



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

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INFORMATION BULLETIN #45
SALES TAX
JUNE 2019
(Replaces Bulletin #45 dated December 2002)
Effective Date: July 1, 2019

SUBJECT: Vending Machines and Other Food Holding Units

REFERENCE: IC 6-2.5-5-20

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Aside from nonsubstantive, technical changes, this bulletin is changed to reflect changes the passage of SEA 124 (2018), which removes “food sold through a vending machine” from the list of items excluded from the term “food and food ingredients for human consumption” effective July 1, 2019.

I. VENDING MACHINE SALES

A vending machine is a mechanical device that dispenses items for either money or tokens. As a general rule, sales tax must be collected on sales made from a vending machine, including sales of items that meet the definition of exempt food or food ingredients (e.g., bottled water). However, effective July 1, 2019, whether an item sold in a vending machine is subject to sales tax depends on if the item itself qualifies as exempt food. For instance, if the item qualifies as “candy” or a “soft drink,” the item would be taxable; if the item is a bottled water that is not a soft drink, the item would be exempt. For more information on the exemption relating to food or food ingredients, see [Sales Tax Information Bulletin #29](#), available online at www.in.gov/dor/6051.htm.

Because of the nature of vending machine sales, the sales tax due cannot be separately stated on a receipt. A person responsible for collecting sales tax on vending machine

sales must post a sign on the vending machine stating that sales tax is included in the price.

If no sign is posted, the department will assume that the price of the item does not include tax. Thus, the department will expect the responsible person to remit sales tax on the gross sales from the machine.

If a sign is posted on the machine, the gross receipts subject to tax will be calculated. The gross receipts subject to tax equals the taxable gross receipts from vending machine sales divided by one (1) plus the tax rate.

Example: Vendor A owns and operates fifteen (15) vending machines. Vendor A does not have signs stating that the tax is included in the price of the items on five (5) machines, but does have signs on ten (10) machines. The total taxable sales from each machine is two hundred (\$200.00) per month. Because Vendor A does not post signs on five (5) of the machines, the department will assume that Vendor A collected tax on the total gross receipts of the five (5) machines. For the remaining ten machines, the amount subject to tax is equal to \$2,000 divided by one plus the current tax rate. To calculate the tax due, the gross sales subject to tax must be multiplied by the current tax rate.

II. VENDING MACHINE SALES NOT SUBJECT TO SALES TAX

Sales of tangible personal property for eight cents (\$.08) or less are not subject to sales tax. Vending machine sales of items for eight cents (\$.08) or less are thus not taxable.

Certain vending machine sales could qualify as exempt sales because of the tax exempt status of the persons or organizations who make the sales. For example, if an elementary school sells food through a vending machine, the food sales could qualify as exempt school meals. There is a specific exemption from sales tax for school meals. Vending machine sales of food by an elementary or secondary school are exempt from sales tax regardless of who makes the sales as long as the sales are only made to students or school employees. (See [Sales Tax Information Bulletin #32](#), available online at www.in.gov/dor/6051.htm)

A state-operated correctional facility or city/county jail could make exempt sales from a vending machine if the vending machine sales were limited to detainees and employees. The sale by the correctional facility or jail is exempt because selling food or other items to detainees furthers the governmental purpose of the facility or jail. Vending machine sales to employees furthers a governmental purpose because keeping staff on-site contributes to the efficient operation of the facility.

Items sold by the State of Indiana, the federal government or any Indiana political

subdivision must be purchased for resale by the exempt entity and the exempt entity must actually sell the item. Vending machine sales from a machine located in a jail or on a federal installation that are made by a person other than the jail or the federal government are taxable.

III. PURCHASES OF VENDING MACHINES

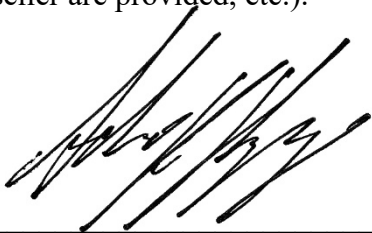
Generally, the purchase of a vending machine is taxable. A vending machine that actually produces a product for resale is not taxable because the vending machine is directly used in manufacturing. A vending machine would also be exempt if purchased by schools to serve school meals, a jail to provide service to detainees or the federal government.

IV. OTHER FOOD HOLDING UNITS

Sales from any device or equipment other than a vending machine, such as honor boxes, follow the general rules for any sales of property. Tax should be collected on taxable food items, such as candy and confectionery, sold from a cardboard honor box. Tax should also be collected on items, such as fruit and cookies because it is for immediate consumption.

The method used for determining the tax on vending machine sales may also be used to determine the amount subject to tax on sales from honor boxes or similar devices. Honor boxes must have a sign indicating that tax is included to avoid the requirement to remit tax on the gross taxable sales from honor boxes.

NOTE: A “micro market” is not considered a vending machine. While this term is not defined in the Indiana tax code, they are generally smaller, unstaffed retail locations where customers may purchase food and other items through an automated payment kiosk or through a personal electronic device. Therefore, the taxability of items sold at a micro market is dependent on the type of items sold and the arrangement of each micro market (e.g., whether utensils are provided and by whom, whether food heated by the seller are provided, etc.).



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