

Purpose of this schedule

This schedule is for corporation filers only. Individuals do not use this form. It is used to report Oregon additions, subtractions, and credits that don't have a specific line on the corporate return. Code numbers and item explanations are in the instructions for Forms OR-20, OR-20-INC, OR-20-INS, and OR-20-S.

Note for OR-20-S filers: This schedule and these codes are not for additions or subtractions on Schedule SM.

Form instructions

Enter the code and amount for each item you're claiming. If you're claiming multiple items (additions, subtractions, or credits) with the same code, report the items together. Enter each code only once and add the claimed amounts together.

If you have more items than will fit on a single schedule, provide the codes and amounts on additional schedules and add the total to your tax return. Include all the schedules with your corporation tax return.

Round all cents to the nearest dollar. For example, \$99.49 becomes \$99.00, and \$99.50 becomes \$100.00.

Section A: Additions

Additions are the amount by which any item of gross income is greater under Oregon law than under federal law, or the amount by which any allowable deduction is less under Oregon law than under federal law.

Step 1: Complete the table in Section A with the code and amount reported for each addition. Each code should be listed only once.

Step 2: Fill in the total of all additions. Enter this amount on your return on the line indicated.

Section B: Subtractions

Subtractions are the amount by which any item of gross income is less under Oregon law than under federal law, or the amount by which any allowable deduction is greater under Oregon law than under federal law.

Step 1: Complete the table in Section B with the code and amount reported for each subtraction. Each code should be listed only once.

Step 2: Fill in the total of all subtractions. Enter this amount on your return on the line indicated.

Credits

For complete information about corporation credits, visit www.oregon.gov/dor/programs/businesses/pages/corp-requirements.aspx. Credit information can change each tax year.

Section C: Standard credits

Standard credits are nonrefundable credits that can only be claimed on the current year's tax return. Credit amounts awarded and not used in the current tax year will be lost.

If you have both standard credits and carryforward credits, standard credits should be used first so they aren't lost. **Note:** Form OR-20-S filers cannot claim standard credits although some credits can flow through to shareholders.

Step 1: Complete the table in Section C with credits you're claiming. Fill in the code and the amount being claimed for each standard credit. Each code should be listed only once.

Step 2: Fill in the total of all standard credits. Enter this amount on your return on the line indicated.

Section D: Carryforward credits

Carryforward credits are nonrefundable credits for which any unused portion in the current tax year may be carried forward to the following tax year. The number of years that a credit can be carried forward varies according to the carryforward rules of the credit. List all credits available, even if you can't use them this year.

Step 1: Complete the table in Section D with credits you're claiming. Fill in the code being claimed for each carryforward credit. Fill in the carryforward codes in the order you would like to claim the credits (usually this will be by listing the credits with earlier expirations first).

If you received the same type of credit in back to back years, or more than one in the same year, don't list the same code twice within the table. Instead, report these credits on the same line. Each code should only be listed once (see Example 2).

List credits that are available to you even if you aren't able to use them this year (see Example 1).

Step 2: Fill in the total amount of the credit that couldn't be used in 2018 that was carried forward to the current year (2019). Enter this amount into the "Amount from prior year" column, if any (see Example 3).

Step 3: Fill in the credit amount you earned in 2019, and enter it in the "Amount awarded this year" column, if any. Enter this amount even if this is more than the amount that can be used this year.

If the total awarded amount of your credit can be used in one year, list the entire amount awarded in the "Amount awarded this year" column (see Example 2).

If the total awarded amount of your credit must be used over multiple years, list only the portion that's allowed to be used in tax year 2019 (see Example 4).

Step 4: Fill in the credit amount you're using this year. The "Total used this year" box can't be more than the combined total of the "Amount from prior year" and the "Amount awarded this year" boxes. This amount also can't be more than any credit limitation for that credit. Excess credit not used in 2019 may be carried forward to the following tax year, if it doesn't expire according to the carryforward rules of the credit.

Step 5: Fill in the total of all carryforward credits being used. Enter this amount on your return on the line indicated.

Important

Forms OR-20, OR-20-INS, and OR-20-S (excise tax) filers: Total standard and carryforward credits used can't reduce your excise tax below minimum tax. If your total standard and carryforward credits would reduce your tax below the minimum tax, you need to reduce how much you're using on one or more of your credits (see Example 1). Use standard credits first. If you have more than one carryforward credit, consider using the maximum allowed on credits with earlier expirations first. List the credits in the order you would like to use them.

Form OR-20-INC and OR-20-S (income tax) filers: You don't have a minimum tax. Total standard and carryforward credits used can't reduce your income tax below zero. If your total standard and carryforward credits would reduce your tax below zero, you need to reduce how much you're using on one or more of your credits (see Example 1). Use standard credits first. If you have more than one carryforward credit, consider using the maximum allowed on credits with earlier expirations first. List the credits in the order you would like to use them.

Examples

Example 1. ABC Corporation files an OR-20 for 2019. During the year, ABC earns a \$6,000 crop donation credit. The corporation's net tax before any credits is \$3,500, with a minimum tax of \$150. Here's how ABC would complete the table:

Code	Amount from prior year	Amount awarded this year	Total used this year
858	-0-	\$6,000	\$3,350

Example 2. XYZ Corporation files an OR-20 for 2019. During the year, XYZ received credit certifications for installing three fish screening devices, each for \$5,000. The corporation's calculated tax is \$33,000, with a minimum tax of \$7,500. Here's how XYZ would complete the table:

Code	Amount from prior year	Amount awarded this year	Total used this year
843	-0-	\$15,000	\$15,000

Example 3. Same facts as Example 2 except XYZ Corporation also had a fish screening credit of \$5,000 for 2018 that they were unable to use because it would have reduced tax below the minimum tax. Here's how XYZ will complete the table, reporting the 2018 and 2019 credits on the same line:

Code	Amount from prior year	Amount awarded this year	Total used this year
850	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$20,000

Example 4. JKL Corporation files an OR-20 for 2019. JKL was awarded a credit for Oregon low-income community jobs initiative/new markets in 2015. The total credit awarded was \$39,000. The provisions of the credit require the amount to be claimed each year are as follows:

2015 & 2016 = \$-0-; 2017 = \$7,000; 2018 through 2021 = \$8,000 each year

JKL's calculated tax is \$98,765 and minimum tax is \$30,000. Here's how JKL will complete the table for 2019:

Code	Amount from prior year	Amount awarded this year	Total used this year
855	-0-	\$8,000	\$8,000

Section E: Refundable credits (Forms OR-20, OR-20-INC, and OR-20-INS only)

Refundable credits can only be claimed on your current year's tax return. Any amount that's more than your tax will be refunded to you. There are no refundable credits available to S corporations.

There is only one refundable credit for C corporations:

- **Claim of right credit.** A claim of right exists when you're taxed on income and later find you have no right to that income and must repay it. Oregon allows a claim of right credit if your federal tax liability is computed under IRC Section 1341(a) [Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 315.068 and supporting rules].

Step 1: Complete the table in Section E with credits you're claiming. Fill in the code and amount being claimed.

Step 2: Fill in the total of all refundable credits. Enter this amount on your corporation return, Schedule ES, line 7.