

This letter concerns the tax rate applicable for food for immediate consumption. See 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.310. (This is a GIL.)

December 31, 2007

Dear Xxxxx:

This letter is in response to your letter dated August 22, 2007, in which you request information. The Department issues two types of letter rulings. Private Letter Rulings ("PLRs") are issued by the Department in response to specific taxpayer inquiries concerning the application of a tax statute or rule to a particular fact situation. A PLR is binding on the Department, but only as to the taxpayer who is the subject of the request for ruling and only to the extent the facts recited in the PLR are correct and complete. Persons seeking PLRs must comply with the procedures for PLRs found in the Department's regulations at 2 Ill. Adm. Code 1200.110. The purpose of a General Information Letter ("GIL") is to direct taxpayers to Department regulations or other sources of information regarding the topic about which they have inquired. A GIL is not a statement of Department policy and is not binding on the Department. See 2 Ill. Adm. Code 1200.120. You may access our website at www.tax.illinois.gov to review regulations, letter rulings and other types of information relevant to your inquiry.

The nature of your inquiry and the information you have provided require that we respond with a GIL. In your letter you have stated and made inquiry as follows:

ABC is a supermarket located in Chicago, Illinois. I would like to know at what tax rate we should be charging for the sushi that we sell in our delicatessen department. All the sushi we sell is made on site and is sold in packages with a one-day expiration date. I spoke with the Department of Revenue earlier this week and they said that it was a toss up between the high (immediate consumption) and low (food) tax. Please advise what the proper tax should be.

I can be reached at # should you have any questions on this matter.

DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSE:

The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act imposes a tax upon "persons engaged in the business of selling at retail tangible personal property..." 35 ILCS 120/2. The State rate is 6.25% plus applicable local taxes for general merchandise and 1% plus applicable local taxes for items that qualify as food, drugs or medical appliances. See Ill. Adm. Code 130.310 regarding tax on food, medicine and medical appliances under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act.

The regulation provides that food which is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, and food which has been prepared for immediate consumption), and prescription and non-prescription medicines, drugs, and various medical

appliances are taxed at the State rate of 1% plus applicable local taxes. Food is defined as any solid, liquid, powder or item intended by the seller primarily for human internal consumption, whether simple, compound or mixed, including foods such as condiments, spices, seasonings, vitamins, bottled water and ice. See Section 130.310(b)(1).

The manner in which food is taxed depends upon the nature of the establishment that is selling the food. Retailers who provide seating or facilities for on-premises consumption of food generally incur tax at the high rate (6.25% State rate) on all food sales (including bulk or grocery type items). However, if establishments sell both food that has been prepared for immediate consumption and bulk or grocery type items and also provide facilities for on-premises consumption, the lower rate of tax (1%) may be charged on the bulk or grocery type items if the dining facilities are physically partitioned from the area where food not for immediate consumption is sold and these facilities utilize a separate means of collection of receipts. See 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.310(b)(3).

The Department generally relies on the plain meaning of the term “physically partitioned” as in separated or divided by a tangible barrier. An eat-in-area that is partially isolated from the generally sales area of a store by the arrangement of display cases, service counters, or stub walls would qualify as “physically partitioned.”

If establishments have no seating or facilities for on-premises consumption of food, the tax rate incurred on food sales is determined by whether the majority (over 50%) are bulk or grocery type sales or are sales for immediate consumption. If more than 50% of all food sales are for immediate consumption, the retailer must charge the high rate on all food sales. If more than 50% of all food sales are bulk or grocery type items, all food sales are taxed at the low rate with the exception of hot foods, food that has been prepared for immediate consumption, alcoholic beverages, and soft drinks. See Section 130.310(a). Food for immediate consumption is defined in the regulation as hot food and food made ready by the retailer to be eaten without substantial delay after the final stage of preparation by the retailer. See 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.310(b)(6). Based on the limited information contained in your letter the sushi would appear to be prepared for immediate consumption and taxable at the high rate. Please note, however, that Section 130.310 regarding food is currently being reviewed and some changes to the regulation are expected.

I hope this information is helpful. If you require additional information, please visit our website at www.tax.illinois.gov or contact the Department’s Taxpayer Information Division at (217) 782-3336. If you are not under audit and you wish to obtain a binding PLR regarding your factual situation, please submit a request conforming to the requirements of 2 Ill. Adm. Code 1200.110 (b).

Very truly yours,

Richard S. Wolters
Associate Counsel

RSW:mzk