



Instructions for Form CT-33-M

Insurance Corporation MTA Surcharge Return

Tax Law – Article 33, Section 1505-a

CT-33-M-1

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?
- Limitation on tax credit eligibility
- Third-party designee
- NAICS business code number and NYS principal business activity
- 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

Who must file

If you do business, employ capital, own or lease property, or maintain an office in the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District (MCTD), you must pay a metropolitan transportation business tax (MTA surcharge) on business done in the Metropolitan Transportation Authority region. The MCTD includes the counties of New York, Bronx, Queens, Kings, Richmond, Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester.

If you file Form CT-33-NL, *Non-Life Insurance Corporation Franchise Tax Return*, Form CT-33, *Life Insurance Corporation Franchise Tax Return*, or Form CT-33-A, *Life Insurance Corporation Combined Franchise Tax Return*, use Form CT-33-M to report and pay the MTA surcharge.

Insurance corporations filing on a combined basis are required to file only one return for the combined group. Use combined figures, as shown on your Form CT-33-A, to complete this form.

MTA surcharge for authorized non-life insurance corporations

The MTA tax surcharge for authorized non-life insurance corporations is equal to 17% of the franchise tax based solely on premiums under Tax Law, Article 33, section 1502-a, after the deduction of any tax credits allowed under Article 33, and as allocated to the MCTD as described in *MCTD allocation percentage for authorized non-life insurance corporations*.

MCTD allocation percentage for authorized non-life insurance corporations

The MCTD allocation percentage for authorized non-life insurance corporations is calculated by dividing the direct premiums described as taxable premiums under Article 33 section 1510 that are written on risks located or resident in the MCTD by the direct premiums described as taxable premiums under section 1510 that are written on risks located or resident in New York State.

MTA surcharge for authorized life insurance corporations and unauthorized insurance corporations

The MTA surcharge for authorized life insurance corporations and unauthorized insurance corporations is computed using the franchise tax rates in effect immediately prior to tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2000. Therefore it may be necessary to recompute your franchise tax for purposes of computing the MTA surcharge. The MTA surcharge rate is 17% and is applied to the franchise tax after the deduction of any tax credits allowed under Article 33, and as allocated to the MCTD as described in *MCTD allocation percentage for authorized life insurance corporations and unauthorized insurance corporations*.

MCTD allocation percentage for authorized life insurance corporations and unauthorized insurance corporations

The MCTD allocation percentage for authorized life insurance corporations and unauthorized insurance corporations is calculated by adding the percentages of the taxpayer's premiums allocated to the MCTD (multiplied by nine) and payroll allocated to the MCTD and dividing the sum by 10.

Installment payments

A taxpayer whose franchise tax is more than \$1,000 must file a declaration of estimated MTA surcharge and make quarterly installment payments on Form CT-400, *Estimated Tax for Corporations*.

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, file your return on or before the next business day.

File with, but do not attach to, Form CT-33-NL, Form CT-33, or Form CT-33-A.

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

Also mail a copy to: **NYS DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
ONE COMMERCE PLAZA
ALBANY NY 12257**

Private delivery services

See Publication 55, *Designated Private Delivery Services*.

Extension of time for filing MTA surcharge return

You may request additional time to file Form CT-33-M. To do this, file Form CT-5, *Request for Six-Month Extension to File (for franchise/business taxes, MTA surcharge, or both)*, or Form CT-5.3, *Request for Six-Month Extension to File (for combined franchise tax return, or combined MTA surcharge return, or both)*, on or before the due date of the return for which you are requesting the extension, and pay the MTA surcharge you estimate to be due.

Specific instructions

Amended return

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

If you file an amended federal return, you must file an amended New York State return within 90 days (120 days if filing an amended combined return) thereafter.

For amended returns based on changes by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) – If any of the taxable income amounts listed here have been changed or corrected by a final determination of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, you must file an amended return reflecting the federal changes within 90 days (120 days if filing an amended combined return) of the final federal determination. For a definition of final determination, see New York Code, Rules, and Regulations (NYCRR), Title 20, section 6-1.3(b).

- Life insurance company taxable income (which includes, in the case of a stock life insurance company that has an existing policyholders surplus account, the amount of direct and indirect distributions during the tax year to shareholders from such account)
- Taxable income of a partnership
- Taxable income or alternative minimum taxable income of any taxpayer

You must attach a copy of federal Form 4549, *Income Tax Examination Changes*, to your amended return.

If you filed as part of a consolidated group for federal tax purposes but on a separate basis for New York State tax purposes, you must submit a statement indicating the changes that would have been made if you had filed on a separate basis for federal tax purposes.

For credits or refunds based upon carryback of a net operating loss (NOL) or operations loss – To claim a credit or refund resulting from the carryback of an NOL, an operations loss, or alternative net operating loss (ANOL) to a prior year, file an amended return within 90 days (120 days if filing an amended combined return) from the date of the document indicating approval of the federal refund or credit.

You must attach the following to your amended return:

- federal claim Form 1139, *Corporation Application for Tentative Refund*, amended federal Form 1120-L, *U.S. Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return*, or amended federal Form 1120-PC, *U.S. Property and Casualty Insurance Company Income Tax Return*;
- a copy of the New York State return for the loss year; and
- proof of federal refund approval, *Statement of Adjustment to Your Account*.

For credits or refunds of corporation tax paid – To claim any refund type that requires an amended return, other than an NOL or operations loss carryback (see *For credits or refunds based upon carryback of a net operating loss (NOL) or operations loss*), file an amended New York State return for the year being amended and, if applicable, attach a copy of the claim form filed with the IRS (usually amended Form 1120-L or 1120-PC) and proof of federal refund approval, *Statement of Adjustment to Your Account*.

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. However, a claim for credit or refund based on a federal change must be filed within two years from the time the amended return reporting the change or correction was required to be filed (see *For amended returns based on changes by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)*). For additional limitations on credits or refunds, see Tax Law, Article 27, section 1087.

Erroneously paid or illegally or unconstitutionally imposed retaliatory taxes or other charges – Tax Law, Article 33, section 1511(c) requires a taxpayer to recompute its retaliatory tax credit and recalculate its insurance franchise tax and metropolitan transportation business tax (MTA surcharge) in instances where another state reduces the amount of retaliatory tax due. The credit recomputation must be based on the tax year for which the retaliatory tax was reduced and applied against the corresponding tax year liability. Adjustments to the amount of credit and retaliatory tax may **not** be offset by credit earned in a different tax period.

The taxpayer may report the refund or credit of, or reduction in, retaliatory taxes paid to another state, and the recalculation of the Article 33 tax and the MTA surcharge, by either amending its return for the year in which the retaliatory taxes were claimed as a credit or providing a schedule of the recalculation of the credit, tax, and MTA surcharge liability to the Audit Division, to be mailed to:

**NYS TAX DEPARTMENT
IFDAB - AUDIT 9
W A HARRIMAN CAMPUS
ALBANY NY 12227-5299**

Private delivery services – If not using U.S. Mail, see Publication 55.

The schedule, or amended return, is due within 90 days of the issuance of a final determination by competent authority that a refund or credit is due for retaliatory taxes or other charges imposed or assessed by another state. In all instances, the amended return or schedule must be accompanied by the payment of the additional tax and MTA surcharge owed (Tax Law, Article 27, section 1081(i) and Article 33, section 1515(e)(2)).

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.

Important identifying information

For us to process your corporation tax forms, it is important that we have the necessary identifying information. Enter your employer identification number and file number. If you use a paid preparer or accounting firm, make sure they use your complete and accurate identifying information when completing all forms.

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 MCTD allocation percentage

Authorized non-life insurance corporations MCTD allocation percentage

Life insurance corporations and unauthorized insurance corporations skip lines 1a, 1b, and 2.

Lines 1a, 1b, and 2 – If all your direct premiums described as taxable premiums under section 1510 are written on risks located or resident in the 12 counties of the MCTD, skip lines 1a and 1b

and enter **100** on line 2. Otherwise, compute your MCTD allocation percentage by completing lines 1a, 1b, and 2.

Line 1b – Enter your direct premiums described as taxable premiums under section 1510 that are written on risks located or resident in the MCTD. Also, include premiums written, procured, or received in the MCTD on business that cannot be specifically assigned as located or resident in an area outside the MCTD, or in another state(s). However, in the case of special risk premiums, include only those premiums written, procured, or received in the MCTD on property or risks located or resident in the MCTD.

Authorized life insurance corporations and unauthorized insurance corporations MCTD allocation percentage

Authorized non-life insurance corporations skip lines 3a through 9.

If all of your New York State business is within the 12 counties of the MCTD, skip lines 3a through 8 and enter **100** on line 9. Otherwise, compute your MCTD allocation percentage by completing lines 3a through 9.

Life insurance corporations and unauthorized insurance corporations taxable under Article 33 that are filing on a combined basis must use a combined MCTD allocation percentage.

Line 3b – Determine MCTD premiums included on line 3a using the same principles set out in Tax Law, Article 33, sections 1504(a) and (b) to determine New York State premiums.

Line 6b – Determine MCTD wages included on line 6a using the same principles set out in Tax Law section 1504(a) to determine New York State wages, salaries, commissions, and other compensation.

Line 9 – If the MCTD premium factor is missing from line 4, the MCTD allocation percentage is the MCTD wage factor percentage on line 7. If the MCTD wage factor is missing from line 7, the MCTD allocation percentage is the MCTD premiums factor percentage on line 4. A factor is missing if both its numerator and denominator are zero. If the numerator is zero and the denominator has a positive figure, the factor has an allocation value of 0% and this percentage is included in the computation of the MCTD allocation percentage.

Computation of MTA surcharge

Line 10 – Enter the amount from Form CT-33, line 13, or Form CT-33-A, line 17 **unless** you meet **all** of the following criteria:

- the tax on Form CT-33, line 11, or Form CT-33-A, line 15, is equal to the tax on Form CT-33, line 9c, or Form CT-33-A, line 13; **and**
- the tax on Form CT-33 or CT-33-A, line 1 is larger than each of the taxes on line 2, line 3, and line 4 of that form; **and**
- the tax from Form CT-33, line 7, or CT-33-A, line 8, is larger than the floor limitation on tax on Form CT-33, line 8, or Form CT-33-A, line 9.

If you meet the criteria, complete *Worksheet*.

Worksheet	
Recomputation of tax for insurance companies when franchise tax base is on entire net income (ENI) and not the section 1505(b) floor limitation or the section 1505(a)(2) limitation on tax	
A. Allocated ENI (enter amount from Form CT-33, line 82, or CT-33-A, line 86)	A. _____
B. "As if" ENI tax rate (9%)	B. <u> .09 </u>
C. Recomputed tax on ENI (multiply line A by line B)	C. _____
D. Allocated subsidiary capital tax (enter amount from line 5 of Form CT-33 or CT-33-A)	D. _____
E. Total tax on premiums (enter amount from Form CT-33, line 6, or CT-33-A, line 7)	E. _____
F. Tax before empire zone (EZ) and zone equivalent area (ZEA) tax credits (add lines C, D, and E) ...	F. _____
G. EZ and ZEA tax credits claimed (enter amount from Form CT-33, line 9b, or CT-33-A, line 11a)	G. _____
H. Tax after EZ and ZEA tax credits (subtract line G from line F)	H. _____
I. Combined minimum tax for subsidiaries (Form CT-33 filers enter 0; Form CT-33-A filers enter the amount from line 12 of that form)	I. _____
J. Total tax after EZ and ZEA tax credits (add lines H and I)	J. _____
K. Section 1505(a)(2) limitation on tax (enter amount from Form CT-33, line 10, or CT-33-A, line 14)	K. _____
L. Recomputed New York State franchise tax (Form CT-33 filers: Authorized life insurance corporations enter amount from line J or K, whichever is less; unauthorized insurance corporations enter amount from line J. Form CT-33-A filers: If there is an authorized life insurance corporation in the combined group, enter amount from line J or K, whichever is less; if the combined group consists solely of unauthorized insurers, enter amount from line J.)	L. _____
M. Tax credits (enter amount from Form CT-33, line 12, or CT-33-A, line 16)	M. _____
N. Net recomputed New York State franchise tax (subtract line M from line L; enter here and on Form CT-33-M, line 10)	N. _____

Line 13 – Insurance corporations organized or domiciled in New York State may claim a credit on this line for 90% (.9) of retaliatory taxes paid to other states for the privilege of doing business in those states, resulting from the imposition of the MTA surcharge for the current tax year. Enter the smaller of 90% of retaliatory taxes paid during the current tax year attributable to the current tax year's MTA surcharge or the amount of MTA surcharge shown on line 12. Attach computation. Enter **0** if you are not claiming a retaliatory tax credit. To claim a refund for retaliatory taxes paid during the current tax year as a result of the imposition of the MTA surcharge for previous periods, see lines 29 through 38.

Lines 15a, 15b, and 16 – mandatory first installment (MFI) removed – For information concerning MFI's see Form CT-300, *Mandatory First Installment (MFI) of Estimated Tax for Corporations*, and its instructions.

Line 19 – 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 pursuant to Tax Law, Article 27, section 1085(d).

Line 20 – If you do not pay the MTA surcharge on or before the original due date (**without** regard to any extension of time), you must pay interest on the amount of the underpayment from the original due date to the date paid.

Line 21 – Compute additional charges for late filing and late payment on the amount of MTA surcharge required to be shown on the return after deduction of any payment made 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 your request for extension is invalid, add to the MTA surcharge 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 the MTA surcharge in item A above cannot be less than the smaller of \$100 or 100% of the amount required to be shown as the MTA surcharge (section 1085(a)(1)(B)).
- C. If you do not pay the MTA surcharge shown on a return, add to the MTA surcharge 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)).

If you think you are not liable for these additional charges, attach a statement to your return explaining the delay in filing, 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?*).

Lines 23 through 26 – You may apply all or part of your overpayment to your New York State franchise tax, next year's MTA surcharge, or request a refund. Indicate the amount to be credited to New York State franchise tax on line 24, the amount to be credited to next year's MTA surcharge on line 25, and the amount to be refunded on line 26.

Claim for refund of MTA surcharge retaliatory tax credit

Insurance corporations organized or domiciled in New York State must use lines 29 through 38 to claim a refund for retaliatory taxes paid to other states as a result of the imposition of the MTA surcharge. The surcharge credit available for a given year may not exceed the MTA surcharge payable for that year as computed under Tax Law, Article 33, section 1505-a. The credit is claimed in the year paid, but is attributed to the year in which the retaliatory taxes were imposed or assessed.

Attach a separate sheet to the refund claim, identifying the recipients of the retaliatory tax and the amount paid to each recipient, broken down to reflect the year to which the taxes are attributable.

The \$4 million limitation on the total amount of the surcharge retaliatory tax credit claimed in any surcharge tax year has been repealed. Also, there is no longer a limitation date for the surcharge retaliatory tax credit, and this credit may now be claimed for taxes paid to other states regardless of the limitation date for a surcharge tax year.

Line 29 – Enter MTA surcharge payable for each year for which you are claiming a credit.

Line 30 – Enter retaliatory tax credits allowed in prior years that are attributable to the MTA surcharge. Include all credits claimed on Form CT-33-M.

Lines 32 through 36 – Do not include on these lines any amounts attributable to retaliatory taxes that were previously claimed on Form CT-33-M for any year.

Line 37 – Enter in the appropriate column, for the correct year, the total MTA surcharge retaliatory tax credits allowed to date.

Include any credits previously allowed on Form CT-33-M as well as amounts claimed in columns A through E on lines 32 through 36.

Composition of prepayments claimed on line 17

If you need more space, write **see attached** in this section and attach a separate sheet showing all relevant prepayment information. Transfer the total shown on the attached sheet to line 17.

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.