

Estimated payments

Estimated payments are required when your tax liability is expected to be at least \$500 for a tax year. This includes Oregon's minimum tax.

You must make your Oregon estimated payments by electronic funds transfer (EFT) if you're required to make your federal estimated payments by EFT. We may grant a waiver from EFT payments if you would be disadvantaged by the requirement. For more information, visit www.oregon.gov/dor/e-filing or call 503-947-2017.

Estimated payments are due quarterly. Due dates for estimated payments are:

- 15th day of the 4th month of tax year;
- 15th day of the 6th month of tax year;
- 15th day of the 9th month of tax year; and
- 15th day of the 12th month of tax year.

If sending check or money order, include a completed Form OR-20-V payment voucher, and make it payable to Oregon Department of Revenue.

Important: Include the following on your check or money order:

- FEIN;
- Tax year beginning and ending dates;
- Your phone number.

Do you have questions or need help?

Most inquiries will be answered within two business days.



Email

General.....corp.help.dor@oregon.gov

Payroll withholding and transit..... payroll.help.dor@oregon.gov

Nexus and voluntary disclosurenexus.help.dor@oregon.gov

Transit self-employment tax..... tse.help.dor@oregon.gov

These email addresses aren't secure and we can't guarantee confidentiality. Send general tax and policy questions only. Include your full phone number in the message. Call us if you have questions about an account, letter, notice, or bill.

www.oregon.gov/dor
503-378-4988 or 800-356-4222
questions.dor@oregon.gov

Contact us for ADA accommodations or assistance in other languages.

What you need to know about Corporation excise and income taxes

Publication OR-CORP-TAX



Understanding corporation excise and income taxes



Do I need to file?

- Yes.** Corporations doing business in Oregon or with Oregon-source income are required to file an annual corporation tax return with the Oregon Department of Revenue.
- No.** Corporations not doing business in Oregon or with no Oregon-source income, even if incorporated in or registered to do business in the state, aren't required to file an annual corporation tax return.

What does "doing business" mean?

"Doing business" (or carrying on business) means being engaged in any profit-seeking activity in Oregon. A taxpayer with one or more of the following is clearly doing business in Oregon:

- A stock of goods.
- An office.
- A place of business (other than an office) where affairs of the corporation are regularly conducted.
- Employees or representatives with activities which go beyond the solicitation of order for sales of tangible personal property.
- An economic presence through which the taxpayer regularly takes advantage of Oregon's economy to produce income. Public Law 86-272 provides exceptions to this requirement.

What is "Oregon-source income"?

If you have tangible or intangible property or other assets being used in Oregon, any income you receive from that property or assets is Oregon-source income, and generally, your company must file an Oregon corporation income tax return.

What form do I file?

Form OR-20. A corporation acts as a single entity, existing separately from its owners. It continues to exist even though the shareholders change. It's managed by a board of directors. Corporations doing business in Oregon file Form OR-20 and pay corporation excise tax. Excise tax filers are subject to a minimum tax.

Form OR-20-INC. Corporations not doing business in Oregon, but with income from one or more Oregon sources, pay income tax and file Form OR-20-INC. Income tax filers aren't subject to a minimum tax. Most corporations don't fall within Oregon's income tax provisions.

Form OR-20-S. An S corporation is an entity that has chosen to pass net income to its shareholders for taxation. This election is made with the IRS. S corporations doing business in Oregon file Form OR-20-S under the excise tax provisions and pay the minimum tax. S corporations not doing business in Oregon but with Oregon-source income file Form OR-20-S under the income tax provisions and don't pay the minimum tax. Shareholders must include their share of S corporation income or loss on their personal income tax returns.

When is my return due?

Returns are due by the 15th day of the month following the due date of your federal corporation return. When the 15th falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the due date is the next business day.

What if I need more time to file?

Oregon honors extensions for filing your federal return. If you have a federal extension, the due date of your Oregon return then becomes the 15th day of the month following the federal extension's due date. Include the federal extension with your return when you file. Don't send it in separately.

If you need more time to file for Oregon only, answer question 1 on federal Form 7004, write "For Oregon only" at the top, and include it with your return when you file. Don't send it separately.

To avoid penalty and interest, mail any tax due with Form OR-20-V on or before the original due date of your return. More time to file doesn't mean more time to pay your tax.

Registering with the Secretary of State

Any corporation doing business in Oregon is required to register with the Secretary of State in addition to filing corporate excise tax returns. If your registered corporation or insurance company isn't carrying on or doing business in Oregon and has no Oregon-source income, then you don't need to file a corporation tax return. For more information about registering your business, see www.filinginoregon.com.