



SELF EMPLOYER TAXI DRIVER (UBER LYLM) HOW TO TAX REPORT

What is UBER or Self Employer Tax Driver

- 우버(Uber) 스마트폰 앱으로 승객이 차량을 이용할 수 있게 하는 서비스
- 택시(Taxi) 요금을 받고 손님이 원하는 곳까지 태워다 주는 영업승용차
- Uber+Taxi 일반인이 자신의 차량으로 고객이 원하는 도착지까지 운행하는 서비스

요금 책정/산정

- Base Fare: \$0.00
- Per Minute: \$0.15
- Per Mile: \$0.90
- Minimum Fare \$4.65
- ex,.
 - Irvine to Lax: \$48.63 (UberX)

TAX REPORTING

- Uber/Lyft 으로 수입이 발생한 것을 Income으로 세금보고 해야 한다
- 보고하는 방식은 두가지 중 하나를 선택하면 된다
 - **Standard Mileage**
 - **Actual Expense Method**
 - Plus 일반운영비용도 추가 공제할수 있다(예: Toll, Supplies, Parking fee)
- As an independent contractor, you're responsible for your own taxes. This may not be fun but it allows you to take advantage of a number of tax deductions, which means more money in your pocket. When deciding on your deduction method, you can only choose between the Standard Mileage deduction method or Actual Expense method noted under "Tax Reference", not both.
- In addition, you may also deduct Common Operating Expenses alongside one of those two deduction methods.

VITA에서 처리 방법

□ Expense 청구 방법에 따라

- Standard Mileage: In of scope
- Actual Expense: Out of scope

□ TY2015: 57.5 cents / mile

VITA에서 처리 방법

[관련자료]

IRS Pub 4012 D-13 to 15 Out of scope territory

- ✓ Businesses with inventory, employees, **depreciation**, business use of the home, or a **net loss** are out of scope.
- ✓ **Issue Form 1099** is out of scope
- ✓ Only standard mileage is in scope, **not actual expenses**
- ✓ In Sch-C에서 Advertising, car and truck (standard mileage), commissions and fees, insurance, interest, legal and professional services, office, rent or lease, repairs and maintenance, supplies, taxes and licenses, travel, and utilities are **IN-SCOPE**
- ✓ **More than two business** is out of scope
- ✓ **Has Cost of Goods Sold information** is out of scope
- ✓ **Actual repair and maintenance expenses** are out-of-scope

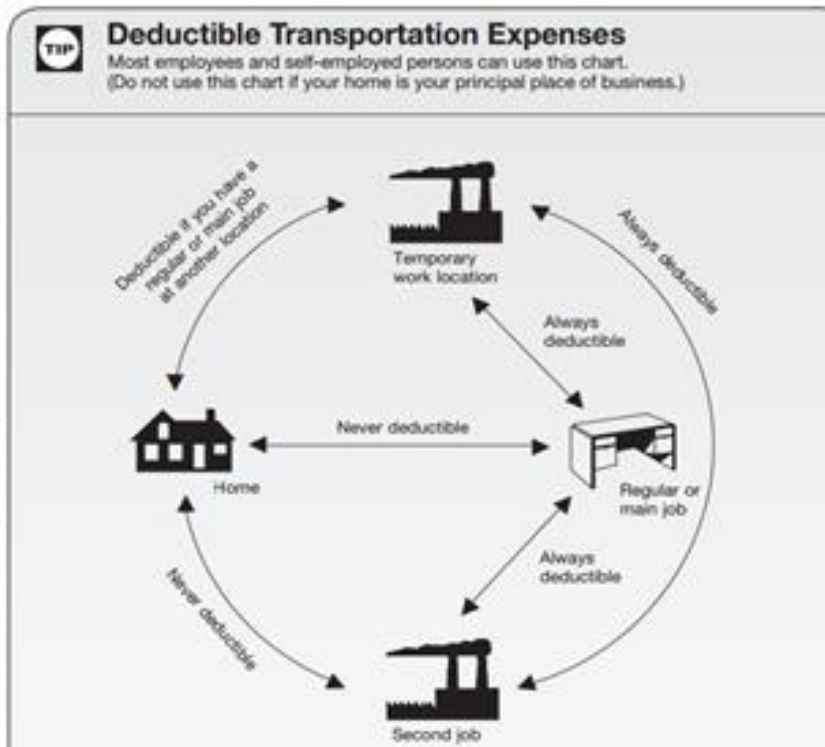
[Tips]

When net income from Sch C is **\$400 and more**, a Sch SE is automatically completed and the self-employment tax is included on the 1040.

TAX LAW 관점에서

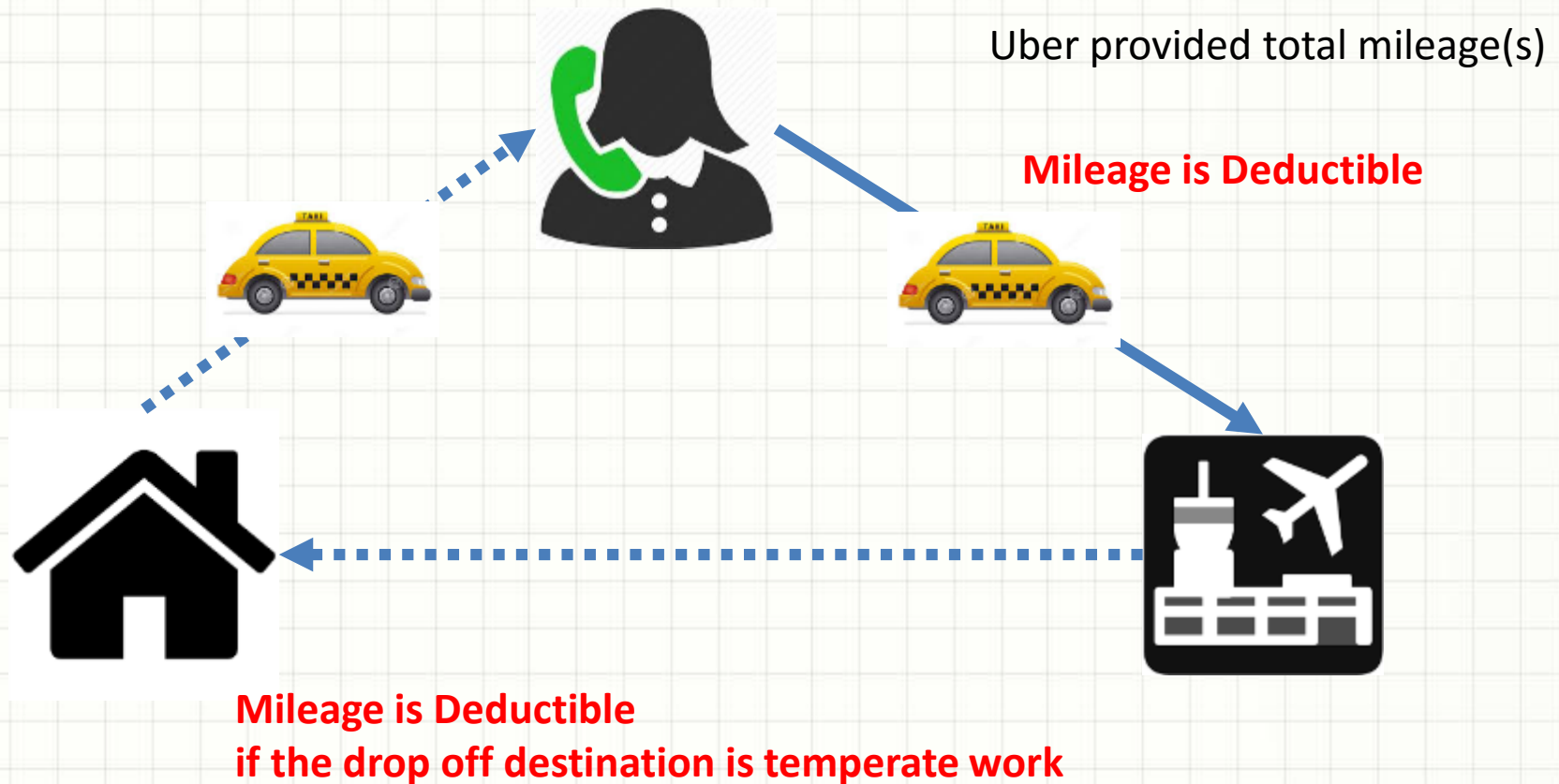
Car Travel:

Operating and maintaining your car when traveling away from home on business. You can deduct actual expenses or the standard mileage rate, as well as business-related tolls and parking.



Our Challenge is Taxi 운전이
Temporary work location 이라고 판단
할 것인가? 아니면 Second job으로
봐야 하는 것인가?

TAX LAW 관점에서



Turbo Tax 에서 폼

"You pay taxes as an individual—there's no need to register as a business. File taxes as you normally would, and we'll send you a 1099 form that you will use to report the income you made driving with Uber."

You will report your net income from your Uber activity, (i.e., what you are paid minus any associated expenses), on Schedule C and the Schedule C "bottom line" will show up on line 12 of your Form 1040. ("Business income or (loss). Attach Schedule C or C-EZ".)

The net income from your Uber activity is subject to Self Employment taxes, (Social Security and Medicare), at **approximately a 15% rate**. You will get to deduct one-half of these Self Employment taxes on line 27 of your Form 1040. ("Deductible part of self-employment tax. Attach Schedule SE".) The net income from your Uber activity minus the one-half of the Self Employment taxes deducted will then be added to all your other "ordinary" income and is subject to income taxes at ordinary income rates.

"What percentage should I be withholding to pay in taxes?"

YOU don't "withhold" taxes, it's only the PAYER of income that withholds taxes, and Uber is not withholding any taxes on the checks they send you. In a situation where a person earns income that is not subject to withholding - which is the case here - it MAY be necessary to send checks ("Estimated Taxes") to the Treasury on a quarterly basis.

"Do I have to file quarterly tax reports, as a self-employed person in a part-time role?"

There is no "reporting" - in the sense of reporting income and deductions - on a quarterly basis but it MAY BE necessary to send in Estimated Taxes on a quarterly basis. I say "MAY BE necessary" because that depends entirely on your own situation. If you have income from sources where taxes ARE withheld then it's probably not necessary to pay estimated taxes as

Turbo Tax 에서 폼

"What expenses are deductible? Mileage? Fuel costs? Monthly car payment? Car maintenance? Cell phone? Food?"

In a situation where you are using your personal car for business you typically can deduct either "actual" costs for the percentage of business use, (though cell phone and food probably are not pertinent) or you can deduct mileage at a standard rate for business use. Unless the vast majority of car use is Uber related I'd probably opt for mileage as it's so much simpler.

"At the root of all of this is - what should I be recording and tracking? Did I just get in over my head?"

Assuming you have good personal records of your expenses I'd say you'd want to maintain a log of Uber activities - date, time and place of pickup and drop off and associated miles. If you go the "simple" route and deduct mileage instead of "actual" expenses your Schedule C would consist of exactly 2 lines so it's not very hard.