

1099 Reporting For Real Estate Brokers

Is the listing broker entitled to the cooperating broker's taxpayer ID?

What can the cooperating broker expect to receive from the listing broker?

What if the cooperating broker chooses not to cooperate with the listing broker's tax requests?

When are forms required to be filed?

What should a salesperson do if receiving a request from the listing broker?

Listing Broker must report payments of \$600.00 or more to buyer's brokers



Buyer's broker = cooperating broker or selling broker



Applies to brokers, not salesperson because payment goes through broker





In order to fulfill the requirement, the listing broker needs the buyer's broker's taxpayer ID number

1099-NEC for Nonemployee Compensation And 1099-MISC



Beginning in 2020, Form 1099-NEC must be used to report payments by a business made to a person who is not an employee

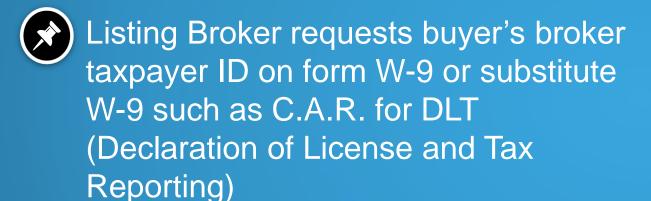


Most real estate agents are treated as independent contractors for state and federal tax purposes. Thus, any payments made to them must reported using 1099-NEC



Form 1099- MISC must still be used by property managers reporting rental property expenses

How Does The Listing Broker Comply With The Law?



Listing broker sends IRS form 1099-NEC to buyer's broker and files 1099-NEC with IRS and FTB

Form 1099-NEC

PAYER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone no.					OMB No. 1545-0116 Form 1099-NEC (Rev. January 2022) For calendar year 20		Nonemployee Compensation	
PAYER'S TIN		RECIPIENT'S TIN		1 Nonemployee comp	ensation			Copy 1
				\$				
RECIPIENT'S name			Payer made direct sales totaling \$5,000 or more of consumer products to recipient for resale			For State Tax Department		
Street address (including apt.	no.)							
				4 Federal income tax	withheld			
City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code		\$						
				5 State tax withheld	6 Sta	ate/Payer's state no.		7 State income
Account number (see instructions)			\$				\$	
				\$				\$

Form W-9

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)	
Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the instructions for Part I, later. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see How to get a	Social security number
TIN, later. Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1, Also see What Name and	or Employer identification number
Number To Give the Requester for guidelines on whose number to enter.	-

C.A.R. Form DLT

2.	TAX REPORTING - SUBSTITUTE W-9: The Listing Broker is required to report to the applicable state and federal tax collection
	agency payments made to the Cooperating Broker identified above UNLESS THE COOPERATING BROKER IS A CORPORATION.
	If a taxpayer identification number is not provided, Listing Broker may withhold, from the payment to the Cooperating Broker, the
	amount required for withholding by the state and federal tax collection agencies, unless an exemption to reporting is documented
	below, or elsewhere in writing. For a copy of the W-9 instructions go to http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw9.pdf.
	A. Cooperating Broker is (check the appropriate box): an Individual/Sole Proprietor, a Partnership, or a Corporation

When Does the Listing Broker Take Action?

The Listing Broker sends W-9 or DLT to byer's broker before close of escrow

 Buyer's broker completes as soon as possible before close of escrow and returns to listing broker or risks deduction from payment



Listing Broker sends IRS form 1099-NEC to the buyer's broker by January 31 of the following year after payment



The Listing Broker sends IRS form 1099-NEC to the IRS by January 31 of the following year after payment



What Can Happen if the Buyer's Broker Does Not Comply with the Listing Broker's Request?

FORM W-9



Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 28% of such payments. This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester,

ou de t certife our TIM when required (see the Pertil instructions

The Listing broker <u>must</u>

withhold 28% of
payment due and forward
to the IRS as "back-up
withholding"

DBA name on line 2.

e. **Disregarded entity.** For U.S. federal tax purposes, an entity that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner is treated as a "disregarded entity." See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2)(iii). Enter the owner's name on line 1. The name of the entity entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner's name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity's name on line 2, "Business name/disregarded entity name." If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

EXCEPTIONS?



YES, If the Buyer's Broker is a corporation



Buyer's Broker must still fill out and sign DLT affirming Broker's status as a corporation

Declaration Regarding Real Estate License and Tax Reporting (DLT)



- 2. TAX REPORTING SUBSTITUTE W-9: The Listing Broker is required to report to the applicable state and federal tax collection agency payments made to the Cooperating Broker identified above UNLESS THE COOPERATING BROKER IS A CORPORATION. If a taxpayer identification number is not provided, Listing Broker may withhold, from the payment to the Cooperating Broker, the amount required for withholding by the state and federal tax collection agencies, unless an exemption to reporting is documented below, or elsewhere in writing. For a copy of the W-9 instructions go to http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw9.pdf.
 - A. Cooperating Broker is (check the appropriate box): an Individual/Sole Proprietor, an a Partnership, or a Corporation and no tax reporting is required. If the Corporation's name is different from Broker's name above, the Corporation's name is



What should a buyer's salesperson or broker-associate do if receiving W-9 or DLT from listing broker?



Give the form to your broker as soon as possible for completion (if you care about getting paid)



Return the signed form to listing broker as soon as possible (if you care about getting paid)

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

QUICK GUIDE

LEGAL Q&A