

Alaska Department of Revenue

Alaska Education Tax Credit Overview

Taxpayers engaged in the following tax types administered by the Alaska Department of Revenue may take an education tax credit against the tax liability owed each year. In addition to the tax types identified below, taxpayers subject to the Insurance Premiums and Title Insurance Premiums Taxes administered by the Division of Insurance, may also claim a credit. The tax credit is 50% of the first \$100,000 in qualified contributions, 100% of the next \$200,000 of qualified contributions, and 50% of qualified contributions over \$300,000. The total allowable tax credit is limited to \$5 million across all tax types.

Corporate Income Tax AS 43.20

Alaska levies a corporate income tax on the net income earned by corporations doing business in the state. Corporations doing business in Alaska are engaged in various and diverse businesses, including oil and gas producers, retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers, seafood processors, mining operators, financial institutions, oilfield services, and tourism, to name a few.

Oil and Gas Production Tax AS 43.55

Alaska levies a tax on oil and gas produced in the state. Most oil and gas production taxpayers are large multi-national companies.

Oil and Gas Property Tax AS 43.56

Alaska levies an oil and gas property tax on the value of exploration, production, and pipeline transportation property in the state. Most oil and gas property taxpayers are large multi-national oil producers and oilfield service companies.

Mining License Tax AS 43.65

Alaska levies a mining license tax on mining net income and royalties received in connection with mining properties and activities in Alaska. Mining taxpayers run the gamut from small independent miners with small placer (i.e. gold and silver) claims to large corporate mining operations that include coal, zinc, copper, gold and silver.

Fisheries Business Tax AS 43.75

Alaska levies a fisheries business tax (also known as the “raw fish tax”) on fisheries businesses and persons who process fisheries resources in or export unprocessed fisheries resources from Alaska. The tax is based on the price paid to commercial fishermen for the raw resource or fair market value of the fish resource when there is no arms-length transaction prior to processing or export. Typical fisheries

businesses include land based processors and floating processors (ships that have processing equipment on board) that process fish inside the state's 3-mile limit.

Fishery Resource Landing Tax
AS 43.77

Alaska levies a fishery resource landing tax on fishery resources processed outside Alaska, but that are first landed in Alaska. The tax is based on the unprocessed value of the resource. Typical fishery resource businesses include factory trawlers (large ocean-going vessels with extensive on-board facilities for processing and freezing fish) and floating processors that process fishery resources outside of the state's 3-mile limit and bring their product into Alaska for transshipment out of the state.