



GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT of
REVENUE

2025

Georgia

S Corporation Income Tax

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Instructions**

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List of Credits and Codes



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1-877-423-6711

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From The Commissioner

Did you know that by registering an account with the Department of Revenue's Georgia Tax Center (GTC), you can sign up to receive notifications when any activity takes place on your account? These notifications help you closely monitor your tax status and help combat fraudulent activity. Visit gtc.dor.ga.gov to register. For assistance, you may visit our self-service instructional videos at dor.georgia.gov/gtc-videos.

Did you also know that taxpayers who file their returns electronically and have their refunds directly deposited into their bank accounts receive their refunds much more quickly than those who filed a paper return?

If you have been considering electronic filing, some of the benefits include:

- Faster and more accurate processing
- Receiving your refund more quickly by either mail or direct deposit
- The ability to file from your home PC or have your taxes prepared by a professional electronic return originator
- Elimination of mailing paper returns

If you file electronically and need to make a payment, you may pay by electronic check using the Georgia Tax Center. Visit gtc.dor.ga.gov or visit our self-service instructional videos at dor.georgia.gov/gtc-videos. For additional information contact the Taxpayer Customer Contact Center at 1-877-423-6711.

The Department of Revenue, as outlined in the Taxpayer Bill of Rights, will provide "fair, courteous and timely service" to the taxpayers of Georgia. We have implemented several initiatives to ensure we uphold that standard. Our mission is to administer the tax laws of the state of Georgia fairly and efficiently in order to promote public confidence and compliance while providing excellent customer service. Visit <https://dor.georgia.gov/taxpayer-bill-rights> to view a copy of the Taxpayer Bill of Rights.

David J. Burge
Revenue Commissioner

Georgia Department of Revenue

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Online Assistance

Find us Online by going to dor.georgia.gov:

- Download Tax Forms
- Find Answers to Frequently Asked Questions
- View the Taxpayer Bill of Rights
- Find Georgia Regulations

Get help with:

- Refunds
- Web Access

Customer Contact Center:

1-877-423-6711

Electronic Filing



Accuracy. Security. Paperless. More Features.

Credit Card Payments



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

- ✓ Current year corporate tax payments;
- ✓ Liabilities on Department of Revenue-issued assessment notices;
- ✓ Corporate estimated tax payments.



What is the Georgia Tax Center?

The Georgia Tax Center (GTC) is the Department of Revenue's secure self-service customer facing portal for making online Individual or Business Tax payments and for corresponding with the Department of Revenue.

Who can Sign Up for GTC?

Any taxpayer that pays taxes in the State of Georgia is eligible to use GTC for Adult Entertainment Tax, Alcohol License, Composite Tax, Corporate Income Tax, Fiduciary Income Tax, Fireworks Excise Tax, International Fuel Tax, Motor Fuel Distributor Tax, Non-Prepaid 911 Charge, Prepaid Wireless 911 Charge, Public Service Commission, Public Utilities and Airlines, Qualified Timberland Property, Railroad Equipment, Sales & Use Tax, State Hotel-Motel Fee, Tobacco License, Transportation Services Tax, Withholding Misc., Withholding Misc. Film and Withholding Tax. For more information, see <https://gtc.dor.ga.gov>.

Note: Third party filers can sign up for GTC to access their clients' information with the proper documentation and authorization. For more information see <https://dor.georgia.gov/taxes/information-tax-professionals/third-party-filers>.

How Do I Sign Up?

To use GTC, visit our website at gtc.dor.ga.gov. First-time users must register before accessing tax accounts. To register, you will need:

- Tax type account number
- Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) / Social Security Number (SSN)
- Amount of your last payment
- Zip code of your business location
- A valid e-mail address

Please visit our website for instructional videos and frequently asked questions: dor.georgia.gov/georgia-tax-center-help.

GTC Features:

- Request a refund
- Address updates
- Penalty waiver requests
- Protest of Proposed Assessments
- Register and add access to accounts
- Submit a Power of Attorney (POA)
- View account balances
- Respond to document request notices
- Manage your tax credits
- Make direct debit payments from a US bank and/or using credit or debit cards
- View copies of correspondence
- Request an Installment Plan Agreement (IPA) or an Offer in Compromise (OIC)
- Request Tax Clearance Letter

For a complete list of features visit GTC at <https://gtc.dor.ga.gov>.

Taxpayer's Assistance and Resources

Find us on the web by going to dor.georgia.gov

- Download Tax Forms
- Find Answers to Frequently Asked Questions
- View the Taxpayer Bill of Rights
- Find Georgia Regulations

Customer Contact Center: 1-877-423-6711

Get help with:

- Refunds
- Billing
- GTC Web Acces

Helpful Resources and Services

- Georgia Relay - Deaf and hard of hearing taxpayers (TDD) visit georgiarelay.org
- Georgia Department of Labor visit www.dol.georgia.gov
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) visit www.irs.gov
- Secretary of State call 404-656-2817

General Information

Introduction

Georgia law recognizes an election to file as an S Corporation under the provisions of the I.R.C. as defined in the income tax laws of Georgia. Any nonresident shareholders must complete Form 600S-CA for the election to be recognized. It also provides for the imposition of a Net Worth Tax.

Federal Tax Changes/Conformity, Legislation, and other Policy Information

Visit dor.georgia.gov/taxes/tax-rules-and-policies for more information

- Federal Tax Changes/Conformity with Federal Changes
- Regulations
- Rules and Policies For legislative information see: dor.georgia.gov/legislation-summaries.

Georgia did not adopt the revised net operating loss provisions in the 2020 CARES Act and the modification to the Code Section 461(I) limitation in the 2020 CARES Act and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

- For losses incurred in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, there is an 80% limitation on the usage of net operating losses (the 80% limitation is based on Georgia taxable net income).
- The I.R.C. Section 461(I) adjustment (limitation on losses for noncorporate taxpayers) is required in the same manner as was required before the CARES Act.
- For more information on Georgia's treatment of the Cares Act, see <https://dor.georgia.gov/taxes/tax-rules-and-policies/income-tax-federal-tax-changes>.

Frequently Asked Questions:

Frequently asked questions regarding S corporations, corporations, partnerships, and LLCs are available on our website at <https://dor.georgia.gov/taxes/tax-faqs-due-dates-and-other-resources>.

What's New

New Tax Rate: For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, the income tax rate for S Corporations electing to pay tax at the entity level is the same income tax rate imposed on individual taxpayers for the corresponding taxable year. The tax rate for the taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2025 is 5.19%. The tax rate is not prorated but is applicable for the entire tax period. Fiscal filers must use the tax rate based on the start of their filing period when filing; the tax rate is not prorated. The tax rate for subsequent tax years may change.

New Extension Deadline to File Corporate Return: Corporate taxpayers are granted seven (7) months to file their Georgia income tax return if the taxpayer applies for and receives an automatic six (6) month extension to file their Federal income tax return.

Update to Final Determination Date for Reporting Federal Changes: Taxpayers must report any federal changes or corrections resulting from a federal audit within 180 days of the final determination date. When those changes result from an amended federal return, a federal refund claim, an administrative adjustment request, or a similar report filed under Section 6225(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, the final determination date is the date the amended return, claim, adjustment request, or related report is filed.

45-day Period to File an Appeal or Protest: Beginning July 1, 2025, taxpayers will have 45 days to take action based on the following notices:

- From the date of a notice of proposed assessment, taxpayers have 45 days to file a protest.
- Following a notice of refund denial or notice of partial payment, taxpayers also have 45 days to submit a protest.
- Upon issuance of the Official Assessment and Demand for Payment Notice, taxpayers have 45 days to file a petition with the Tax Tribunal or the Georgia Tax Court.

Subtraction for Hurricane Helene Disaster Relief

Payments: For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and ending on or before December 31, 2029, taxpayers can subtract from Georgia taxable income payments received from a Federal or Georgia disaster relief or assistance grant program for agricultural losses suffered due to Hurricane Helene during the 2024 calendar year.

The programs must be administered by Georgia or its instrumentalities or the United States Department of Agriculture and established specifically to address agricultural losses suffered due to Hurricane Helene during the 2024 calendar year. The subtraction is only allowed to the extent the payments were included in Federal adjusted gross income.

Subtraction for Federal Crop Insurance Proceeds

Received for Hurricane Helene: For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and ending on or before December 31, 2025, taxpayers can subtract from Georgia taxable income federal crop insurance proceeds received for the destruction or damage to crops due to Hurricane Helene during the 2024 calendar year. The subtraction is only allowed to the extent the proceeds were included in Federal adjusted gross income.

Georgia Tax Court and Pending Tax Tribunal Cases:

Starting July 1, 2026, the Georgia Tax Court will officially succeed the Tax Tribunal and begin accepting tax appeal petitions. Also, any cases pending before the Tax Tribunal as of June 30, 2026, are transferred to the Georgia Tax Court. Any petitioner with a case pending before the Tax Tribunal has until December 31, 2025, to submit a written demand to not transfer their case to the Georgia Tax Court. On June 30, 2026, any unresolved cases that were requested not to be transferred to the Georgia Tax Court are dismissed.

Tax Credit Updates

New 2025 Credit Codes: For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, the credit codes listed below must be used to generate credits that include the new credit carryforward periods. All other credits will continue to use the same credit codes. For additional information on each credit, please see

<https://dor.georgia.gov/taxes/tax-credits>.

155 Timber Tax Credit 2025

156 Converted Vehicle Tax Credit 2025

157 Employer's Jobs Tax Credit 2025

158 Port Activity Job Tax Credit 2025

159 Port Activity Manufacturing Investment Tax Credit 2025

160 Life Sciences Manufacturing Job Tax Credit 2025

161 Rural Zone Tax Credit 2025

Timber Tax Credit (2025) (Credit Code 155): This is a refundable income tax credit for taxpayers that suffered damage due to Hurricane Helene during 2024. Taxpayers must request preapproval electronically from the Department through the Georgia Tax Center (GTC) by December 31, 2025. The aggregate amount of tax credits allowed is \$200 million. The credit can be sold to a Georgia taxpayer, but the credit is not refundable for the purchaser of the credit. The credit must be claimed on or before December 31, 2030. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.37.

Converted Vehicle Credit (2025) (Credit Code 156):

This is a credit for the conversion of a conventionally fueled vehicle to a converted vehicle that is registered in Georgia. A converted vehicle is a converted that is retrofitted to be fueled solely by an alternative fuel and meets the emission standards for low-emission vehicles when operating on such alternative fuel or the emission standards of zero emission vehicles as defined under the rules of regulations of the Board of Natural Resources. The amount of the credit is the lesser of 10 percent of the cost of conversion or \$2,500.00. A certification issued by the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources must be provided with the return to claim the credit. Any credit claimed but not used may be carried forward for three years from the year of conversion. For more information refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-40.16.

Qualified Rural Hospital Organization Expense Tax Credit (Credit Code 136):

This credit has been extended through December 31, 2029. From January 1 through June 30, the individual credit limit is now set at \$25,000 for members of limited liability companies, Subchapter "S" corporation shareholders, and partners in partnerships. Additionally, the annual aggregate cap has been raised to \$100 million. Taxpayers who receive preapproval on or before September 30 must

make their contributions within 180 days of preapproval, but not later than October 31. Those who are preapproved after September 30 must make their contributions by December 31. If a taxpayer submits a credit preapproval request for an amount that exceeds the yearly contribution cap for their chosen rural hospital organization, the request will not be denied. Instead, the requested amount will be awarded to the chosen rural hospital organization up to its yearly contribution cap, and the remaining amount will be held in reserve to the next available rural hospital organization with the highest financial need that has not yet reached its yearly contribution cap. For more information, refer to O.C.G.A. §48-7-29.20 and Regulation 560-7-8-.57.

Credit Carryforward Years Reduced for Several Credits:

The number of carryforward years for several 2025 income tax credits have been reduced. In addition, installment periods for certain credits have been reduced. For more information on income tax credits and their carryforward periods, please see <https://dor.georgia.gov/taxes/tax-credits>.

Filing Requirements

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

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.

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. This would be March 15th if filing on a calendar-year basis. 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. Returns should be mailed to Georgia Department of Revenue, Processing Center, P.O. Box 740391, Atlanta, Georgia 30374-0391.

When is Electronic Filing Required?

Non-individual income tax returns must be filed electronically if:

1. Payments are remitted by electronic funds transfer, whether on a mandatory or voluntary basis;
2. 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; or
3. The return generates, allocates, claims, utilizes, or includes in any manner a series 100 tax credit.

Claims for Refunds:

A claim for refund of tax paid must be made within three years from the later date of either the payment of the tax or the due date of the income tax return (including extensions which have been granted).

Late Payments Penalty:

A taxpayer having an 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 (up to 25%) 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; check the "Amended due to IRS Audit" box on page 1 of Form 600S.

Extension Information for Corporations:

O.C.G.A. § 48-7-57 provides that a taxpayer need not apply for a Georgia extension if the taxpayer applies for and receives an automatic six (6) month extension to file the Federal income tax return. If the return is received within the time extended by the Internal Revenue Service plus one additional month, no late filing penalties will be incurred. **Georgia law prohibits granting an extension for more than seven months from the due date of the return.**

If you do not need a Federal extension, use Form IT-303 to request a Georgia extension.

If an extension was granted but the tax was not paid by the statutory due date, late payment penalties will be assessed until the tax is paid (income tax at 1/2 of 1% per month up to 25% of the tax due; net worth tax at 10%). Also, interest will be assessed as specified on page 6 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.

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 to file 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.

Relation to Federal Return

The Georgia return correlates to the Federal return in most respects (see page 6 for a link to the Federal Tax Change Section on the website). 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 (file an amended Form 600S).

Further, if the changes result in a refund, the refund must be claimed within one year of the date the changes are submitted. Please check the "Amended due to IRS Audit" box on page 1 of Form 600S. The return should be mailed to: Processing Center, Georgia Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 740391, Atlanta, Georgia 30374-0391.

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.

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. If this is the case, please check the "QSSS Exempt" box on page 1 of the Form 600S.

Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiary (QSSS) Credit Instructions:

In addition to filing the net worth tax return, the QSSS should complete Schedule 11 if the QSSS generates credits or has credits assigned, allocated, or transferred to it. Also, Schedule 12 should be used to transfer the credits to the parent S Corporation and Schedule 13 should be completed if applicable. This is necessary so that the returns can be processed and the credits flow to the proper taxpayer.

Public Law 86-272:

Public Law 86-272 provides an exemption from taxation in the following circumstances. If the

employee merely solicits orders for sales of tangible personal property that are sent outside of Georgia for approval and are filled and shipped from outside Georgia (from a state other than Georgia where the employee's corporation conducts its business) then the exemption from taxation may apply. It must be noted that if an employee goes beyond mere solicitation, then the exemption does not apply. Additionally, the Public Law 86-272 exemption does not apply to the net worth tax, so a Form 600 or 600S must be filed with Georgia and the net worth tax must be paid if due. Even when the exemption applies, we recommend that the corporation complete all schedules on the Georgia return relating to income tax except Schedule 1 and attach a copy of its Federal income tax return. Attach a statement that indicates the Corporation's belief that it falls under the protection of Public Law 86-272. Additionally, S Corporations should check the box on page 1 of the form.

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 6 computation. Lines 8 and 10 of Schedule 6 provide for modifications required by Georgia law. The total of the additions to Georgia income should be indicated on Schedule 6 and listed on Schedule 7. Total subtractions from Federal income should be indicated on Schedule 6 and listed on Schedule 8. The more commonly used items are listed in each of these schedules.

A corporation must add back all intangible expense and related interest expense directly or indirectly paid to a related member. All such expenses 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 8 for all or any portion of the addition listed on Schedule 7.

A corporation must add back all captive REIT expenses directly or indirectly paid to a related member. All such expenses must be listed as an addition to fed-

eral 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.

Additionally, adjustments due to Federal tax changes should be reported as stated on the Department's website (see page 5).

U.S. obligation income subtracted 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. 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 may be deductible 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 classified subcontractors or \$100,000, whichever is less, per taxable year. The Commissioner of the Department of Administrative Services maintains a list of certified classified subcontractors for the Revenue Department and general public. To register as a classified subcontractor or to view the list, visit <https://doas.ga.gov/state-purchasing/georgia-business-certification-program>.

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.

Georgia follows the provisions of I.R.C. Section 163(j) as they existed before the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Georgia does not follow I.R.C. 174 under the tax cuts and jobs act. See Georgia Code Section 48-7-21 for additional adjustments.

Instructions for Nonresident Shareholders

Nonresident shareholders of corporations doing business both within and outside 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 5, 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 the Department’s website and the “Adjustments to Federal Income of Shareholders” section on page 4. Under Sections 48-7-21 and 48-7-27 of the Georgia Code 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 (see page 3 for more information).

SPECIAL NOTE: Any S Corporation with nonresident members shall be subject to withholding tax unless a composite return, Form IT-CR, is filed, the S Corporation makes an irrevocable election to pay income tax at the entity level or the aggregate annual member’s share of the taxable income sourced to Georgia is less than \$1,000.00. However, if the shareholder has a properly executed 600S-

CA, withholding is not due provided the shareholder reports the income and pays the tax. 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. If applicable, please check the “Composite Return Filed” box on Form 600S, Page 1.

Amended Returns

Georgia has no separate form for filing an amended return. To amend a return, check the amended return box 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. Amended returns are required to be sent electronically if the original return was filed electronically.

Georgia House Bill 849 was enacted in 2017. This bill modifies Code Section 48-7-53 and provides for Georgia S Corporation audit adjustments and related appeals effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017 and earlier if the Department and the S Corporation agree. For a Georgia S Corporation audit, an S corporation may elect to pay the tax due on behalf of its shareholders by checking the box on page 1 of Form 600S.

This election can be made on an original or amended return filed before the audit starts or at the time of the audit. If the election is made, the S Corporation will not file an amended return, instead the Department will issue a notice to the S Corporation to facilitate the collection of the tax. If the election is not made, the S Corporation and its shareholders must file amended returns.

With a federal S Corporation adjustment, the S Corporation is required to file an amended Georgia return (please check the “Amended due to IRS Audit” box on page 1 of Form 600S).

General Information: Income Tax

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. This income would be apportioned to Georgia by multistate S Corporations. Include statement regarding new Passive Loss/Capital loss deductions.

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 any amounts that are required to be included in the nonresident's income. See Regulation 560-7-4-.05 for more information.

Allocation and Apportionment of Income

SCHEDULES 5,6 AND 9

If any corporation, domestic or foreign, does business or owns property both within and outside Georgia, the Georgia ratio as computed on Schedule 9 should be used to compute Georgia taxable income for nonresidents. Schedule 6 reflects flow-through income from the federal return, which is taxable to the individual shareholders.

A resident shareholder is required to report their full share of corporate income or loss. A nonresident shareholder, however, is required to report only their share of allocated and apportioned income as

computed on Schedule 5. Please also see the Federal Tax Changes section on the Department's website for separately stated shareholder adjustments (see page 3 for the link).

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.

(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 has 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. 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 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 or partnership 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's or partnership's gross receipts values in its own apportionment formula.

Credit Usage and Carryover (Schedule 11): Enter the information as specified on each line of Schedule 11. With respect to Line 10, the "Tax Credits" summary in

this booklet includes information regarding which credits can be sold.

Net Operating Losses

Corporations doing business both within and outside Georgia that incur a loss shall compute the net operating loss carryover deduction by allocating to Georgia only the amount of the loss attributable to operations within Georgia. A net operating loss sustained for the current taxable year must be carried back (if applicable) and carried forward in the procedural sequence of taxable periods provided by Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as defined in the income tax laws of Georgia. Georgia did not adopt the revised net operating loss provisions in the 2020 CARES Act. Therefore, for losses incurred in taxable years ending after December 31, 2017, there is no carryback and unlimited carryforward of net operating losses and there is a 2 year carryback for farming losses and there is a 2 year carryback and 20 year carryforward for certain insurance company net operating losses. See Form IT-552 for more information. Also, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, Georgia law was changed to specifically provide that Georgia follows I.R.C. Sections 108, 381, 382, and 384.

Net operating losses (NOLs) for tax years 2018 and later (except those for certain insurance companies) that are applied to Georgia income cannot exceed 80% of Georgia income before NOLs. Use Schedule 9 to compute the net operating losses that can be used in the current year.

If you claim a net operating loss deduction, you must file a complete statement detailing the sources for such deduction. (Attach Form IT-552 and Form 600, Schedule 9.)

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.

Computation of Net Worth Tax:

The tax is graduated based on net worth (see page 14 for the table). 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. Foreign corporations qualified to conduct business in Georgia are taxed based upon the portion of net worth employed within Georgia as computed on Schedule 3, using the ratio computed on 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 10. 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, if applicable, 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 must file a return but does not owe the net worth tax. 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.

Treatment of Short Period Net Worth Tax Return:

All corporations filing a short period Georgia income 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, 2018. The Georgia taxable net worth per the March 31, 2018, balance sheet is \$900,000. The Georgia net worth tax is computed as follows: Tax per scale \$500.00 x 3/12 = \$125.00 net worth tax due.

General Information: Net Worth Tax

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.....	100,000.00	0.00
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

Refund, Tax Due, Penalties and Interest

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. Please check the "QSSS Exempt" box on page 1 of the 600S if the parent is not subject to net worth tax.

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.

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

- Any numbers or letters are crossed out or whited out.
- You request a deposit of your refund to an account that is not in your name (such as your tax preparer's own account).

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%. Failure to pay tax penalty is not due if the return is being amended due to an IRS audit.
- Negligent underpayment of tax–5% thereof.
- Fraudulent underpayment–50% thereof.
- Underpayment of estimated tax - see IT-611 Instructions Booklet 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 that accrues beginning July 1, 2016 accrues at an annual rate equal to the Federal Reserve prime rate plus 3 percent. The interest rate will be reviewed and may be adjusted in January of each subsequent calendar year. See <https://dor.georgia.gov/annual-notice-interest-rate-adjustment> for the annual interest rate.

For more information on Penalties and Interest, see: <https://dor.georgia.gov/penalty-and-interest-rates>.

Net Worth Penalties and Interest:

Penalty for delinquent filing is 10% of tax due. Penalty for delinquent payment is 10% of tax due. In addition, interest as specified on page 11 is due on delinquent payments from the due date until the liability is paid in full.

Electronic Payments:

In accordance with O.C.G.A. § 48-2-32(f)(2), corporate estimate taxpayers with quarterly payments of more than \$10,000 must pay via electronic funds transfer. A penalty of 10% will be added if the payment is not submitted electronically through GTC.

You may pay corporate income and estimated taxes using Georgia Tax Center (GTC). This integrated tax system gives corporate taxpayers the ability to pay the tax via a secure internet connection.

Please visit the GTC website at <https://gtc.dor.ga.gov> for more information.

Payment Options:

GTC accepts corporate income and estimated tax payments. For information about GTC payment options, visit our website at gtc.dor.ga.gov or visit our self-service instructional videos at dor.georgia.gov/georgia-tax-center-help.

The Georgia Department of Revenue accepts Visa, American Express, MasterCard, Discover, PayPal, or electronic check as payment for current year corporate income tax due on original Form 600 as well as for liabilities presented to taxpayers via Georgia Department of Revenue assessment notices. Payments can be made on GTC. There is a convenience fee for this service that is paid directly to the credit card processing company.

For more information on payments, visit our website at: <https://dor.georgia.gov/taxes/how-do-i-make-tax-payment> or contact the Taxpayer Services Customer Contact Center at 1-877-423-6711.

Additional Information

Annual Registration with The Secretary of State of Georgia

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 sos.ga.gov. Annual registration and certificate of authority obligations are separate from any filings with the Department of Revenue.

Payment Agreement

You must meet the following criteria for a payment agreement:

- Returns for all years must be filed
- Agreements are up to 60 months
- Payments should be made through automatic debit from your bank account

Note: There is a set up cost associated with initiating a payment agreement.

Payment requests may be submitted online via the Georgia Tax Center (GTC) at gtc.dor.ga.gov. Please contact your local regional office at 404-417-6605 or via e-mail to payment.plan@dor.ga.gov to determine eligibility. For more information on Payment Agreements, visit our website at <https://dor.georgia.gov/installment-agreements-faq>.

Corporation Estimated Income Tax Instructions

CORPORATIONS THAT MUST FILE ESTIMATED TAX Effective January 1, 2025, the tax rate is 5.19%

Every domestic or foreign corporation subject to taxation in Georgia shall pay estimated tax for the taxable year if its net income for such taxable year can reasonably be expected to exceed Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00).

All corporate income tax must be paid directly to the Georgia Department of Revenue. The estimated tax shall be paid on the specified dates so as to effect payment in full of the estimated tax by the 15th day of the twelfth month of the taxable year.

If the requirements to file estimated tax under Code Section 48-7-117 are first met as shown in the left-hand column of the following table, then the estimated tax shall be due as shown in the remaining columns.

Failure to comply with the provisions of the law may result in a penalty of 5% of the income tax for failure to pay estimated tax and a charge at a rate of 9% per annum for underpayment of estimated tax. Compute the 9% penalty on Form 600 UET and check the "UET Annualization Exception attached" box if an exception applies and attach the 600 UET to the return. Enter penalty from 600 UET on Schedule 4 Line 8 of Form 600S.

The following percentages of estimated tax shall be paid on or before the fifteenth day of the:	4th MONTH OF THE TAXABLE YEAR	6th MONTH OF THE TAXABLE YEAR	9th MONTH OF THE TAXABLE YEAR	12th MONTH OF THE TAXABLE YEAR
Before the first day of the fourth month of the taxable year.	25%	25%	25%	25%
After the last day of the third month and before the first day of the sixth month of the taxable year.		33 1/3%	33 1/3%	33 1/3%
After the last day of the fifth month and before the first day of the ninth month of the taxable year.			50%	50%
After the last day of the eighth month and before the first day of the twelfth month of the taxable year.				100%

New Estimated Tax Filers

If you determine that you are required to file estimated tax, mail your initial payment along with Form 602ES. The estimated tax worksheet is on the Form 602ES. Include your corporate name, address, telephone number, Federal Employer Identification Number, and the taxable year. For more information, contact the Department at 1-877-423-6711.

Form 602ES should be mailed to State of Georgia, Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 105136, Atlanta, Georgia 30348-5136. Check or money order for payment of tax should be made payable to Georgia Department of Revenue. Include your Federal Employer Identification Number on your check or money order.

Tax Credits

Note: A return is required to be filed electronically if the return generates, allocates, claims, utilizes, or includes in any manner a Series 100 credit.

Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiary (QSSS) Credit Instructions. In addition to filing the net worth tax return, the QSSS should complete Schedule 11 if the QSSS generates credits or has credits assigned, allocated, or transferred to it. Also, Schedule 12 should be used to transfer the credit to the parent S Corporation and Schedule 13 should be completed if applicable. This is necessary so that the returns can be processed and the credits flow to the proper taxpayer.

Disregarded Single Member LLC Credit Instructions. If the taxpayer owns or is owned by a disregarded single member LLC, the single member LLC should be disregarded for filing purposes. All credits should be claimed on the owner's return. All tax credit forms should be filed in the name of the single member LLC but included with the owner's return. This is necessary so that the returns can be processed and the credits flow to the proper taxpayer.

Credit Usage And Carryover (Schedules 11 and 11B). Credits that are eligible to be sold only include series 100 tax credits that are eligible to be directly transferred or sold pursuant to the applicable statute and that have not been previously passed through and made available to the partners of the partnership or tiered partnership. These credits may be entered on Schedule 3, Line 3. Series 100 tax credits are any tax credit designated by the Department with a tax credit code from 100 through 199. Enter the information as specified on each line of Schedule 10B. With respect to Line 10, see the "Tax Credits Summary" at <https://dor.georgia.gov/taxes/tax-credits> for information on which credits can be sold.

Code	Name of Credit
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102	- Employer's Credit for Approved Employee Retraining
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103	- Employer's Jobs Tax Credit
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104	- Employer's Credit for Purchasing Child Care Property
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105	- Employer's Credit for Providing or Sponsoring Childcare for Employees
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106	- Manufacturer's Investment Tax Credit
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107	- Optional Investment Tax Credit
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109	- Low Income Housing Credit
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111	- Business Enterprise Vehicle Credit
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112	- Research Tax Credit
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113	- Headquarters Tax Credit
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114	- Port Activity Tax Credit
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115	- Bank Tax Credit
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118	- New Facilities Tax Credit
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119	- Electric Vehicle Charger Credit
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120	- New Manufacturing Facilities Property Credit
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121	- Historic Rehabilitation Credit for Historic Homes
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122	- Film Tax Credit (Use code 133 if the credit is for a Qualified Interactive Entertainment Production Company)
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124	- Land Conservation Credit
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- 125** – Qualified Education Expense Credit
- 126** – Seed-Capital Fund Credit
- 128** – Wood Residual Credit
- 129** – Qualified Health Insurance Expense Credit
- 130** – Quality Jobs Tax Credit
- 131** – Alternate Port Activity Tax Credit
- 132** – Qualified Investor Tax Credit
- 133** – Film Tax Credit for a Qualified Interactive Entertainment Production Company
- 135** – Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit for any Other Certified Structures (not a historic home)
- 136** – Qualified Rural Hospital Organization Expense Tax Credit
- 138** – Postproduction Film Tax Credit
- 139** – Small Production Film Tax Credit
- 140** – Qualified Education Donation Tax Credit
- 141** – Musical Tax Credit
- 142** – Rural Zone Tax Credits
- 143** – Agribusiness and Rural Jobs Tax Credit
- 144** – Post-Consumer Waste Materials Tax Credit
- 145** – Timber Tax Credit
- 146** – Railroad Track Maintenance Tax Credit
- 147** – Personal Protective Equipment Manufacturer Jobs Tax Credit
- 148** – Life Sciences Manufacturing Job Tax Credit
- 149** – Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit for Historic Homes and Other Structures Earning \$300K or less
- 150** – Qualified Law Enforcement Donation Tax Credit
- 151** – Qualified Foster Child Donation Tax Credit
- 152** – Historic Rehabilitation Credit for Historic Homes
- 153** – Historic Rehabilitation Credit for Other Certified Structures
- 155** – Timber Tax Credit 2025
- 156** – Converted Vehicle Tax Credit
- 157** – Employer’s Jobs Tax Credit 2025
- 158** – Port Activity Job Tax Credit 2025
- 159** – Port Activity Manufacturing Investment Tax Credit 2025
- 160** – Life Sciences Manufacturing Job Tax Credit 2025
- 161** – Rural Zone Tax Credit 2025

Example of how to fill out a Tax Credit Schedule for Credits that do not require Pre-approval

If receiving the same credit type from multiple entities, you must complete one tax credit schedule for each credit code. For the credit generated this tax year, list the Company Name and ID number if applicable. If the credit originated with this taxpayer, enter this taxpayer's name and ID#. **Only enter a certificate number if the Department has provided a letter with your unique certificate number because the credit is preapproved.** Purchased credits and credits received from an allocation or assignment should also be included on this schedule. **If a credit is purchased from a previous year the credit should be claimed as previous year credit.**

1. Credit Code		103	
2. Company Name	TAXPAYER'S NAME	ID Number	12-3456789
Credit Certificate #		Credit Generated this Tax Year	45000
3. Company Name	XYZ LLC	ID Number	67-0009876
Credit Certificate #		Credit Generated this Tax Year	3000
4. Company Name	ABC COMPANY	ID Number	57-2233445
Credit Certificate #		Credit Generated this Tax Year	3000
5. Company Name		ID Number	
Credit Certificate #		Credit Generated this Tax Year	
6. Company Name		ID Number	
Credit Certificate #		Credit Generated this Tax Year	
7. Company Name		ID Number	
Credit Certificate #		Credit Generated this Tax Year	
8. Total available credit for this tax year (Sum of Lines 2 through 7)		8.	51000
9. Enter the amount assigned to affiliated entities (See Schedule 13)		9.	
10. Enter the amount of the credit sold (only certain credits can be sold; see instructions)		10.	
11. Credit used for this tax year (Only when income tax is paid by the S Corporation) (enter on Schedule 4, Line 3)		11.	
12. Total allocated to owners on Schedule 12		12.	51000
13. Credit used on Form IT-CR		13.	
14. Credits eligible to be sold that were not sold or allocated to owners from previous years (do not include amounts elected to be applied to withholding)		14.	
15. Potential carryover to next year (Line 8 less Lines 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 plus Line 14)		15.	0

Example of how to fill out a Tax Credit Schedule for Credits that require Pre-approval

If receiving the same credit type from multiple entities, you must complete one tax credit schedule for each credit code. For the credit generated this tax year, list the Company Name and ID number if applicable. If the credit originated with this taxpayer, enter this taxpayer's name and ID#. **Only enter a certificate number if the Department has provided a letter with your unique certificate number because the credit is preapproved.** Purchased credits and credits received from an allocation or assignment should also be included on this schedule. **If a credit is purchased from a previous year the credit should be claimed as previous year credit.**

1. Credit Code		125	
2. Company Name	TAXPAYER'S NAME	ID Number	12-3456789
Credit Certificate #	0112233445	Credit Generated this Tax Year	10000
3. Company Name		ID Number	
Credit Certificate #		Credit Generated this Tax Year	
4. Company Name		ID Number	
Credit Certificate #		Credit Generated this Tax Year	
5. Company Name		ID Number	
Credit Certificate #		Credit Generated this Tax Year	
6. Company Name		ID Number	
Credit Certificate #		Credit Generated this Tax Year	
7. Company Name		ID Number	
Credit Certificate #		Credit Generated this Tax Year	
8. Total available credit for this tax year (Sum of Lines 2 through 7)		8.	10000
9. Enter the amount assigned to affiliated entities (See Schedule 13)		9.	
10. Enter the amount of the credit sold (only certain credits can be sold; see instructions)		10.	
11. Credit used for this tax year (Only when income tax is paid by the S Corporation) (enter on Schedule 4, Line 3)		11.	
12. Total allocated to owners on Schedule 12		12.	
13. Credit used on Form IT-CR		13.	
14. Credits eligible to be sold that were not sold or allocated to owners from previous years (do not include amounts elected to be applied to withholding)		14.	
15. Potential carryover to next year (Line 8 less Lines 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 plus Line 14)		15.	10000

Mailing Information

Mailing Address

Form 600S:

PROCESSING CENTER
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PO BOX 740391
ATLANTA, GA 30374-0391

Note: Sending your return by certified mail delays the processing of your return and refund.

Two-Dimensional (2D) Barcode Returns



The two-dimensional (2D) barcode that appears on your return is the encoded information you entered on your return. This barcode reduces errors and saves time in processing the return. The 2D barcode is only visible after your return has been printed.

The Department of Revenue has given approval to certain software companies to produce tax programs that include a two-dimensional (2D) barcode. A list of these companies is available on our website at <https://dor.georgia.gov/approved-software-providers>.

Note: The Department of Revenue encourages the use of 2D barcode returns; however, we neither support nor recommend any software company. Failure to mail your return to the correct address may cause processing delays.

PV-CORP Payment Voucher

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

Filing Checklist

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 1120 and supporting schedules with your return?
 - ✓ If there is an amount due (on Schedule 4, Line 11), have you attached 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 3 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 7), did you show the amount to be refunded and/or credited to estimated tax (on Schedule 4, Line 12)?
 - ✓ Have you addressed your envelope properly? Do not mail your Georgia Form 600S to the Internal Revenue Service.
 - ✓ If you claimed Georgia Business credits you must file electronically and did you include the required schedules or forms?
 - ✓ Please DO NOT use staples.

Common Errors

1. Incorrect addresses and Federal ID Numbers.
2. Failure to indicate the applicable tax year-end.
3. Incomplete Georgia return referencing schedules that were not submitted with the return.
4. Incorrectly consolidating net worth tax for parent and subsidiary corporations.
5. Claiming prepayments remitted under another name, Federal ID Number, or taxable period without attaching a schedule of detailed information.
6. S Corporations filing on Form 600. The correct form is Form 600S unless the nonresident shareholders have not consented to be taxed.
7. Improper enclosure of Form IT-552 Application for Tentative Carryback Adjustment. Form IT-552 should be attached to the front of the Loss-Year return. Do not attach Form IT-552 to a duplicate original return.
8. Failure to include Georgia credit schedules and withholding Forms G2-A and G2-RP.
9. Failure to file electronically if claiming Georgia business credit.

**STATE OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
TAXPAYER SERVICES DIVISION
2595 CENTURY PKWY. NE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30345-3173**