Department of Taxation and Finance





New York State Resident Credit Against Separate Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions

Na	me(s) as shown on return	Identifying number as shown on return
to c sub	w York State full-year or part-year residents, New York State resident estates or trusts, and part-ye claim a credit against the New York State separate tax on lump-sum distributions for any income ta odivision of that state, the District of Columbia, or a province of Canada on the ordinary income parm a business, trade, profession, or occupation carried on within that other jurisdiction.	x imposed by another state, a political
Dis a P	rou elect the capital gain method of reporting the lump-sum distribution on Part 2 of Form IT-230 stributions, use Form IT-112-R, <i>New York State Resident Credit</i> , or Form IT-112-C, <i>New York State Province of Canada</i> , to compute the resident credit on the capital gain part.	ate Resident Credit for Taxes Paid to
	mpute the credit for income tax imposed by another state, political subdivision of that st front of this form. If you claim credit for income taxes paid to a province of Canada, use	
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 jurisdiction, including the tax on the capital gain part that you elected to treat as ordinary inc	
	The amount to be entered above is the amount of separate tax on the ordinary income part of lube paid after subtracting any credit against the separate tax (other than prepayments made the	
	If the ordinary income part of a lump-sum distribution is not subject to a separate tax by the above ju income under an income tax imposed by the above jurisdiction, determine the amount to be entered	
	Amount from federal Form 4972, line 8 that is subject to tax by the above jurisdiction Total income subject to tax by the above jurisdiction Total income subject to tax subject to tax subject to tax subject to the above jurisdiction (after any credits, exclusive of the subject to the above jurisdiction (after any credits, exclusive of the subject to the above jurisdiction)	Amount constituting a separate tax on the ordinary income part of lump-sum distributions imposed by the above jurisdiction (enter on line 2)
3	The credit against New York State separate tax on lump-sum distributions may not exceed:	junisdiction (enter on line 2)
	(a) Amount from Form IT-230, line 3 that is subject to tax by both New York State and the other taxing jurisdiction \$.00 Amount from Form IT-230, line 3 .00 Sine 24 New York State amount from Form IT-230, line 24	Credit allowable 3 .00
	(b) The credit allowed may not reduce the New York State separate tax on the ordinary income an amount less than would be due if the ordinary income part of a lump-sum distribution, sul (Tax Law section 603) and by the above jurisdiction, were excluded from New York State separate tax on the ordinary income	bject to tax by both New York State
4	Resident credit claimed against New York State separate tax on lump-sum distributions: Enter amount from line 2 or line 3, whichever is less	4 .00
	Individuals: Enter the line 4 amount on Form IT-201-ATT, line 27, or Form IT-203-ATT, line Fiduciaries: Subtract the line 4 amount from the separate tax on lump-sum distributions co and include the net amount on Form IT-205, line 12.	

Submit this form and a copy of federal Form 4972 with Form IT-201, IT-203, or IT-205. Failure to do so will delay any refund to which you may be entitled or, if you owe taxes, could result in late filing penalties.



Fiç	guring your resident cr	edit against s	separa	ate tax on l	ump-sum	distributions	paid to a pr	ovince of (Canada
5	Enter the name of the provi	nce of Canada w	vhere ta	ax was paid:					
6	Enter (in U.S. dollars) the amount of separate tax on lump-sum distributions paid to the Canadian province, including the tax on the capital gain part you elected to treat as ordinary income						6	.00	
	The amount to be entered is distributions required to be made through withholding of	paid after subtra	cting ar					3	
	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 that is subject to tax by the above Canadian province \$.00 ×	Total tax payab the above Can province (after	adian any \$.00_	Amount constitut separate tax on t income part of lu	he ordinary mp-sum	
	Total income subject to tax by the above Canadian province \$.00	credits, exclusi of prepayments	ve		distributions imposible above province of (enter on line 6)		
7	Enter the amount from fede distributions paid to the a							7	.00
8	Portion of the Canadian profederal purposes (subtract	•		•				8	.00
9	The credit against New York	k State separate	tax on	lump-sum dis	tributions ma	ay not exceed:			
	(a) Amount from Form IT-230, line 3 that is subject to tax by both New York State and the above Canadian province \$ Amount from Form IT-230, \$.00 .00 ×	New York State amount from Form IT-230,	\$.00	= Credit allowable	9	.00
	(b) The credit allowed may an amount less than wo (Tax Law section 603) at	uld be due if the	ordinary	income part	of a lump-sui	m distribution, su	bject to tax by b	ooth New York	State
10	Resident credit claimed aga Enter the amount from li						10		.00
	Individuals: Enter the line 10 amount on Form IT-201-ATT, line 27, or Form IT-203-ATT, line 26.								
	Fiduciaries: Subtract the line 10 amount from the separate tax on lump-sum distributions computed on Form IT-230, and include the net amount on Form IT-205, line 12.								
	If any portion of the Cana on your federal return in a back to your New York S	a succeeding tax	year, th	ne amount cla	imed here as				

Submit this form, a copy of federal Form 1116, and a copy of federal Form 4972 with Form IT-201, IT-203, or IT-205. Failure to do so will delay any refund to which you may be entitled or, if you owe taxes, could result in late filing penalties.

