



# State of Georgia Department of Revenue

## 2011 S Corporation Income Tax Forms and General Instructions

File Form 600S and pay the tax electronically. Visit our website [www.dor.ga.gov](http://www.dor.ga.gov) for more information.

### ELECTRONIC FILING



Accuracy. Security. Paperless. More Features.



The Georgia Department of Revenue accepts Visa, American Express, MasterCard, and Discover credit cards for payment of:

- √ Current-year individual and corporate tax payments;
- √ Liabilities on Department of Revenue-issued assessment notices;
- √ Individual and corporate estimated tax payments.

### FROM THE COMMISSIONER

This booklet is designed to provide information and assist S Corporations in filing their Georgia corporate tax returns.

This year, you can electronically file your corporate return. I strongly encourage you to take advantage of this new feature. I also recommend that you review the "New Information" section beginning on Page 1 prior to filling out your return.

This booklet contains the forms and schedules required by most corporations. If you need additional forms, we encourage you to visit our website at [www.dor.ga.gov](http://www.dor.ga.gov). There you can download forms and obtain up-to-date tax information and news from the Department of Revenue.

The Department of Revenue, as outlined in the Taxpayer Bill of Rights, will provide "fair, courteous and timely service" to the taxpayers of Georgia. Our mission is to provide the best customer service and operational performance of any state taxing authority and the IRS. We welcome your comments and suggestions on how to better accomplish that mission.

Douglas J. MacGinnitie  
Commissioner

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# NEW INFORMATION

## FEDERAL TAX CHANGES

The Governor signed House Bill 729 into law. Consequently, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, except as discussed below, Georgia has adopted the provisions of all federal acts (as they relate to the computation of Federal Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) or federal taxable income for non-individuals) that were enacted **on or before** January 1, 2012. For 2011, the I.R.C. Section 179 deduction is **\$250,000** and the related phase out is **\$800,000**. Georgia has not adopted the Section 179 deduction for certain real property.

### **Exceptions**

Georgia has **not** adopted I.R.C. Section 168(k) (the 30%, 50% and 100% bonus depreciation rules) except for I.R.C. Section 168(k)(2)(A)(i) (the definition of qualified property), I.R.C. Section 168(k)(2)(D)(i) (exceptions to the definition of qualified property), and I.R.C. Section 168(k)(2)(E) (special rules for qualified property) and Georgia has not adopted I.R.C. Section 199 (federal deduction for income attributable to domestic production activities).

Georgia has also **not** adopted the following:

- The exclusion of \$2,400 of unemployment income for 2009, I.R.C. Section 85(c).
- Additional itemized deduction for the sales tax on the purchase of a new vehicle in 2009, I.R.C. Sections 164(a)(6) and 164(b)(6). Please note: Georgia also does not allow the increased standard deduction for sales tax on the purchase of a new vehicle in 2009 because Georgia has its own standard deduction.
- The election to increase the normal two year net operating loss carryback to 3, 4, or 5 years for tax years 2008 and 2009, I.R.C. Sections 172(b)(1)(H) and 810(b)(4).
- The transition rule that would allow a taxpayer to revoke a prior election to forego the net operating loss carryback period.
- Deferral of debt income from reacquisitions of business debt at a discount in 2009 and 2010 which is federally deferred for up to five years, then included ratably over five years, I.R.C. Section 108(i).
- Modified rules for high yield original issue discount obligations, I.R.C. Sections 163(e)(5)(F) and 163(i)(1).
- New York Liberty Zone Benefits, I.R.C. Section 1400L.
- 50% first year depreciation for post 8/28/2006 Gulf Opportunity Zone property, I.R.C. Section 1400N(d)(1).
- 50% bonus depreciation for most tangible property and computer software bought after May 4, 2007 and placed in service in the Kansas Disaster Area, I.R.C. Section 1400N(d)(1).
- 50% bonus depreciation for "qualified reuse and recycling property", I.R.C. Section 168(m).
- 50% bonus depreciation in connection with disasters federally declared after 2007, I.R.C. Section 168(n).
- Increased (\$8,000) first-year depreciation limit for passenger automobiles if the passenger automobile is "qualified property," I.R.C. Section 168(k).
- 15 year straight-line cost recovery period for certain improvements to retail space, I.R.C. Sections 168(e)(3)(E)(ix), 168(e)(8), and 168(b)(3)(l).
- Modified rules relating to the 15 year straight-line cost recovery for qualified restaurant property (allowing buildings to now be included), I.R.C. Section 168(e)(7).
- 5 year depreciation life for most new farming machinery and equipment, I.R.C. Section 168(e)(3)(B)(vii).
- Special rules relating to Gulf Opportunity Zone public utility casualty losses, I.R.C. Section 1400N(j).
- 5 year carryback of NOLs attributable to Gulf Opportunity Zone losses, I.R.C. Section 1400N(k).

- 5 year carryback of NOLs incurred in the Kansas disaster area after May 3, 2007, I.R.C. Section 1400N(k).
- 5 year carryback of certain disaster losses, I.R.C. Sections 172(b)(1)(J) and 172(j).
- The election to deduct public utility property losses attributable to May 4, 2007 Kansas storms and tornadoes in the fifth tax year before the year of the loss, I.R.C. Section 1400N(o).
- Special rules relating to a financial institution being able to use ordinary gain or loss treatment for the sale or exchange of certain preferred stock after Dec. 31, 2007, I.R.C. Section 1221.
- Temporary tax relief provisions relating to the Midwestern disaster area, I.R.C. Sections 1400N(f) and 1400N(k).

**Depreciation Differences.** Depreciation differences due to the Federal acts mentioned above should be treated as follows (If the taxpayer has depreciation differences from more than one Federal act, it is not necessary to make a separate adjustment for each act):

A. Depreciation must be computed one way for Federal purposes and another way for Georgia purposes. To compute depreciation for Federal purposes, taxpayers should use the current year IRS Form 4562 and attach it to the Georgia return. This should be entered on the other addition line of the return.

B. Depreciation must also be computed for Georgia purposes. Taxpayers should use Georgia Form 4562 to compute depreciation for Georgia purposes and attach it to the Georgia return. This should be entered on the other subtraction line of the return.

**Federal deduction for income attributable to domestic production activities (IRC Section 199).** This adjustment should be entered on the addition line of the applicable return. An adjustment to the Georgia partnership or S Corporation return is not required if the partnership or S Corporation is not allowed the Section 199 deduction directly, but instead passes through the information, needed to compute the deduction, to the partners or shareholders.

**Other Differences.** Other differences should be placed on the other addition or subtraction line of the applicable return. Attach a statement to the return explaining these differences. Additionally, the provisions listed above may have an indirect effect on the calculation of Georgia taxable income. Adjustments for the items listed below should be added or subtracted on your Georgia income tax form.

1. When property is sold for which the bonus depreciation was claimed, there will be a difference in the gain or loss on the sale of the property.
2. The depreciation adjustment may be different if the taxpayer is subject to the passive loss rules and is not able to claim the additional depreciation on the Federal return.
3. Other Federal items that are computed based on Federal Adjusted Gross Income or Federal Taxable Income will have to be recomputed if the provisions of the Federal Acts are claimed.

Furthermore, in 2003 the IRS started requiring separate reporting, to shareholders of S Corporations and partners of partnerships, for the gain from asset sales for which an I.R.C. Section 179 deduction was claimed. Georgia follows the separate reporting treatment of the gain and the Section 179 deduction. Accordingly, the gain should not be reported directly on the S Corporation or partnership return, but the gain, along with any Georgia adjustment to the gain (due to the Federal acts), should be reported separately to the shareholders or partners.

# NEW INFORMATION

## 2011 Legislation

**HB 117 (O.C.G.A. § 48-7-128)** The income tax portion of this bill (see Section 2-1) provides, with respect to the nonresident withholding on the sale or transfer of real estate, that the person or entity identified as the seller on the settlement statement shall be considered the seller for all purposes regarding Code Section 48-7-128. This bill became effective upon its approval by the Governor on May 13, 2011.

**HB 168 (O.C.G.A. § 48-1-2)** The income tax portion of this bill (see Section 1), for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, adopts certain provisions of all federal acts (as they relate to the computation of Federal Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) or federal taxable income for non-individuals) that were enacted on or before January 1, 2011. The income tax portion of this bill became effective upon its approval by the Governor and is applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2010. Please see the "Federal Tax Changes" section for more information

**HB 325 (O.C.G.A. §§ 20-2A-1 through 20-2A-7, and 48-7-29.16).** This bill makes changes to the Qualified Education Expense Credit. The principal changes are as follows:

- Makes various changes to the provisions relating to the Student Scholarship Organizations.
- Provides that the annual maximum amount (amount of tax credits allowed per tax year) shall be adjusted annually until January 1, 2018, which adjustment may be based on the most recent annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average All Items Index, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, as determined by DOR.
- Specifies that the Department shall provide written notice to the taxpayer and the SSO of the taxpayer's preapproval or denial which shall not require any signed release or notarized approval by the taxpayer.
- Changes the number of days the taxpayer has to make the contribution after receiving preapproval from 30 days to 60 days but the contribution must still be made within the calendar year in which it was approved.
- Provides that the Department shall establish a web-based donation approval process.
- Specifies that the Department shall maintain an ongoing, current list on its website of the amount of tax credits available.
- Provides that the Department shall not take any adverse action against donors to SSOs if the Commissioner preapproved a donation for a tax credit prior to the date the SSO is removed from the DOE list, and all such donations shall remain as preapproved tax credits subject to the donors compliance with Code Section 49-7-29.16(f)(3).

This bill became effective upon its approval by the Governor and is applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011.

**HB 346 (O.C.G.A. §§ 48-2-15, 48-7-1, 48-7-29.12, 48-7-29.14, 48-7-60)** Section 2 amends the provisions of Code Section 48-7-1(11)(E) relating to deferred compensation and stock option income received by nonresidents as follows:

- Defines the terms "Deferred compensation" and "nonqualified deferred compensation plan",
- Provides that subparagraph (E) shall apply only to the portion of stock option income or deferred compensation income earned on or after January 1, 2011, for stock options granted and deferred compensation plans established before January 1, 2011,
- Authorizes the Commissioner to promulgate a rule or regulation employing a "days worked in Georgia" method for determining the amount of income of a taxable nonresident, and
- Requires employers to withhold Georgia income tax on deferred compensation and stock option income which are required to be included in Georgia income of taxable nonresidents.

Section 2 became effective upon its approval by the Governor and is applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011.

Section 3 amends Code Section 48-7-29.12 (the conservation tax credit) by specifying that tax credits earned by a taxpayer and previously claimed but not used by such taxpayer against such taxpayer's income tax may be transferred or sold in whole or in part by such taxpayer to another Georgia taxpayer, subject to the following conditions:

- The transferor shall submit to the Department a written notification of any transfer or sale of tax credits within 30 days after the transfer or sale of such tax credits. The notification shall include such transferor's tax credit balance prior to transfer, the remaining balance after transfer, all tax identification numbers for each transferee, the date of transfer, the amount transferred, and any other information required by the Department.
- Failure to comply with this subsection shall result in the disallowance of the tax credit until the taxpayer is in full compliance.
- In no event shall the amount of the tax credit claimed and allowed for a taxable year exceed the transferee's income tax liability. Any unused credit may be carried forward to subsequent taxable years provided that the transfer or sale of this tax credit does not extend the time in which such tax credit can be used. The carry-forward period for the tax credit that is transferred or sold shall begin on the date on which the tax credit was originally earned.
- A transferee shall have only such rights to claim and use the tax credit that were available to the transferor at the time of the transfer. To the extent that such transferor did not have rights to claim or use the tax credit at the time of the transfer, the Department shall either disallow the tax credit by the transferee or recapture the tax credit from the transferee. The transferee's recourse is against the transferor.

Section 3 became effective on January 1, 2012 and is applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2012.

Section 3A amends Code Section 48-7-29.14 (the Clean Energy Property and Wood Residuals Credit) as follows:

- Extends the clean energy property tax credit to clean energy property placed into service by December 31, 2014 (current law provides the credit is allowed for clean energy property placed into service between July 1, 2008 and December 31, 2012).
- Specifies that the clean energy property tax credit allowed for calendar years 2012, 2013, and 2014 must be taken in four equal installments over four successive taxable years beginning with the taxable year in which the credit is allowed.
- Specifies that in no event shall the total amount of tax credits approved by the Commissioner for credits earned in calendar years 2012, 2013, and 2014 exceed \$5 million.
- Provides that if a taxpayer is denied all or part of the credit amount because the credit cap has been reached, the Commissioner shall add the taxpayer to a waiting list, prioritized by the date of the taxpayer's application. Taxpayers on the waiting list shall have priority over other taxpayers who apply for the credit for an installation in the subsequent years. (Current law provides for a reapplication process where taxpayers that are denied because the credit cap has been reached can reapply and have priority in the year of such reapplication.)

Section 3A became effective upon its approval by the Governor and is applicable to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011.



# GENERAL INFORMATION: INCOME TAX

## INTRODUCTION

Georgia law recognizes an election to file as an S Corporation under the provisions of the I.R.C. as it existed on January 1, 2012, qualified only in cases of nonresident shareholders who must complete Form 600S-CA (see page 9). It also provides for the imposition of a Net Worth Tax.

## FILING REQUIREMENTS

All corporations that own property, do business in Georgia, or derive income from Georgia sources are required to file a Georgia income tax return. (Please round all dollar entries.)

HB-1151 passed in the 2008 Legislative Session changed the annual consent filing requirement for nonresident shareholders of "S" corporations. Such nonresidents will only need to file a single consent in the year in which the Subchapter "S" corporation is first required to file a Georgia income tax return. For a Subchapter "S" corporation in existence prior to January 1, 2008, the consent agreement must be filed for each shareholder in the first Georgia tax return filed for a year beginning on or after January 1, 2008. A consent agreement will also need to be filed in any subsequent year for any additional nonresident who becomes a shareholder of the Subchapter "S" corporation in that year.

Georgia resident shareholders of Subchapter "S" Corporations may make an adjustment to Federal adjusted gross income for Subchapter "S" income where the Subchapter "S" election is not recognized for Georgia purposes or by another state. The adjustment is allowed in order to avoid double taxation on this type of income. Therefore, this adjustment will be allowed only for the portion of income on which tax was actually paid by the corporation to Georgia or to another state(s).

## WHEN ELECTRONIC FILING IS REQUIRED

Taxpayers that remit payments by electronic funds transfer, whether on a mandatory or voluntary basis, must file all associated returns electronically. Also, a nonindividual income tax return must be electronically filed when the federal counterpart of such return is required to be filed electronically pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or Internal Revenue Service regulations.

## TWO-DIMENSIONAL (2D) BARCODE FORMS

The Department of Revenue has given approval to certain software companies to produce tax programs that include a 2D barcode. A list of these companies is available on our website at [www.dor.ga.gov/inctax/efile/corp\\_efile\\_info.aspx#approved](http://www.dor.ga.gov/inctax/efile/corp_efile_info.aspx#approved).

NOTE: The Department of Revenue encourages the use of 2D barcode returns; however, we neither support nor recommend any software company. Returns with a 2D barcode should be mailed to the address indicated by the software program.

## CORPORATE PARTNERS OF PARTNERSHIPS

A corporation will be considered to own property in Georgia, do business in Georgia, or have income from Georgia sources whenever the corporation is a partner, whether limited or general, in a partnership which owns property or does business in Georgia, or has income from Georgia sources.

## DEFERRED COMPENSATION

A nonresident, who receives deferred compensation or income from the exercise of stock options that were earned in Georgia in a prior year is required to pay tax on the income, but only if the prior year's income exceeds the lesser of: 1) 5 percent of the income received by the person in all places during the current taxable year; or 2) \$5,000. However, the income is not taxed if federal law prohibits the state from taxing it. Federal law prohibits

state taxation of some types of retirement income including pensions as well as income received from nonqualified deferred compensation plans if the income is paid out over the life expectancy of the person or at least 10 years. An employer is required to withhold Georgia income tax on amounts that are required to be included in the nonresident's income.

## PV CORP PAYMENT VOUCHER

If you owe taxes, mail your return and payment with Form PV-CORP (See page 18). If you file electronically, mail Form PV-CORP with your payment to the address on the form. Do not use Form PV-CORP as a substitute for form IT-560C. Failure to properly complete and mail the PV-CORP could result in delayed or improper posting of your payment.

## WHEN AND WHERE TO FILE

The return is due on or before the 15th day of the 3rd month following the close of the taxable year. If the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the return shall be due on the next day that is not a weekend or a holiday. This would be March 15th if filing on a calendar-year basis. Returns should be mailed to Georgia Department of Revenue, Processing Center, P.O. Box 740391, Atlanta, Georgia 30374-0391.

## RELATION TO FEDERAL RETURN

The Georgia return relates to the Federal return in most respects (see page 1 for Federal tax changes). The accounting period and method for the Georgia return must be the same as on the Federal return. A complete copy of the Federal return and all supporting schedules must be attached to the Georgia return. If a Federal audit results in a change in taxable income, the taxpayer shall file a return reflecting the changed or corrected net income within 180 days of final determination. The return should be mailed to: Taxpayer Services Division, P.O. Box 49432, Atlanta, Georgia 30359-1432.

## QUALIFIED SUBCHAPTER S SUBSIDIARY (QSSS)

For income tax purposes, Georgia follows the Federal treatment for a Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiary (QSSS). However, the QSSS and its parent must file separate net worth tax returns. If the parent is not registered with the Secretary of State, and does not do business or own property in Georgia (other than through the QSSS), they would not be required to file a net worth tax return.

## COMPUTING GEORGIA TAXABLE INCOME SCHEDULE 1

If an S Corporation is required to pay tax at the federal level, it may be required to pay tax at the state level. Schedule 1 applies only to S Corporations which have converted from a C Corporation and are subject to corporate income tax due to Excess Net Passive Investment Income, Capital Gains, or Built-in Capital Gains. This income would be apportioned to Georgia by multistate S Corporations.

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Frequently asked questions regarding S corporations, corporations, partnerships, LLCs, and nonresident withholding are available on our website at [www.dor.ga.gov](http://www.dor.ga.gov).

## GENERAL INFORMATION: INCOME TAX (continued)

### ADJUSTMENTS TO FEDERAL INCOME OF SHAREHOLDERS

To determine total income for Georgia purposes, certain additions and subtractions as provided by Georgia law are included in the Schedule 8 computation. Lines 8 and 10 of Schedule 8 provide for modifications required by Georgia law. The total of the additions to Georgia income should be indicated on Schedule 8 and listed in Schedule 5. Georgia does not allow the Federal deduction for income attributable to domestic production activities (I.R.C. Section 199). An adjustment to the Georgia S Corporation return is not required if the S Corporation is not allowed the Section 199 deduction directly, but instead passes the information needed to compute the deduction to the shareholders.

**A corporation must add back all intangible expense and related interest expense directly or indirectly paid to a related member.** All such expense must be listed as an addition to federal income even if the taxpayer qualifies for an exception. If the taxpayer qualifies for a full or partial exception, Form IT-Addback **must** be completed in order to take a subtraction on Schedule 6 for all or any portion of the addition listed on Schedule 5.

A corporation must add back all captive REIT expenses directly or indirectly paid to a related member. All such expense must be listed as an addition to federal income even if the taxpayer qualifies for an exception. If a taxpayer qualifies for a full or partial exception, Form IT-REIT must be completed.

A taxpayer must addback payments of more than \$600 in a taxable year made to employees who are not authorized employees and who are not excepted by O.C.G.A. § 48-7-21.1. An authorized employee is someone legally allowed to work in the United States.

Total subtractions from Federal income should be indicated on Schedule 8 and listed in Schedule 6. The more commonly used items are listed in each of these schedules. Additionally, adjustments due to other Federal tax changes should be reported as stated on Page 1 of the instructions. U.S. obligation income must be reduced by direct and indirect interest expense. To arrive at such reduction, the total interest expense is multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the taxpayer's average adjusted basis of the U.S. obligations, and the denominator of which is the average adjusted basis of all assets of the taxpayer. Any other methodology requires preapproval from the Department. Also see Georgia Regulation 560-7-3-.10.

Any deductions subject to further limitations such as a Section 179 deduction, charitable contributions, etc., are not deductible in the calculation of total income for Georgia purposes. These items are deductible, based on percentage of ownership, by the individual shareholder on his or her individual tax return.

Taxpayers who are parties to state contracts may subtract from Federal taxable income or Federal adjusted gross income 10% of qualified payments to minority subcontractors or \$100,000, whichever is less, per taxable year. The Commissioner of the Department of Administrative Services maintains a list of certified

minority subcontractors for the Revenue Department and general public. To register as a minority subcontractor or to view the list, visit <http://ssl.doas.state.ga.us/VendorDB/mainframe.jsp>.

A corporation may subtract federally taxable interest received on Georgia municipal bonds designated as "Build America Bonds" under Section 54AA of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. "Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds" under Section 1400U-2 of the Internal Revenue Code or any other bond treated as a "Qualified Bond" under Section 6431(f) of the Internal Revenue Code are considered "Build America Bonds" for this purpose.

A corporation may subtract federally taxable interest received on Georgia municipal bonds issued by the State of Georgia and certain authorities or agencies of the State of Georgia for which there is a special exemption under Georgia law from Georgia tax on such interest.

### ALLOCATION AND APPORTIONMENT OF INCOME SCHEDULES 7, 8, and 9

If any corporation, domestic or foreign, does business or owns property both within and without Georgia, the Georgia ratio as computed in Schedule 7 should be used to compute Georgia taxable income for nonresidents. Schedule 8 reflects flow-through income from the federal return, which is taxable to the individual shareholders.

A resident shareholder is required to report the full share of corporate income or loss. A nonresident shareholder, however, is required to report only the share of allocated and apportioned income as computed in Schedule 9 (see Federal Tax Changes on page 1 for separately stated shareholder adjustments).

General instructions for computing the apportionment ratio and apportioned and allocated income are listed below. If the business income of the corporation is derived from Georgia sources, from property owned or business done within the State, and derived in part from property owned or business done outside the State, the tax is imposed only on that portion of the business income which is reasonably attributable to Georgia sources and property owned and business done within the State, to be determined as follows:

(1) Interest received on bonds held for investment and income received from other intangible property held for investment are not subject to apportionment. Rentals received from real estate held purely for investment purposes and not used in the operation of the business are also not subject to apportionment. All expenses connected with the interest and rentals from such investments are likewise not subject to apportionment but must be applied against the investment income. The net investment income from intangible property shall be allocated to Georgia if the situs of the corporation is in Georgia or the intangible property was acquired as income from property held in Georgia, or as a result of business done in Georgia. The net investment income from tangible property in Georgia shall be allocated to Georgia.

## GENERAL INFORMATION: INCOME TAX (continued)

(2) Gain from the sale of tangible or intangible property not held, owned, or used in connection with the trade or business of the corporation nor for sale in the regular course of business, shall be allocated to the State if the property held is real or tangible personal property situated in the State, or intangible property having an actual situs or a business situs within the State. Otherwise, such gain shall be allocated without the State.

(3) Net income of the above classes have been separately allocated and deducted, the remainder of the net business income shall be apportioned by application of the following:

### ONE FACTOR FORMULA

(a) **Gross Receipts Factor.** The gross receipts factor is the ratio of gross receipts from business done within this State to total gross receipts from business done everywhere.

The purpose of the gross receipts factor is to measure the marketplace for the taxpayer's goods and services. When receipts are derived from the sale of tangible personal property, receipts shall be deemed to have been derived from business done in this State if they were received from products shipped or delivered to customers within this State.

When receipts are derived from business other than the sale of tangible personal property, receipts shall be deemed to have been derived from business done in this State if they were received from customers within this State, or if they are otherwise attributable to this State's marketplace.

- For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, the Georgia apportionment ratio shall be computed by applying only the 100% gross receipts factor. See Georgia Comp. Rules and Regulations 560-7-7-.03 for specific details.
- For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a company whose net income is derived from the manufacture, production, or sale of tangible personal property and from business other than the manufacture, production, or sale of tangible personal property must include gross receipts from both activities in its receipts factor.
- For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a company whose net income is derived from business other than the manufacture, production, or sale of tangible personal property only includes in its receipts factor gross receipts from activities which constitute the company's regular trade or business.

(b) **Apportionment of Income:** Business Joint Ventures and Business Partnerships. A Corporation that is involved in a business joint venture, or is a partner in a business partnership, must include its pro rata share of the joint venture or partnership gross receipts values in its own apportionment formula.

### AMENDED RETURNS

Georgia has no separate form for filing an amended return. To amend a return, check the amended return block on Form 600S. A copy of the Federal Form 1120S or federal audit adjustments must be attached. The amended return should be mailed to Georgia Department of Revenue, Processing Center, P. O. Box 740391, Atlanta, Georgia 30374-0391.

### CLAIMS FOR REFUNDS

**For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003,** a claim for refund of tax paid must be made within three years from the later date of either: payment of the tax, or the due date of the income tax return (including extensions which have been granted). For example, if payments were made with respect to the 2007 tax year on or before September 15, 2008 (extended due date for the 2007 tax year), the taxpayer must file any claim for refund by September 15, 2011.

### LATE PAYMENT PENALTY

A taxpayer having a Federal extension must prepay the Georgia tax due using Form IT 560C. Credit for this prepayment should be claimed on Form 600S, Schedule 4, Line 2. If tax is not paid by the statutory due date of the return, a late payment penalty of 1/2 of 1% per month will accrue until the tax is paid. This penalty will accrue from the statutory due date regardless of any extension for filing the return. Late payment penalty is not due if the return is being amended due to an IRS audit.

### PENALTIES AND INTEREST

The Georgia Code imposes certain penalties as follows:

- Delinquent filing of a return—5% of the tax not paid by the original due date for each month or fractional part thereof up to 25%.
- Failure to pay tax shown on a return by the due date—1/2 of 1% of the tax due for each month or fractional part thereof up to 25%.
- Assessment of other penalties are as follows:
  - Negligent underpayment of tax—5% thereof.
  - Fraudulent underpayment—50% thereof.
- Underpayment of estimated tax- see Form 611 for more information.

**Note:** The combined total of the penalty for delinquent filing of a return and failure to pay tax shown on a return cannot exceed 25% of the tax not paid by the original due date.

Interest accrues at the rate of 12% per year on all unpaid tax from the original due date until the date the liability is paid in full. An extension of time for filing does not affect any interest or penalty charged for late payment of tax.



# GENERAL INFORMATION: NET WORTH TAX

## INITIAL FILING AND DUE DATES

A new domestic or foreign corporation doing business or owning property in Georgia must file an initial net worth tax return on or before the fifteenth day of the third calendar month after incorporation or qualification. **The initial net worth tax return is based on the beginning net worth (Federal Schedule L) of the corporation and covers the tax period from the incorporation/qualification date to the end of the year. If this return is for a short period of less than six months, the tax due is 50%. The initial net worth return cannot be combined with the initial income tax return because the due dates do not coincide.**

Thereafter, an annual return must be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the third month following the beginning of the corporation's taxable period.

## PENALTIES AND INTEREST

Penalty for delinquent filing is 10% of tax due. Penalty for delinquent payment is 10% of tax due. In addition, interest at 12% per annum is due on delinquent payments from the due date until the liability is paid in full.

## COMPUTATION OF TAX

The tax is graduated based on net worth. **In the case of new corporations, this is the beginning net worth. Thereafter, it is the net worth on the first day of the corporation's net worth taxable year.** Net worth is defined to include issued capital stock, paid in surplus and retained earnings. Treasury stock should not be deducted from issued capital stock. See page 8 for the net worth tax table.

Foreign corporations qualified to conduct business in Georgia are taxed based upon the portion of net worth employed within Georgia as computed in Schedule 3, using the ratio computed in Schedule 2. To compute the ratio, the property factors will reflect total balance sheet assets within Georgia and everywhere. This includes all intangible assets reflected on the Federal return such as accounts receivable. Gross receipts factors are determined per instructions on page 5.

For net worth tax purposes, a foreign corporation is a corporation or association created or organized under the statutory laws of any nation or state other than Georgia.

**Domestic corporations and domesticated foreign corporations are taxed based upon total net worth (100% ratio) and should not use the ratio computation in Schedule 2.**

For net worth tax purposes, a domestic corporation is a corporation or association created or organized under the statutory laws of Georgia. A domesticated foreign corporation is a foreign corporation which has agreed under the provisions of Georgia law to be treated as a domestic corporation and to be taxed based upon total net worth.

A dormant corporation must file a net worth tax return and pay the tax to retain its charter. A foreign corporation admitted into Georgia must file a net worth tax return until it has withdrawn from Georgia. A corporation with a deficit net worth will pay the minimum tax of \$10.00. A corporation that has been liquidated and is filing its final income tax return is not required to file a net worth tax return, nor is it entitled to a refund of previously paid net worth tax.

## NET TAX DUE OR OVERPAYMENT

Schedule 4 provides for the computation of net tax due or the net overpayment of the two taxes. Compute any penalty and interest due for the respective taxes and enter the amounts on the applicable lines.

## QUALIFIED SUBCHAPTER S SUBSIDIARY (QSSS)

For income tax purposes, Georgia follows the Federal treatment for a QSSS. However, the QSSS and the parent **must file separate net worth tax returns.** If the parent is not registered with the Secretary of State and does not do business or own property in Georgia (other than through the QSSS) they would not be required to file a net worth tax return.

## FEDERAL SCHEDULE L REQUIREMENT

Schedule L must be completed on the Georgia copy of the Federal return even if it is not required for Federal purposes.

## TREATMENT OF SHORT PERIOD NET WORTH TAX RETURN

All corporations filing a short period income and/or net worth Georgia tax return for any reason other than filing an initial or final return shall compute the net worth in accordance with the following instructions: The net worth tax shall be computed based upon the net worth per the ending balance sheet of the short period return. The tax is then prorated based on the number of months included in the short period return.

Note: Any short periods ending on the 1st through the 15th day of the month are backed up to the last day of the preceding month. Years ending on the 16th day or later are moved forward to the last day of that month.

**EXAMPLE:** Corporation A files a three-month short period return ending March 31, 2009. The Georgia taxable net worth per the March 31, 2009 balance sheet is \$90,000. The Georgia net worth tax is computed as follows: Tax per scale \$100.00 x 3/12 = \$25.00 net worth tax due.

## EXTENSION INFORMATION FOR CORPORATIONS

O.C.G.A. § 48-7-57 provides that a taxpayer need not apply for a Georgia extension if he applies for and receives an automatic six (6) month extension to file his Federal income tax return. If the return is received within the time extended by the Internal Revenue Service, no late filing penalties will be incurred.

Failure to attach a copy of the Federal extension will result in the assessment of late filing penalties! If you do not need a Federal extension, use Form IT 303 to request a Georgia extension if necessary.

If an extension was granted but the tax was not paid by the statutory due date, then late payment penalties of up to 25% of the tax due will be assessed until the tax is paid (income tax at 1/2 of 1% per month; net worth tax at 10%). Also, interest will be assessed at the rate of 12% per annum from the statutory due date until the tax is paid in full. Late payment penalties and interest accrue from the statutory due date regardless of an extension. Georgia law prohibits granting an extension for more than six months from the due date of the return.

A taxpayer having an extension must also prepay the Georgia Tax. Form IT 560C must be included with the remittance.

Credit for the prepayment should be claimed on Form 600S, Schedule 4, Line 2. An extension of time does not alter the interest or penalty charge for late payment of tax.

**NOTE:** Check the "Extension" box on Form 600S if a Federal or Georgia extension was granted. Failure to check the extension box will result in assessment of a late filing penalties.

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## DIRECT DEPOSIT OPTION

**DIRECT DEPOSIT- Fast Refunds! Choose Direct Deposit.** A fast, simple, safe, secure way to have your refund deposited automatically to your checking or savings account. Check the appropriate box for the type of account. Do not check more than one box. You must check the correct box to ensure your direct deposit is accepted.

The routing number must be nine digits. The first two digits must be 01 through 12 or 21 through 32. Ask your financial institution for the correct routing number to enter if:

- The routing number on a deposit slip is different from the routing number on your checks.
- The deposit is to a savings account that does not allow you to write checks or
- Your checks state they are payable through a financial institution different from the one at which you have your checking account. The account number can be up to 17 characters (both numbers and letters). Include hyphens, but omit spaces and special symbols. Enter the number from left to right and leave any unused boxes blank.

## ANNUAL REGISTRATION WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

All Georgia corporations and foreign corporations that "qualify" to do business in Georgia must file an annual registration with the Secretary of State. Registration, including the fee, is due between January 1 and April 1. The Secretary of State will send a notice to the corporation's principal office address in early January. Foreign corporations (those formed in a state other than Georgia) should determine the need to obtain a Certificate of Authority by reviewing O.C.G.A. § 14-2-1501. The statute can be read and an application obtained at [www.georgiacorporations.org](http://www.georgiacorporations.org). Annual registration and certificate of authority obligations are separate from any filings with the Department of Revenue.

### TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE

Compliance Division .....	404-417-6400
Composite Returns .....	1-877-423-6711
Corporation/Net Worth Tax Information .....	1-877-423-6711
Corporation Refund Inquiry .....	1-877-423-6711
Corporation Forms/General Information .....	1-877-423-6711
Electronic Funds Transfer .....	1-877-423-6711
Employer Withholding Information .....	1-877-423-6711
Tax Exempt Organizations .....	1-877-423-6711
Income Tax Forms .....	1-877-423-6711
Individual Income Tax Return Information .....	1-877-423-6711
Registration & Licensing Unit .....	1-877-423-6711
Secretary of State .....	404-656-2817
Taxpayer Services Division Director's Office ....	404-417-2400

Reasons your direct deposit may be rejected – If any of the following apply, your direct deposit request will be rejected and a check will be sent:

- Any numbers or letters are crossed out or whited out.
- Your financial institution will not allow a joint refund to be deposited to an individual account. The State of Georgia is not responsible if a financial institution rejects a direct deposit.
- You request a deposit of your refund to an account that is not in your name (such as your tax preparer's own account).



**INSTRUCTIONS FOR NONRESIDENT SHAREHOLDERS**

Nonresident shareholders of corporations doing business both within and without Georgia shall compute their portion of the corporation’s allocated and apportioned income from the schedules on Form 600S. The Georgia net income of nonresidents computed on Schedule 9, Line 7 should be multiplied by the percentage of stock owned. The result of this calculation yields the beginning taxable income for the nonresident which should be reported on the Georgia individual tax return. This beginning taxable income should be adjusted for the separately stated items mentioned in the “Federal Tax Changes” section on page 1 and the “ Adjustments to Federal Income of Shareholders” section on page 4. Under Sections 48-7-21 and 48-7-27 of the Georgia Income Tax Act and Regulations thereunder, all nonresident shareholders must execute an agreement on Form 600S-CA wherein the shareholders agree to pay Georgia income tax on their portion of the corporation’s Georgia taxable income or the S Corporation election will be terminated by the Commissioner.

**Special Note:** Any S Corporation with nonresident members shall be subject to withholding tax unless a composite return, Form IT CR, is filed or the aggregate annual distribution paid and distributions credited to members is less than \$1,000.00. Permission to file a composite return is not required. To ensure Georgia’s recognition of your S Corporation election, attach a properly completed Form 600S CA for each nonresident shareholder to Form 600S when it is filed, even if a composite return has been filed. Please see Page 3 for details as to when and how often the 600S CA is required. Please check the “Composite Return Filed” box on Form 600S, Page 1. **For composite return information and/or forms call 1-877-423-6711.**

**CORPORATION ESTIMATED INCOME TAX**

For Georgia residents, income on most S Corporations flows through to the individual shareholders and estimated tax is paid accordingly at the individual level. The income of nonresident shareholders is subject to withholding at the rate of 4% unless they are included in a composite return. If your S Corporation must pay estimated tax at the corporate level, see the Estimated Income Tax page of the Form IT 611, visit our website at [www.dor.ga.gov](http://www.dor.ga.gov), or call 1-877-423-6711 for blank forms and instructions.

**NET WORTH TAX TABLE**

DOMESTIC AND DOMESTICATED FOREIGN CORPORATIONS

Based on net worth including issued capital stock, paid-in surplus, and earned surplus (Schedule 3, Line 4).

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS

Based on net worth including issued capital stock, paid-in surplus, and earned surplus employed within Georgia (Schedule 3, Line 6).

Not exceeding .....	\$ 10,000.00	.....	10.00
Over .....	10,000.00	and not exceeding 25,000.00 .....	20.00
Over .....	25,000.00	and not exceeding 40,000.00 .....	40.00
Over .....	40,000.00	and not exceeding 60,000.00 .....	60.00
Over .....	60,000.00	and not exceeding 80,000.00 .....	75.00
Over .....	80,000.00	and not exceeding 100,000.00 .....	100.00
Over .....	100,000.00	and not exceeding 150,000.00 .....	125.00
Over .....	150,000.00	and not exceeding 200,000.00 .....	150.00
Over .....	200,000.00	and not exceeding 300,000.00 .....	200.00
Over .....	300,000.00	and not exceeding 500,000.00 .....	250.00
Over .....	500,000.00	and not exceeding 750,000.00 .....	300.00
Over .....	750,000.00	and not exceeding 1,000,000.00 .....	500.00
Over .....	1,000,000.00	and not exceeding 2,000,000.00 .....	750.00
Over .....	2,000,000.00	and not exceeding 4,000,000.00 .....	1,000.00
Over .....	4,000,000.00	and not exceeding 6,000,000.00 .....	1,250.00
Over .....	6,000,000.00	and not exceeding 8,000,000.00 .....	1,500.00
Over .....	8,000,000.00	and not exceeding 10,000,000.00 .....	1,750.00
Over .....	10,000,000.00	and not exceeding 12,000,000.00 .....	2,000.00
Over .....	12,000,000.00	and not exceeding 14,000,000.00 .....	2,500.00
Over .....	14,000,000.00	and not exceeding 16,000,000.00 .....	3,000.00
Over .....	16,000,000.00	and not exceeding 18,000,000.00 .....	3,500.00
Over .....	18,000,000.00	and not exceeding 20,000,000.00 .....	4,000.00
Over .....	20,000,000.00	and not exceeding 22,000,000.00 .....	4,500.00
Over .....	22,000,000.00	.....	5,000.00

STATE OF GEORGIA

FORM 600S-CA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
TAXPAYER SERVICES DIVISION

CALENDAR YEAR
or other taxable year
Beginning
Ending

CONSENT AGREEMENT OF NONRESIDENT SHAREHOLDERS OF S CORPORATIONS

Under Sections 48-7-21 and 48-7-27 of the Georgia Income Tax Act and Regulations thereunder, all nonresident shareholders must execute an agreement wherein said shareholders agree to pay Georgia income tax on their proportionate part of the corporation's Georgia taxable income or the S Corporation election will be terminated by the Commissioner.

To ensure Georgia's recognition of your S Corporation election, attach a properly completed Form 600S-CA for each nonresident shareholder to Form 600S when filed as specified below, even when a composite return has been filed.

For tax year's beginning on or after January 1, 2008, nonresident shareholders of 'S' corporations will only need to file a single consent agreement in the year in which the Subchapter 'S' corporation is first required to file a Georgia income tax return. For a Subchapter 'S' corporation in existence prior to January 1, 2008, the consent agreement must be filed for each shareholder in the first Georgia tax return filed for a year beginning on or after January 1, 2008. A consent agreement will also need to be filed in any subsequent year for any additional nonresident who becomes a shareholder of the Subchapter 'S' corporation in that year.

IF ANY ONE OR MORE NONRESIDENT SHAREHOLDERS FAILS OR REFUSES TO FILE THE CONSENT AGREEMENT HEREIN, DO NOT USE FORM 600S. FILE ON FORM 600.

Table with 4 columns: CORPORATE NAME, FEIN, BUSINESS ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, Country, ZIP CODE

NONRESIDENT SHAREHOLDER

Table with 4 columns: NAME, SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER, ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, Country, ZIP CODE, NUMBER OF SHARES OWNED, E-MAIL ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER

As a nonresident shareholder in the above-captioned corporation, I hereby agree to:

File a Georgia Individual Tax Return, Form 500, and report my pro rata share of income and pay any tax due on the return for each tax year; or

Be included in a composite tax return, Form IT CR, filed by the above corporation for each tax year.

Taxpayer's Signature Date

Create as many copies as needed.

# TAX CREDITS

## Description

**Credit  
Type Code**

- 101 Employer’s Credit for Basic Skills Education.** Businesses which provide or sponsor basic skills education that enhances reading, writing, or mathematical skills up to and including the 12th grade, or classes to receive a GED certificate, may receive a tax credit. The program is administered by the Department of Technical and Adult Education. This credit should be claimed on Form IT-BE. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-41.
- 102 Employer’s Credit for Approved Employee Retraining.** The retraining tax credit allows employers to claim certain costs of retraining employees to use new equipment, new technology, or new operating systems. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, approved retraining shall not include any retraining on commercially, mass produced software packages for word processing, data base management, presentations, spreadsheets, e-mail, personal information management, or computer operating systems except a retraining tax credit shall be allowable for those providing support or training on such software. The credit is calculated at 50% of the direct costs of retraining full-time employees, up to \$500 per employee per approved retraining program per year. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, there is a cap of \$1,250 per year per full-time employee who has successfully completed more than one approved retraining program. The credit may be utilized up to 50% of the taxpayer’s total state income tax liability for a tax year. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, the credit must be claimed within 1 year instead of the normal 3 year statute of limitation period. Credits claimed but not used may be carried forward for 10 years. For a copy of the Retraining Tax Credit Procedures Guide, contact the Department of Technical and Adult Education at 404-253-2800 or visit their website at: <http://www.dtae.org/econdev/retrain.html>. This credit should be claimed on Form IT-RC, with Program Completion forms signed by Department of Technical and Adult Education personnel attached. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.5.
- 103 Employer’s Jobs Tax Credit.** Employer’s Jobs Tax Credit. This credit provides for a statewide job tax credit for any business or headquarters of any such business engaged in manufacturing, warehousing and distribution, processing, telecommunications, broadcasting, tourism, or research and development industries, but does not include retail businesses. If other requirements are met, job tax credits are available to businesses of any nature, including retail businesses, in counties recognized and designated as the 40 least developed counties.

Tier Designation	County Rankings	New Jobs Created	Credit Amount
Tier 1	1 through 71	5 or more	\$ 3,500
Tier 2	72 through 106	10 or more	\$ 2,500
Tier 3	107 through 141	15 or more	\$ 1,250
Tier 4	142 through 159	25 or more	\$ 750

Credits similar to the credits available in Tier 1 counties are potentially available to companies in certain less developed census tracts in the metropolitan areas of the state. Note that average wages for the new jobs must be above the average wage of the county that has the lowest average wage of any county in the state. Also employers must make health insurance available to employees filling the new full-time jobs. Employers are not, however, required to pay all or part of the cost of such insurance unless this benefit is provided to existing employees. For taxpayers that initially claimed this credit for any taxable year beginning before January 1, 2009, credits are allowed for new fulltime employee jobs for five years in years two through six after the creation of the jobs. In Tier 1 and Tier 2 counties, the total credit amount may offset up to 100% of a taxpayer’s state income tax liability for a taxable year. In Tier 3 and Tier 4 counties, the total credit amount may offset up to 50% of a taxpayer’s state income tax liability for a taxable year. In Tier 1 counties and less developed census tracts only, credits may also be taken against a company’s income tax withholding. To claim the credit against withholding, a business must file Form IT-WH at least 30 days prior to filing the return on which the applicable jobs are claimed or 30 days prior to the due date of the return if earlier. Once the income tax return is filed, the Department has 90 days to review the withholding credit being claimed and notify the business of the approved credit and when and how it may be claimed. A credit claimed but not used in any taxable year may be carried forward for 10 years from the close of the taxable year in which the qualified jobs were established. The measurement of new full-time jobs and maintained jobs is based on average monthly employment. Georgia counties are re-ranked annually based on updated statistics. This credit should be claimed on Form IT-CA. An additional \$500 per job is allowed for a business locating within a county that belongs to a Joint Development Authority per O.C.G.A. §36-62-5.1. An existing business enterprise as defined in O.C.G.A. §48-7-40 qualifies for an additional \$500 credit for each new fulltime job provided all conditions are met. For taxpayers that create a new year one under DCA regulations for any taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2009 the following changes apply:

1. The definition of a business enterprise now also includes a business or headquarters of a business that provides services for the elderly and persons with disabilities (only for the jobs credit provided pursuant to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40).
2. The credit is allowed to be claimed beginning with the year the job is created as opposed to the year after the job is created.
3. The credit is allowed to be claimed against withholding tax for a business enterprise engaged in a competitive project (as certified by the Department of Economic Development) which is located in a tier 2, 3, or 4 county.



## TAX CREDITS (continued)

### Description

**Credit**

**Type Code**

4. The additional \$500.00 tax credit for an existing business enterprise is allowed to be claimed in the year the job is created as opposed to the year after the job is created.  
 5. The additional new full-time jobs created in the 4 years after the initial year shall be eligible for the credit.  
 6. The credit must be claimed within 1 year instead of the normal 3 year statute of limitation period.  
 See the Job Tax Credit law (O.C.G.A. 48-7-40 and 48-7-40.1) and regulations for further information or refer to the Department of Community Affairs website at: <https://www.dca.ga.gov/economic/TaxCredits/programs/taxcredit.asp>.

**104 Employer's Credit for Purchasing Child Care Property.** Employers who purchase qualified child care property will receive a credit totaling 100% of the cost of such property. The credit is claimed at the rate of 10% a year for 10 years. Any unused credit may be carried forward for three years and the credit is limited to 50% of the employer's Georgia income tax liability for the tax year. Recapture provisions apply if the property is transferred or committed to a use other than child care within 14 years after the property is placed in service. This credit should be claimed on Form IT-CCC100. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.6.

**105 Employer's Credit for Providing or Sponsoring Child Care for Employees.** Employers who provide or sponsor child care for employees are eligible for a tax credit of up to 75% of the employers' direct costs. The credit may not exceed 50% of the taxpayer's total state income tax liability for the taxable year. Any credit claimed but not used in any taxable year may be carried forward for five years from the close of the taxable year in which the cost of the operation was incurred. This credit should be claimed on Form IT-CCC75. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.6.

**106 Manufacturer's Investment Tax Credit.** Based on the same Tier Ranking as the Job Tax Credit program. It allows a taxpayer that has operated an existing manufacturing or telecommunications facility in the state for the previous three years to obtain a credit against income tax liability. The credit is calculated on expenses directly related to manufacturing or to providing telecommunications services. Taxpayers must apply (use Form IT-APP) and receive approval before claiming the credit on the appropriate tax return. A taxpayer may not claim the job tax credit or the optional investment tax credit when claiming this credit for the same project. Companies must invest a minimum of \$50,000 per project/location during the tax year in order to claim the job tax credit or the optional investment tax credit when claiming this credit for the same project. Companies must invest a minimum of \$50,000 per project/location during the tax year in order to claim the credit.

Tier Location	Tax Credit	Credit for Recycling, Pollution Control or Defense Conversion Activities
Tier 1	5%	8%
Tier 2	3%	5%
Tier 3 or 4	1%	3%

This credit should be claimed on **Form IT-IC** and accompanied by the approved Form IT-APP. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.2, 40.3, and 40.4.

**107 Optional Investment Tax Credit.** Taxpayers qualifying for the investment tax credit may choose an optional investment tax credit with the following threshold criteria:

Designated Area	Minimum Investment	Tax Credit
Tier 1	\$ 5 Million	10%
Tier 2	\$10 Million	8%
Tier 3 or 4	\$20 Million	6%

Taxpayers must apply (use **Form OIT-APP**) and receive approval before they claim the credit on their returns. The credit may be claimed for 10 years, provided the qualifying property remains in service throughout that period. A taxpayer must choose either the regular or optional investment tax credit. Once this election is made, it is irrevocable. The optional investment tax credit is calculated based upon a three-year tax liability average. The annual credits are then determined using this base year average. The credit available to the taxpayer in any given year is the lesser of the following amounts:

- (1) 90% of the excess of the tax of the applicable year determined without regard to any credits over the base year average; **or**
- (2) The excess of the aggregate amount of the credit allowed over the sum of the amounts of credit already used in the years following the base year.

The credit must be claimed on **Form IT-OIT**. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.7, 40.8, and 40.9.

**108 Qualified Transportation Credit.** This is a credit of \$25 per employee for any "qualified transportation fringe benefit" provided by an employer to an employee as described in Section 132(f) of the IRC of 1986. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-29.3.

**109 Low Income Housing Credit.** This is a credit against Georgia income taxes for taxpayers owning developments receiving the federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit that are placed in service on or after January 1, 2001. Credit must be claimed on **Form IT-HC** and accompanied with Federal Form K-1 from the providing entity and a schedule of the building allocation. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-29.6.

## TAX CREDITS (continued)

### Description

### Credit Type Code

- 110 Diesel Particulate Emission Reduction Technology Equipment.** This is a credit given to any person who installs diesel particulate emission reduction equipment at any truck stop, depot, or other facility. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.19.
- 111 Business Enterprise Vehicle Credit.** This credit is for a business enterprise for the purchase of a motor vehicle used exclusively to provide transportation for employees. In order to qualify, a business enterprise must certify that each vehicle carries an average daily ridership of not less than four employees for an entire taxable year. This credit cannot be claimed if the low and zero emission vehicle credit was claimed at the time the vehicle was purchased. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.22.
- 112 Research Tax Credit.** A tax credit is allowed for research expenses for research conducted within Georgia for any business or headquarters of any such business engaged in manufacturing, warehousing and distribution, processing, telecommunications, tourism, broadcasting or research and development industries. The credit shall be 10% of the additional research expense over the "base amount," provided that the business enterprise for the same taxable year claims and is allowed a research credit under Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, the base amount calculation is based on Georgia gross receipts instead of Georgia taxable net income. (Note that for tax years beginning before January 1, 2009, the base amount must contain positive Georgia taxable net income for all years.) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, the credit may be claimed against withholding tax in the first five years of a newly formed business enterprise's operations in this state. The credit may not exceed 50% of the business's Georgia net income tax liability after all other credits have been applied in any one year. Any unused credit may be carried forward 10 years. This credit should be claimed on Form IT-RD. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.12.
- 113 Headquarters Tax Credit.** Companies establishing their headquarters or relocating their headquarters to Georgia prior to January 1, 2009 may be entitled to a tax credit if the following criteria are met: 1) At least fifty (50) headquarters jobs are created; and 2) within one year of the first hire, \$1 million is spent in construction, renovation, leasing, or other cost related to such establishment or reallocation. Headquarters is defined as the principal central administrative offices of a company or a subsidiary of the company. The credit is available for establishing new full-time jobs. To qualify, each job must pay a salary which is a stated percentage of the average county wage where the job is located: Tier 1 counties at least 100%; Tier 2 counties at least 105%; Tier 3 counties at least 110%; and Tier 4 counties at least 115%. The company has the ability to claim the credit in years one through five for jobs created in year one and may continue to claim newly created jobs through year seven and claim the credit on each of those jobs for five years. The credit is equal to \$2,500 annually per new full-time job meeting the wage requirement or \$5,000 if the average wage of all new qualifying fulltime jobs is 200% or more of the average county wage where new jobs are located. The credit may be used to offset 100 percent of the taxpayers Georgia income tax liability in the taxable year. Where the amount of such credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a taxable year, the excess may be taken as a credit against such taxpayer's quarterly or monthly withholding tax. To claim the credit against withholding, a business must file **Form IT-WH** at least 30 days prior to filing the return on which the applicable jobs are claimed. Once the income tax return is filed, the Department has 90 days to review the withholding credit being claimed and notify the business of the approved credit and when and how it may be claimed. This credit should be applied for and claimed on **Form IT-HQ**. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.17.
- 114 Port Activity Tax Credit.** For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2010, businesses or the headquarters of any such businesses engaged in manufacturing, warehousing and distribution, processing, telecommunications, broadcasting, tourism, or research and development that have increased shipments out of Georgia ports during the previous 12-month period by more than 10% over their 1997 base year port traffic, or by more than 10% over 75 net tons, five containers or ten 20-foot equivalent units (TEU's) during the previous 12-month period are qualified for increased job tax credits or investment tax credits. NOTE: Base year port traffic must be at least 75 net tons, five containers, or 10 TEU's. If not, the percentage increase in port traffic will be calculated using 75 net tons, five containers, or 10 TEU's as the base. Companies must meet Business Expansion and Support Act (BEST) criteria for the county in which they are located. The tax credit amounts are as follows for all Tiers:  
An additional job tax credit of \$1,250 per job; investment tax credit of 5%; or optional investment tax credit of 10%. Companies that create 400 or more new jobs, invest \$20 million or more in new and expanded facilities, and increase their port traffic by more than 20% above their base year port traffic may take both job tax credits and investment tax credits. The credit is claimed by filing the appropriate form for the applicable credit (job tax: **Form IT-CA**; investment tax: **Form IT-IC** or optional: **Form IT-OIT**) with the tax return and providing a statement with port numbers to verify the increase in port traffic. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.15.  
For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, the following changes apply:  
1. "Base year port traffic" means the amount of imports and exports during the second preceding 12 month period. For example, if the taxpayer is trying to claim the credit for 2010, they would compare 2009 to 2008 and if the increase is more than 10% they would qualify. NOTE: Base year port traffic must be at least 75 net tons, five containers, or 10 TEU's. If not, the percentage increase in port traffic will be calculated using 75 net tons, five containers, or 10 TEU's as the base.  
2. "Port traffic" means the amount of imports and exports.

## TAX CREDITS (continued)

### Description

### Credit Type Code

- 115 Bank Tax Credit.** All financial institutions that conduct business or own property in Georgia are required to file a Georgia Financial Institutions Business Occupation Tax Return, Form 900. Effective on or after January 1, 2001, a depository financial institution with a Sub S election can pass through the credit to its shareholders on a pro rata basis. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-29.7.
- 116 Low Emission Vehicle Credit.** This is a credit, the lesser of 10% of the cost of the vehicle or \$2,500, for the purchase or lease of a new low emission vehicle. Also there is a credit for the conversion of a standard vehicle to a low emission vehicle which is equal to 10% of the cost of conversion, not to exceed \$2,500 per converted vehicle. **Certification approved by the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources must be included with the return for any credit claimed under this provision. A statement from the vehicle manufacturer is not acceptable.** A low emission vehicle is defined as an "alternative fuel" vehicle and does not include any gasoline powered vehicles (i.e. hybrids). A "low speed vehicle" does not qualify for this credit. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.16.
- 117 Zero Emission Vehicle Credit.** This is a credit, the lesser of 20% of the cost of the vehicle or \$5,000, for the purchase or lease of a new zero emission vehicle. Also there is a credit for the conversion of a standard vehicle to a zero emission vehicle which is equal to 10% of the cost of conversion, not to exceed \$2,500 per converted vehicle. **Certification approved by the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources must be included with the return for any credit claimed under this provision. A statement from the vehicle manufacturer is not acceptable.** A zero emission vehicle is a motor vehicle which has zero tailpipe and evaporative emissions as defined under rules and regulations of the Board of Natural Resources and includes an electric vehicle whose drive train is powered solely by electricity, provided the electricity is not generated by an on-board combustion device. A "low speed vehicle" does not qualify for this credit. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.16.
- 118 New Facilities Jobs Credit.** For business enterprises who first qualified in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 2009, \$450 million in qualified investment property must be purchased for the project within a six-year period. The manufacturer must also create at a minimum 1,800 new jobs within a six-year period and can receive credit for up to a maximum of 3,300 jobs. For business enterprises who first qualify in a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2009; the definition of business enterprise is any enterprise or organization which is registered and authorized to use the federal employment verification system known as "E-Verify" or any successor federal employment verification system and is engaged in or carrying on any business activities within this state. Retail businesses are not included in the definition of a business enterprise; (2) the business enterprise must meet the job creation requirement and either the qualified investment requirement, \$450 million qualified investment property, or the payroll requirement, \$150 million in total annual Georgia W-2 reported payroll within the six-year period. After an affirmative review of their application by a panel, the business enterprise is rewarded with the new job tax credit. The credit is \$5,250 per job created. The credit offsets income tax liability and any excess credit may be used to offset withholding taxes. There is a 10-year carryforward of any unused tax credit. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.24.
- 119 Electric Vehicle Charger Credit.** This is a credit for a business enterprise for the purchase of an electric vehicle charger located in the State of Georgia. The credit allowed is the lesser of 10% of the cost of the charger or \$2,500. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.16.
- 120 New Manufacturing Facilities Property Credit.** This is an incentive for a manufacturer who has operated a manufacturing facility in this state for at least 3 years and who spends \$800 million on a new manufacturing facility in this state. There is also the requirement that the number of full-time employees equal or exceed 1,800. However, these do not have to be new jobs to Georgia. An application is filed which a panel must approve. The benefit awarded to a manufacturer is a credit against taxes equal to 6 percent of the cost of all qualified investment property purchased or acquired. The total credit allowed is \$50 million. The credit offsets income tax liability and any excess may be used to offset withholding taxes. There is a 15-year carry forward of any unused tax credit. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.25.
- 121 Historic Rehabilitation Credit.** A credit will be available for the certified rehabilitation of a certified structure or historic home. Standards set by the Department of Natural Resources must be met. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, a credit not to exceed \$100,000 for a historic home and \$300,000 for a certified structure will be available. This credit should be claimed on Form ITRHC. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. 48-7-29.8 or the Department of Natural Resources website at: <http://www.georgiashpo.org>.



## TAX CREDITS (continued)

### Description

### Credit Type Code

- 122 Film Tax Credit.** Production companies which have at least \$500,000 of qualified expenditures in a state certified production may claim this credit. Certification must be approved through the Georgia Department of Economic Development. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the base investment in the state, with an additional 10 percent for including a qualified Georgia promotion in the state certified production. There are special calculation provisions for production companies whose average annual total production expenditures in this state exceeded \$30 million for 2002, 2003 and 2004. This credit may be claimed against 100 percent of the production company's income tax liability, while any excess may be used to offset the production company's withholding taxes. To claim the credit against withholding, the production company must file **Form IT-WH** at least 30 days prior to filing the return on which the credit will be claimed or 30 days prior to the due date of the return if earlier. Once the income tax return is filed, the Department has 90 days to review the withholding credit being claimed and notify the production company of the approved credit and when and how it may be claimed. The production company also has the option of selling the tax credit to a Georgia taxpayer. A credit claimed but not used in any taxable year may be carried forward for 5 years from the close of the taxable year in which the investment occurred. This credit should be claimed on **Form IT-FC**, along with certification from the Film Office of the Georgia Department of Economic Development. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.26.
- 123 Teleworking Credit.** Employers who permit their employees to telework will be allowed an income tax credit for expenses incurred up to \$1,200 per participating employee. The percentage of the credit for allowed expenditures ranges from 100%, 75% and 25% depending upon whether the business is located in a federal "nonattainment" area, and number of telework days per month required by the participating employee telework agreement. In addition, the employer will also be allowed a credit for conducting a telework assessment in the year of implementation for 100% of the cost of preparing the assessment, up to a maximum of \$20,000 per employer. However, such costs shall not be eligible for the credit if the employer has already deducted such expenses from income in any tax year. The aggregate maximum that can be claimed for this credit is \$2 million in 2008, \$2 million in 2009, \$2.5 million in 2010, and \$2.5 million in 2011. This credit is only available for calendar years 2008 through 2011 and became effective July 1, 2007. Costs incurred between July 1, 2007 and January 1, 2008 will be treated as being incurred on January 1, 2008. Taxpayer must request preapproval to claim this credit on Form IT-TW. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-29.11.
- 124 Land Conservation Credit.** This provides for an income tax credit for the qualified donation of real property that qualifies as conservation land pursuant to Chapter 22 of Title 36. Property donated to increase building density levels or property that will be used, or is associated with the playing of golf shall not be eligible. Taxpayers will be able to claim a credit against their state income tax liability not exceeding 25 percent of the fair market value of the donated property, or 25 percent of the difference between the fair market value and the amount paid to the donor if the donation is effected by a sale of property for less than fair market value, up to a maximum credit of \$250,000 per individual, and \$500,000 per corporation, and \$1 million per partnership. However, the partners of the partnership are subject to the per individual and per corporation limits. The amount of the credit used in any one year may not exceed the taxpayer's income tax liability for that taxable year. Any unused portion of the credit may be carried forward for five succeeding years. The Department of Natural Resources will certify that such donated property is suitable for conservation purposes. A copy of this certificate must be filed with the taxpayer's tax return in order to claim the credit. This credit should be claimed on Form IT-CONSV. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-29.12.
- 125 Qualified Education Expense Credit.** This provides a tax credit for qualified educational expenses. A corporation is eligible for a credit amount that can equal up to 75% of its income tax liability. The credit is allowed on a first come, first served basis. The aggregate amount of the tax credit allowed to all taxpayers cannot exceed \$50 million per tax year (which is indexed for inflation). The taxpayer must add back to Georgia taxable income that part of any federal charitable contribution deduction taken on a federal return for which a credit is allowed. Taxpayers must request preapproval to claim this credit on Form IT-QEE-TP1. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. § 48-7-29.16.
- 126 Seed-Capital Fund Credit.** This provides tax credits for certain qualified investments made on or after July 1, 2008. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §§ 48-7-40.27 and 48-7-40.28.
- 127 Clean Energy Property Credit.** This provides a tax credit for the construction, purchase, or lease of clean energy property that is placed into service in Georgia between July 1, 2008 and December 31, 2014. The aggregate amount of tax credits allowed for both the clean energy property tax credit and the wood residuals tax credit is \$2.5 million for calendar years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and \$5 million for calendar years 2012, 2013, and 2014. A person receiving a grant from GEFA under O.C.G.A. § 50-23-21 shall not be eligible to claim this tax credit with respect to the same clean energy property. If a taxpayer is denied the Clean Energy Property Tax Credit because the credit cap has been reached, that taxpayer shall be added to a waiting list and receive priority for the following years credit allocation. Credits claimed in calendar years 2012-2014 must be taken in four equal installments over four years. Taxpayer must request preapproval to claim these credits on Forms IT-CEP-AP. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. § 48-7-29.14.

## TAX CREDITS (continued)

### Description

### Credit Type Code

- 128 Wood Residuals Credit.** This provides a tax credit for transporting or diverting wood residuals to a renewable biomass qualified facility on or after July 1, 2008. The aggregate amount of tax credits allowed for both the clean energy property tax credit and the wood residuals tax credit is \$2.5 million for calendar years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011; and \$5 million for calendar years 2012, 2013, and 2014. Taxpayers must request preapproval to claim this credit on Form IT-WR-AP. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. § 48-7-29.14.
- 129 Qualified Health Insurance Expense Credit.** Effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, an employer (but only an employer who employs 50 or fewer persons either directly or whose compensation is reported on Form 1099) is allowed a tax credit for qualified health insurance expenses in the amount of \$250.00 for each employee enrolled for twelve consecutive months in a qualified health insurance plan. Qualified health insurance means a high deductible health plan as defined by Section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code. The qualified health insurance must be made available to all employees and compensated individuals of the employer pursuant to the applicable provisions of Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code. The total amount of the tax credit for a taxable year cannot exceed the employer's income tax liability. The qualified health insurance premium expense must equal at least \$250 annually.
- 130 Quality Jobs Credit.** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, a taxpayer creating at least 50 "new quality jobs" may be entitled to a credit provided certain conditions are met. A "new quality job" means a job that: 1) Is located in this state; 2) Has a regular work week of 30 hours or more; 3) Is not a job that is or was already located in Georgia regardless of which taxpayer the individual performed services for; and 4) which pays at or above 110 percent of the average wage of the county in which it is located. The credit amount varies depending upon the pay of the new quality jobs. The credit must be claimed within 1 year instead of the normal 3 year statute of limitation period. The taxpayer may claim the credit in years one through five for new quality jobs created in year one and may continue to claim newly created new quality jobs through year seven and claim the credit on each of those jobs for five years. The credit may be used to offset 100 percent of the taxpayers Georgia income tax liability in the taxable year. Where the amount of such credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability in a taxable year, the excess may be taken as a credit against such taxpayer's quarterly or monthly withholding tax. To claim the credit against withholding, a taxpayer must file Form IT-WH at least 30 days prior to filing the return on which the applicable jobs are claimed or 30 days prior to the due date of the return if earlier. Once the income tax return is filed, the Department has 90 days to review the withholding credit being claimed and notify the business of the approved credit and when and how it may be claimed. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. § 48-7-40.17.
- 131 Alternate Port Activity Tax Credit.** O.C.G.A. § 48-7-40.15A provides an alternate port tax credit. The definitions of "base year port traffic" and "port traffic" include imports and exports of product. It allows the credit to any business enterprise located in a tier two or three county established pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 48-7-40 and in a less developed area established pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 48-7-40.1 and which qualifies and receives the tax credit under O.C.G.A. § 48-7-40.1 and which:
1. Consists of a distribution facility of greater than 650,000 square feet in operation in this state prior to December 31, 2008;
  2. Distributes product to retail stores owned by the same legal entity or its subsidiaries as such distribution facility; and
  3. Has a minimum of 8 retail stores in this state in the first year of operations.
- The business enterprise shall not be authorized to claim both this credit and the port credit provided in O.C.G.A. § 48-7-40.15, unless such business enterprise has increased its port traffic of products during the previous twelve month period by more than 20 percent above its base year port traffic, and also has increased employment by 400 or more no sooner than January 1, 1998. The tax credit, in addition to the tax credit under O.C.G.A. § 48-7-40, shall be limited to an amount not greater than 50 percent of the taxpayer's state income tax liability which is attributable to income derived from operations in this state for that taxable year. No credit may be claimed and allowed under this code section for any jobs created on or after January 1, 2015.

**NOTE: The credit type code numbers referenced above are subject to change from year to year. Please review the codes carefully to ensure you list the correct code number.**

For more details about credits and the latest forms, visit our website at: <http://www.dor.ga.gov/inctax/taxcredits.aspx>

## DOUBLE CHECK

Please review your completed return:

- √ Are your corporate name, address, and Federal ID Number entered correctly on the return?
- √ Is the taxable year shown on your return?
- √ Did you receive an extension of time to file your return? If so, did you enclose a copy of the extension request form with your return? Did you check the extension box on Form 600S?
- √ Have you included a copy of Federal Form 1120S and supporting schedules with your return?
- √ If there is tax due (on Schedule 4, Line 10), did you include Form PV-CORP and your remittance payable to Georgia Department of Revenue with your return? (To ensure proper credit, put your Federal ID Number and the tax year-end on your remittance.)

**NOTE: Please do not mail your return and payment separately! If you file a paper return and you owe tax, mail your return and payment along with the payment voucher to the address on Page 2 of Form 600S.**

**If you file electronically, mail your payment with the PV-CORP to the address indicated on the payment voucher.**

- √ If there is an overpayment (on Schedule 4, Line 6), did you show the amount to be refunded and/or credited to estimated tax (on Schedule 4, Line 11)?
- √ Have you addressed your envelope properly? Do not mail your Georgia Form 600S to the Internal Revenue Service.
- √ If you claimed Georgia Business credits, did you include the required schedules or forms?
- √ Please DO NOT use staples.

## COMMON ERRORS THAT DELAY REFUNDS AND CREATE ASSESSMENTS

1. **Incorrect addresses and Federal ID Numbers.**
2. **Failure to indicate proper tax year-end.**
3. **Incomplete Georgia return referencing schedules that were not submitted with the return.**
4. **Claiming prepayments remitted under another name, Federal ID Number, or taxable period without including a schedule of detailed information.**
5. **Failure to include BEST credit schedules and withholding Forms G2 A and G 2RP.**
6. **Failure to include a Form 600S-CA Consent Agreement for each nonresident shareholder as explained on Page 3.**



STATE OF GEORGIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE  
TAXPAYER SERVICES DIVISION  
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