference between the total purchase price of the vehicle subject to registration acquired and the amount of the vehicle subject to registration traded.

This rule applies only when a vehicle is traded for tangible personal property, regardless of whether the transaction is between a retailer and a nonretailer or two nonretailers. The vehicle traded in must be

owned by the person(s) trading in the vehicle. It is presumed that the name or names indicated on the title of the vehicle dictate ownership of the vehicle as set forth in Iowa Code section 321.1.

EXAMPLE 1. John Doe has an automobile with a value of \$2,000. John and his neighbor Bill Jones, who has an automobile valued at \$3,500, decide to trade automobiles. John pays Bill \$1,500 cash. Vehicles subject to registration are subject to use tax which is payable to the county treasurer at the time of registration. In this example John would owe use tax on \$1,500 since this is the amount John paid Bill and tax is only due on the cash difference. Bill would not owe any use tax on the vehicle acquired through the trade.

EXAMPLE 2. Joe has a Ford automobile with a value of \$5,000. Joe and his friend Jim, who has a Chevrolet automobile also valued at \$5,000, decide to trade automobiles. Joe and Jim make an even trade, automobile for automobile with no money changing hands. In this example there is no tax due on either automobile because there is no exchange of money.

15.19(3) Trade for services. The trade-in provisions found in Iowa Code sections 422.42(5) “b” and 423.1(8) do not apply to taxable enumerated services. When taxable enumerated services are traded, the gross receipts would be determined based on the value of the service or other consideration.

15.19(4) Three-way trade-in transactions. In a three-way transaction, the agreement provides that a lessee sell to a third-party dealer a vehicle (or other tangible personal property) which the lessee owns. The lessor then purchases another vehicle from the third-party dealer at a reduced price and leases the vehicle to the lessee. The difference between the reduced sale price and retail price of the vehicle is not allowed as a trade-in on the vehicle for use tax purposes.

EXAMPLE. “A” enters into a three-way agreement with “B,” the lessor. Under the terms of the contract, “A” sells a 2000 Ford Taurus owned by “A” to “C,” a used-car dealer. The retail price for the Ford Taurus is \$30,000. “C” then sells the Ford Taurus to “B” for the reduced price of \$25,000. “B” then leases the Ford Taurus to “A” for a period of 12 months. The \$5,000 difference between the reduced sale price and the retail price of the vehicle is not allowed as a trade-in on the sale of the vehicle for use tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.42(5) “b” and 423.1(8). See also *Reynolds Motor Co. et al v. Iowa Dep’t. of Revenue*, Equity 72050, Dist. Ct. of Scott Cty., Iowa, August 28, 1987.