

New York State Department of Taxation and Finance **New York State Resident Credit** Against Separate Tax on

## **Lump-Sum Distributions**

	Your social security number

distributions for any income tax imposed by another state, a political subdivision of that state, the District of Columbia, or a province of Canada upon the ordinary income part of a lump-sum distribution derived from a business, trade, profession, or occupation carried on within that other jurisdiction.

IT-112 1

If you elect the capital gain method of reporting the lump-sum distribution on Part II of Form IT-230, use Form IT-112-R to compute the resident credit on the capital gain part.

Compute the credit for income tax imposed by another state, political subdivision of that state, or the District of Columbia on the front of this form. If you claim credit for income taxes paid to a province of Canada, use the back of this form.

- 1 Enter the name of the state, local government (including state in which located), or District of Columbia to which tax on the ordinary income part of lump-sum distributions was payable:
- 2 Enter the amount of tax imposed on the ordinary income part of lump-sum distributions by the above

The amount to be entered above is the amount of separate tax on the ordinary income part of lump-sum distributions required to be paid after subtracting any credit against the separate tax (other than prepayments made through withholding or estimated tax).

If the ordinary income part of a lump-sum distribution is not subject to a separate tax by the above jurisdiction but is included as income under an income tax imposed by the above jurisdiction, determine the amount to be entered above using the following formula:

Amount from federal Form 4972, line 8, subject to tax by the above jurisdiction	\$ Total tax payable to the above x jurisdiction \$	_	Amount constituting a separate tax on the ordinary income part of lump-sum distributions imposed by the above jurisdiction (line 2)
Total income subject to tax by the above jurisdiction	\$ (after any credits, exclusive of prepayments)		

**3** The credit against New York State separate tax on lump-sum distributions may not exceed:

(a)	(a) Amount from Form IT-230, line 3,						
(۵)	that is subject to tax by both	New York					
	New York State and the other	State amount					
	taxing jurisdiction \$	χ from Form IT-230,	\$	=	Credit allowable	3.	
	Amount from Form IT-230, \$	line 24					
	line 3						

- (b) The credit allowed may not reduce the New York State separate tax on the ordinary income part of lump-sum distributions to an amount less than would be due if the ordinary income part of a lump-sum distribution, subject to tax by both New York State (section 603) and by the above jurisdiction, were excluded from New York State separate tax on lump-sum distributions.
- Resident credit claimed against New York State separate tax on lump-sum 4

Resident individuals - Transfer the line 4 amount to Form IT-201-ATT, line 32.

Part-year resident individuals - Transfer the line 4 amount to Form IT-203-B, line 16.

Estates and trusts - Subtract the line 4 amount from the separate tax on lump-sum

distributions computed on Form IT-230, and transfer the net amount to Form IT-205, line 12.

Attach this form, a copy of federal Form 4972, a copy of the income tax return filed with the other state, locality, or District of Columbia, and, if applicable, a copy of the separate tax computation schedule filed with the other state, locality, or District of Columbia to Form IT-201, Form IT-203, or Form IT-205. Failure to do so will delay any refund you may be getting or, if you owe taxes, could result in late filing penalties.

## IT-112.1 (2001) (back)

## Figuring your resident credit against separate tax on lump-sum distributions paid to a province of Canada

- 5 Enter the name of the province of Canada where tax was paid: \_\_\_\_\_

The amount to be entered is the amount of separate tax on the ordinary income part of lump-sum distributions required to be paid after subtracting any credit against the separate tax (other than prepayments made through withholding or estimated tax).

If the ordinary income part of a lump-sum distribution is **not** subject to a separate tax by a Canadian province but is included as income under an income tax imposed by the province, determine the amount to be entered above using the following formula:

	Amount from federal Form 4972, line 8, su to tax by the above C province Total income subject the above Canadian p	to tax by	\$\$	Total tax payable to the above Canadian X province (after any credits, exclusive of prepayments)	1	Amount constituting a separate tax on the ordinar income part of lump-sum distributions imposed by the above province of Canada (enter on line 6)	
7				· · ·	ains to the separate tax on		7
8			• •	•	ributions <b>not</b> claimed as a		
	federal purpos	ses (subti	ract line 7 from line 6)				8
9	The credit again	ist New Y	/ork State separate tax	on lump-sum dist	ributions may not exceed:		
	amount less	o tax by both and the abo orm IT-230, Ilowed m than wo	h ove \$ \$ ay not reduce the New uld be due if the ordina	ry income part of	\$ = te tax on the ordinary inco a lump-sum distribution, su om New York State separa	ubject to tax by both Ne	distributions to an ew York State
10	Resident credit o		against New York State ne amount from line 8 c	•	ump-sum distributions: er is less	10.	
		Part-ye Estates distribu If any p State ci year, th	ar resident individuals and trusts - Subtract the tions computed on Form ortion of the Canadian redit is claimed as a for e amount claimed here	- Transfer the line ne line 10 amount m IT-230, and tran provincial income eign tax credit on a as a credit again	nt to Form IT-201-ATT, line 10 amount to Form IT-203 from the separate tax on li sfer the net amount to For tax that entitled you to a N your federal return in a su st New York State tax due or that succeeding tax year	-B, line 16. ump-sum m IT-205, line 12. Jew York cceeding tax must be	

Attach this form, a copy of federal Form 1116, and, if applicable, a copy of federal Form 4972 and a copy of the income tax return filed with the province of Canada, to Form IT-201, Form IT-203, or Form IT-205. Failure to do so will delay any refund you may be getting or, if you owe taxes, could result in late filing penalties.