Alternative Issues in Corporate Tax

Oregon's Corporate Activity Tax (CAT) and Tax Haven Provisions



Overview

Corporate Activity Tax (CAT)

- Listed Jurisdiction Policy
 - Tax havens



Corporate Activity Tax (CAT)



- Large decreases in property tax revenue due to ballot measures in 1990s
- Discussion regarding new funding source for schools given property tax changes
- Reports that business' share of taxes was relatively low within the state





- Applicability
 - January 1, 2020
 - Anyone doing business within Oregon
- Tax on commercial activity in the state
 - Not a transactional tax
 - Not an income tax





- CAT applies to commercial activity
 - Commercial activity is.....
 - Total amount realized by taxpayer from transactions and activity in the regular course of their business in Oregon, without deduction for business expenses.
 - · Sales into the state
 - Commercial activity is not.....
 - Exclusion Examples
 - · Motor vehicle fuel, groceries
 - Exports
 - Sales to ag. co-ops





- Applied to taxable commercial activity
 - Above \$1 million threshold
 - Exclusions
- Tax computation businesses or unitary groups
 - \$250 flat fee for taxpayers with commercial activity above the \$1 million threshold
 - Commercial activity in excess of \$1 million * 0.0057
 - Subtraction equal to 35% of labor or COGS



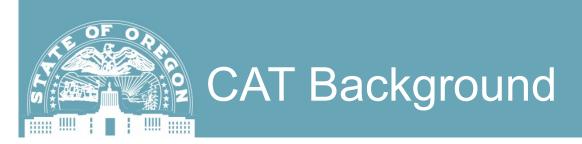


Basic Facts on Oregon's CAT

Parameter	Description
Commercial Activity	"the total amount realized by a person, arising from transactions and activity in the regular course of the person's trade or business"
Rate	0.57% (0.0057)
Threshold	\$1,000,000
Тах	\$250 + 0.57% of commercial activity above \$1 million
Subtraction	35% of either COGS or Employee Labor Costs
Selected Exclusions	Retail and wholesale groceries, fuel
Special Exclusion	Builders of single-family residential homes allowed 15% of subcontractor labor costs to be excluded
Effective Date	January 1, 2020

10/19/2021

Legislative Revenue Office



- Oregon does not have a general sales tax
 - CAT is considered a modified gross receipts tax
 - Sales tax ballot measures
 - Generally strong opposition to a sales tax





- Policy discussion around stable funding for schools over periods of expansion and contraction
 - Funding to schools exclusively
 - Combined with a PIT rate reduction
- Income tax is less stable during these times than a tax based on sales
- Two-pronged approach
 - Stability due to tax base based on gross receipts (as opposed to income)
 - Stability due to breadth of base applying to all entities above \$1 million threshold, not just C-corps.





Estimating CAT Revenues

- Policy framework from other states with gross receipts taxes
- Focus on Ohio's CAT
 - Some estimates used data on Ohio's CAT revenue collections
- Use of data from Oregon DOR
 - Other estimates developed from all tax return data provided by Oregon's DOR on historic sales
 - All entity type sales data not just C corporations



Listed Jurisdictions



Oregon Tax Haven Provisions

- Requires corporate taxpayers to include on Oregon return income from all listed jurisdictions by a member of the unitary group
- Listed jurisdictions recommended by DOR based on criteria outlined in statute
 - Criteria for determining if a jurisdiction meets the definition of tax haven outlined in statute





Oregon Tax Haven Provisions

- Ongoing Discussion of GILTI and Listed Jurisdiction Interaction
 - 1. What income is taxed by GILTI vs. the listed jurisdiction law?
 - 2. Are countries identified by the listed jurisdiction law equally affected by GILTI?
 - 3. What is the relative tax effect of GILTI vs. the listed jurisdiction law?
- Listed jurisdiction repealed in 2018 as TCJA went into effect



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