

State of North Carolina

PRIVILEGE LICENSE TAX

Issued by:

**Excise Tax Division
Tax Administration
North Carolina Department of Revenue
3301 Terminal Drive, Suite 125
Raleigh, North Carolina 27604**

November 2023

PREFACE

This publication supplements the information in the Administrative Rules but does not supersede the Administrative Rules. In addition, this bulletin does not cover all provisions of the law.

Taxpayers are cautioned that this publication is intended merely as a guide and that consideration must be given to all the facts and circumstances in applying this bulletin to particular situations. Taxpayers using this publication should be aware that additional changes may result from legislative action, court decisions, and rules adopted or amended under the Administrative Procedure Act, Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. To the extent there is any change to a statute, administrative rule, or new case law subsequent to the date of this publication, the provisions in this bulletin may be superseded or voided. Unless otherwise noted, this bulletin is intended to reflect changes made through S.L. 2023-134 in the North Carolina General Assembly.

Revised November 2023

A. General Information

1. Scope and Nature (G.S. 105-33)

State privilege license taxes are imposed for the privilege of carrying on the business, exercising the privilege or doing the act named in Article 2 of the Revenue Laws of North Carolina. These taxes are in addition to any regulatory or qualification requirements to engage in the practice of a profession, business, or trade.

2. License Required (G.S. 105-103, G.S. 105-109)

Before a person may engage in a business, trade, or profession for which a license is required, the person must be licensed by the Department. A license must be displayed conspicuously at the location of the licensed business, trade, or profession. A required license should be applied for using Form B-202A, Application for State Privilege License, and the tax paid before beginning business. Licenses issued under G.S. 105-41 are personal privilege licenses and must be issued in the name of the individual. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation without a license to operate in such business, trade, employment, or profession.

3. Tax Year (G.S. 105-33)

The privilege license tax is an annual tax and is due by July 1 of each year. The license tax is not prorated; instead, the full amount of the license tax is due when a person begins to engage in an activity for which a license is required at any time during the fiscal year, July 1 – June 30. Licenses are renewable annually (Form B-202A) by July 1 and no grace period is allowed before penalty accrues.

4. Engaged in More than One Business (G.S. 105-105)

Where any person, firm, or corporation is engaged in more than one business, trade, employment, or profession which is made subject to State license taxes, such persons, firms, or corporations must pay the license tax prescribed for each separate business, trade, employment, or profession.

5. Penalty (G.S. 105-103, G.S. 105-109, G.S. 105-236)

It is unlawful to engage in business without obtaining a required privilege license. The penalty for failure to obtain a license is the greater of five dollars (\$5) or five percent (5%) of the amount prescribed for the license per month or fraction thereof from the time the amount is due until the amount is paid, up to a maximum not to exceed twenty-five percent (25%). The penalty for failure to pay any tax when due is five percent (5%) of the tax due.

The Secretary may collect a tax due in any manner allowed under Article 9 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes. The penalty and provisions for the collection of delinquent license taxes apply to taxes levied by counties, cities, and towns of the State, or any other provision of law, in the same manner and to the same extent as they apply to taxes levied by the State.

6. Effect of Change in Name of Firm (G.S. 105-106)

A firm, partnership, or corporation, is regarded as continuing, and thus does not require a new privilege license when any of the following occur:

- a) The name of the firm, partnership, or corporation is changed,
- b) A new partner is taken in, or one or more partners withdraw from the firm, if any one or more of the partners remain, or
- c) If there is change in ownership of less than a majority of the stock.

7. Liability Upon Transfer (G.S. 105-33(h))

A grantee, transferee, or purchaser of any business or property subject to the privilege taxes must make diligent inquiry as to whether the State tax has been paid. If the business or property has been granted, sold, transferred, or conveyed to an innocent purchaser for value and without notice that the vendor owed or is liable for any of the State taxes, the property, while in the possession of the innocent purchaser, is not subject to any lien for the taxes.

8. Property used in a Licensed Business not Exempt from Taxation (G.S. 105-108)

A State license shall not be construed to exempt from other forms of taxation the property employed in such licensed business, trade, employment, or profession.

9. Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative, Business Address Correction, or Out-of-Business Notification

It is the Department of Revenue's policy to accept a paid preparer's signature on a return as authorization to discuss certain matters relating to that return, such as assessment and adjustment notices, information contained or missing on the return, and information about a refund or payment. With the exception of certified service providers who enter into a contract with the Secretary pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. §105-164.42I, this authority is extended only to an individual paid preparer, not to a company, and does not include discussing audit activity or requests for review of proposed assessments or proposed denials of refunds. Those matters require a Form GEN-58, Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative, to be filed. Note: With respect to any Federal tax information (FTI) provided to the Department pursuant to our exchange agreement with the Internal Revenue Service, we are prohibited from discussing such information with a representative without the taxpayer's express written authority to do so.

In the event of a change in a taxpayer's business address, the taxpayer should notify the Department of Revenue by completing and mailing Form NC-AC, Business Address Correction. Do not mail Form NC-AC along with any tax return. Mail it separately.

If a taxpayer closes or goes out of business and no longer does business in North Carolina, the taxpayer should notify the Department by completing and mailing Form NC-BN, Out-of-Business Notification. Do not mail Form NC-BN along with any tax return. Mail it separately.

B. Attorneys-at-Law and Other Professionals (G.S. 105-41) Effective July 1, 2024, N.C.G.S. 105-41, which required every individual in this State who practiced a profession or engaged in a business to obtain from the Secretary a statewide license for the privilege of practicing a profession or engaging in the business, is repealed pursuant to Session Law 2023-134. Attorneys-at-law and other professionals are no longer required to apply to the Secretary for a privilege license, or renew an existing privilege

license, each year beginning July 1, 2024. The last license period will be for the fiscal year, July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024.

Every individual in this State who practices a profession or engages in a business and is included in the list below must obtain from the Secretary a statewide license for the privilege of practicing the profession or engaging in the business. A license is not transferable to another person. The tax for each license is fifty dollars (\$50.00).

1. Professions and/or Businesses Requiring a Privilege License: repealed pursuant to Session Law 2023-134

a) An attorney-at-law.

b) **(Applicable to taxable years beginning before July 1, 2018)** A physician, a veterinarian, a surgeon, an osteopath, a chiropractor, a chiropodist, a dentist, an ophthalmologist, an optician, an optometrist, or another person who practices a professional art of healing.

(Applicable to taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2018) A physician, a veterinarian, a surgeon, an osteopath, a chiropractor, a chiropodist, a dentist, an ophthalmologist, an optician, an optometrist, a massage and bodywork therapist, or another person who practices a professional art of healing.

Other Provisions Relating to the Professional Art of Healing:

- G.S. 90-236 states that “fitting glasses on the face” constitutes practicing as a dispensing optician. Therefore, dispensing opticians fitting frames to customers’ faces, and making adjustments thereto, are subject to optician’s privilege license tax. (17 NCAC 04B.0609)
- A physical therapist who independently applies physical therapy for a reward is practicing the art of healing and is therefore subject to privilege license. (17 NCAC 04B.0610)
- A physical therapist who works only under the orders and direction of registered physicians and does not attempt to diagnose and independently apply physical therapy is not subject to privilege license under G.S. 105-41. (17 NCAC 04B.0610)
- A psychologist who engages in the art of healing for a fee or reward is subject to privilege license. The psychologist license is not levied on the practice of psychology, as such, but on persons engaged in the art of healing which does include psychologists if they engage in such activity. (17 NCAC 04B.0614)
- In addition to the regulatory license issued by the State Board of Medical Examiners, a practicing physician shall apply for and obtain from the Secretary of Revenue a statewide physician privilege license. Varying situations involving a

physician and the applicability of the physician privilege license tax for these situations are as follows:

- A physician licensed by the State Board of Medical Examiners but not performing duties appropriate to his profession (for example, is the head of a State agency and has no medical practice) is not "practicing" and is not subject to the physician privilege license tax;
 - A physician in private practice, either exclusively or partially, is subject to the physician privilege license tax;
 - A physician practicing his profession but wholly compensated from appropriations, grants, business income (income from a "business" in the non-professional sense; for example, a physician employed by an industrial plant to attend its industrial employees at its plant), or from sources other than funds generated by fees charged for his services is not subject to the physician privilege license tax;
 - A physician practicing his profession and compensated in part from a fund or "pool" derived in part or in full from fees charged for his services is subject to the physician privilege license tax notwithstanding the fact that some of his compensation may also come from appropriations, grants, business income (income from a "business" in the non-professional sense; for example, a physician employed by an industrial plant to attend its industrial employees at its plant), or other "non-fee" sources. (17 NCAC 04B.0611)
- c) A professional engineer, as defined in G.S. 89C-3.
- d) A registered land surveyor, as defined in G.S. 89C-3.
- e) An architect, including any architect employed by another architect, who renders architectural services.
- f) A landscape architect, including any architect employed by another architect, who renders architectural services.
- g) A photographer, a canvasser for any photographer, or an agent of a photographer in transmitting photographs to be copied, enlarged, or colored. A licensed photographer having a located place of business in this State is liable for the license tax on each agent or solicitor employed by the photographer for soliciting business.
- h) A real estate broker or a real estate salesman, as defined in G.S. 93A-2. A real estate broker or a real estate salesman who is also a real estate appraiser is required to obtain only one license to cover both activities.
- i) A real estate appraiser, as defined in G.S. 93E-1-4. A real estate appraiser who is also a real estate broker or a real estate salesman is required to obtain only one license to cover both activities.

- j) A person who solicits or negotiates loans on real estate as agent for another for a commission, brokerage, or other compensation.
- k) A funeral director, an embalmer, or a funeral service licensee licensed under G.S. 90-210.25.
- l) A home inspector, as well as an associate home inspector, licensed under Article 9F of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes, the Home Inspector Licensure Act.
- m) Public practice of accounting:
 - o Every person engaged in the public practice of accounting as a principal, or as a manager of the business of public accountant, shall pay for such license fifty dollars (\$50.00), and in addition, shall pay a license tax of twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) for each person employed who is engaged in the capacity of supervising or handling the work of auditing, devising or installing systems of accounts.
 - o A bookkeeper who acts as an independent contractor preparing tax returns for small business firms, as well as individuals, and charges for his services, is subject to accountant's privilege license, as such work requires training and skill in accounting. Also, an independent contractor who prepares income tax returns, other than the simplified individual returns, and charges for such work, is subject to accountant's privilege license. (17 NCAC 04B.0603)
 - o G.S. 105-41 is purely a revenue measure and does not purport to be a regulatory measure. Certified public accountants have written into their statute a provision limiting the issuance of CPA privilege licenses to applicants who are duly licensed by their regulatory body, but this is not true with respect to other professions covered by G.S. 105-41, nor to accountants who are not certified public accountants as defined in said regulatory laws. (17 NCAC 04B.0604)

2. Persons Exempt from the Tax (G.S. 105-41(b)) repealed pursuant to Session Law 2023-134

The following persons are exempt from the tax:

- a. A person who is at least seventy-five (75) years old.
- b. A person practicing the professional art of healing for a fee or reward, if the person is an adherent of an established church or religious organization and confines the healing practice to prayer or spiritual means.
- c. A blind person engaging in a trade or profession as a sole proprietor. A "blind person" means any person who is totally blind or whose central visual acuity does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses, or where the widest diameter of visual

field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees. This exemption shall not extend to any sole proprietor who permits more than one person other than the proprietor to work regularly in connection with the trade or profession for remuneration or recompense of any kind, unless the other person in excess of one so remunerated is a blind person.

- d. A physician employed exclusively by the federal, state or local governments and not holding themselves out to the public and do not share in the fees paid are not required to pay the privilege license under G.S. 105-41 which would otherwise be imposed upon them. (17 NCAC 04B.0612)
- e. A physician practicing his profession but wholly compensated from appropriations, grants, business income (income from a “business” in the non-professional sense; for example, a physician employed by an industrial plant to attend its industrial employees at it plant), or from sources other than funds generated by fees charged for his services is not subject to the physician privilege license tax. (17 NCAC 04B.0611)
- f. A physician licensed by the State Board of Medical Examiners but not performing duties appropriate to his profession (for example, is the head of a State agency and has no medical practice) is not “practicing” and is not subject to the physician privilege license tax. (17 NCAC 04B.0611)
- g. A physical therapist who works only under the orders and direction of registered physicians and does not attempt to diagnose and independently apply physical therapy is not subject to privilege license under G.S. 105-41; however, persons who independently apply physical therapy for a reward are practicing the art of healing and are therefore subject to privilege license. (17 NCAC 04B.0610)
- h. A person employed by an architect as a draftsman only, and fees paid for his services are not for architectural services rendered is not subject to an architect's license. An architect employed by another architect, who renders architectural services, is subject to architect's license under G.S. 105-41. (17 NCAC 04B.0605)
- i. A person selling grave plots only, even though a deed is given, is exempt from real estate broker’s license. (17 NCAC 04B.0606)
- j. A land surveyor employed by a civil engineer who does not both survey the area and draw the description. (17 NCAC 04B.0607)

3. Licenses repealed pursuant to Session Law 2023-134

Licenses issued are issued as personal privilege licenses and shall not be issued in the name of a firm or corporation. If any person engages in more than one of the activities for which a privilege tax is levied, the person is liable for a privilege tax with respect to each activity engaged in. (105-41(e))

Counties and cities may not levy any license tax on the business or professions. (105-41(h))

Obtaining a license does not of itself authorize the practice of a profession, business, or trade for which a State qualification license is required. (105-41(i))

C. Installment Paper Dealers (G.S. 105-83)

1. Basis for Taxation

Every person engaged in the business of dealing in, buying, or discounting installment paper, notes, bonds, contracts, or evidences of debt for which, at the time of or in connection with the execution of said instruments, a lien is reserved or taken upon personal property located in this State to secure the payment of such obligations, is subject to the installment paper dealers tax. The primary factors in determining liability are: (a) three party transactions, (b) obligations concerning personal property and (c) liens reserved upon personal property in this State to secure payment of such obligations.

Example: A motor vehicle dealer sells an automobile (personal property) and accepts a retail installment contract from the customer. A lien is reserved on the title of the vehicle. The dealer sells or assigns the retail installment contract to a third party. The purchaser of the retail installment contract from the dealer is liable for the installment paper dealers' tax.

G.S. 105-83(d) – This subsection was amended to clarify the persons exempt from the tax on installment paper. This subsection previously provided that corporations were exempt from the installment paper tax if the corporation was liable for the privilege tax that was levied on certain banks and banking associations under G.S. 105-102.3. Session Law 2015-141 repealed the tax levied under G.S. 105-102.3 but did not make a conforming change to this statute. The law clarifies that these entities are not liable. Specially, banks as defined under G.S. 105-130.7B(b), and savings and loan associations are exempt from this tax. (*Effective retroactively to purchases made on or after July 1, 2020; SB 105, s. 42.13B.(a), S.L. 2021-180*)

2. Additional Tax and Reports (17 NCAC 04B.2903, 17 NCAC 04B.2904)

Form B-203, Installment Paper Dealer Tax Return, is used to remit the tax at the rate of .277 percent of the total face value of paper subject to the tax. Face value is the sum of the principal shown on the face of the paper plus accrued interest, excluding finance charges. The tax return, with remittance, is due no later than the twentieth day of January, April, July and October of each year.

3. Nonresident Engaged in Business (17 NCAC 04B.2905)

This tax is not imposed on the business of dealing in, buying and/or discounting installment paper which is engaged in exclusively in a foreign state. When any of the activity incident to such business occurs in North Carolina, the tax applies. Such activities include the promotion and solicitation of such business by employees or agents within this State, whether or not the transfer of such paper is consummated in this State.

4. Liability for Direct Loans (17 NCAC 04B.2902)

A person who is engaged in the business of making direct loans (two party transactions) and also purchases installment paper (three party transactions) is subject to both the tax on installment paper dealers (G.S. 105-83) and the tax on loan agencies (G.S. 105-88).

D. Loan Agencies (G.S. 105-88)

1. Privilege Tax (105-88(a))

An annual privilege tax of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) is levied on every person, firm, or corporation engaged in any of the following businesses for each location at which the business is conducted:

- The business of making loans or lending money, accepting liens on, or contracts of assignments of, salaries or wages, or any part thereof, or other security or evidence of debt for repayment of such loans in installment payment or otherwise.
- The business of check cashing regulated under Article 22 of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes.
- The business of pawnbroker regulated under Part 1 of Article 45 of Chapter 66 of the General Statutes.

The annual privilege tax should be reported and paid using Form B-202A, Application for State Privilege License.

2. Real Estate Loans: Loaning Own Funds

A person making real estate loans in his own name with his own funds and selling those loans to insurance companies and other loan investment companies is subject to loan agency license under G.S. 105-88 unless meeting the exemption under G.S. 105-88(b)

3. Real Estate Loans: Personal Property Collateral

A person who negotiates real estate loans for others and also includes as part of the collateral mortgages on automobiles or other personal property is subject to loan agency license under G.S. 105-88. (17 NCAC 04B.3302)

4. Loan Statement Required

At the time of making any such loan, the person, or officer of the firm or corporation making the loan, must give to the borrower in writing in convenient form a statement showing the amount received by the borrower, the amount to be paid back by the borrower, the time in which the amount is to be paid, and the rate of interest and discount agreed upon. (G.S. 105-88(c))

5. Exempt Entities

G.S. 105-88(a) does not apply to banks, industrial banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations, cooperative credit unions, in the business of negotiating loans on real estate or insurance premium finance companies licensed under Article 35 of Chapter 58 of the General Statutes. (G.S. 105-88(b))

6. Noncompliance with G.S. 105-88

A loan made by a person who does not comply with G.S. 105-88 is not collectible at law under G.S. 105-269.13.