




**Georgia Form IT-QED-TP2 2022 (Rev. 06/16/22)**

Qualified Education Donation Tax Credit Computation

Georgia Department of Revenue

**C. Corporations and Fiduciary Taxpayers, S Corporation, Partnership\***

1. Total amount expended .....	►	□ □ , □ □ , □ □ , □ □ . □ □ . 00
2. Total amount approved.....	►	□ □ , □ □ , □ □ , □ □ . □ □ . 00
3. Tax liability.....	►	□ □ , □ □ , □ □ , □ □ . □ □ . 00
4. Percentage Limitation.....	►	75%
5. Multiply line 3 by line 4.....	►	□ □ , □ □ , □ □ , □ □ . □ □ . 00
6. Credit allowed. Lesser of lines 1, 2, or 5.....	►	□ □ , □ □ , □ □ , □ □ . □ □ . 00

\* S Corporation that makes the election to pay tax at the entity level under O.C.G.A. § 48-7-21 and Partnership that makes the election to pay tax at the entity level under O.C.G.A. § 48-7-23.

**Enter the credit allowed on the appropriate income tax form and attach this form.**

**Requirements**

The Official Code of Georgia Annotated establishes an income tax credit for a qualified education donation.

A credit is allowed for the expenditure of funds by the taxpayer to the Recipient, operating pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 20-14-26.1, which uses the contribution for grants to public schools.

In order to claim this credit, the amount must have been preapproved by the Department of Revenue. Once preapproval was received, the taxpayer must have made the contribution to the Recipient within 60 days of the date of the preapproval notice received from the Department and within the calendar year in which it was approved.

In order to claim this tax credit, a letter of confirmation of donation issued by the Recipient, to which the contribution was made must be received and retained by the taxpayer. Form IT-QED-FUND1 is used for this purpose.

**Individual Taxpayers**

An individual taxpayer is allowed a credit for a qualified education donation as follows:

- (1) In the case of a single individual or a head of household, the actual amount expended or \$1,000.00 per tax year, whichever is less; or
- (2) In the case of a married couple filing a joint return, the actual amount expended or \$2,500.00 per tax year, whichever is less; or
- (3) In the case of a married person filing a separate return, the actual amount expended or \$1,250.00 per tax year, whichever is less.

For an individual taxpayer the credit is further limited and may not exceed the taxpayer's income tax liability. The amount of the credit that exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability can be used against the next succeeding five years' tax liability.

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**Individual Taxpayers who are Members of a Limited Liability Company, Shareholders of a Subchapter S Corporation, or Partners in a Partnership**

For an individual taxpayer who is a member of a limited liability company duly formed under state law, a shareholder of a Subchapter 'S' corporation, or a partner in a partnership, the credit is limited to the lesser of the actual amount expended or \$10,000 per tax year, whichever is less; provided, however, that the tax credits shall only be allowed for the Georgia income on which such tax was actually paid by such member of a limited liability company, shareholder of a Subchapter 'S' corporation, or partner in a partnership. In determining such Georgia income, the shareholder partner, or member shall exclude any income that was subtracted on their Georgia return because the entity paid tax at the flow-through entity level. If the individual taxpayer is a member, partner, or shareholder in more than one pass through entity, the total credit allowed cannot exceed \$10,000; the individual taxpayer decides which pass through entities to include when computing Georgia income for purposes of the qualified education expense credit. All Georgia income, loss, and expense from the taxpayer selected pass through entities will be combined to determine Georgia income for purposes of the qualified education expense credit. Such combined Georgia income shall be multiplied by the applicable marginal tax rate to determine the tax that was actually paid. If the taxpayer is filing a joint return, the taxpayer's spouse may also claim a credit for their ownership interests and shall separately be eligible for a credit as provided in this subparagraph. If the taxpayer(s) chooses to be preapproved pursuant to this subparagraph, for all purposes of claiming the credit they shall be subject to the provisions of this subparagraph and shall not be entitled to claim any other amounts provided in O.C.G.A. § 48-7-29.16 and Regulation 560-7-8-47. If the taxpayer is preapproved for an amount that exceeds the amount that is calculated as allowed when the return is filed, the excess amount cannot be claimed by the taxpayer and cannot be carried forward.

**Corporate and Fiduciary Taxpayers, Electing S corporation , Electing Partnership**

A corporation or fiduciary, an S corporation that makes the election to pay tax at the entity level under O.C.G.A. § 48-7-21 or a partnership that makes the election to pay tax at the entity level under O.C.G.A. § 48-7-23 is allowed a credit for qualified education expenses in an amount not to exceed the lesser of the actual amount expended or 75 percent of the corporation's or fiduciary's income tax liability. Any of this lesser amount (amount expended or 75% of the corporation's or fiduciary's income tax liability) that is not used can be used against the succeeding five years' tax liability. S Corporations and Partnerships that elect to pay taxes at the entity level cannot pass the credit through to their members, partners, or shareholders. Fiduciary entities cannot pass the credit through to their beneficiaries.