



Form CT-1, Supplement to Corporation Tax Instructions

See Form CT-1 for the following topics:

- Changes for the current tax year (general and by Tax Law Article)
- Business information (how to enter and update)
- Entry formats
 - Dates
 - Negative amounts
 - Percentages
 - Whole dollar amounts
- Are you claiming an overpayment?
- NAICS business code number and NYS principal business activity
- Limitation on tax credit eligibility
- Third-party designee
- Paid preparer identification numbers
- Is your return in processible form?
- Use of reproduced and computerized forms
- Electronic filing and electronic payment mandate
- Web File
- Form CT-200-V
- Collection of debts from your refund or overpayment
- Fee for payments returned by banks
- Reporting requirements for tax shelters
- Tax shelter penalties
- Voluntary Disclosure and Compliance Program
- Your rights under the Tax Law
- Need help?
- Privacy notification

General information

A premiums tax is imposed under Tax Law, Article 33, section 1502-b on captive insurance companies licensed by the Superintendent of Financial Services under Insurance Law Article 70.

The tax is based on gross direct premiums and assumed reinsurance premiums but cannot be less than the minimum tax of \$5,000. Captive insurance companies cannot claim credits against this tax and are not permitted to file a combined return, but must use Form CT-33-C to compute their tax separately.

Exceptions: The Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), and a public benefit corporation or not-for-profit corporation formed by a city with a population of 1 million or more pursuant to Insurance Law section 7005(a), are expressly exempt from the payment of fees, taxes, or assessments whether state or local.

Combinable captive insurance companies, as defined in Tax Law, Article 1, section 2.11, are required to file a combined return under Article 9-A with their closest controlling stockholder.

Captive insurance companies licensed by the Superintendent of Financial Services under Insurance Law Article 70 are not subject to the taxes imposed by Tax Law, Article 33, section 1501, 1502-a, or 1510, or to the metropolitan transportation business tax (MTA surcharge) imposed by Tax Law, Article 33, section 1505-a.

When and where to file

File your return within 3½ months after the end of your reporting period. If you are reporting for the calendar year, file your return on or before April 15. If your filing date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then you must file your return on or before the next business day.

If you cannot meet this filing deadline, you may request a six-month extension of time to file by filing Form CT-5, *Request for Six-Month Extension to File*.

Mail returns to: **NYS CORPORATION TAX**
PO BOX 15181
ALBANY NY 12212-5181

You **must** also send a **copy** of Form CT-33-C to:

NYS DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
ONE COMMERCE PLAZA
ALBANY NY 12257

Private delivery services

See Publication 55, *Designated Private Delivery Services*.

Specific instructions

Reporting period – Use this tax return for calendar year 2016 and fiscal years that begin in 2016 and end in 2017.

You can also use the 2016 return if:

- you have a tax year of less than 12 months that begins and ends in 2017, **and**
- the 2017 return is not yet available at the time you are required to file the return.

In this case you must show your 2017 tax year on the 2016 return and take into account any tax law changes that are effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2016.

All filers must complete the beginning and ending tax year boxes in the upper right corner on page 1 of the form.

Amended return – If you are filing an amended return, mark an **X** in the *Amended return* box on the top of Form CT-33-C.

When filing an amended return for a credit or refund, the amended return must be filed within three years of the date the original return was filed or within two years of the date the tax was paid, whichever is later. If you did not file an original return, you must make the request within two years of the date the tax was paid. For additional limitations on credits or refunds, see Tax Law, Article 27, section 1087.

Signature – The return must be certified by the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer, or other officer authorized by the taxpayer corporation.

The return of an association, publicly traded partnership, or business conducted by a trustee or trustees must be signed by a person authorized to act for the association, publicly traded partnership, or business.

If an outside individual or firm prepared the return, all applicable entries in the paid preparer section must be completed, including identification numbers (see *Paid preparer identification numbers* in Form CT-1). Failure to sign the return will delay the processing of any refunds and may result in penalties.

Line instructions

Line A – Make your check or money order payable in United States funds. We will accept a foreign check or foreign money order only if

payable through a United States bank or if marked **Payable in U.S. funds.**

Computation of tax

Unless the captive insurance company can prove otherwise, we will assume that all its premiums on lines 1 through 8 are allocated to New York State and its issuer's allocation percentage is 100%. For a captive company to prove that less than 100% of its premiums are allocated to New York State and its issuer's allocation percentage is less than 100%, it must demonstrate that the premiums were taxed by another state.

Tax on New York State gross direct premiums

Lines 1 through 4 – Four tax rates apply to gross direct premiums, as shown on lines 1 through 4 of this form.

Gross direct premiums are defined in Tax Law section 1510(c). These premiums include total gross premiums, deposit premiums, and assessments, less returns thereon, on all policies, certificates, renewals, policies subsequently canceled, insurance and reinsurance executed, issued, or delivered on property or risks located or resident in New York State. *Gross direct premiums* also include premiums written, procured, or received in New York State on business that cannot be specifically allocated or apportioned and reported as taxable premiums, or that have not been used as a measure of a tax on business of any other state or states. For special risk premiums, only include premiums written, procured, or received in New York State on risks located or resident in New York State. Do not include premiums on annuity contracts, ocean marine insurance, policies issued under Insurance Law section 4236. Also exempt from this tax are premiums on risks located outside the United States that were written, procured, or received in New York State.

Note: Gross direct premiums do not include any premiums that New York State cannot tax according to federal law (including premiums received for a long-term care insurance policy under United States Code, Title 5, Chapter 90, and any premiums for federal group life insurance under United States Code, Title 5, Chapter 87).

The term *premiums*, as used in the previous paragraph, includes all amounts received as consideration for insurance or reinsurance contracts, or contracts with health maintenance organizations for health services (other than for annuity contracts), and includes premium deposits, assessments, policy fees, membership fees, and separate costs assessed upon the captive insurance company's policyholders, and every other compensation for such contract. In addition, *premiums* include any amount received by a captive insurance company as consideration for insurance provided to its parents and affiliated companies, in the case of a pure captive insurance company, and to the industrial insureds that comprise the industrial insured group, in the case of a group captive insurance company. The terms *pure captive insurance company*, *group captive insurance company*, *industrial insureds*, and *industrial insured group* are defined in Insurance Law section 7002.

Deductions from gross direct premiums include:

A. Reinsurance premiums – When computing gross direct premiums, deduct (1) reinsurance premiums that have been received by way of reinsurance from corporations or other insurers authorized to transact business in New York State and (2) reinsurance premiums that relate to transactions authorized under Insurance Law section 2105 and that are subject to the premiums tax on excess-lines brokers under Insurance Law section 2118.

B. Dividends paid or credited – Deduct dividends on direct premiums and unused or unabsorbed portions of premium deposits paid or credited to policyholders. This deduction does not include deferred dividends paid in cash to policyholders on maturing policies nor cash surrender values.

Tax on New York State reinsurance premiums

Lines 5 through 8 – Insurance Law section 7010 explains the reinsurance business that may be performed by a captive insurance company. A captive insurance company may assume reinsurance on risks ceded by any other insurer when the risks ceded are solely those of the industrial insured or members of the industrial insured group owning the captive insurance company. Also, when it has the permission of the Superintendent of Financial Services, a captive insurance company may assume risks of any insurer, provided the reinsurance premiums assumed do not exceed 50% of the gross premiums written by the captive insurance company in the calendar year.

Four rates apply to reinsurance premiums. Any reinsurance premiums deducted from gross direct premiums on lines 1 through 4 should be included and subjected to tax on lines 5 through 8.

Computation of tax

Lines 12a, 12b, and 13 – mandatory first installment (MFI) removed – For information concerning MFIs, see Form CT-300, *Mandatory First Installment (MFI) of Estimated Tax for Corporations*, and its instructions.

Line 16 – Form CT-222, *Underpayment of Estimated Tax by a Corporation*, is filed by a corporation to inform the Tax Department that the corporation meets one of the exceptions to reduce or eliminate the underpayment of estimated tax penalty pursuant to Tax Law, Article 27, section 1085(d).

Line 17 – If you do not pay the tax due on or before the original due date (**without** regard to any extension of time for filing), you must pay interest on the amount of underpayment (line 11 minus line 14) from the original due date to the date you paid.

Line 18 – Compute charges (penalties) for late filing and late payment of tax required to be shown on the return, after deducting any payment made (line 11 minus line 14) on or before the due date (**with** regard to any extension of time for filing).

- A. If you do not file a return when due, or if the request for extension is invalid, add to the tax 5% per month up to 25% (section 1085(a)(1)(A)).
- B. If you do not file a return within 60 days of the due date, the addition to tax in item A above cannot be less than the smaller of \$100 or 100% of the amount required to be shown as tax (section 1085(a)(1)(B)).
- C. If you do not pay the tax shown on a return, add to the tax ½% per month up to 25% (section 1085(a)(2)).
- D. The total of the additional charges in items A and C above may not exceed 5% for any one month, except as provided for in item B above (section 1085(a)(4)).

If you think you are not liable for these additional charges, attach a statement to your return explaining reasonable cause for the delay in filing or payment, or both (section 1085).

Note: You may compute your penalty and interest by accessing our website, or you may call and we will compute the penalty and interest for you (see *Need help?*).

Composition of prepayments on line 14

If you need additional space, enter **see attached** under line 27 and attach all additional prepayment information. Include additional amounts in the total on line 27 and on line 14.
