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Completed by: Brooks Hemphill
E-mail Address: Brooks.Hemphill@ncdor.gov
Phone number: 919-814-1082
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Changes were made to the following areas of this document (indicated by a "✓"):

- ☒ **Taxability Treatment**
- ☒ **Definition Treatment**
- ☒ **Statute/Rule Cite Reference**
- ☒ **Comments**
- ☒ **Date Revised**

Reference Number of changed items (may include a brief description of the change):

Each item listed in this matrix under the Library of Definitions Section A (Administrative Definitions), Section B (Sales Tax Holidays) and Section C (Product Definitions) is defined in the Library of Definitions in the [Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement \(SSUTA\)](#) as amended through May 21, 2025. Refer to Appendix C of the SSUTA for each definition.

Section A of this matrix indicates if the state has adopted the definition provided in the SSUTA and if the item is included in or excluded from the sales price.

Sections B and C of this matrix indicate if the state has adopted the definition provided in the SSUTA and whether the item is taxable or exempt.

Exceptions to the definitions or further explanation of the tax application is provided in the comment column.

Sellers and certified service providers are relieved from tax liability to the member state and its local jurisdictions for having charged and collected the incorrect amount of sales and use tax resulting from the seller or certified service provider relying on erroneous data provided by the member state relative to treatment of the terms defined in the Library of Definitions.

North Carolina Taxability Matrix: Library of Definitions

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provided the seller or CSP relied on the prior version of the taxability matrix.

As of June 2021 the Taxability Matrix was separated into two documents: Taxability matrix: Library of Definitions (previously Section 1) and Taxability Matrix: Tax Administration Practices (previously Section 2). "Tax Administration Practices" indicates which administrative practices the state follows and provides an explanation of the state's practice if it does not follow a listed practice.

Library of Definitions					
A. Administrative Definitions		Treatment		Reference	
Reference Number	Sales price: Identify how the options listed below are treated in your state. The following options may be excluded from the definition of sales price only if they are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale or similar document given to the purchaser.	Included in Sales Price	Excluded From Sales Price	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
10010	Charges by the seller for any services necessary to complete the sale other than delivery and installation	X		G.S. 105-164.3	

10070	Telecommunication nonrecurring charges	X		G.S. 105-164.3	
10040	Installation charges	X		G.S. 105-164.3	
10060	Value of trade-in	X		G.S. 105-164.3	
10080	Employee discounts that are reimbursed by a third party on sales of motor vehicles.				Subject to Highway Use Tax.
10085	Manufacturer rebates on motor vehicles.				Subject to Highway Use Tax.
10090	All coupons issued by a manufacturer, supplier, or distributor of a product(s) that entitle the purchaser to a reduction in sales price and allowed by the seller who is reimbursed by the manufacturer, supplier or distributor.	X		G.S. 105-164.3	
Reference Number	Delivery Charges for personal property or services except for 1) delivery charges involving or related to the sale of electricity, natural gas, or artificial gas by a utility, as "utility" is defined by the state (11015) or 2) direct mail. The following charges (11000 and 11010) are included in the definition of sales price unless your state excludes them from sales price when such charges are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale or similar document given to the purchaser. For responses below assume the charges are separately stated on the document given to the purchaser.	Included in Sales Price	Excluded From Sales Price	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
11000	Handling, crating, packing, preparation for mailing or delivery, and similar charges	X		G.S. 105-164.3	
11010	Transportation, shipping, postage, and similar charges	X		G.S. 105-164.3	
11015	Delivery charges involving or related to the sale of electricity, natural gas, or artificial gas by a utility, as "utility" is defined by the state.	X		G.S. 105-164.3	

Reference Number	Delivery Charges for direct mail. The following charges are included in the definition of sales price unless your state excludes them from sales price when such charges are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale or similar document given to the purchaser. For responses below assume the charges are separately stated on the document given to the purchaser.	Included in Sales Price	Excluded From Sales Price	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
11020	Handling, crating, packing, preparation for mailing or delivery, and similar charges	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(49a)	These items are included in the definition of "sales price," but are specifically exempt from tax when separately stated on an invoice or similar billing document given to the purchaser at the time of sale.
11021	Transportation, shipping, and similar charges	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(49a)	These items are included in the definition of "sales price," but are specifically exempt from tax when separately stated on an invoice or similar billing document given to the purchaser at the time of sale.
11022	Postage	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(49a)	This item is included in the definition of "sales price," but is specifically exempt from tax when separately stated on an invoice or similar billing document given to the purchaser at the time of sale.

Reference Number	State and Local Taxes - A state may exclude from the sales price any or all state and local taxes on a retail sale that are imposed on the seller, if the state statute authorizing or imposing the tax provides that the seller may, but is not required, to collect such tax from the consumer. The tax must be separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale or similar document given to the purchaser. Sales and use taxes are not included in the sales price. If applicable list all state and local taxes, other than sales and use taxes imposed on the seller that your state excludes from sales price under this provision.	Included in Sales Price	Excluded From Sales Price	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
11110	N/A	X		G.S. 105-164.3	
Reference Number	Tribal Taxes - A state may exclude from the sales price tribal taxes on a retail sale that are imposed on the seller if the Tribal law authorizing or imposing the tax provides that the seller may, but is not required, to collect such tax from the consumer. The tax must be separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale or similar document given to the purchaser. If applicable list all tribal taxes on a retail sale that are imposed on the seller if the Tribal law authorizing or imposing the tax provides that the seller may, but is not required, to collect such tax from the consumer.	Included in Sales Price	Excluded From Sales Price	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
11120	N/A	X		G.S. 105-164.3	

Reference Number	Federal Excise Taxes – A state may exclude federal excise taxes or fees that are not directly imposed on a consumer if the state lists those taxes and a reference to the specific law on the state's taxability matrix. The tax must be separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale or similar document given to the purchaser. List all federal excise taxes or fees that are not directly imposed on the consumer that your states excludes from the sales price under this provision.	Included in Sales Price	Excluded From Sales Price	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment	
11130	N/A	X		G.S. 105-164.3		
B. Sales Tax Holidays		Yes	No			
Sales Tax Holidays: Does your state have a sales tax holiday?			X			
Reference Number	If yes, indicate the tax treatment during your state sales tax holiday for the following products.	Amount of Threshold	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
20050	All tangible personal property as defined in Part I of the SSUTA Library of Definitions. If exclusions apply (following Sec 322.B.) list those below.	\$				
20050		\$				
20060	All Energy star qualified products. If only specific energy star qualified products or energy star qualified classifications, list those below.	\$				
20060		\$ 0.00				
20150	All Disaster Preparedness Supply	\$				
20160	Specific Disaster preparedness general supply	\$				
20170	Specific Disaster preparedness safety supply	\$ 0.00				

20180	Specific Disaster preparedness food-related supply	\$ 0.00				
20190	Specific Disaster preparedness fastening supply	\$ 0.00				
20070	School supply	\$ 0.00				
20080	School art supply	\$ 0.00				
20090	School instructional material.	\$ 0.00				
20100	School computer supply	\$ 0.00				
20105	All WaterSense products. If only specific WaterSense products or specified WaterSense classifications on the WaterSense listing, list those below.	\$				
20105		\$ 0.00				
Reference Number	Other products defined in Part II of the Library of Definitions included in your state sales tax holiday.	Amount of Threshold	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
20120		\$ 0.00				
20130	Clothing	\$ 0.00				
20130	Clothing, except baby receiving blankets, Reference #20131	\$				
20131	Baby Receiving Blankets	\$				
20110	Computers	\$ 0.00				
C. Product Definitions			Treatment		Reference	
Reference Number	Clothing and related products		Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
20010	Clothing, except A through D		X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
20011	A. Diapers – Childrens (may be excluded)		X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1); 105-164.13(13d)	Certain diapers exempt pursuant to G.S. 105-164.13.
20012	B. Diapers – Adults (may be excluded)		X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1); 105-164.13(13d)	Certain diapers exempt pursuant to G.S. 105-164.13.

20015	C. Essential clothing priced below a state specific threshold. If exempt, list in the comments	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
20050	D. Fur clothing	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
20020	Clothing accessories or equipment	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	The definition specific to "clothing accessories or equipment" was repealed effective 5/11/16. [S.L. 16-5, s. 3.2(a)]
20030	Protective equipment	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	The definition specific to "protective equipment" was repealed effective 6/21/17. (S.L. 17-39, s. 5.)
20040	Sport or recreational equipment	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	The definition specific to "sport or recreational equipment" was repealed effective 5/11/16. [S.L. 16-5, s. 3.2(a)]
Reference Number	Computer related products	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
30100	Computer	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
30040	Prewritten computer software	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43a) & (43b).
30050	Prewritten computer software delivered electronically	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43a) & (43b).
30060	Prewritten computer software delivered via load and leave	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43a) & (43b).
30015	Non-prewritten (custom) computer software		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(43)	
30025	Non-prewritten (custom) computer software delivered electronically		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(43)	
30035	Non-prewritten (custom) computer software delivered via load and leave		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(43)	
Reference Number	Mandatory computer software maintenance contracts	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
30200	Mandatory computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten computer software	X		G.S. 105-164.3	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43a) & (43b).

30210	Mandatory computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten computer software which is delivered electronically.	X		G.S. 105-164.3	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43a) & (43b).
30220	Mandatory computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten computer software which is delivered via load and leave	X		G.S. 105-164.3	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43a) & (43b).
30230	Mandatory computer software maintenance contracts with respect to non-prewritten (custom) computer software		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(43)	
30240	Mandatory computer software maintenance contracts with respect to non-prewritten (custom) software which is delivered electronically		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(43)	
30250	Mandatory computer software maintenance contracts with respect to non-prewritten (custom) software which is delivered via load and leave		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(43)	
Reference Number	Optional computer software maintenance contracts	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
30300	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten computer software that only provide updates or upgrades with respect to the software	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11)	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43a) & (43b).
30310	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten computer software that only provide updates or upgrades delivered electronically with respect to the software	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11)	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43a) & (43b).
30320	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten computer software that only provide updates or upgrades delivered via load and leave with respect to the software	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11)	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43a) & (43b).
30330	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to non-prewritten (custom) computer software that only provide updates or upgrades with respect to the software		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11), 105-164.13(61a), 105-164.13(43)	
30340	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to non-prewritten (custom) computer software that only provide updates or upgrades delivered electronically with respect to the software		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11), 105-164.13(61a), 105-164.13(43)	

30350	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to non-prewritten (custom) computer software that only provide updates or upgrades delivered via load and leave with respect to the software		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11), 105-164.13(61a), 105-164.13(43)	
30360	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to non-prewritten (custom) computer software that only provide support services to the software		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11), 105-164.13(61a), 105-164.13(43)	
30370	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to non-prewritten (custom) computer software that provide updates or upgrades and support services to the software		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11), 105-164.13(61a), 105-164.13(43)	
30380	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to non-prewritten (custom) computer software that provide updates or upgrades delivered electronically and support services to the software		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11), 105-164.13(61a), 105-164.13(43)	
30390	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to non-prewritten (custom) computer software provide updates or upgrades delivered via load and leave and support services to the software		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11), 105-164.13(61a), 105-164.13(43)	
Reference Number	Indicate your state's tax treatment for optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten computer software sold for one non-itemized price that include updates and upgrades and/or support services. Use percentages in the taxable and exempt columns to denote tax treatment in your state. For example: if all taxable put 100% in the taxable column; if all nontaxable/exempt put 100% in the exempt column; if 50% taxable and 50% nontaxable/exempt put 50% in the taxable column and 50% in the exempt column.	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment

30400	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten computer software that provide updates or upgrades and support services to the software	100 %	0 %	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11)	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43a), (43b), & (61a). Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten software that provide support services that meet the definition of "repair, maintenance, and installation services" are fully taxable. Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten software that provide support services that do not meet the definition of "repair, maintenance, and installation services" are not subject to sales and use tax.
30410	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten computer software that provide updates and upgrades delivered electronically and support services to the software	100 %	0 %	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11)	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43a), (43b), & (61a). Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten software that provide support services that meet the definition of "repair, maintenance, and installation services" are fully taxable. Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten software that provide support services that do not meet the definition of "repair, maintenance, and installation services" are not subject to sales and use tax.

30420	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten computer software that provide updates and upgrades delivered via load and leave and support services to the software	100 %	0 %	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11)	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43a), (43b), & (61a). Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten software that provide support services that meet the definition of "repair, maintenance, and installation services" are fully taxable. Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten software that provide support services that do not meet the definition of "repair, maintenance, and installation services" are not subject to sales and use tax.
30430	Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten computer software that only provide support services to the software	100 %	0 %	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(11)	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43a), (43b), & (61a). Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten software that provide support services that meet the definition of "repair, maintenance, and installation services" are fully taxable. Optional computer software maintenance contracts with respect to prewritten software that provide support services that do not meet the definition of "repair, maintenance, and installation services" are not subject to sales and use tax.
Reference Number	Digital products(excludes telecommunications services, ancillary services and computer software)	Yes	No	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
31000	A state imposing tax on products "transferred electronically" is not required to adopt definitions for specified digital products. ("Specified digital products" includes the defined terms: digital audio-visual works; digital audio works; and digital books.) Does your state impose tax on products transferred electronically other than digital audio-visual works, digital audio works, or digital books?	X		G.S. 105-164.4(a)(1)b	

Reference Number	For transactions other than those included above, a state must specifically impose and separately enumerate a broader imposition of the tax. Does your state impose tax on:	Yes	No	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
31065	Digital audio visual works sold to users other than the end user.		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)b	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43b).
31050	Digital audio visual works sold with rights of use less than permanent use...	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)b	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43b).
31060	Digital audio visual works sold with rights of use conditioned on continued payment.	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)b	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43b).
31095	Digital audio works sold to users other than the end user.		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)b	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43b).
31080	Digital audio works sold with rights of use less than permanent.	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)b	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43b).
31090	Digital audio works sold with rights of use conditioned on continued payments.	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)b	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43b).
31125	Digital books sold to users other than the end user.		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)b	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43b).
31110	Digital books sold with rights of use less than permanent.	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)b	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43b).
31120	Digital books sold with rights of use conditioned on continued payments.	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)b	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43b).
31121	Does your state treat subscriptions to products "transferred electronically" differently than a non-subscription purchase of such product?		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)b	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(43b).
Reference Number	Digital products(excludes telecommunications services, ancillary services and computer software)	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
31040	Digital audio visual works sold to an end user with rights for permanent use	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)b	
31070	Digital audio works sold to an end user with rights for permanent use	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)b	
31100	Digital books sold to an end user with rights for permanent use	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)b	

Reference Number	Section 332.H. provides that states may have product based exemptions for specific items within specified digital products. ("Specified digital products" includes the defined terms: digital audio visual works; digital audio works; and digital books.) List product based exemptions for specific items included in specified digital products. Example: digital textbooks	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
32000	N/A				
Reference Number	Food and food products	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
40030	Food and food ingredients except for items A-D which may be excluded from and taxed differently than food and food ingredients. Food and food ingredients do not include alcoholic beverages and tobacco. If food and food ingredients are taxable but have a different rate than the general sales tax rate, please indicate the rate in the Comment column.	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13B	Food is subject to the 2% tax rate. Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(26), (26a), & (26b).
	Items A-D, may be excluded from food and food ingredients. If taxable indicate if the item is included or excluded from the food and food ingredients definition and the applicable state sales tax rate in the Comment column.				
40010	A. Candy, except for A.1. Dried or partially dried fruit, which may be excluded from Candy definition and taxed as Food and food ingredients.	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	"Candy" is subject to the general State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax. (G.S. 105-164.13B)
40015	A.1. Dried or partially dried fruit that contains one or more sweeteners and may also contain other additives	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	Subject to the general State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax if the item meets the definition of "candy" or "prepared food."
40020	B. Dietary Supplements	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	"Dietary supplements" are subject to the general State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax. (G.S. 105-164.13B)

40040	Food sold through vending machines	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1), 105-164.13(50)	Food sold through vending machines is subject to the general State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax. Fifty percent (50%) of the gross receipts derived from food sold through a coin-operated vending machine are subject to the general State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax. [G.S. 105-164.13B & 105-164.13(50)]
40050	C. Soft Drinks	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	"Soft drinks" are subject to the general State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax. (G.S. 105-164.13B) Fifty percent (50%) of the gross receipts derived from soft drinks sold through a coin-operated vending machine are subject to the general State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax. [G.S. 105-164.13B & 105-164.13(50)]
40060	D. Bottled Water	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13B	Bottled water is included in the definition of "food" subject to the 2% tax rate, unless otherwise prepared food.
41000	Prepared Food	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4L, 105-164.4(a)(1)	"Prepared food" is generally subject to the general State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax. (G.S. 105-164.13B) Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(26), (26a), (26b), & 105-164.13B.

Reference Number	Prepared food options - The following food items heated, mixed or combined by the seller are included in the definition of prepared food unless a state elects to exclude them from the definition of prepared food. Such food items excluded from prepared food are taxed the same as food and food ingredients. (Indicate how the options for the following food items that otherwise meet the definition of prepared food are treated in your state.)	Included in Prepared Food	Excluded From Prepared Food	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
41010	Prepared food sold without eating utensils provided by the seller whose primary NAICS classification is manufacturing in sector 311, except subsector 3118 (bakeries)	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4L	
41020	Prepared food sold without eating utensils provided by the seller in an unheated state by weight or volume as a single item	X		G.S. 105-164.3. 105-164.4L	
41025	Meat or seafood products that meet the definition of prepared food sold without eating utensils provided by the seller in an unheated state by weight or volume as a single item	X		G. S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4L	
41030	Bakery items that meet the definition of prepared food sold without eating utensils provided by the seller, including bread, rolls, buns, biscuits, bagels, croissants, pastries, donuts, Danish, cakes, tortes, pies, tarts, muffins, bars, cookies, tortillas	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4L	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13B(a)(4) for an "artisan bakery."
41040	Prepared food sold without eating utensils provided by the seller that ordinarily requires cooking (as opposed to just reheating) by the consumer prior to consumption	X		G.S. 105-164.3. 105-164.4L	
41045	Bottled water, candy, dietary supplements, soft drinks and items under Reference numbers 41010, 41020, 41025, 41030 and 41040 that would otherwise be exempt from tax but are considered "prepared food" if utensils are made available to the customer at the seller's location.	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4L, 105-164.13B	For purposes of C.1. of the definition of "prepared food" in the SSUTA. Sales and Use Tax Bulletin 32-3
	Health-care products (indicate how the options are treated in your state)				
Reference Number	Drugs for human use	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
51010	Drugs, other than over-the-counter drugs, for human use without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(13).
51020	Drugs, other than over-the-counter drugs, for human use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(13)	

51050	Insulin for human use without a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.13(13)	
51060	Insulin for human use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.13(13)	
51090	Medical oxygen for human use without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	Some exemptions under G.S. 105-164.13(13).
51100	Medical oxygen for human use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(13)	
51130	Over-the-counter drugs for human use without a prescription other than oral healthcare products for human use	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51140	Over-the-counter drugs for human use with a prescription other than oral healthcare products for human use		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(13)	
51170	Grooming and hygiene products for human use that don't meet the definition of "drug" other than oral healthcare products for human use	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51171	Grooming and hygiene products for human use that meet the definition of "drug" without a prescription other than oral healthcare products for human use	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51172	Grooming and hygiene products for human use that meet the definition of "drug" with a prescription other than oral healthcare products for human use		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(13)	
51175	Menstrual discharge collection devices, also known as feminine hygiene products, except reference numbers 51176 and 51177.	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51176	Period underwear. If exempt, indicate in the comment column if they are exempt as menstrual discharge collection devices or clothing.	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51177	All other items that meet the definition of "clothing", except reference number 51176, but are marketed specifically for use as menstrual discharge collection devices for the human menstrual cycle, such as period swimwear, period running shorts and period sleep shorts. If exempt, indicate in the comment column if they are exempt as menstrual discharge collection devices or clothing.	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51190	Over-the-counter drugs for human use to hospitals	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	

51195	Over-the-counter drugs for human use to other medical facilities	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51200	Prescription drugs for human use to hospitals		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(13)	
51205	Prescription drugs for human use to other medical facilities		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(13)	
51240	Free samples of drugs for human use	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1), 105-164.6	
51250	Free samples of prescription drugs for human use		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1), 105-164.6, 105-164.13(13)	The exemption applies provided the drugs are required by federal law to be dispensed only on prescription.
Reference Number	Drugs for animal use	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
51030	Drugs, other than over-the-counter drugs, for animal use without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51040	Drugs, other than over-the-counter drugs, for animal use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(13)	The exemption applies provided the drugs are required by federal law to be dispensed only on prescription, but does not apply to pet food or feed for animals.
51070	Insulin for animal use without a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.13(13)	
51080	Insulin for animal use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.13(13)	
51110	Medical oxygen for animal use without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51120	Medical oxygen for animal use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(13)	
51150	Over-the-counter drugs for animal use without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51160	Over-the-counter drugs for animal use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(13)	The exemption does not apply to pet food or feed for animals.
51180	Grooming and hygiene products for animal use	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	

51210	Over-the-counter drugs for animal use to veterinary hospitals and other animal medical facilities	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51220	Prescription drugs for animal use to veterinary hospitals and other animal medical facilities		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(13)	The exemption does not apply to pet food or feed for animals.
51260	Free samples of drugs for animal use	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1), 105-164.6	
51270	Free samples of prescription drugs for animal use		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1), 105-164.6, 105-164.13(13)	The exemption applies provided the drugs are required by federal law to be dispensed only on prescription, but does not apply to pet food or feed for animals.
Reference Number	Oral healthcare products for human use	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
51300	Oral healthcare products for human use sold to individuals for personal use without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51305	Oral healthcare products for human use sold to individuals for personal use with a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	This answer assumes the oral healthcare product is not a "drug" as defined in G.S. 105-164.3. See Reference Number 51325 for additional information.
51310	Oral healthcare products for human use sold to other than an individual	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51320	Oral healthcare products for human use that are over-the-counter drugs for human use sold to an individual for personal use without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51325	Oral healthcare products for human use that are over-the-counter drugs for human use sold to an individual for personal use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.13(13)	
51330	Oral healthcare products for human use that are over-the-counter drugs for human use sold to other than an individual	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
51340	Oral healthcare products for human use that are not over-the-counter drugs for human use sold to an individual for personal use without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	

51345	Oral healthcare products for human use that are not over-the-counter drugs for human use sold to an individual for personal use with a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	A "drug," as defined in G.S. 105-164.3, required by federal law to be dispensed only on prescription is exempt from tax.
51550	Oral healthcare products for human use that are not over-the-counter drugs for human use sold to other than an individual	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
Reference Number	Durable medical equipment (indicate how the options are treated in your state)	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
52010	Durable medical equipment, not for home use, without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
52020	Durable medical equipment, not for home use, with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52030	Durable medical equipment, not for home use, with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52040	Durable medical equipment, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52050	Durable medical equipment, not for home use, with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52060	Durable medical equipment, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52070	Durable medical equipment for home use without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
52080	Durable medical equipment for home use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52090	Durable medical equipment for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52100	Durable medical equipment for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52110	Durable medical equipment for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52120	Durable medical equipment for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52130	Oxygen delivery equipment, not for home use, without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	

52140	Oxygen delivery equipment, not for home use, with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52150	Oxygen delivery equipment, not for home use, with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52160	Oxygen delivery equipment, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52170	Oxygen delivery equipment, not for home use, with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52180	Oxygen delivery equipment, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52190	Oxygen delivery equipment for home use without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
52200	Oxygen delivery equipment for home use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52210	Oxygen delivery equipment for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52220	Oxygen delivery equipment for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52230	Oxygen delivery equipment for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52240	Oxygen delivery equipment for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52250	Kidney dialysis equipment, not for home use, without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
52260	Kidney dialysis equipment, not for home use, with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52270	Kidney dialysis equipment, not for home use, with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52280	Kidney dialysis equipment, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52290	Kidney dialysis equipment, not for home use, with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52300	Kidney dialysis equipment, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	

52310	Kidney dialysis equipment for home use without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
52320	Kidney dialysis equipment for home use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52330	Kidney dialysis equipment for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52340	Kidney dialysis equipment for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52350	Kidney dialysis equipment for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52360	Kidney dialysis equipment for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52370	Enteral feeding systems, not for home use, without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
52380	Enteral feeding systems, not for home use, with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52390	Enteral feeding systems, not for home use, with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52400	Enteral feeding systems, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52410	Enteral feeding systems, not for home use, with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52420	Enteral feeding systems, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52430	Enteral feeding systems for home use without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
52440	Enteral feeding systems for home use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52450	Enteral feeding systems for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52460	Enteral feeding systems for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52470	Enteral feeding systems for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
52480	Enteral feeding systems for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	

52490	Repair and replacement parts for durable medical equipment which are for single patient use	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	Repair and replacement parts for durable medical equipment are exempt if sold on a prescription under G.S. 105-164.13(12).
Reference Number	Breast pump, breast pump collection and storage supplies and breast pump kit	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
52500	Breast pump, not for home use, without a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52501	Breast pump, not for home use, with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52502	Breast pump, not for home use, with a prescription paid by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52503	Breast pump, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52504	Breast pump, not for home use, with a prescription paid by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52505	Breast pump, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52506	Breast pump for home use without a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52507	Breast pump for home use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52508	Breast pump for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52509	Breast pump for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52510	Breast pump for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52511	Breast pump for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52512	Repair and replacement parts for breast pump which are for single patient use		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52515	Breast pump collection and storage supplies, not for home use, without a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	

52516	Breast pump collection and storage supplies, not for home use, with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52517	Breast pump collection and storage supplies, not for home use, with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52518	Breast pump collection and storage supplies, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52519	Breast pump collection and storage supplies, not for home use, with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52520	Breast pump collection and storage supplies, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52521	Breast pump collection and storage supplies for home use without a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52522	Breast pump collection and storage supplies for home use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52523	Breast pump collection and storage supplies for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52524	Breast pump collection and storage supplies for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52525	Breast pump collection and storage supplies for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52526	Breast pump collection and storage supplies for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52530	Breast pump kit, not for home use, without a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52531	Breast pump kit, not for home use, with a prescription		X	G.S. 105.164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52532	Breast pump kit, not for home use, with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52534	Breast pump kit, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	

52535	Breast pump kit, not for home use, with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52536	Breast pump kit, not for home use, with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52537	Breast pump kit for home use without a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52538	Breast pump kit for home use with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52539	Breast pump kit for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52540	Breast pump kit for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52541	Breast pump kit for home use with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52542	Breast pump kit for home use with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
52543	Repair and replacement parts for breast pump kit which are for single patient use		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(75)	
Reference Number	Mobility enhancing equipment (indicate how the options are treated in your state)	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
53010	Mobility enhancing equipment without a prescription	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
53020	Mobility enhancing equipment with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
53030	Mobility enhancing equipment with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
53040	Mobility enhancing equipment with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
53050	Mobility enhancing equipment with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
53060	Mobility enhancing equipment with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
Reference Number	Prosthetic devices (indicate how the options are treated in your state)	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
54010	Prosthetic devices without a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	

54020	Prosthetic devices with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54030	Prosthetic devices with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54040	Prosthetic devices with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54050	Prosthetic devices with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54060	Prosthetic devices with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54070	Corrective eyeglasses without a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54080	Corrective eyeglasses with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54090	Corrective eyeglasses with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54100	Corrective eyeglasses with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54110	Corrective eyeglasses with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54120	Corrective eyeglasses with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54130	Contact lenses without a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54140	Contact lenses with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54150	Contact lenses with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54160	Contact lenses with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54170	Contact lenses with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54180	Contact lenses with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54190	Hearing aids without a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	

54200	Hearing aids with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54210	Hearing aids with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54220	Hearing aids with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54230	Hearing aids with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54240	Hearing aids with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid.		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54250	Dental prosthesis without a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54260	Dental prosthesis with a prescription		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54270	Dental prosthesis with a prescription paid for by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54280	Dental prosthesis with a prescription reimbursed by Medicare		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54290	Dental prosthesis with a prescription paid for by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
54300	Dental prosthesis with a prescription reimbursed by Medicaid		X	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(12)	
Reference Number	Telecommunications & related products	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
60010	Ancillary Services - telecommunications	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
60020	Conference bridging service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
60030	Detailed telecommunications billing service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
60040	Directory assistance	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
60050	Vertical service - telecommunications	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
60060	Voice mail service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	

Reference Number	Telecommunications (Indicate how the options are treated in your state)	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
61000	Intrastate Telecommunications Service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61010	Interstate Telecommunications Service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61020	International Telecommunications Service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61030	International 800 service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61040	International 900 service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61050	International fixed wireless service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61060	International mobile wireless service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61080	International prepaid calling service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4(a)(4d)	
61090	International prepaid wireless calling service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4(a)(4d)	
61100	International private communications service	X		G.S. 105-164.4C(h)(7), 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61110	International value-added non-voice data service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61120	International residential telecommunications service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61130	Interstate 800 service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61140	Interstate 900 service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61150	Interstate fixed wireless service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61160	Interstate mobile wireless service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	

61180	Interstate prepaid calling service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4(a)(4d)	
61190	Interstate prepaid wireless calling service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4(a)(4d)	
61200	Interstate private communications service	X		G.S. 105-164.4C(h)(7), 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61210	Interstate value-added non-voice data service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61220	Interstate residential telecommunications service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61230	Intrastate 800 service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61240	Intrastate 900 service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61250	Intrastate fixed wireless service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61260	Intrastate mobile wireless service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61280	Intrastate prepaid calling service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4(a)(4d)	
61290	Intrastate prepaid wireless calling service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4(a)(4d)	
61300	Intrastate private communications service	X		G.S. 105-164.4C(h)(7), 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61310	Intrastate value-added non-voice data service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61320	Intrastate residential telecommunications service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	
61325	Paging service	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(4c), 105-164.4C	Sales & Use Tax Bulletin 79-2A.7.
61330	Coin-operated telephone service		X	G.S. 105-164.13(54)	
61340	Pay telephone service		X	G.S. 105-164.13(54)	Sales & Use Tax Bulletin 79-2C.2.

61350	N/A				
Reference Number	Firearm Safety	Taxable	Exempt	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
70010	Firearm safety device	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
70011	Firearm storage device except items 70012, 70013 and 70014	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
70012	Glass-faced cabinets that are designed to display the firearm.	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
70013	Containers or other forms of storage that are designed to display the firearm	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	
70014	Any other enclosure that is marketed to store a firearm.	X		G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.4(a)(1)	

North Carolina Taxability Matrix: Tax Administration Practices

v2025.0 *Publish Date: July 28, 2025 at 06:11:45 PM*

v2025.0

Effective Date: 08/01/2025

Completed by: Brooks Hemphill

E-mail Address: Brooks.Hemphill@ncdor.gov

Phone number: 919-814-1082

Date Revised: 7/23/2025

Changes were made to the following areas of this document (indicated by a "✓"):

☐ **Taxability Treatment**

☐ **Definition Treatment**

☐ **Statute/Rule Cite Reference**

☒ **Comments**

☒ **Date Revised**

Reference Number of changed items (may include a brief description of the change):

Disclosed 7.3

Each Tax Administration Practice is in the Library of Tax Administration Practices in the [Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement \(SSUTA\)](#) as amended through May 21, 2025. See Appendix E of the SSUTA for additional explanations and examples related to the Tax Administration Practices".

"Tax Administration Practices" indicates which administrative practices the state follows and provides an explanation of the state's practice if it does not follow a listed practice.

To the extent possible under each state's laws, sellers and CSPs are relieved from tax liability to the member state and its local jurisdictions for having charged and collected the incorrect amount of sales and use tax resulting from the seller or certified service provider relying on erroneous data provided by the member state relative to the tax administration practices.

To the extent possible under each state's laws, sellers and CSPs are also relieved from tax liability to the member state and its local jurisdictions for having charged and collected the incorrect amount of sales and use tax until the first day of the calendar month that is at least 30 days after notice of a change to the state's "Taxability Matrix: Tax Administration Practice" is submitted to the governing board, provided the seller or CSP relied on the prior version of the Taxability Matrix.

As of June 2021 the Taxability Matrix was separated into two documents: Taxability Matrix: Library of Definitions (previously Section 1) and Taxability Matrix: Tax Administration Practices (previously Section 2).

Tax Administration Practices from Appendix E of the SSUTA			
Disclosed Practice 1 - Vouchers			
Voucher Definition: As used herein, a voucher is an instrument that is: a. issued to a purchaser for an amount that is less than the face value and both the face value and amount paid by the purchaser are noted on the voucher; b. redeemable for personal property or services in a single visit only at the seller's business; c. redeemable either for a specific product or for a certain dollar amount towards the purchase price of any product sold by the seller; d. issued, marketed, or distributed by a third party pursuant to a specific agreement with the seller, and the seller determines the price at which the voucher is to be issued and allows redemption of the specific voucher for personal property or services ("third party agreement"); e. neither a digital code nor an authorization code as defined by the Agreement or its Rules; f. not a ticket for an admission to a specific performance or event on a specific date and time; g. not a gift card or gift certificate nor is it convertible, in whole or in part, to gift cards, gift certificates or cash; h. not usable in combination with other promotions or coupons offered by the seller; and i. not a prepaid calling service or a prepaid wireless calling service. Vouchers may be provided to purchasers in the form of an electronic instrument that is scanned by the seller from the purchaser's electronic device.			
		Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
The definition of "voucher" is for the purposes of responding to Disclosed Practice 1. See comments for state comments pertaining to this definition.			

If You Answered No, Describe the Difference Between the Practice as Adopted by the Governing Board and Your state's Treatment. Add Additional Comments if Desired.	Does Your State Follow this Practice?	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
1.1 The member state administers the difference between the value of a voucher allowed by the seller and the amount the purchaser paid for the voucher as a discount that is not included in the sales price (i.e., same treatment as a seller's in-store coupon), provided the seller is not reimbursed by a third party, in money or otherwise, for some or all of that difference.	Yes		
1.2 The member state provides that when the discount on a voucher will be fully reimbursed by a third party the seller is to use the face value of the voucher (i.e., same as the treatment of a manufacturer's coupon) and not the price paid by the purchaser as the measure (sales price) that is subject to tax.	Yes		
1.3 The member state provides that costs and expenses of the seller are not deductible from the sales price and are included in the measure (sales price) that is subject to tax. Further, reductions in the amount of consideration received by the seller from the third party that issued, marketed, or distributed the vouchers, such as advertising or marketing expenses, are costs or expenses of the seller.	Yes		
Disclosed Practice 2 - Credits			
Definition: "Tax Paid" means the tax that was (1) paid and (2) previously due from either the seller or the purchaser when the sale of that product is taxable in that state and it was properly sourced based on that state's sourcing rules. "Tax paid" includes tax that was (1) paid and (2) previously due from the purchaser (or seller, if applicable) because the purchaser moved the product to a different jurisdiction. "Tax paid" does not include the portion of tax paid that is currently eligible for a credit or refund or tax paid that is eligible for refund under a tax-incentive program or agreement.			
The definition of "tax paid" is for the purposes of responding to Disclosed Practice 2. See comments for state comments pertaining to this definition.		Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
If You Answered No, Describe the Difference Between the Practice as Adopted by the Governing Board and Your state's Treatment. Add Additional Comments if Desired.	Does Your State Follow this Practice?	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment

2.1 Credit Against Use Tax			
2.1 The State imposing tax on the purchaser provides credit for "sales or use taxes paid" on a product against the state's use tax.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.6(c)(1)	Credit is allowed for sales or use tax due and paid to another state.
2.2 Credit Against Sales Tax			
2.2 The State imposing tax provides credit for the "sales or use taxes paid" on a product against the state's sales tax.	No		Credit is allowed against sales tax due in situations where a taxpayer treats a transaction as subject to use tax in error and accrues and pays tax to the State. Additionally, credit is allowed in audit situations as noted per Reference Number - Credits 2.12.
2.3 Reciprocity			
2.3.a The credit the State provides in 2.1 and 2.2 applies regardless of whether another state provides a reciprocal credit.	No	G.S. 105-164.6(c)(2)	No credit allowed for tax paid to a state that does not grant a similar credit. Credit only allowed against use tax due for sales tax properly paid to another state.
2.3.b. The credit the State provides in 2.1 and 2.2 only applies when the other state where the tax was paid provides a reciprocal credit.	No	G.S. 105-164.6(c)(2)	Credit is allowed for sales or use tax due and paid to another state against use tax due to the State.
2.4 State and Local Sales and Use "Tax Paid"			
2.4.a. The credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 is for the combined amount of state and local "tax paid" to another state or local jurisdiction against both the state and local taxes due to the State.	No		
2.4.b. The credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 is for only the state "tax paid" to another state against the taxes due to the State (i.e., no credit for local tax against state tax). If the State has local sales or use taxes, it only provides credit for state tax against state tax and local tax against local tax.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.4, 105-164.6, 105-467, 105-468, 105-483, 105-498, 105-537	Credit is allowed for sales or use tax due and paid to another state against use tax due to the State.
2.5 Credit for "Similar Tax" Paid to Another Jurisdiction			
2.5 The credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 includes "similar taxes" that were (1) paid and (2) previously due to another state or local jurisdiction against the sales or use taxes due. If applicable, list below all known similar or like taxes the State provides credit for even if such tax does not meet the definition of a "similar tax."	Yes	G.S. 105-187.3, 105-187.5, 105-187.7, 105-187.16, 105-187.17, 105-187.21, 105-187.22	Taxes due and payable under G.S. 105-187.3 are payable to the NC Division of Motor Vehicles at the time of titling and such are not administered by the Department of Revenue.
2.6. Credit Against "Similar Tax" Imposed by the State			

2.6 The credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 includes "sales or use taxes paid" to another state or local jurisdiction against "similar taxes" due. If applicable, list below "similar taxes" imposed that the State provides credits against.	No	G.S. 105-187.3, 105-187.5, 105-187.7, 105-187.16, 105-187.17, 105-187.21, 105-187.22	Credit is allowed for sales or use tax due and paid to another state against use tax due to the State.
2.7 Sourcing when Receipt Location is Known			
2.7 The credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 applies when the other state's "sales or use taxes" were (1) paid and (2) previously due based on: i) that other state's sourcing rules, or ii) the purchaser's location of use of a product subsequent to the initial sale.	No	G.S. 105-164.6(c)	Credit is allowed for sales or use tax due and paid to another state against use tax due to the State.
2.8 Sourcing when Receipt Location is Unknown			
2.8 Except as provided in Credits 2.13, the credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 applies when the seller sources the initial sale pursuant to the SSUTA Sections 310.A.3, 310.A.4, or 310.A.5, because the location where the product was received by the purchaser was unknown to the seller.	No	G.S. 105-164.6(c)	Credit is allowed for sales or use tax due and paid to another state against use tax due to the State.
2.9 Characterization of Sale			
2.9 The credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 applies regardless of the other state's characterization of the product as tangible personal property, a service, digital good, or product delivered electronically.	No	G.S. 105-164.6(c)	Credit is allowed for sales or use tax due and paid to another state against use tax due to the State.
2.10 Sales Price Components			
2.10.a. Full Credit Allowed - The credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 applies to all components of the SSUTA "sales price" definition, whether taxable or nontaxable in the State.	No	G.S. 105-164.4(c)	Credit is allowed for sales or use tax due and paid to another state against use tax due to the State.
2.10.b. Partial Credit Allowed - When taxable and non-taxable charges are itemized on the invoice, the credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 is only for the "tax paid" on the taxable components of the sales price in the State.	No	G.S. 105-164.4(c)	Credit is allowed for sales or use tax due and paid to another state against use tax due to the State.
2.11 Transactions with Taxable and Exempt Products			
2.11.a. Full Credit Allowed - The credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 applies to the full amount of "tax paid" on a transaction consisting of taxable and exempt products.	No	G.S. 105-164.6(c)	Credit is allowed for sales or use tax due and paid to another state against use tax due to the State.
2.11.b. Partial Credit Allowed - When taxable and non-taxable products are itemized on the invoice the credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 is only for the "tax paid" on the taxable products of a transaction in the State.	No	G.S. 105-164.6(c)	Credit is allowed for sales or use tax due and paid to another state against use tax due to the State.

2.12 Audit Sampling			
2.12 The credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 applies when the sale or purchase of the product was part of the population sampled pursuant to an audit sampling method.	No	G.S. 105-164.6(c)	Credit is allowed for sales or use tax due and paid to another state against use tax due to the State. An exception is allowed against State sales tax due through an examination of a taxpayer where State tax at the time of purchase was paid in error on a transaction or product through failure to issue a proper exemption certificate by the retailer. The credit is allowed after extrapolation of the audit sample findings and the credit is not extrapolated but rather the actual amount of credit as documented through executed Forms E-599M's is allowed in the audit report. Additionally, for State sales tax audit sample exceptions, if the retailer obtains executed Vendee Affidavits from purchasers who affirm that they paid the State's use tax on such transactions, credit is allowed for the State use tax paid against the retailer's State sales tax liability before extrapolation of the audit sample findings.
2.13 Direct Mail			
2.13 The credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 applies when the seller sources the sale of Advertising and Promotional Direct Mail pursuant to Section 313.A.4.	Yes		Credit is allowed for sales or use tax due and paid to another state against use tax due to the State.
2.14 Accelerated Payments on Lease/Rentals			
2.14 The credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 includes the "tax paid" to another state or local jurisdiction on a lease/rental transaction based on the sum of the lease payments ("accelerated basis"), against the "sales or use taxes" due on the balance of the lease/rental payments.	No	G.S. 105-164.6(c)	Sales tax is due on the gross receipts for lease payments after the property is located in the State. Credit is allowed in the State for any sales or use tax due and paid on the accelerated basis in an amount equal to the amount of tax that would have been due on the lease/rental payment had the tax not been paid on an accelerated basis.
2.15 Inception-Deferred Collection on Lease/Rentals			
2.15 The credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 includes the "tax paid" to another state or local jurisdiction on a lease/rental transaction based on a deferred collection/remittance method against the "sales or use taxes" due on the balance of the lease/rental payments.	No	G.S. 105-164.6(c)	No credit allowed for tax paid to another state after the property is moved to the State. Sales tax is due on the lease/rental billings after the property is moved to the State. It is unclear that the tax was imposed and due to the other state based on the question.
2.16 Lessor Acquisition			

2.16 The credit provided for in 2.1 and 2.2 includes the "tax paid" by the lessor to another state or local jurisdiction on the acquisition of the product against the "sales or use taxes" due on the balance of the lease/rental payments provided the tax reimbursement is documented and disclosed to the lessee.	No		Sales tax is imposed on the lessor of the property located in the State. As such, credit would not be allowed for tax paid to another State.
Disclosed Practice 3 - Liability Relief			
Note: These tax administration practices address whether a member state provides liability relief although the state is only required to provide relief "to the extent possible," as specified in sections 328(C) and (D) of the Agreement.			
If You Answered No, Describe the Difference Between the Practice as Adopted by the Governing Board and Your state's Treatment. Add Additional Comments if Desired.	Does Your State Follow this Practice?	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
Disclosed Practice 3.1 - Liability relief for erroneous information in the tax administration practices section of the taxability matrix			
If you answer "Yes" to 3.1, you do not need to complete 3.1.a, b, and c below. If you answer "No" to 3.1, please complete 3.1.a, b, and c below.			
Liability Relief 3.1 The State provides sellers and CSPs with liability relief for tax, interest and penalties if the sellers and CSPs charged and collected the incorrect tax due to erroneous information in the tax administration practices section of the taxability matrix.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.42L(b)	A person who relies on the information provided in the taxability matrix is not liable for underpayments of tax attributable to erroneous information provided by the Secretary in the taxability matrix.
Liability Relief 3.1.a. Liability Relief for Tax			
Liability Relief 3.1.b. Liability Relief for Interest			
Liability Relief 3.1.c. Liability Relief for Penalties			
Disclosed Practice 3.2 - Extended liability relief for changes to the tax administration practices section of the taxability matrix			
If you answer "Yes" to 3.2, you do not need to complete 3.2.a, b, and c below. If you answer "No" to 3.2, please complete 3.2.a, b, and c below.			

Liability Relief 3.2 When the State makes a change to its tax administration practice section of the taxability matrix, the State provides sellers and CSPs with liability relief for the tax, interest and penalties for having charged and collected the incorrect tax until the first day of the calendar month that is at least 30 days after notice of the change to the state's tax administration practices section of the taxability matrix is submitted to the governing board, provided the seller or CSP relied on the prior version of the taxability matrix.	No		Except for the time period required pursuant to G.S. 105-264 for a change in an interpretation by the Secretary, the State will relieve any CSP and any Seller registered under the SSUTA that contracts with a CSP, for (10) days after notification by the State to conform with changes to the taxability matrix provided by the State as required by Section E.3 "Relief from Liability: Erroneous Data" of the Streamlined Contract entered into by the Governing Board with each CSP. There is no provision in the General Statutes that require granting relief until the first day of the calendar month that is at least 30 days after notice of the change to the taxability matrix.
Liability Relief 3.2.a. Liability Relief for Tax	No		Except for the time period required pursuant to G.S. 105-264 for a change in an interpretation by the Secretary, the State will relieve any CSP and any Seller registered under the SSUTA that contracts with a CSP, for (10) days after notification by the State to conform with changes to the taxability matrix provided by the State as required by Section E.3 "Relief from Liability: Erroneous Data" of the Streamlined Contract entered into by the Governing Board with each CSP. There is no provision in the General Statutes that require granting relief until the first day of the calendar month that is at least 30 days after notice of the change to the taxability matrix.
Liability Relief 3.2.b. Liability Relief for Interest	No		Except for the time period required pursuant to G.S. 105-264 for a change in an interpretation by the Secretary, the State will relieve any CSP and any Seller registered under the SSUTA that contracts with a CSP, for (10) days after notification by the State to conform with changes to the taxability matrix provided by the State as required by Section E.3 "Relief from Liability: Erroneous Data" of the Streamlined Contract entered into by the Governing Board with each CSP. There is no provision in the General Statutes that require granting relief until the first day of the calendar month that is at least 30 days after notice of the change to the taxability matrix.

Liability Relief 3.2.c. Liability Relief for Penalties	No		Except for the time period required pursuant to G.S. 105-264 for a change in an interpretation by the Secretary, the State will relieve any CSP and any Seller registered under the SSUTA that contracts with a CSP, for (10) days after notification by the State to conform with changes to the taxability matrix provided by the State as required by Section E.3 "Relief from Liability: Erroneous Data" of the Streamlined Contract entered into by the Governing Board with each CSP. There is no provision in the General Statutes that require granting relief until the first day of the calendar month that is at least 30 days after notice of the change to the taxability matrix.
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Disclosed Practice 3 .3 Extended liability relief for changes to the library of definitions section of the taxability matrix

If you answer "Yes" to 3.3, you do not need to complete 3.3.a, b, and c below.

If you answer "No" to 3.3, please complete 3.3.a, b, and c below.

Liability Relief 3.3 When the State makes a change to the library of definitions section of its taxability matrix, the State provides sellers and CSPs with liability relief for the tax, interest and penalties for having charged and collected the incorrect tax until the first day of the calendar month that is at least 30 days after notice of the change to the member state's library of definitions section of the taxability matrix is submitted to the governing board, provided the seller or CSP relied on the prior version of the taxability matrix.	No		A person who relies on the information provided in the taxability matrix is not liable for underpayments of tax attributable to erroneous information provided by the Secretary in the taxability matrix. Except for the time period required pursuant to G.S. 105-264 for a change in an interpretation by the Secretary, the State will relieve any CSP and any Seller registered under the SSUTA that contracts with a CSP, for (10) days after notification by the State to conform with changes to the taxability matrix provided by the State as required by Section E.3 "Relief from Liability: Erroneous Data" of the Streamlined Contract entered into by the Governing Board with each CSP. There is no provision in the General Statutes that require granting relief until the first day of the calendar month that is at least 30 days after notice of the change to the taxability matrix.
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Liability Relief 3.3.a. Liability Relief for Tax	No		A person who relies on the information provided in the taxability matrix is not liable for underpayments of tax attributable to erroneous information provided by the Secretary in the taxability matrix. Except for the time period required pursuant to G.S. 105-264 for a change in an interpretation by the Secretary, the State will relieve any CSP and any Seller registered under the SSUTA that contracts with a CSP, for (10) days after notification by the State to conform with changes to the taxability matrix provided by the State as required by Section E.3 "Relief from Liability: Erroneous Data" of the Streamlined Contract entered into by the Governing Board with each CSP. There is no provision in the General Statutes that require granting relief until the first day of the calendar month that is at least 30 days after notice of the change to the taxability matrix.
Liability Relief 3.3.b. Liability Relief for Interest	No		A person who relies on the information provided in the taxability matrix is not liable for underpayments of tax attributable to erroneous information provided by the Secretary in the taxability matrix. Except for the time period required pursuant to G.S. 105-264 for a change in an interpretation by the Secretary, the State will relieve any CSP and any Seller registered under the SSUTA that contracts with a CSP, for (10) days after notification by the State to conform with changes to the taxability matrix provided by the State as required by Section E.3 "Relief from Liability: Erroneous Data" of the Streamlined Contract entered into by the Governing Board with each CSP. There is no provision in the General Statutes that require granting relief until the first day of the calendar month that is at least 30 days after notice of the change to the taxability matrix.

Liability Relief 3.3.c. Liability Relief for Penalties	No		A person who relies on the information provided in the taxability matrix is not liable for underpayments of tax attributable to erroneous information provided by the Secretary in the taxability matrix. Except for the time period required pursuant to G.S. 105-264 for a change in an interpretation by the Secretary, the State will relieve any CSP and any Seller registered under the SSUTA that contracts with a CSP, for (10) days after notification by the State to conform with changes to the taxability matrix provided by the State as required by Section E.3 "Relief from Liability: Erroneous Data" of the Streamlined Contract entered into by the Governing Board with each CSP. There is no provision in the General Statutes that require granting relief until the first day of the calendar month that is at least 30 days after notice of the change to the taxability matrix.
Disclosed Practice 4 - Acceptance of Limited Power-of-Attorney/Agent Authorization Form F0023			
If You Answered No, Describe the Difference Between the Practice as Adopted by the Governing Board and Your state's Treatment. Add Additional Comments if Desired.	Does Your State Follow this Practice?	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
4.1 Acceptance of Form F0023 From CSPs			
4.1 The member state will accept a signed copy of the Limited Power of Attorney/Agent Authorization form posted to the governing Board's website, as sufficient authority for the state to disclose to the CSP any confidential information of the seller necessary to allow the CSP to fulfill its obligations under its contract with the governing board and to fulfill its responsibilities to the seller under Section 501 of the Agreement.	Yes		It is suggested that State personnel identified through the SST project as points of contact for CSP's be utilized.
4.2 Acceptance of Form F0023 From Persons Other Than CSPs			
4.2 The member state will accept a signed copy of the Limited Power of Attorney/Agent Authorization form posted to the governing Board's website, as sufficient authority for the state to disclose to the seller's appointed agent, other than a CSP, any confidential information of the seller as authorized on the form to allow the agent to fulfill its obligations to the seller.	No		NC requires Form Gen-58, Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative, or Form Gen-58B, Power of Attorney for Bankruptcy Matters. https://www.ncdor.gov/poa
Disclosed Practice 5 - Post Transaction Issues			

Definition:

Unless indicated otherwise throughout Disclosed Practice 5:

- Use of the word "tax" means the sales or use tax paid by the customer to the seller which was timely remitted by the seller to the state;
- Use of the word "refund" includes a credit unless otherwise stated;
- Unless otherwise stated, the refund is being claimed within the state's statute of limitations;
- Unless otherwise stated, the seller has refunded the tax to the customer;
- The tax rates used in the examples are for illustrative purposes only and are presumed to be correct;
- The seller is not engaged in fraud or making intentional misrepresentations;
- The seller maintains proper books and records to substantiate taxes collected and remitted based on the applicable state's requirements;
- The disclosed practices do not apply to sales of motor vehicles;
- The disclosed practices relate to products voluntarily returned by the customer and accepted by the seller (e.g., does not include repossessed products) and;
- **The disclosed practices only provide general guidance and assume there are no other unique circumstances that apply.**

If You Answered No, Describe the Difference Between the Practice as Adopted by the Governing Board and Your state's Treatment. Add Additional Comments if Desired.

Does Your State Follow this Practice?

Statute/Rule Cite

Comment

5.1 - Refund Procedure Document

5.1 Does your state have written guidance on your website, or otherwise, that explains how sellers and/or customers can properly obtain a tax refund from your state? (If "yes", please provide a website link and/or indicate how a person can obtain guidance in the comment section.)

Yes

G.S. 105-164.11, 105-164.11A, 105-241.7

<https://www.ncdor.gov/taxes-forms/sales-and-use-tax/amended-returns-and-refund-claims>

Disclosed Practice 5.2 - When does your state's statute of limitations begin for a seller to obtain a refund of tax paid for products returned by a customer?

5.2.a. It begins on the due date of the tax return on which the tax was required to be reported by the seller to the state.

No

5.2.b. It begins on the date the tax on the sale was due by the seller to the state.

No

5.2.c. It begins on the date the tax was remitted to the state or the due date of the tax return, whichever is later.

No

G.S. 105-241.6(a)

5.2.d. It begins on the date the customer returns the product (such as a rescission of sale) to the seller and receives the refund from the seller.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.11A	
5.2.e. Other - If the state's answers to 5.2.a. – 5.2.d. were all "no", check "yes" and explain when the statute of limitations for a seller's claim begins in the comments section.	No		
Disclosed Practice 5.3 - How long is your state's statute of limitations time period for a seller to claim a tax refund on products returned by a customer?			
5.3.a. A three-year statute of limitations (that begins based on the state's response in 5.2) for a seller to make a refund request to the state.	Yes		For purposes of this response, the statute of limitations applies to the filing period in which the return occurred.
5.3.b. A four-year statute of limitations (that begins based on the state's response in 5.2) for a seller to make a refund request to the state.	No		
5.3.c. If the answers to both 5.3.a. and 5.3.b., were "no" please indicate "yes" and provide your state's time period for a seller to make a refund request to the state in the comments.			
Disclosed Practice 5.4 - Documentation to Prove Refund of Tax to Customer			
5.4 Will your state accept the seller's electronic sales receipts that identify the product purchased, the date purchased, the tax collected, the product returned, the date refunded and the tax refunded to the customer to prove that a customer paid tax?	Yes		
Disclosed Practice 5.5 - How does a seller obtain a refund of tax refunded to their customer? (Credit on Current Tax Return, Subsequent Tax Return or Refund Claim)			
5.5.a. Does your state allow a seller to take a credit (or net) on its tax return to report the original sale if the product was returned prior to the seller filing that tax return? If this is required, note that in comments section.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.11, 105-164.11A	
5.5.b. Subject to the state's statute of limitations, does your state allow a seller to take a credit (or net) during the reporting period when the product was returned if the product is returned in a different reporting period than the original sale? If this is required, note that in comments section.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.11, 105-164.11A	

5.5.c. Subject to the state's statute of limitations, does your state allow the seller to file an amended tax return and/or refund claim when the product is returned after the seller filed its tax return to the state to report the original sale? If this is required, note that in comments section.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.11, 105-164.11A, 105-241.7	
Disclosed Practice 5.6 - May the seller process the refund and additional charges in one transaction on a single invoice?			
5.6.a. Does your state allow the seller to obtain a refund from the state if the seller subtracts from the original sales price any charges imposed by the seller to make a return (understanding the tax must be collected on any taxable charges)? If your state has exceptions note those exceptions in the comments section.	Yes	G.S. 105-241.7	
5.6.b. If the answer to 5.6.a. was "no," does your state allow the seller to obtain a refund from the state if it provides a full refund, including the tax, but subsequently imposes any service charges (and imposing any applicable tax) to the customer as a separate transaction on a separate invoice?			
Disclosed Practice 5.7 - Taxability of Return Fees			
5.7.a. Does your state impose tax on restocking fees or return fees that are not directly associated with the use of a returned product?	No		
5.7.b. Does your state impose a sales tax on a charge for the use (e.g. wear and tear) of a product?	No		
Disclosed Practice 5.8 - Cash/Credit Refund versus Store Credit			
5.8 Does your state treat the refund in the form of store credit the same as a cash refund for returned products?	Yes	G.S. 105-164.11(a)(1)	
Disclosed Practice 5.9 - Simultaneous Return and Sale			
5.9.a. Does your state allow the seller to only collect and remit the additional tax on the price difference of a returned product when the replacement product costs more? If no, explain in the comments section.	Yes		
5.9.b. Does your state allow the seller to obtain a refund from the state for the price difference of a returned product when the replacement product costs less? If no, explain in the comments.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.11, 105-164.11A, 105-241.7	

Disclosed Practice 5.10 - Refund Pending State Approval			
5.10.a. Will your state refund or credit a seller for tax erroneously collected and remitted to the state prior to the seller refunding the customer the tax if the seller does not have a written agreement to refund the tax to the customer?	No		
5.10.b. If you answered "no" to disclosed practice 5.10.a., if the seller has a written agreement that it will refund the tax to the customer if the state approves the refund, will your state refund or credit a seller for tax erroneously collected and remitted to the state prior to the seller refunding the customer the tax?	No		
5.10.c. Does your state require the seller to refund the tax to the customer prior to obtaining a refund from the state?	Yes	G.S. 105-164.11, 105-164.11A	
Disclosed Practice 5.11 - Seller Refund When Customer Did Not Pay Tax			
5.11 Can the seller, who remitted the tax to the state, obtain a refund of the tax paid to the state if the customer refuses to pay the tax because the customer correctly asserted the transaction was exempt under the state's laws?	Yes	G.S. 105-164.11, 105-164.11A, 105-241.7	Form E-595E, Streamlined Sales Tax Agreement Certificate of Exemption, or the required data elements provided in G.S. 105-164.28 must be on file to establish a transaction is exempt from tax.
Disclosed Practice 5.12 - Returned Product to Seller in Another State			
5.12 The customer has the original sales receipt indicating your state's tax was charged. If the product is returned in another state, will your state allow the seller to claim the refund of the tax paid to your state?	Yes	G.S. 105-164.11, 105-164.11A, 105-241.7	Yes, provided the tax is refunded or credited to the customer.
Disclosed Practice 5.13 - Returned Product to Seller in Another Local Jurisdiction Within the Same State			
5.13 The customer has the original sales receipt indicating the tax was charged for a local jurisdiction in your state. The product is returned in your state in a different local jurisdiction. Does your state require the seller to claim the refund of the tax paid to the original local jurisdiction?	Yes	G.S. 105-164.11, 105-164.11A, 105-241.7	
Disclosed Practice 5.14 - Returned Product with No Receipt			
5.14 If a seller refunds tax to a customer, without a receipt, using the tax rate at the store where the return was made and the price of the returned product at the store at that time, will your state allow the seller to receive a refund or credit of this tax from the state? Note in the comments section any special documentation the seller needs to provide the state.	No		

Disclosed Practice 5.15 - Customer Directly Filing for a Refund			
5.15.a. Does the state give customers the option to request a tax refund directly from the state (i.e., the customer is not required to make the request through the seller)? Note any special requirements that may apply, such as minimum dollar thresholds, in the comment section.	No	G.S. 105-164.11A(b)	This is only allowed for certain situations regarding services contracts as provided in G.S. 105-164.11A(b).
5.15.b. If the answer to disclosed practice 5.15.a. was "no," does the state allow a customer to obtain a tax refund from the state when the seller cannot be found or refuses to refund the tax to a customer? If "yes", provide details in the comment section.	No		
Disclosed Practice 6 - Voluntary Disclosure Agreement (VDA)			
Instructions: For each of the scenarios below, indicate whether registration to collect and remit sales and use taxes with your state adversely affects a VDA.			
If You Answered Yes, Describe the Adverse Affect on the VDA. Add Additional Comments if Desired.	Does Your State Follow this Practice?	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
6.1.a. A seller's registration prior to the seller (or its representative) submitting the state's voluntary disclosure agreement (VDA) application will adversely affect the seller's VDA with the state.	No		
6.1.b. A seller's registration after the seller (or its representative) submits the state's voluntary disclosure agreement (VDA) application, but before either the seller or the state signs the actual VDA will adversely affect the VDA with the state.	No		
6.1.c. A seller's registration after the state signs the actual voluntary disclosure agreement (VDA) but before the seller signs the VDA will adversely affect the VDA.	No		
Disclosed Practice 7 - Classification of Medical Products in Appendix L Identified as "Not Classified by SSTGB"			
Instructions: States may classify one or more of the "Not Defined" products listed in Appendix L under one of the SSUTA definitions or a state-specific definition, other than "tangible personal property."			
	Does Your State Follow this Practice?	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
Disclosed Practice 7 - Classification of Medical Products in Appendix L Identified as "Not Classified by SSTGB"			

7.1 Does the state classify any of the items listed below in Medical Products Disclosed Practice 7.2 as clothing, drugs, durable medical equipment, mobility enhancing equipment, over-the-counter drugs, prosthetic devices, or under a different state-specific definition (other than tangible personal property)? If yes, see Medical Products Disclosed Practice 7.2 for the classification. If no, Medical Products Disclosed Practice 7.2 does not need to be completed.	Yes		
7.2 Answer No if the item is not classified under any of the terms listed in Medical Products Disclosed Practice 7.1 or a state-specific defined term (other than tangible personal property). Answer Yes if the item is classified under one of those terms, provide the appropriate "Statute/Rule Cite" and indicate in the "Comment" column the defined term under which the item is classified. These tax administration practices identify how each state classifies the products identified as "Not Classified by SSTGB" in Appendix L, but do not indicate the taxability of those products.			
Product	SSUTA Defined or State Defined Term	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment (if applicable, indicate defined term under which the item is classified)
7.2.a Air purifier			
7.2.b Bed pads - Disposable - for incontinent patients (Disposable pad placed on beds to keep sheets dry and wick moisture away from the patient. Used for incontinent patients.)	State Defined	G.S. 105-164.3, 105-164.13(13d)	Incontinence underpad
7.2.c Blankets - Other than baby receiving blankets			
7.2.d Breast pumps (See Reference #s 52500-52512)	SSUTA Defined		G.S. 105-164.3(22)
7.2.e Closed caption devices			
7.2.f Cold packs and Hot packs (reusable)			
7.2.g Collection bags - Body fluid collection (For collection and sending to lab for testing)			
7.2.h Denture adhesive			
7.2.i Dialysis Bags - Peritoneal Dialysis Drain			

7.2.j Dialyzers - Single Use (A dialyzer is an artificial kidney designed to provide controllable transfer of solutes and water across a semi permeable membrane separating flowing blood and dialysate streams. The transfer processes are diffusion (dialysis) and convection (ultrafiltration). There are three basic dialyzer designs: coil, parallel plate, and hollow fiber configurations. Filter that is incorporated in machine.)			
7.2.k Dressings - Compression - Non Medicated (Ace Bandages)			
7.2.l Dressings - Elastic - Non Medicated (Non-Ace bandages to hold dressings)			
7.2.m Dressings - Gauze Wraps (Tube gauze, Gauze Wraps)			
7.2.n Dressings - General (Pads, sponges, tapes and adherents, elastic, compression, gauze)			
7.2.o Dressings - Non-Medicated (Dressings containing a substance which is neither a RX or OTC drug)			
7.2.p Dressings - Wound Care - Skin Barrier Products (Sprays, cream)			
7.2.q Eating utensils - Adjustable			
7.2.r ECG Monitor - Implanted			
7.2.s Fever thermometers - Disposable/SPU			
7.2.t Gases - Non-Medical Grade			
7.2.u Gases - Tanks for (Empty - Tanks only)			
7.2.v Glucose for Insulin Reactions (Tablets, liquid)			

7.2.w Infuser Bags (Pressure Infuser bags - used to administer intravenous fluids under pressure at any angle to patients in pre-hospital or emergency room settings - Disposable)			
7.2.x IV Therapy arm boards-Disposable			
7.2.y IV Therapy Tourniquets - SPU (Disposable)			
7.2.z Laboratory equipment (Microscopes, incubators, refrigerators, centrifuges)			
7.2.aa Medical atomizers - Disposable (An atomizer that gives controlled delivery of topical anesthetics and other drugs. Used primarily for nasal or oral drug delivery. This version of atomizers is disposable.)			
7.2.ab Medical Instruments - Disposable (Clamps, drills, endolinear cutter, forceps, retractors, scalpels, reamers, scissors, trocar)			
7.2.ac Nasal strips (Flexible spring like band that fits above the nostrils and lifts the sides of the nose when they try to straighten back to their original shape.)			
7.2.ad Needleless Drug Delivery System - Injection Guns (Disposable)			
7.2.ae Needles - Wound Closure - Suturing (Disposable)			
7.2.af Needles & Syringes - Acupuncture needles (Reusable)			
7.2.ag Needles & Syringes - Needles - Aspirating			
7.2.ah Needles & Syringes - Needles - Biopsy			
7.2.ai Needles & Syringes - Needles - Blood Draw/Access			
7.2.aj Needles & Syringes - Needles - Hypodermic			

7.2.ak Needles & Syringes - Needles - Hypodermic - Insulin			
7.2.al Needles & Syringes - Needles - Not Inject/Drain (Parts to machines)			
7.2.am Needles & Syringes - Needles/Syr Pckgd Tog			
7.2.an Needles & Syringes - Syringe - Cannula Package (Interlink System – Separate Needle-less infusion device from IV sets - Stand alone items)			
7.2.ao Needles & Syringes - Syringes			
7.2.ap Needles & Syringes - Syringes - Insulin			
7.2.aq Needles & Syringes - Syringes - Not Inject/Drain (Irrigation (Toomey), oral and ear)			
7.2.ar Ostomy - Barriers (Barrier prep wipes, barrier powder)			
7.2.as Ostomy - Cleaners / Skin Prep (Skin prep peri-wash, ostomy cleanser, cleanser deodorants, adhesive remover)			
7.2.at Ostomy - Lubricants (Lubricants, lubricant jelly, stoma lubricant)			
7.2.au Paraffin wax (Wax used in paraffin baths. Paraffin heat therapy provides moist heat to warm joints tissue and skin. Used in the treatment of arthritis and joint injuries.)			
7.2.av Physical Therapy -Equipment & Tools (Exerbands, weights, bikes, treadmills, rowers, parallel bars from #212)			
7.2.aw Resuscitators - Disposable			
7.2.ax Safety equipment (Goggles, shields)			

7.2.ay Seat Cushions - Comfort (General use cushions that do not primarily and customarily serve a medical purpose.)			
7.2.az Sitz bath			
7.2.ba Skin closures (These are called butterfly bandages, steri-strips, cover strips, or suture strips and are variations of sterile adhesive skin closures designed to hold the edges of a skin wound together.)			
7.2.bb Spas, hot or cold (Spas which are available for sale to the general public and not specifically manufactured for medical purposes.)			
7.2.bc Staple Remover - Wound Closure (Disposable)			
7.2.bd Stapler - Empty - one Use Only			
7.2.be Sterilizers - Chemical			
7.2.bf Suction Catheter (This catheter is used for the removal of respiratory tract secretions. The catheter is inserted through tracheal and tracheostomy tubes. Four eyes at the catheter's tip serve as vacuum breakers to help prevent tissue from being pulled into the tube. Since suctioning removes the patient's air supply, suction should not exceed 10 seconds duration. Suction catheters are intended for single use only.)			
7.2.bg Therapy - Cold (Cold compression)			
7.2.bh Therapy - Heat (Heat warmers)			
7.2.bi Tongue depressors			
7.2.bj Transducer gel			
7.2.bk Venous blood sets			
7.2.bl Visually Impaired Supplies & Equipment - Other			
7.3 For each of the items listed below, indicate yes if the state classifies the item as an oral healthcare product for human use. If no indicate in the Comment column if the state classifies the item as grooming and hygiene products or tangible personal property.			

7.2.bm X-Ray developer solution			
Product	SSUTA Defined or State Defined Term	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment (if applicable, indicate defined term under which the item is classified)
7.3.a Mouthwash			Item is tangible personal property.
7.3.b Toothpaste			Item is tangible personal property.

Collection and Remittance Requirements Related to Remote Sellers, Marketplace Sellers, and Marketplace Facilitators/Providers from Appendix E of the SSUTA. NOTE: Additional explanatory information and examples can be found in Appendix E of the SSUTA.

Unless otherwise specified, Disclosed Practice 8 only applies to the states' sales and use tax laws, and not to other taxes or other regulatory registration requirements.

(These tax administration practices address how a member state administers its sales and use tax economic nexus, remote seller, and marketplace facilitator/provider statutes. The United States Supreme Court (SCOTUS) ruled in [South Dakota v. Wayfair](#) on June 21, 2018, that states can require sellers to collect and remit sales or use tax on sales delivered to locations within their state even if the seller does not have a physical presence in the state.)

Unless otherwise noted, States should answer every disclosed practice question/statement.

Disclosed Practice 8 - Remote Sellers, Marketplace Sellers, and Marketplace Facilitators/Providers

Disclosed Practice 8.1 – Remote Sellers

[State Guidance for Remote Sellers](#)

If You Answered No, Describe the Difference Between the Practice as Adopted by the Governing Board and Your state's Treatment. Add Additional Comments if Desired.	Does Your State Follow this Practice?	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
Definition: For purposes of Disclosed Practice 8.1.a "Remote Seller" is a seller that does not have any physical presence in a state (no property or employees) but who sells products or services for delivery into that state. This definition applies unless otherwise described in the following questions. A remote seller includes a "marketplace seller" that does not have a physical presence in the state. (Note: A state may allow a seller to have limited physical presence in the state and still treat the seller as a remote seller as provided in (A) and (B).)			
(A)(1) Inventory Controlled by 3rd Party (A) (1) The State still treats a seller as a "Remote Seller" if the seller's <u>only</u> physical presence in the state is inventory owned by that seller that is in a third party's warehouse which the seller does not control (e.g., Marketplace Facilitator/Provider controls the movement of inventory). (Note, the exception in (A)(2) and/or (B) may also apply.)	No		

(A)(2) Inventory Seller Controls (A)(2) The State still treats a seller as a “Remote Seller” if the seller’s <u>only</u> physical presence in the state is inventory owned by that seller that is in a third party’s warehouse and the seller controls the movement of the inventory. (Note, the exception in (A)(1) and/or (B) may also apply.)	No		
(B) Employees (B) The State still treats a seller as a “Remote Seller” if the seller’s <u>only</u> physical presence in the state is an employee that is not involved in making sales. If for purposes of Disclosed Practice 8.1.(B) the State distinguishes between retail and wholesale sales, the State will indicate it in the Comment column. (Note, the exception in (A) may also apply.)	No		
(C)(1) – Attendance at Events (Trade show, conferences, or other similar events), but not an Exhibitor at the Event (C)(1) A. The state still treats the seller as a “Remote Seller” if the seller’s only physical presence in the state is merely attending an event without soliciting sales. If the answer depends on the number of days or events the remote seller attends merely as an attendee (or other conditions solely related to the seller attending an event as an attendee that could impact seller’s remote seller status), indicate “No” and provide a comment in the Comment column indicating the conditions or number of days or events and the measurement period, which if exceeded, will cause the seller to lose its remote seller status. If yes, the state still treats the seller as a “Remote Seller” regardless of the number of days or events the remote seller attends merely as an attendee.			

(C)(1) – Attendance at Events (Trade show, conferences, or other similar events), but not an Exhibitor at the Event (C)(1) A. The state still treats the seller as a “Remote Seller” if the seller’s only physical presence in the state is merely attending an event without soliciting sales. If the answer depends on the number of days or events the remote seller attends merely as an attendee (or other conditions solely related to the seller attending an event as an attendee that could impact seller’s remote seller status), indicate “No” and provide a comment in the Comment column indicating the conditions or number of days or events and the measurement period, which if exceeded, will cause the seller to lose its remote seller status. If yes, the state still treats the seller as a “Remote Seller” regardless of the number of days or events the remote seller attends merely as an attendee.	No		G.S. 105-164.8 provides, in part, a retailer is engaged in business in North Carolina if the retailer “solicits or transacts business in [North Carolina] by employees . . . whether the remote sales subject to taxation by [North Carolina] result from or are related in any other way to the solicitation or transaction of business.”
B. The state still treats the seller as a “Remote Seller” if the seller’s only physical presence in the state is attending an event and soliciting sales. If the answer depends on the number of days or events the remote seller attends as an attendee and solicits sales (or other conditions solely related to the seller attending an event as an attendee and soliciting sales that could impact seller’s remote seller status), indicate “No” and provide a comment in the Comment column indicating the conditions or number of days or events and the measurement period, which if exceeded, will cause the seller to lose its remote seller status. If yes, the state still treats the seller as a “Remote Seller” regardless of the number of days or events the remote seller attends and solicits sales at such events.			

B. The state still treats the seller as a "Remote Seller" if the seller's only physical presence in the state is attending an event and soliciting sales. If the answer depends on the number of days or events the remote seller attends as an attendee and solicits sales (or other conditions solely related to the seller attending an event as an attendee and soliciting sales that could impact seller's remote seller status), indicate "No" and provide a comment in the Comment column indicating the conditions or number of days or events and the measurement period, which if exceeded, will cause the seller to lose its remote seller status. If yes, the state still treats the seller as a "Remote Seller" regardless of the number of days or events the remote seller attends and solicits sales at such events.	No		G.S. 105-164.8 provides, in part, a retailer is engaged in business in North Carolina if the retailer "solicits or transacts business in [North Carolina] by employees . . . whether the remote sales subject to taxation by [North Carolina] result from or are related in any other way to the solicitation or transaction of business."
(C)(2) – Exhibitor at Events (Trade show, conferences, or other similar events) At which No orders are taken, and No Sales are Made (C)(2)The state still treats the seller as a "Remote Seller" if the seller's only physical presence in the state is as an exhibitor with a booth at an event at which sales may be solicited but no orders are taken, and no sales are made. If the answer depends on the number of events or days the remote seller is at an event(s) as an Exhibitor during the measurement period or if the state has any other conditions, the state should indicate "No" and provide a comment in the Comment column indicating the number of events, days and/or other conditions, including soliciting sales, in the measurement period which will cause the seller to lose its remote seller status. If yes, the state still treats the seller as a "Remote Seller" regardless of the number of events or days the remote seller can exhibit at the event at which sales may be solicited but where no orders are taken, and no sales are made.			

(C)(2) –Exhibitor at Events (Trade show, conferences, or other similar events) At which No orders are taken, and No Sales are Made (C)(2)The state still treats the seller as a “Remote Seller” if the seller’s only physical presence in the state is as an exhibitor with a booth at an event at which sales may be solicited but no orders are taken, and no sales are made. If the answer depends on the number of events or days the remote seller is at an event(s) as an Exhibitor during the measurement period or if the state has any other conditions, the state should indicate “No” and provide a comment in the Comment column indicating the number of events, days and/or other conditions, including soliciting sales, in the measurement period which will cause the seller to lose its remote seller status. If yes, the state still treats the seller as a “Remote Seller” regardless of the number of events or days the remote seller can exhibit at the event at which sales may be solicited but where no orders are taken, and no sales are made.	No		G.S. 105-164.8 provides, in part, a retailer is engaged in business in North Carolina if the retailer “solicits or transacts business in [North Carolina] by employees . . . whether the remote sales subject to taxation by [North Carolina] result from or are related in any other way to the solicitation or transaction of business.”
(C)(3) –Exhibitor at Event (Trade show, conferences, or other similar events) At which Sales are Made (C)(3) A. Seller/Exhibitor Responsible for Tax Collection at the Event - 1.Except for sales made at an event, the state still treats the seller as a “Remote Seller” if the seller’s only physical presence in the state is as an exhibitor at an event at which the exhibitor makes sales. If the answer depends on conditions or the number of days or events within the measurement period the remote seller is at an event(s) as an Exhibitor making sales, indicate No and provide a comment in the Comment column indicating the conditions or limit to number of days or events, which if exceeded, will cause the seller to lose its remote seller status. If yes, the only requirement should be collecting tax for sales made at the event. If no, seller is not a Remote Seller and is required to collect tax for sales made at the event and any sale made into the state after the event. Skip to B.			

(C)(3) –Exhibitor at Event (Trade show, conferences, or other similar events) At which Sales are Made (C)(3) A. Seller/Exhibitor Responsible for Tax Collection at the Event - 1.Except for sales made at an event, the state still treats the seller as a “Remote Seller” if the seller’s only physical presence in the state is as an exhibitor at an event at which the exhibitor makes sales. If the answer depends on conditions or the number of days or events within the measurement period the remote seller is at an event(s) as an Exhibitor making sales, indicate No and provide a comment in the Comment column indicating the conditions or limit to number of days or events, which if exceeded, will cause the seller to lose its remote seller status. If yes, the only requirement should be collecting tax for sales made at the event. If no, seller is not a Remote Seller and is required to collect tax for sales made at the event and any sale made into the state after the event. Skip to B.	No		G.S. 105-164.8 provides, in part, a retailer is engaged in business in North Carolina if the retailer “solicits or transacts business in [North Carolina] by employees . . . whether the remote sales subject to taxation by [North Carolina] result from or are related in any other way to the solicitation or transaction of business.”
2. Is the remote seller required to obtain a special event or temporary permit for sales made at the event? If yes, indicate in the Comment column the type of permit required.			
2. Is the remote seller required to obtain a special event or temporary permit for sales made at the event? If yes, indicate in the Comment column the type of permit required.			A retailer must register and remit sales and use tax.

B. Promoter Responsible for Tax Collection at the Event - Except for sales made at an event, the state still treats the seller as a "Remote Seller" if the seller's only physical presence in the state is as an exhibitor at an event at which the exhibitor makes sales and the event promoter is responsible for the remittance of tax on sales. If the answer depends on conditions or the number of days the remote seller is at an event(s) as an Exhibitor making sales which the promoter reports, indicate No and provide a comment in the Comment column indicating the conditions or number of days, which if exceeded, will cause the seller to lose its remote seller status. If yes, the state still treats the seller as a "Remote Seller" regardless of the number of days or other conditions the remote seller can exhibit and make sales at such events.			
B. Promoter Responsible for Tax Collection at the Event - Except for sales made at an event, the state still treats the seller as a "Remote Seller" if the seller's only physical presence in the state is as an exhibitor at an event at which the exhibitor makes sales and the event promoter is responsible for the remittance of tax on sales. If the answer depends on conditions or the number of days the remote seller is at an event(s) as an Exhibitor making sales which the promoter reports, indicate No and provide a comment in the Comment column indicating the conditions or number of days, which if exceeded, will cause the seller to lose its remote seller status. If yes, the state still treats the seller as a "Remote Seller" regardless of the number of days or other conditions the remote seller can exhibit and make sales at such events.	No		G.S. 105-164.8 provides, in part, a retailer is engaged in business in North Carolina if the retailer "solicits or transacts business in [North Carolina] by employees . . . whether the remote sales subject to taxation by [North Carolina] result from or are related in any other way to the solicitation or transaction of business."

8.1.a.i. The State's Remote Seller monetary economic nexus threshold is "\$100,000" (i.e., either \$100,000 or more" or "more than \$100,000"). (Definition of "type of products" subject to the threshold calculation is addressed in 8.1.b.) If "Yes", indicate in the Comment column if the State's monetary economic nexus threshold is: "\$100,000 or more" or "More than \$100,000". If "No", indicate in the Comment column the dollar amount of the State's monetary economic nexus threshold and whether it is: "\$X or more" or "More than \$X". If the state does not have a monetary economic nexus threshold, indicate "No Threshold".	Yes		More than \$100,000.
Disclosed Practice 8.1.b. – What Type of Products Does the State Include in its Economic Nexus Threshold Calculation?			
Disclosed Practice 8.1.b.i. The State includes sales of all types of products (e.g., sales of tangible personal property, sales of digital good, sales of services) in its economic nexus threshold calculation. If no, indicate in the Comment column which types of product sales are included in the state's economic nexus threshold. (Note: For purposes of these disclosed practices, the sales of the types of products identified in 8.1.b. are the sales to be considered when computing the state's economic nexus threshold(s).)	Yes		
Disclosed Practice 8.1.c. - How is the State's Remote Seller Monetary Economic Nexus Threshold Calculated? – Only one answer should be "yes".			
8.1.c.i. - GROSS The State's Remote Seller monetary economic nexus threshold is based on GROSS sales, gross revenue or gross receipts from all sales.	Yes		

8.1.c.ii. - RETAIL The State's Remote Seller monetary economic nexus threshold is based only on RETAIL sales (only excludes sales for resale).	No		
8.1.c.iii. - TAXABLE The State's Remote Seller monetary economic nexus threshold is based only on TAXABLE sales (all sales that are taxable).	No		
8.1.c.iv. - OTHER The State calculates the monetary economic nexus threshold based on something other than Gross, Retail or Taxable sales. Indicate in the Comment column what your state's monetary economic nexus threshold is based on.	No		
Disclosed Practice 8.1.d. - What is the State's Remote Seller Transactional Economic Nexus Threshold?			
Best Practice for 8.1.d. - States do not have a transactional economic nexus threshold.			
8.1.d.i. The State's Remote Seller transactional economic nexus threshold is "200" (i.e., either "200 or more" or "more than 200") separate transactions. (What constitutes a "transaction" is explained in 8.1.e and 8.1.f) If "Yes" - Indicate in the comments if transactional threshold is: "200 or more transactions" or "More than 200 transactions". If "No" – Indicate in the Comment column the State's transactional economic nexus threshold and whether it is: "X transactions or more" or "More than X transactions" If the State does not have a transactional economic nexus threshold indicate "No Threshold" in the Comment column.	No		
Disclosed Practice 8.1.e. - Which Transactions Are Used to Determine if a Seller Has Met a State's Transactional Economic Nexus Threshold?			
8.1.e.i The State's Remote Seller transactional economic nexus threshold is calculated using the same transactions that are used to calculate the State's monetary economic nexus threshold (gross, retail or taxable) as indicated in Disclosed Practice 8.1.b.			

Disclosed Practice 8.1.f. - For Purposes of Computing the State's Transactional Economic Nexus Threshold, what is Considered a "Transaction"?
Only one answer should be "Yes" for i., ii., or iii.

8.1.f.i. The State's Remote Seller transactional economic nexus threshold is based on the number of invoices.			
8.1.f.ii. The State's Remote Seller transactional economic nexus threshold is based on the number of orders placed, regardless of whether multiple invoices or shipments are used to fulfill each order placed (e.g., if a single order is placed but it is delivered in three (3) separate shipments, it is considered one (1) transaction).			
8.1.f.iii. The State's Remote Seller transactional economic nexus threshold is based on the quantity of items sold (each item on a single invoice is considered a separate transaction (e.g., a prepackaged box of the same product is one item (box of 12 pencils); however, multiple purchases of the same product are separate items (12 individual pencils)).			
8.1.f.iv. An invoice that includes items to be delivered into multiple states is considered a transaction in this State if any of the items on the invoice are delivered into this State.			

Disclosed Practice 8.1.g. – Transaction with Multiple Payments

8.1.g.i. A transaction that requires multiple payments (e.g., monthly payments) is considered one transaction for purposes of the State's Remote Seller transactional economic nexus threshold (i.e., each payment is not considered a separate transaction).			
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Disclosed Practice 8.1.h. – Does a Remote Seller who makes sales through a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider need to include the sales made through the marketplace in determining if it meets a state's economic nexus threshold?

8.1.h.i. A Remote Seller shall include its sales made through a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider that is registered in the State when determining if it meets or exceeds the state's economic nexus threshold.	Yes		
8.1.h.ii. A Remote Seller shall include its sales made through a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider that is <u>not</u> registered in the State when determining if it meets or exceeds the state's economic nexus threshold.	Yes		
Disclosed Practice 8.1.i. - What period of time does the State base its a remote seller economic nexus threshold on? – Only one answer should be yes.			
8.1.i.i. - EITHER CURRENT or PREVIOUS YEAR The State's economic nexus threshold is based on a Remote Seller exceeding the threshold in either the previous calendar year or current calendar year.	Yes		
8.1.i.ii. - ONLY PREVIOUS YEAR The State's economic nexus threshold is based on a remote seller exceeding the threshold only in the previous calendar year.	No		
8.1.i.iii. - OTHER The State's economic nexus threshold is based on a different period of time. (Provide the basis in the Comment column.)	No		
Disclosed Practice 8.1.j. – When does the State require a remote seller to register and begin collecting and remitting the applicable tax? – Only one answer should be yes. A Remote seller who has met the economic nexus threshold in a state but has not made any taxable sales into that state, should review DP 8.1.n for exceptions.			
Best Practice for 8.1.j. - A Remote Seller is required to register and begin collecting and remitting the tax no sooner than the first day of the first calendar month that begins 30 days after meeting or exceeding the state's threshold.			
8.1.j.i. The State requires a Remote Seller to register, collect and remit the tax on the next transaction after meeting or exceeding the threshold.	Yes		

8.1.j.ii. The State requires a Remote Seller to register, collect and remit the tax by no later than the first day of the first calendar month that begins at least X days after meeting or exceeding the threshold. Indicate in the Comment column the number of days after the threshold is met that the seller is required to register and begin collecting and remitting the tax.	No		
8.1.j.iii. Other. If the State's answer to 8.1.j.i and j.ii is "no" indicate in the Comment column when a Remote Seller must register and begin collecting and remitting the tax.	No		
Disclosed Practice 8.1.k. - When is a remote seller who falls below a state's economic nexus threshold allowed to stop collecting and remitting the tax?			
8.1.k.i. A Remote Seller that falls below the State's Remote Seller economic nexus threshold(s) during the measurement period (See 8.1.i.) may cancel its registration or request inactive status any time after the measurement period ends. If yes, indicate in the Comment column if the remote seller can: Cancel the registration, or Request inactive status. If the answer is no, indicate in the Comment column when a Remote Seller can cancel their registration or request inactive status.	Yes		Cancel the registration.
Disclosed Practice 8.1.l. – What Type of Permit Does a Remote Seller Apply For? – Only one answer should be yes.			
8.1.l.i. The State requires a Remote Seller to register to collect sales tax.	No		
8.1.l.ii. The State requires a Remotes Seller to register to collect (seller's) use tax.	No		
8.1.l.iii. The State requires a Remote Seller to register under a single registration to collect both sales and (seller's) use tax.	Yes		

8.1.l.iv. The State allows a Remote Seller to register to collect either a sales or (seller's) use tax. If yes, please explain in Comment column any special circumstances.	No		
Disclosed Practice 8.1.m. Can a Remote Seller that is not registered or required to be registered in any State provide an exemption certificate claiming sale for resale to a Seller located in this state and can that Seller accept that exemption certificate? More information on a state's acceptance of an exemption certificate is available at: Exemptions (streamlinedsalestax.org).			
8.1.m.i. A Remote Seller that is not registered or required to be registered in any State can provide an exemption certificate to a Seller in this State claiming a sale for resale for those items the Remote Seller will resell, and the Seller in this State may accept such exemption certificate. If yes, indicate in the Comment column what identification number, if any, the Remote Seller is required to put on the certificate?	No	G.S. 105-164.28(a)	
8.1.m.ii. A Remote Seller that is not registered or not required to be registered in any State purchasing items for resale from a third-party supplier (drop shipper) who will deliver the items to the Remote Seller's customer located in this State can issue an exemption certificate claiming resale and the third-party supplier (drop shipper) can accept such exemption certificate. See SSUTA Sec. 317.A.8 for Drop Shipment requirements. If yes, indicate in the Comment column what identification number, if any, the Remote Seller is required to put on the exemption certificate.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.28(a)(4)	Federal Employer Identification Number, or if no FEIN, enter personal driver's license number and the state from which it is issued.
Disclosed Practice 8.1.n. If your state bases your economic nexus threshold calculation on gross sales or retail sales in DP 8.1.c, does your state require a remote seller that meets the economic nexus threshold in your state but does not have any taxable sales in your state to register and file? Note: States that base their calculation of economic nexus threshold on "taxable" sales in DP 8.1.c, do not answer DP 8.1.n.			
8.1.n.i. The State requires a remote seller to register and file as provided in DP 8.1.j. If yes, go to the next DP. If no, go to DP 8.1.n.ii.	Yes		

8.1.n.ii. The State requires a remote seller who has met the economic nexus threshold but has not made any taxable sales to register as provided in DP 8.1.j. however, the remote seller is not required to collect and file until the remote seller makes a taxable sale. If yes, go to DP 8.1.n.ii.A. If no, go to DP8.1.n.iii.			
8.1.n.ii.A. When does the State require a remote seller described in 8.1.n.ii. to begin collecting tax and filing after it makes its first taxable sale?			
8.1.n.ii.A.1 Immediately upon making the first taxable sale.			
8.1.n.ii.A.2. After meeting the period of time provided in DP 8.1.j. after making its first taxable sale.			
8.1.n.iii. The State does not require a remote seller to register, collect or file as provided in DP 8.1.j. until the remote seller makes a taxable sale. If yes, go to DP 8.1.n.iii.A.			
8.1.n.iii.A. When does the State require a remote seller to register and collect tax after it makes its first taxable sale?			
8.1.n.iii.A.1 Immediately upon making the first taxable sale.			
8.1.n.iii.A.2. After meeting the period of time provided in 8.1.j. after making its first taxable sale.			
Disclosed Practice 8.1.o. - If your state has eliminated the transactional economic nexus threshold, what is the earliest date a remote seller who does not meet or exceed your monetary economic nexus threshold but had met the transactional economic nexus threshold in the measurement period may cancel their registration?			
8.1.o.i. Has your state eliminated its transactional economic nexus threshold? If yes, indicate in the Comments column the effective date and go to DP 8.1.o.ii If no, go to the next DP.	Yes		Effective July 1, 2024.

8.1.o.ii. Can a remote seller that does not meet or exceed the monetary economic nexus threshold but had met the transactional economic nexus threshold in the measurement period prior to the elimination of the transactional threshold? A. Cancel its registration? If yes, indicate in the Comments column what is the earliest date the remote seller may cancel its registration. B. Request inactive status? If yes, indicate in the Comments column what is the earliest date the remote seller may request inactive status.	Yes		July 1, 2024.
Disclosed Practice 8.1.p. – Registration with Secretary of State (or equivalent state agency)			
Disclosed Practice 8.1.p. – Registration with Secretary of State (or equivalent state agency)			
8.1.p. Is a Remote Seller required to register with the Secretary of State (or equivalent state agency) as a condition of obtaining a sales tax permit?			
8.1.p. Is a Remote Seller required to register with the Secretary of State (or equivalent state agency) as a condition of obtaining a sales tax permit?	No		Visit https://www.sosnc.gov to determine requirements for registration with the NC Secretary of State.
Disclosed Practice 8.1.q. – Consumer Use Tax			
Disclosed Practice 8.1.q. – Consumer Use Tax			
8.1.q.i. Does a Remote Seller who is registered to collect tax on sales, have an obligation to remit consumer's use tax on its own property delivered into the state, such as catalogs, give aways or samples if said property is taxable? If yes, go to a. and b. If no, skip to DP 8.2			

8.1.q.i. Does a Remote Seller who is registered to collect tax on sales, have an obligation to remit consumer's use tax on its own property delivered into the state, such as catalogs, give aways or samples if said property is taxable? If yes, go to a. and b. If no, skip to DP 8.2	Yes		
8.1.q.i.a. A remote seller who is registered to collect tax on sales is required to separately register to report tax due on its own taxable property delivered into the state.			
8.1.q.i.a. A remote seller who is registered to collect tax on sales is required to separately register to report tax due on its own taxable property delivered into the state.	No		
8.1.q.i.b. A remote seller who is registered to collect tax on sales is required to report tax due on its own taxable property delivered into the state on a separate return from the return on which the tax on sales is reported.			
8.1.q.i.b. A remote seller who is registered to collect tax on sales is required to report tax due on its own taxable property delivered into the state on a separate return from the return on which the tax on sales is reported.	No		
Disclosed Practice 8.2 – Marketplace Sellers			
State Guidance for Marketplace Sellers			
[Note: Most States enacted laws related to Marketplace Facilitators/Providers that resulted in a Marketplace Seller definition. A "Marketplace Seller" is generally a seller who sells products or services through a physical or electronic marketplace operated by a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider.]			
If You Answered No, Describe the Difference Between the Practice as Adopted by the Governing Board and Your state's Treatment. Add Additional Comments if Desired.	Does Your State Follow this Practice?	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment

8.2.a - Does a State require a Marketplace Seller to register in the state when all sales are made through Marketplace Facilitators/Providers that are registered to collect and remit the tax on behalf of the Marketplace Sellers?			
8.2.a.i. The State requires a Marketplace Seller that is a "Remote Seller" that sells exclusively through Marketplace Facilitators/Providers to register with the State.	No		This answer assumes the marketplace facilitators are engaged in business in North Carolina.
8.2.a.ii. The State requires a Marketplace Seller <u>with a physical presence</u> (i.e., not a Remote Seller) that sells exclusively through Marketplace Facilitators/Providers to still register with the State.	No		This answer assumes the marketplace facilitators are engaged in business in North Carolina. Further, a marketplace seller is required to register to remit use tax on its purchases, as applicable
Disclosed Practice 8.2.b – Does the State require a Marketplace Seller to include its sales (dollars and transactions) made through a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider in determining if it meets or exceeds the State's economic nexus threshold?			
8.2.b.i. The State requires a Marketplace Seller to include its sales (dollars and transactions) made through a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider in determining if it meets or exceeds the state's economic nexus threshold. See Disclosed Practice 8.1.b. for which types of transactions must be included.	Yes		
Disclosed Practice 8.2.c – Does the State require a Marketplace Seller that is registered and filing in the State to include its marketplace sales in the total sales reported on its tax return and take a deduction as if the sales are exempt?			
8.2.c.i. The State requires a Marketplace Seller registered and filing in the State to include its sales through a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider on its tax returns. (If yes, explain in Comment column on how the deduction is claimed for such sales.)	Yes		The sales should be deducted on the Sales and Use Tax Form on Line 2, "Sales for Resale."
Disclosed Practice 8.2.d – Does the State require a Marketplace Seller to maintain exemption documentation only for its direct sales, and not for sales made through a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider?			
8.2.d.i. The State requires a Marketplace Seller to maintain exemption documentation only for its direct sales, and not for sales made through Marketplace Facilitators/Providers.	Yes		This answer assumes the marketplace facilitators are engaged in business in North Carolina.

Disclosed Practice 8.2.e – Does the State allow a Marketplace Seller to rely upon a customer's exemption documentation for its direct sales, even where the exemption documentation is maintained by a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider?

8.2.e.i.

The State allows a Marketplace Seller to rely upon a customer's exemption documentation for its direct sales even though that exemption documentation is maintained by a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider (e.g., Marketplace Seller has access to the Marketplace Facilitator's/Provider's exemption documentation).

No

Disclosed Practice 8.2.f – Can a Marketplace Seller that is not registered or not required to be registered in any State issue an exemption certificate to a Seller located in this State claiming sale for resale and can that Seller accept that exemption certificate?

8.2.f.i

A Marketplace Seller that is not registered or required to be registered in any State can issue an exemption certificate to a Seller located in this State claiming resale for those items the Marketplace Seller will resell and the Seller in this State may accept such exemption certificate.

If yes, indicate in the Comment column what identification number, if any, the Marketplace Seller is required to put on the certificate.

No

G.S. 105-164.28(a)

8.2.f.ii.

A Marketplace Seller that is not registered or not required to be registered in this State purchasing items for resale from a third-party supplier (drop shipper) who will deliver the items to the Marketplace Seller's customer located in this State can issue an exemption certificate claiming resale and the third-party supplier (drop shipper) can accept such exemption certificate. See SSUTA Sec. 317.A.8 for Drop Shipment requirements.

If yes, indicate in the Comment column what identification number, if any, the Marketplace Seller is required to put on the certificate.

Yes

G.S. 105-164.28(a)(4)

Federal Identification Number, or if no FEIN, enter personal driver's license number and the state from which it is issued.

Disclosed Practice 8.2.g - Marketplace Seller Liability and Audits

8.2.g.i. A Marketplace Seller is liable for the tax on sales made through a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider if the Marketplace Seller provides incorrect or insufficient information. (Explain in Comment column if there are exceptions to this rule.)	Yes	G.S. 105-164.4J(d)	The marketplace facilitator must demonstrate both: (1) the failure to collect the correct amount of tax was due to incorrect information given to the marketplace facilitator by the marketplace seller, and (2) the marketplace facilitator did not receive specific written advice from the Secretary for the transaction at issue.
8.2g.ii. The state has a written policy that explains when and how a Marketplace Seller is liable for tax and may be audited on sales made using Marketplace Facilitators/Providers (if yes, provide a reference to the location of the document in the Comment column).	No	G.S. 105-164.4J(d)	The statute explains when a marketplace seller is liable for tax on marketplace-facilitated sales.
Disclosed Practice 8.2.h – Registration with Secretary of State (or equivalent state agency)			
Disclosed Practice 8.2.h – Registration with Secretary of State (or equivalent state agency)			
Is a Marketplace Seller who otherwise does not have a physical presence in the state required to register with the Secretary of State (or equivalent state agency) as a condition of obtaining a sales tax permit?			
Is a Marketplace Seller who otherwise does not have a physical presence in the state required to register with the Secretary of State (or equivalent state agency) as a condition of obtaining a sales tax permit?	No		Visit https://www.sosnc.gov to determine requirements for registration with the NC Secretary of State.
Disclosed Practice 8.3 - Marketplace Facilitators/Providers			
State Guidance for Marketplace Facilitators/Providers			
Definition: For purposes of Disclosed Practice 8.3, a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider is generally a person who owns, operates or otherwise controls a physical or electronic marketplace and facilitates Marketplace Seller's sales that the Marketplace Facilitator/Provider either directly or indirectly through contracts, agreements, or other arrangements with third parties, collects the payment from the purchaser and transmits all or part of the payment to the Marketplace Seller.			
NCSL model definition of Marketplace Facilitator? https://www.streamlinedsalestax.org/docs/default-source/misc-published/ncsl-salt-model-marketplace-facilitator-legislation-6-2021.pdf?sfvrsn=2024eb8c_4)			
The State has adopted (and/or follows) the NCSL model definition of Marketplace Facilitator?	No		

Does Your State Follow this Practice? If You Answered No, Describe the Difference Between the Practice as Adopted by the Governing Board and Your state's Treatment. Add Additional Comments if desired.	Does Your State Follow this Practice?	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
Disclosed Practice 8.3.a - Exceptions to Marketplace Facilitator/Provider Collection Requirements			
8.3.a.i. The State excludes a person as a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider if that person's sole activity with respect to the transaction with the Marketplace Seller is to provide payment processing services between the seller and purchaser. If the answer is no, please explain in the Comment column, including if the State's law is less restrictive, e.g., the payment processing activity is only the principal activity.	Yes		
8.3.a.ii. The State excludes from Marketplace Facilitator/Provider a person who only provides a platform for sellers to list items for sale and provides information that allows the buyer to contact the seller. However, the sales transaction and payment for the transaction occurs off the platform directly between the buyer and the seller.	Yes		
8.3.a.iii. The State excludes a person from being a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider if the person's participation is limited to listing items for sale and connecting purchasers to Sellers and the Marketplace Facilitator/Provider does not directly or indirectly enter into a contract, agreement, or other arrangement with an unaffiliated payment processor that is solely responsible for collecting funds from purchasers and disbursing those funds to Sellers.	No	G.S. 105-164.3	See the definition of Marketplace Facilitator.
8.3.a.iv. The State excludes from Marketplace Facilitator/Provider a person exclusively providing advertising services.	Yes		

8.3.a.v. The State excludes from Marketplace Facilitator/Provider a person that is registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission when using its platform services.	No		
8.3.a.vi. The State requires a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider to collect tax on all types of taxable products (e.g., tangible personal property, digital goods, or services). If no, please explain in Comment column which types of taxable product the Marketplace Facilitator/Provider is required to collect on.	Yes		
8.3.a.vii Does the State exclude certain types of transactions from Marketplace Facilitator/Provider sales and use tax collection or remittance requirements (e.g., prepared food/grocery delivery services, hotel or travel intermediaries, car rental services, etc.)? If "yes," please indicate the exclusions in the Comment column.	No	G.S. 105-164.4J(i)	In addition to marketplace facilitators subject to G.S. 105-164.4J, accommodation facilitators, admission facilitators, and service contract facilitators' specific collection and remittance requirements are set out in G.S. 105-164.4F, 105-164.4G, 105-164.4I, respectively.
Disclosed Practice 8.3.b. - Marketplace Facilitator/Provider Notification Requirements			
8.3.b.i. The State requires a "Marketplace Facilitator/Provider" to provide notification or certification to its Marketplace Sellers that it is registered to collect and to remit the tax. (if yes, describe the method)	No		
8.3.b.ii. The State requires a "Marketplace Facilitator/Provider" to provide notification or certification to the state tax agency that it is registered to collect and remit the tax? (if yes, describe the method)	No		
8.3.b.iii. The State requires a "Marketplace Facilitator/Provider" to provide notification or certification to its Marketplace Sellers that it is no longer registered to collect and remit the tax as provided in 8.3.h. (If "yes," describe the method in the Comment column).	No		

Disclosed Practice 8.3.c – Does your State's Marketplace Facilitator/Provider law provide for a waiver of the Marketplace Facilitator/Provider registration, collection, and remittance requirement?

8.3.c.i. The State allows for a waiver of registration, collection, and remittance by the Marketplace Facilitator/Provider if substantially all of its Marketplace Sellers are registered with the State to remit the tax.	No		
8.3.c.ii. The State allows a Marketplace Seller to continue to collect and remit the tax if mutually agreed to by the Marketplace Facilitator/Provider <u>and if it is approved</u> by the revenue/tax agency.	No		
8.3.c.iii. The State allows the Marketplace Seller to continue to remit the tax if mutually agreed to by the Marketplace Facilitator/Provider and the revenue/tax agency is notified. Indicate in the Comment column if any threshold requirements must be met before the Marketplace Seller can enter into such agreement .	No		

Disclosed Practice 8.3.d -Marketplace Facilitator/Provider Monetary Economic Nexus Threshold

8.3.d.i. The State's Marketplace Facilitator/Provider monetary economic nexus threshold and calculation is the same as Remote Sellers in Disclosed Practices 8.1. If different, answer "no" and indicate the monetary economic nexus threshold or calculation differences in the Comment column.	Yes		
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Disclosed Practice 8.3.e – Marketplace Facilitator/Provider Transactional Economic Nexus Threshold

8.3.e.i. The State's Marketplace Facilitator/Provider transactional economic nexus threshold and calculation is the same as Remote Sellers in Disclosed Practices 8.1. If different, please answer "no" and indicate the transactional economic nexus threshold or calculation differences in the Comment column.	Yes		
Disclosed Practice 8.3.f – Marketplace Facilitator/Provider Economic Nexus Measurement Period			
8.3.f.i. The State's Marketplace Facilitator/Provider Economic Nexus Measurement Period is the same as Remote Sellers in Disclosed Practice 8.1. If different, please answer "no" and indicate measurement period in the Comment column.	Yes		
Disclosed Practice 8.3.g – Exceptions to Physical Presence			
8.3.g.i. A Marketplace Facilitator's/Provider's physical presence is based solely on its presence and not on the presence of a Marketplace Seller.	Yes		
8.3.g.ii A Marketplace Facilitator/Provider who is below the state's economic nexus threshold(s) is excluded from collecting and remitting the state's tax if the Marketplace Facilitator/Provider only has employees located in the state that are not engaged in making sales (if applicable, please indicate any exceptions).	No		
Disclosed Practice 8.3.h. – When is a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider that falls below a state's economic nexus threshold allowed to stop collecting and remitting the applicable tax?			

8.3.h.i. The State allows a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider who falls below its Marketplace Facilitator/Provider economic nexus threshold during the measurement period to cancel its registration or request inactive status in the same manner as a Remote Seller in Disclosed Practice 8.1. If different, please answer “no” and indicate differences in the Comment column.	Yes		
Disclosed Practice 8.3.i. - What Type of Permit Does a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider Apply For?			
8.3.i.i. The State’s registration requirement for a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider is the same as Remote Sellers in Disclosed Practice 8.1. If different, please answer “no” and indicate type of registration in the Comment column.	Yes		
Disclosed Practice 8.3.j. – What are the Registration and Reporting requirements for a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider?			
8.3.j.i. A Marketplace Facilitator/Provider is only permitted to obtain a single registration and file a single return covering its own sales and those made on behalf of its Marketplace Sellers.	No		
8.3.j.ii. A Marketplace Facilitator/Provider is permitted to register and file separate returns for its own sales and those made on behalf of Marketplace Sellers.	Yes		
8.3.j.iii. Were the answers to 8.3.j.i and 8.3.j.ii both “no”? If so, explain in the comment column the registration and filing requirements for a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider.	No		
Disclosed Practice 8.3.k. – Voluntary Registration as a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider			
8.3.k.i. The State allows a person that does not meet the State’s definition of Marketplace Facilitator/Provider to voluntarily register to collect and remit the tax on behalf of its third-party sellers.	No		

8.3.k.ii. Will the State enter into an agreement that provides authority for a person to voluntarily register as a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider to collect and remit the tax on behalf of third- party sellers and have the same obligations, rights and protections as a "Marketplace Facilitator/Provider"? (Note: If a written agreement is required, provide requirements in the Comment column.)	Yes	G.S. 105-164.4J(k)	The Secretary must find it is necessary for the efficient administration of the sales and use tax. If a taxpayer wants to enter into an agreement they must request and be approved to enter into a written agreement.
8.3.k.iii. The State allows a person to register and be treated as a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider if they meet the State's definition, regardless of whether the Marketplace Facilitator/Provider has nexus in the State and have the same obligations, rights and protections as any Marketplace Facilitator/Provider.			
8.3.k.iii. The State allows a person to register and be treated as a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider if they meet the State's definition, regardless of whether the Marketplace Facilitator/Provider has nexus in the State and have the same obligations, rights and protections as any Marketplace Facilitator/Provider.	Yes		
Disclosed Practice 8.3.l. - Marketplace Facilitator/Provider Treatment as a Seller – A Marketplace Facilitator/Provider is treated as the seller for the following:			
8.3.l.i. Refunds – The State allows Marketplace Facilitator/Provider to request a refund from the state in same manner as a seller/retailer.	Yes		
8.3.l.ii. Vendor discounts - The State applies timely filing/payment discounts/vendor allowances to Marketplace Facilitators/Providers in same manner as a seller/retailer.	No		North Carolina does not allow timely filing/payment discounts/vendor allowances.

8.3.l.iii. Exemption Documentation – The State allows sales made by Marketplace Facilitator/Provider to be exempt based on the Marketplace Facilitator/Provider having access to exemption documentation that is maintained by either the Marketplace Facilitator/Provider or Marketplace Seller.	No		The marketplace facilitator must maintain exemption documentation.
8.3.l.iv. Coupons – The State allows coupons, whether issued by a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider or a Marketplace Seller to be deemed to be a retailer's coupon/discount. (If "no," indicate in Comment column how such coupons are treated.)	Yes		
8.3.l.v. Bad Debts – The State allows a sales/use tax bad debt deduction based on the party that is able to claim the federal tax deduction under IRC 166, regardless of which party remitted the sales tax. (If "no", indicate in the Comment column such restrictions.)	No		The retailer for the transaction must be the holder of the bad debt and entitled to charge off the worthless account for income tax purposes. See <i>Home Depot U.S.A., Inc., v. N.C. Dept of Rev.</i> , 2015 NCBC 100 (2015)
Disclosed Practice 8.3.m. - Shifting of Liability to Marketplace Seller			
8.3.m.i. A Marketplace Facilitator/Provider is liable for the tax unless a Marketplace Seller provided incorrect or insufficient information.	No		A marketplace facilitator is liable unless it demonstrates both: (1) the failure to collect the correct amount of tax was due to incorrect information given to the marketplace facilitator by the marketplace seller, and (2) the marketplace facilitator did not receive specific written advice from the Secretary for the transaction at issue.
8.3.m.ii. The State has a written policy on what reasonable steps a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider must take to obtain correct and sufficient information from a Marketplace Seller to shift the liability of the tax to the Marketplace Seller (If "yes," please reference location of the document in the Comment column).	No		
Disclosed Practice 8.3.n. – Marketplace Facilitator/Provider absolved of tax, penalty and interest.			

8.3.n.i. The State absolves a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider of tax, penalty and interest if it can show that a Marketplace Seller or the purchaser already paid the tax on the transaction.	No		
Disclosed Practice 8.3.o. – Is the Marketplace Facilitator/Provider Required to Collect Non-Sales/Use Taxes and Fees?			
8.3.o.i. The State requires a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider to collect and remit other taxes and fees that are also directly imposed on the consumer at the time of the sale. (If yes, please provide the taxes and fees in the Comment column along with legal authority.)	Yes	Chapter 105, Articles 5B, 5C, 5D, 5G, 5H.	Scrap tire disposal tax, white goods disposal tax, dry-cleaning solvent tax, 911 service charge for prepaid wireless communications service, and any other types of taxes that may be due in North Carolina.
8.3.o.ii. The State requires a Marketplace Facilitator/Provider to collect and remit other taxes and fees that are not directly imposed on the consumer at the time of the sale. (If yes, please provide taxes and fees in the Comment column along with legal authority.)	No		
Disclosed Practice 8.3.p. – Class Action Lawsuits			
8.3.p.i. Did the State enact class action protections for Marketplace Facilitators/Providers separate from what the State is required to provide for all sellers based on Section 325 of the SSUTA/Agreement? If yes, provide the statutory reference in the Comment column. (Note: Indicate in the Comment column if this also applies to Marketplace Sellers.)	Yes	G.S. 105-164.4J(f)	The statute only applies to Marketplace Facilitators, not Marketplace sellers.
Disclosed 8.3.q. If your state has eliminated the transactional economic nexus threshold, what is the earliest date a marketplace facilitator/provider who does not meet or exceed your monetary economic nexus threshold but had met the transactional economic nexus threshold in the measurement period may cancel their registration? States that have never had a transactional economic nexus threshold do not answer DP 8.3.q.			

8.3.q.i. Has your state eliminated its transactional economic nexus threshold? If yes, indicate in the Comments column the effective date.			
8.3.q.ii. The State allows a marketplace facilitator/provider who does not meet or exceed the monetary economic nexus threshold but had met the transactional economic nexus threshold in the measurement period prior to its elimination, to cancel its registration or request inactive status in the same manner as a remote seller in Disclosed Practice 8.1.o. If different, please answer “no” and indicate difference in the Comment column.			
Disclosed Practice 8.3.r – Registration with Secretary of State (or equivalent state agency)			
Disclosed Practice 8.3.r – Registration with Secretary of State (or equivalent state agency)			
Is a Marketplace Facilitator who otherwise does not have physical presence in the state required to register with the Secretary of State (or equivalent state agency) as a condition of obtaining a sales tax permit?			
Is a Marketplace Facilitator who otherwise does not have physical presence in the state required to register with the Secretary of State (or equivalent state agency) as a condition of obtaining a sales tax permit?	No		Visit https://www.sosnc.gov to determine requirements for registration with the NC Secretary of State.
Disclosed Practice 9 - Exemptions			
NOTE: Additional explanatory information and examples can be found in Appendix E of the SSUTA. These tax administration practices address how a member state administers exemptions that appear on the SST exemption certificate when the transaction is sourced to the state. Not all states allow all of the exemptions listed on the SST exemption certificate. In addition, some exemptions may have limitations or be limited in some manner. The phrase “exemption certificate” includes both paper exemption certificates and the capture of the required data elements. Sellers are not required to validate a purchaser’s ID number or to know whether a purchaser is required to be registered in a state. Purchasers may be held liable for the tax, interest, and penalties on a transaction if the purchaser improperly issues an exemption certificate to the seller. Unless otherwise noted, States should respond to every disclosed practice question/statement. A state is not required to answer a question if that question is the subject of ongoing litigation in the state. States should provide links to statutes, regulations or published guidance addressing any limitations to an exemption.			

If You Answered No, Describe the Difference Between the Practice as Adopted by the Governing Board and Your State's Treatment. Add Additional Comments if Desired.	Does Your State Follow this Practice?	Statute/Rule Cite	Comment
Disclosed Practice 9.1 – General – Seller Requirements - SSUTA Sec. 317 provides the following specific practices that apply to the administration of exemptions and exemption certificates.			
9.1.A. Member states are asked to affirm that they comply with the following requirements. Does your state comply with all the following requirements? If no, indicate in the Comment column.			
9.1.A.i. The seller is not required to verify the purchaser's ID number or determine the purchaser's registration requirements. (SSUTA Rule 317.A.6.g)	Yes	G.S. 105-164.28	
9.1.A.ii. The seller is required to maintain proper records of exempt transactions and provide those records to the state when requested in the form in which it is maintained. Those records may be provided in paper or electronic format. (SSUTA Sec. 317.A.6)	Yes	G.S. 105-164.28, 105-164.22	
9.1.A.iii. A seller may not accept an exemption certificate for an entity-based exemption on a sale if the subject of the transaction is actually received by the purchaser at a location operated by the seller within the designated state if the state does not allow such an entity-based exemption. (SSUTA Sec. 317.B)	Yes		
9.1.A.iv. A drop shipper may accept an ID number to claim the resale exemption as provided below in the Purchaser's Requirements. The ID number may include an ID number issued by another state. This may result in the same ID number being listed for more than one state. (SSUTA § 317.A.8)	Yes		

9.1.B. Your state requires a seller to renew blanket exemption certificates if more than 12 months elapses between transactions. If no, indicate in the Comment column the period the certificate remains valid.	Yes		
9.1.C. A seller is required to obtain the exemption certificate at the time of sale or within 90 days of the sale to receive liability relief provided in Section 317.C. of the SSUTA. (SSUTA Sec. 317.C) If the period allowed is longer than within 90 days of the sale, indicate in the Comment column the acceptable period of time to obtain an exemption certificate.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.28	
Disclosed Practice 9.2 – Purchaser Requirements			
Disclosed Practice 9.2.A. – Sales for Resale ID number Requirements, including drop shipments (Sellers – see Seller Requirements in 9.1)			
9.2.A.1.i. Your state requires a purchaser that is required to be registered to collect sales and use tax in your state to include your state's state-issued sales tax or resale number on an exemption certificate it provides to its seller to claim an exemption from sales/use tax when purchasing for resale.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.28	This includes a Streamlined Sales Tax Registration Number assigned when registering through Streamlined Sales Tax.
9.2.A.1.ii. Indicate below if your state accepts the following ID numbers for a purchaser that is not required to be registered to collect sales and use tax in your state on an exemption certificate it provides to its seller to claim an exemption from sales/use tax when purchasing for resale. Note: If accepted but not required, note in the Comment column.			
9.2.A.1.ii.a. A business registration number issued by your state, other than a sales tax or resale number.	No	G.S. 105-164.28	Except for drop shipments, a purchaser must provide a certificate of registration number for a purchase for resale.
9.2.A.1.ii.b. If the purchaser does not have a business registration number issued by your state, then a state-issued sales tax or resale number from any state.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.28	

9.2.A.1.ii.c. If the purchaser does not have a business registration number issued by any state, then a U.S. Federal Employer ID number (FEIN).	No		Except for drop shipments, a purchaser must provide a certificate of registration number for a purchase for resale.
9.2.A.1.ii.d. If the purchaser does not have a state issued sales tax or resale number from any state, a business registration number issued by any state, other than a sales tax or resale number.	No		Except for drop shipments, a purchaser must provide a certificate of registration number for a purchase for resale.
9.2.A.1.ii.e. If the purchaser is not required to be registered and does not have the ID number in a through d above, then a state issued driver's license number.	No		Except for drop shipments, a purchaser must provide a certificate of registration number for a purchase for resale.
9.2.A.1.ii.f. If your state accepts any other ID number, indicate in the Comment column the type of number it accepts and when it can be used.			
9.2.A.1.ii.g. If a foreign purchaser does not have any of the ID numbers identified above, does your state accept the tax ID number issued by the foreign country (e.g., VAT) on purchases for resale?	No		Except for drop shipments, a purchaser must provide a certificate of registration number for a purchase for resale.
9.2.A.1.ii.h. Does your state require an ID number when claiming an exemption for resale if the purchaser does not have any ID number listed in 9.2.A.1.ii.a. through 9.2.A.1.ii.g.?	Yes		Except for drop shipments, a purchaser must provide a certificate of registration number for a purchase for resale.
9.2.B. – Direct Sales to the Federal Government (See 9.2.L and M for information on sales to contractors and other third parties who have contracts with the Federal Government)			
9.2.B.1. Does your state have a statutory exemption, which may be limited, for direct sales to the Federal Government (including transactions with payment by government credit cards that are paid direct by the government)?	Yes	G.S. 105-164.13(17)	See Sales and Use Tax Bulletin 36.

9.2.B.2. Is an exemption certificate or other documentation required when the purchaser is claiming exemption as the Federal Government? If yes, enter documentation required in the Comment column.	Yes		The U.S. Government must provide any of the following: (1) a properly completed exemption certificate, (2) purchase requisitions or affidavits signed by a purchasing officer stating that such purchase is being made directly to the U.S. Government, or (3) applicable credit cards issued by the U.S. Government.
9.2.B.3. Is the name of the federal agency making the purchase required?	Yes		
9.2.C. – Direct Sales to Your State Government (See 9.2.L and M for information on sales to contractors and other third parties who have contracts with your State Government)			
9.2.C.1. Does your State have a statutory exemption, which may be limited, for sales to your State or State agencies from your state? If no, go to 9.2.D.	Yes	G.S. 105-163.13(40), (52)	
9.2.C.2. Is the State or State agency required to apply for an exemption number from your state? · Yes (State or State agency contacts state to apply for exemption number) · No (exemption applies, does not require state approval) If yes, indicate in the Comment column if the exemption number is required to be provided on the exemption certificate or other documentation when claiming this exemption.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.29A	The State or State agency must provide the State issued exemption number.
9.2.C.3. Is an exemption certificate or other documentation required when the purchaser is claiming exemption as your State? If yes, enter documentation required in the Comment column.	Yes		N.C. State Government must provide any of the following: (1) a properly completed exemption certificate, (2) a purchase order issued by the State agency that contains its exemption number and a description of the property purchased, or (3) the items must be paid for with a North Carolina State-issued check, electronic deposit, credit card, procurement card, or credit account of the N.C. State Government and the seller must have the N.C. State agency's exemption number on file.
9.2.D. – Direct Sales to a Local Government located in your state (See 9.2.L and M for information on sales to contractors and other third parties who have contracts with a Local Government located in your state)			

9.2.D.1. Does your state have a statutory exemption, which may be limited, for sales to a Local Government located in your state? If no, go to 9.2.E.	No		
9.2.D.2. Is the Local Government required to apply for an exemption number from your state? · Yes (Local Government contacts state to apply for exemption number) · No (exemption applies, does not require state approval) If yes, indicate in the Comment column if the exemption number is required to be provided on the exemption certificate or other documentation when claiming this exemption.			
9.2.D.3. Is an exemption certificate or other documentation required when the purchaser is claiming exemption as a Local Government located in your state? If yes, enter documentation required in the Comment column.			
9.2.E. – Direct Sales to State Government located in another state (See 9.2.L and M for information on sales to contractors and other third parties who have contracts with State Government from other states)			
9.2.E.1. Does your state have a statutory exemption, which may be limited, for sales to a State Government from another state? If no, go to 9.2.F.	No		

9.2.E.2. Is the State Government from the other state required to apply for an exemption number from your state? · Yes (Other State contacts state to apply for exemption number) · No (exemption applies, does not require state approval) If yes, indicate in the Comment column if the exemption number is required to be provided on the exemption certificate or other documentation when claiming this exemption.			
9.2.E.3. Is an exemption certificate or other documentation required when purchaser is claiming exemption as a State from another state? If yes, enter documentation required in the Comment column.			
9.2.F. – Direct Sales to a Local Government located in another state(See 9.2.L and M for information on sales to contractors and other third parties who have contracts with the Local Government from another state)			
9.2.F.1. Does your state have a statutory exemption, which may be limited, for sales to a Local Government located in another state? If no, go to 9.2.G.	No		
9.2.F.2. Is the Local Government located in another state required to apply for an exemption number from your state? · Yes (Local Government contacts state to apply for exemption number) · No (exemption applies, does not require state approval) If yes, indicate in the Comment column if the exemption number is required to be provided on the exemption certificate or other documentation when claiming this exemption.			

9.2.F.3. Is an exemption certificate or other documentation required when purchaser is claiming exemption as a Local Government located in another state? If yes, enter documentation required in the Comment column.			
9.2.G. – Direct Sales to Tribal Governments or Entities (See 9.2.L and M for information on sales to contractors and other third parties who have contracts with the Tribal Governments)			
9.2.G.1. Does your state's sales tax agency have published guidance for the treatment of sales to Tribal Governments, Tribal Entities or Tribal members? If yes, provide links to any published guidance in the Comment column.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.13(17)	See Sales and Use Tax Bulletin 17.
9.2.H. – Sales to Foreign Diplomats			
9.2.H.1 Does your state's sales tax agency have published guidance for any exemptions, which may be limited, for sales to a Foreign Diplomat?	Yes		See Sales and Use Tax Bulletin Section 36-4.
9.2.H.2 Is an exemption certificate or other documentation required when the purchaser is claiming exemption as a Foreign Diplomat? If yes, enter documentation required and the acceptable ID numbers in the Comment column.	Yes		See Sales and Use Tax Bulletin Section 36-4.
9.2.I. – Direct Sales to Charitable Organizations (See 9.2.L and M for information on sales to contractors and other third parties who have contracts with a Charitable Organization)			
9.2.I.1. Does your state have a statutory exemption, which may be limited, for sales to Charitable Organizations? If no, go to 9.2.J.	No		

9.2.I.2. Is the Charitable Organization required to apply for an exemption number from your state? · Yes (Charitable Organization contacts state to apply for exemption number) · No (exemption applies, does not require state approval) If yes, indicate in the Comment column if the exemption number is required to be provided on the exemption certificate or other documentation when claiming this exemption.			
9.2.I.3. Is an exemption certificate or other documentation required when the purchaser is claiming exemption as a Charitable Organization? If yes, enter documentation required in the Comment column.			
9.2.I.4. Is your state's own state-issued exemption ID number required when claiming exemption as a Charitable Organization? If no, indicate in the Comment column which ID numbers are acceptable.			
9.2.I.5. Does your state's exemption for sales to Charitable Organizations apply to Charitable Organizations located in another state? If no go to 9.2.J.			
9.2.I.6. Does your state have different requirements for claiming an exemption as a Charitable Organization located in your state than a Charitable Organization located in another state? If yes, indicate the differences in the Comment column.			
9.2.J. – Direct Sales to Religious Organizations (See 9.2.L and M for information on sales to contractors and other third parties who have contracts with a Religious Organization)			

9.2.J.1. Does your state have a statutory exemption, which may be limited, for sales to a Religious Organization? If no, go to 9.2.K.	No		
9.2.J.2. Is the Religious Organization required to apply for an exemption number from your state? · Yes (Religious Organization contacts state to apply for exemption number) · No (exemption applies, does not require state approval) If yes, indicate in the Comment column if the exemption number is required to be provided on the exemption certificate or other documentation when claiming this exemption.			
9.2.J.3. Is an exemption certificate or other documentation required when the purchaser is claiming exemption as a Religious Organization? If yes, enter documentation required in the Comment column.			
9.2.J.4. Is your state's own state-issued exemption ID number required when claiming exemption as a Religious Organization? If no, the state should indicate the documentation required in the Comment column.			
9.2.J.5. Does your state's exemption for sales to Religious Organizations apply to Religious Organizations located in another state? If no go to 9.2.K.			

9.2.J.6. Does your state have different requirements for claiming an exemption as a Religious Organization located in your state than as a Religious Organization located in another state? If yes, indicate the differences in the Comment column.			
9.2.K. – Direct Sales to Educational Organizations (See 9.2.L and M for information on sales to contractors and other third parties who have contracts with an Educational Organization)			
9.2.K.1. Does your state have a statutory exemption, which may be limited, for sales to an Educational Organization? If no, go to 9.2.L.	No		
9.2.K.2. Is the Educational Organization required to apply for an exemption number from your state? - Yes (Educational Organization contacts state to apply for exemption number) - No (exemption applies, does not require state approval) If yes, indicate in the Comment column if the exemption number is required to be provided on the exemption certificate or other documentation when claiming this exemption.			
9.2.K.3. Is an exemption certificate or other documentation required when the purchaser is claiming exemption as an Educational Organization? If yes, enter documentation required in the Comment column.			
9.2.K.4. Is your state's own state-issued exemption ID number required when claiming exemption as an Educational Organization? If no, the state should indicate the documentation required in the Comment column.			

9.2.K.5. Does your state's exemption for sales to Educational Organizations apply to Educational Organizations located in another state? If no go to 9.2.L.			
9.2.K.6. Does your state have different requirements for claiming an exemption as an Educational Organization located in your state than as an Educational Organization located in another state? If yes, indicate the differences in the Comment column.			
9.2.L. – Sales to Construction Contractors for sales of construction materials incorporated into real property construction activities for the specified organizations. This does not include sales for resale. (see below)			
9.2.L.1. Does your state have a statutory exemption or published guidance, which may be limited, for sales to construction contractors for construction materials incorporated into real property by that contractor for the following entities? If yes, indicate any documentation required or provide a link to the published guidance in the Comment column. If no, go to 9.2.M.	No		
9.2.L.1.i. Federal Government			See Sales and Use Tax Bulletin Section 36-3.
9.2.L.1.ii. State Government located in your State			
9.2.L.1.iii. State Government located in other States			
9.2.L.1.iv. Local Government located in your State			
9.2.L.1.v. Local Government located in other States			

9.2.L.1.vi. Tribal Governments, Tribal entities or Tribal members			Some exemptions may apply. See Sales and Use Tax Bulletin Section 17-3.
9.2.L.1.vii. Charitable Organizations located in your State			
9.2.L.1.viii. Charitable Organizations located in other States			
9.2.L.1.ix. Religious Organizations located in your State			
9.2.L.1.x. Religious Organizations located in other States			
9.2.L.1.xi. Educational Organizations located in your State			
9.2.L.1.xii. Educational Organizations located in other States			
9.2.M. – Sales to third parties who are providing services or performing contracts not related to real property.			
9.2.M.1. Does your state have a statutory exemption or published guidance, which may be limited, for sales to third parties who are providing services or performing contracts not related to real property for the following entities? If yes, indicate any documentation required or provide a link to the published guidance in the Comment column. If no, go to 9.2.N.	No		
9.2.M.1.i. Federal Government			See Sales and Use Tax Bulletin Section 36-3.
9.2.M.1.ii. State Government located in your State			

9.2.M.1.iii. State Government located in other States			
9.2.M.1.iv. Local Government located in your State			
9.2.M.1.v. Local Government located in other States			
9.2.M.1.vi. Tribal Governments, Tribal entities or Tribal members			Some exemptions may apply. See Sales and Use Tax Bulletin Section 17-3.
9.2.M.1.vii. Charitable Organizations located in your State			
9.2.M.1.viii. Charitable Organizations located in other States			
9.2.M.1.ix. Religious Organizations located in your State			
9.2.M.1.x. Religious Organizations located in other States			
9.2.M.1.xi. Educational Organizations located in your State			
9.2.M.1.xii. Educational Organizations located in other States			
9.2.N. – Sales of Products used in Agricultural Production			

9.2.N.1. Does your state have a statutory exemption, which may be limited, for products used in Agricultural Production? If yes, provide link to any published guidance issued by your state's sales tax agency for the treatment of any published guidance sales of products used in Agricultural Production in the Comment column? If no, go to 9.2.O.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.13E	See Sales and Use Tax Bulletin 27.
9.2.N.2. Is the purchaser required to apply for an exemption number from your state in order to claim the Agricultural Production exemption? · Yes (purchaser contacts state to apply for an exemption number) · No (exemption applies, does not require state approval) If yes, indicate in the Comment column if the exemption number is required to be provided on the exemption certificate or other documentation when claiming this exemption.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.28A, 105-164.13E	The State issued exemption number is required to be provided to the seller.
9.2.N.3. Is an exemption certificate or other documentation required when the purchaser is claiming exemption for Agricultural Production? If yes, enter documentation required in the Comment column.	Yes		A purchaser must provide a properly completed exemption certificate containing the required data elements as provided in G.S. 105-164.28.
9.2.N.4. Does your state's Agricultural Production Exemption apply to Agricultural Production Entities located in another state?	Yes		
9.2.N.5. Is your state's own state-issued exemption ID number required when claiming exemption for Agricultural Production? If no, indicate in the Comment column which ID numbers are acceptable.	Yes		

9.2.N.6. Does your state have different requirements for claiming an Agricultural Production exemption by a purchaser located in your state than by a purchaser located in another state? If yes, indicate the differences in the Comment column.	No		
9.2.O. – Sales of products used in Industrial Production/Manufacturing			
9.2.O.1. Does your state have a statutory exemption, which may be limited, for sales of products used in Industrial Production/Manufacturing? If no, go to 9.2.P.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.13(4), (5), (5e) - (5q), (8), (8a), (10a), (32), (57), & (61a)	See Sales and Use Tax Bulletins 57 and 58.
9.2.O.2. Is the purchaser required to apply for an exemption number from your state? · Yes (purchaser contacts state to apply for exemption number) · No (exemption applies, does not require state approval) If yes, indicate in the Comment column if the exemption number is required to be provided on the exemption certificate or other documentation when claiming this exemption.	No		
9.2.O.3. Is an exemption certificate or other documentation required when the purchaser is claiming exemption for sales of products used in Industrial Production/Manufacturing? If yes, enter documentation required in the Comment column.	Yes		A purchaser must provide a properly completed exemption certificate to the seller.
9.2.O.4. Does your state's Industrial Production/ Manufacturing Exemption apply to Industrial Production/Manufacturing Entities located in another state?	Yes		

9.2.O.5. Is your state's own state-issued exemption ID number required when claiming exemption for Industrial Production/Manufacturing? If no, the state should indicate in the Comment column which ID numbers are acceptable.	No		A purchaser must provide their certificate of registration number.
9.2.O.6. Does your state have different requirements for claiming an Industrial Production/ Manufacturing exemption by a purchaser located in your state than by a purchaser located in another state? If yes, indicate the differences in the Comment column.	No		
9.2.P. – Sales of Direct Mail			
9.2.P.1. Does your state allow the purchaser to claim direct mail and assume responsibility for directly reporting tax to the appropriate taxing jurisdictions? If no, go to 9.2.Q.	Yes	G.S. 105-164.27A(a1)	See Sales and Use Tax Bulletin Sections 24-6 and 68-5.
9.2.P.2. Is an exemption certificate or other documentation required when a purchaser claims direct pay responsibility for Direct Mail? If yes, enter documentation required in the Comment column.	Yes		A purchaser must provide either a completed exemption certificate containing the State issued direct pay permit number or a copy of the direct pay permit containing the direct pay permit number to the seller.
9.2.P.3. Does your state require an ID number when the purchaser is claiming Direct Mail and assuming the responsibility for directly reporting tax to the appropriate jurisdiction? If no, go to 9.2.Q.	Yes		

9.2.P.4. Is your state's own state-issued ID number required when the purchaser is claiming Direct Mail and assuming the responsibility for directly reporting tax to the appropriate jurisdiction. If no, indicate in the Comment column which ID numbers are acceptable.	Yes		
9.2.Q. – Direct Pay Permit			
9.2.Q.1. Does your state authorize direct pay permits? (SSUTA Sec. 326)	Yes	G.S. 105-164.27A	
9.2.Q.2. Is an exemption certificate, direct pay permit or other documentation required when Direct Pay Permit holder is claiming Direct Pay authority? If yes, enter documentation required in the Comment column.	Yes		A purchaser must provide either a completed exemption certificate containing the State issued direct pay permit number or a copy of the direct pay permit containing the direct pay permit number to the seller.
9.2.Q.3. Does the state require an ID number when the Direct Pay Permit holder is claiming Direct Pay authority?	Yes		
9.2.Q.4. Is the state's own state-issued exemption ID number required when the Direct Pay Permit holder is claiming Direct Pay authority? If no, indicate in the Comment column which ID numbers are acceptable.	Yes		