General instructions
If you are a partner in a partnership and must file Form CT-3,
CT-3-S, or be included in a combined group filing Form CT-3-A,
under Article 9-A (a corporate partner; see Who must file under
Article 9-A below), the partnership should send you a completed
Form IT-204-CP, New York Corporate Partner’s Schedule K-1. Keep
Form IT-204-CP for your records. Do not file it with your Article 9-A
franchise tax return.

If you are a partnership or a limited liability company (LLC) and
you received a Form IT-204-CP from a partnership that you are a
partner in, you should use the form and these instructions to
determine the proper amounts to include on your Form IT-204.1 on
an aggregate basis (see Form IT-204-I, Instructions for Form IT-204,
page 15, Partnership’s instructions for Form IT-204, 1), and on
any Form IT-204-CP you complete for a partner of your own (see
Form IT-204-I, Instructions for Form IT-204, page 23, Partnership’s
instructions for Form IT-204-CP).

Note: If you are a partnership or an LLC you should also receive
a Form IT-204-IP from all partnerships that you are a partner
in, and you should include the proper amounts from any such
Forms IT-204-IP that you receive, on the Forms IT-204-IP you
complete for your own partners.

If you are a New York C corporation, use the form and these
instructions to determine the proper amount of partnership income,
gain, loss, deduction, and any other partnership items you are
required to report on your Article 9-A franchise tax return if you are
computing your tax using the aggregate method, and to determine
tax credits that may be deducted against the Article 9-A franchise
tax.

If you are a New York S corporation, use the form and these
instructions to determine the proper amount of certain partnership
items that must be passed on to your shareholders under Article 22,
and to determine the proper amount of receipts to include in the
computation of your fixed dollar minimum tax under Article 9-A.

See below for information concerning the aggregate or entity
methods, and for the foreign corporate limited partner election.

Report the partnership items for the partnership tax year that ends
within the tax year for which you are filing your franchise tax return.
The partnership tax year is entered near the top of page 1.

Errors on your Form IT-204-CP
If you believe the partnership reported inaccurate information on
your Form IT-204-CP, notify the partnership. Ask for a corrected
Form IT-204-CP. Do not change any items on your copy of
Form IT-204-CP.

Who must file under Article 9-A
Domestic corporations subject to the franchise tax under
Article 9-A – A domestic corporation (incorporated in New
York State) is generally liable for franchise taxes for each fiscal or
calendar year, or part thereof, during which it is incorporated until it
is formally dissolved with the Department of State (www.dos.ny.gov)
unless specifically exempt. When filing its franchise tax return, the
corporation must include the proper amount of partnership income,
gain, loss, deduction, asset, liability, apportionment item, tax credit,
and any other partnership items needed regardless of whether the
partnership is doing business, employing capital, owning or leasing property,
maintaining an office, or deriving receipts from activity, in New
York State.

Foreign corporations subject to the franchise tax under
Article 9-A – A foreign corporation (incorporated outside of New
York State) is liable for franchise taxes during the period in which
it is doing business, employing capital, owning or leasing property,
maintaining an office, or deriving receipts from activity, in New
York State regardless of whether it is authorized to do business in New
York State, unless specifically exempt.

Foreign corporate limited partner – A foreign corporation is doing
business, employing capital, owning or leasing property, maintaining
an office, or deriving receipts from activity, in New York State if it is a
limited partner of a partnership (other than a portfolio investment
partnership) that is doing business, employing capital, owning or
leasing property, maintaining an office, or deriving receipts from
activity, in New York State, and if it is engaged, directly or indirectly,
in the participation or in the domination or control of all or any
portion of the business activities or affairs of the partnership.

Foreign corporate general partner – If the partnership marked
an X in the Yes box on Apportionment, Part 1, line 1 (indicating
that it did business, employed capital, owned or leased property,
maintained an office, or derived receipts from activity, in New York
State) and you are a corporate general partner, then you are
subject to the franchise tax imposed under Tax Law Article 9-A and
must include the proper amount of partnership income, gain, loss,
deduction, asset, liability, apportionment item, tax credit, and any
other partnership items needed when completing your franchise tax
return.

A limited liability corporation (LLC) or limited liability partnership
(LLP) that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax
purposes will be treated as a partnership for New York State tax
purposes.

Computation of tax
An Article 9-A corporate partner computes its tax with respect to
its interest in the partnership using either the aggregate method
or entity method, whichever applies. (See Election by a foreign
corporate limited partner on page 2 for the exception to these
methods.)

Aggregate method – Under the aggregate method, a corporate
partner is viewed as having an undivided interest in the partnership’s
assets, liabilities, and items of receipts, income, gain, loss, and
deduction. The partner is treated as participating in the partnership’s
transactions and activities.

Entity method – Under the entity method, a partnership is treated
as a separate entity and a corporate partner is treated as owning
an interest in the partnership entity. The partner’s interest is an
intangible asset that is classified as business capital. To the extent
a corporate partner’s entire net income (ENI) includes its distributive
share of partnership items of income, gain, loss, or deduction, those
items are treated as business income.

Corporate partners required to file under the aggregate method
A corporate partner receiving a complete Form IT-204-CP must file
using the aggregate method. In addition, a corporate partner must
file using the aggregate method if the corporate partner has access
to the information necessary to compute its tax using the aggregate
method. A corporate partner is presumed to have access to the
information and therefore is required to file using the aggregate
method if it meets one or more of the following conditions:
• it is conducting a unitary business with the partnership;
• it is a general partner of the partnership or is a managing member
of an LLC which is treated as a partnership for federal income tax
purposes;
• it has a 5% or more interest in the partnership;
• it has reported information from the partnership in a prior tax year
using the aggregate method;
• its partnership interest constitutes more than 50% of its total
assets;
• its basis in its interest in the partnership determined under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 705 on the last day of the partnership year that ends within or with the taxpayer's tax year is more than $5 million; or
• any member of its affiliated group has the information necessary to perform such computation.

A corporate partner that does not receive a complete Form IT-204-CP may file using the entity method only if it does not meet any of the conditions listed above and does not have access (and will not have access within the time period allowed for filing a return with regard to all extensions of time to file) to the information necessary to compute its tax using the aggregate method and certifies these facts to the commissioner.

Computation of tax under the aggregate method – The taxpayer's distributive share (see IRC section 704) of each partnership item of receipts, income, gain, loss, and deduction and the taxpayer's proportionate part of each partnership asset, liability, and partnership activity are included in the computation of the taxpayer's business income base, capital base, and the fixed dollar minimum. These items have the same source and character in the hands of the partner for Article 9-A purposes that the items have for the partner for federal income tax purposes.

Election by a foreign corporate limited partner – A foreign corporation that is a limited partner in one or more limited partnerships, that is subject to tax solely as a result of the rule stated under Foreign corporate limited partner on page 1 and that does not file on a combined basis for Article 9-A purposes, may elect to compute its tax by taking into account only its distributive share of each partnership item of receipts, income, gain, loss, and deduction (including any modifications), and its proportionate part of each asset, liability, and partnership activity of the limited partnership.

If the taxpayer meets the criteria to make the election and does not have access to the information necessary to do the computation, the taxpayer may elect to compute its tax by taking into account only its distributive share of each partnership item of receipts, income, gain, loss, and deduction (including any modifications), and its proportionate part of each asset, liability, and partnership activity of the limited partnership.

This election may not be made if the limited partnership and corporate group are engaged in a unitary business, wherever conducted.

Corporate group means the corporate limited partner itself or, if it is a member of an affiliated group, the corporate limited partner and all other members of such affiliated group.

Affiliated group has the same meaning as such term is defined in IRC section 1504 without regard to the exclusions provided for in section 1504(b). However, the term common parent corporation is deemed to mean any person as defined in IRC section 7701(a)(1).

Specific instructions

Partner's information

Item C
If the General partner or LLC member-manager box is marked, you must use the aggregate method in determining your tax.

Item J
If the No box is marked, but after considering all your individual circumstances, you feel you are not required to pay estimated tax, see Form CT-2658-E, Certificate of Exemption from Partnership Estimated Tax Paid on Behalf of Corporate Partners, to determine if you qualify to use that form.

Item K
If the partnership made estimated tax payments on your behalf, the dates the estimated tax payments were made, and the amounts, are shown in item K. In the payments section of your corporate franchise tax return, include the total amount of the estimated tax as shown on your Form IT-204-CP.

Partner's share of entire net income (ENI)

Information when the corporate partner's New York filing status is a C corporation

You must take into account your distributive share of each partnership item of income, gain, loss, and deduction that is included in the computation of ENI. These amounts must be taken into account in determining your business income, investment income, and other exempt income.

You may qualify for a reduced rate of tax on your business income base or capital base, or a reduced fixed dollar minimum tax if you are a qualified New York manufacturer or a qualified emerging technology company (QETC).

You must include your distributive share or proportionate part, as applicable, of partnership items when determining if you qualify as one of the above. For the definitions of small business taxpayer, qualified New York manufacturer, and QETC, see Form CT-3-I, Instructions for Form CT-3; or Form CT-3-A-I, Instructions for Form CT-3-A, if you are included in a combined group.

Line 1 – Total additions
Include the amount reported to you on your Form CT-225, New York State Modifications, Form CT-225-A, New York State Modifications (for filers of combined franchise tax returns), or Form CT-225-A/BB, Group Member's Detail Spreadsheet - New York State Modifications (for filers of combined franchise tax returns), as applicable.

Line 2 – Total subtractions
Include the amount reported to you on your Form CT-225, Form CT-225-A, or Form CT-225-A/BB, as applicable.

Partner's proportionate part of assets and liabilities

Lines 3 through 9
Your partnership must report to you the information you need to compute the average value of the items reported on lines 3 through 7 using the frequency basis (quarterly or more frequently) that you are utilizing for valuing such items on your Form CT-3, General Business Corporation Franchise Tax Return, or Form CT-3-A, General Business Corporation Combined Franchise Tax Return, Part 4 as applicable. Lines 8 and 9 are needed when completing Form CT-3-1, Investment and Other Exempt Income and Investment Capital. The amount reported on line 9 must be adjusted to remove those liabilities directly attributable to those assets/investments reported to you on Parts 1, 2, and 3 that represent stock in corporations that you or your combined group is unitary with, stock in a corporation that is included in a combined return with you pursuant to the commonly owned group election, and stock issued by you, as such stock is not investment capital. Any such liabilities removed from line 9 are added to the amount reported to you on line 8 when you are completing Form CT-3-1.

Adjustments to amounts reported to you on lines 10 through 31

Note: You may not claim investment capital treatment for stock in corporations that you, or your combined group, are unitary with, stock in corporations included in a combined return with you pursuant to the commonly owned group election, and stock issued by you that your partnership may have reported on Parts 1, 2, and 3. You must treat such stocks as business capital. In addition, you cannot claim investment income treatment for any income from such stocks that may have been reported by your partnership on lines 19 through 22. You must treat such income as business income, unless it meets the definition of other exempt income. If your partnership reported other exempt income to you on lines 16 through 18, such amounts may only be included in your total other exempt income if you, or your combined group, are unitary with the corporation that
Partner’s proportionate part of items related to investment capital under Article 9-A

Lines 10 through 14
Include the amounts reported to you (but see Adjustments to amounts reported to you on lines 10 through 31 above) on Form CT-3.1, Schedule E, and Schedule F, Part 1, as applicable.

Line 15
Include the amounts reported to you (but see Adjustments to amounts reported to you on lines 10 through 31 above) on Form CT-3.1, Schedule F, Part 2.

Partner’s share of items related to investment and other exempt income under Article 9-A

Lines 16 through 22
Include the amounts reported to you (but see Adjustments to amounts reported to you on lines 10 through 31 above) on Form CT-3.1, Schedule B, Parts 1 and 2, and Schedule C, Part 1.

Note: For line 19 amounts reported to you, when netting at the corporate partner or, for corporate partners included in a combined report, the combined level, on Form CT-3.1, losses can only be netted against gains; losses cannot be netted against any other income amounts, such as interest income.

Partner’s share of items related to interest deductions directly attributable to investment and other exempt income under Article 9-A

Lines 23 through 31
Include the amounts reported to you (but see Adjustments to amounts reported to you on lines 10 through 31 above) on Form CT-3.1, Schedule B, Parts 2, 3, and 4, and Schedule C, Part 3.

Partner’s share and proportionate part of items related to subtraction modification for qualified banks

Lines 32 through 33b
For line 32, include the amount reported to you on Form CT-3.2, Subtraction Modification for Qualified Banks, Schedule C. For lines 33 through 33b, include the amounts reported to you on Form CT-3.2, Schedule E.

You may also need to include on Form CT-3.2, Schedule E, the amount reported to you on line 3 (total assets).

Partner’s share and proportionate part of items related to manufacturing

Lines 34, 35, and 35a
The amounts reported to you on lines 34, 35, and 35a are included when making the determination if you are a qualified New York manufacturer.

Partner’s share of New York modifications (for New York S corporate partners only)

Lines 36 through 39
Include the amount reported to you of these addition and subtraction modifications (that must be passed through to your shareholders) on Form CT-225.

Lines 40 through 43
Include the amount reported to you of these addition and subtraction modifications (that must be passed through to your shareholders) on Form CT-34-SH, New York S Corporation Shareholders’ Information Schedule.

Partner’s share of income, deductions, etc.
You must include the amount reported to you of each partnership item of receipt, income, gain, loss, and deduction in the computation of your business income base (which includes federal taxable income). Each partnership item of receipt, income, gain, loss and deduction has the same source and character in the hands of the partner for Article 9-A purposes as such items have for the partner for federal income tax purposes. Include the appropriate amounts listed on lines 44 through 60 when calculating your federal taxable income on your corporate franchise tax return.

Partner’s credit information
The Form IT-204-CP provided to you by your partnership lists your distributive share of any credits, credit components, credit factors, recapture of credits, and other information reported by the partnership during the tax year. You need this information when completing your corporate franchise tax return.

Part 1 – Flow-through credit bases and information

Lines 61, 62, and 63 – Brownfield redevelopment tax credit
Include the amounts reported on lines 61, 62, and 63, column A, on the appropriate lines of Form CT-611, Claim for Brownfield Redevelopment Tax Credit, for Qualified Sites Accepted into the Brownfield Cleanup Program Prior to June 23, 2008; or the amounts from column B on Form CT-611.1, Claim for Brownfield Redevelopment Tax Credit, for Qualified Sites Accepted into the Brownfield Cleanup Program on or After June 23, 2008, and prior to July 1, 2015; or the amounts from column C on the appropriate line of Form CT-611.2, Claim for Brownfield Redevelopment Tax Credit, for Qualified Sites Accepted into the Brownfield Cleanup Program on or After July 1, 2015.

Lines 66, 67, and 68 – QEZE tax reduction credit
Enter the QEZE employment increase factor, QEZE zone allocation factor, and QEZE benefit period factor reported on lines 66, 67, and 68 on the appropriate lines of Form CT-604-CP, Claim for QEZE Credit for Real Property Taxes and QEZE Tax Reduction Credit for Corporate Partners.

Line 69 through 72 – Excelsior jobs program tax credit
Include the excelsior jobs program tax credit components reported on lines 69 through 72 on the appropriate lines of Form CT-607, Claim for Excelsior Jobs Program Tax Credit.

Lines 73 through 76 – Farmers’ school tax credit
Include the acres of qualified agricultural property, acres of qualified conservation property, eligible school district property taxes paid, and acres of qualified property converted to nonqualified use reported on lines 73 through 76 on the appropriate lines of Form CT-47, Claim for Farmers’ School Tax Credit.

Other flow-through credit bases and information

Lines 77a through 77f
If the partnership entered code 212, include your proportionate part of the investment tax credit base (excluding R&D property) on Form CT-46, Claim for Investment Tax Credit.

If the partnership entered code 218, include your proportionate part of the R&D investment tax credit base on Form CT-46.

If the partnership is a shareholder of a C corporation that has a special gross income from farming election, information regarding the election is reported on lines 77a through 77f. You will need this information to complete your Form CT-47. Enter the amounts.
reported on lines 77a through 77l on the appropriate Worksheets A, B, and D in Form CT-47-1, Instructions for Form CT-47.

- Code 148 – Distributive share of entire net income amount
- Code 146 – Distributive share of principal payments paid on farm indebtedness
- Code 149 – Distributive share of gross income
- Code 147 – Distributive share of gross income from farming

If the partnership reported the following codes, enter the amounts on the corresponding lines of Form CT-633.

- Code 633 – Jobs tax credit component
- Code B33 – Investment tax credit component
- Code C33 – Training tax credit component
- Code D33 – Real property tax credit component

Lines 77g through 77l

If the following codes are reported on lines 77g through 77l, when filing your Form(s) CT-604-CP, transfer the factors reported on lines 77g through 77l to the appropriate lines of Form CT-604-CP.

- Code CF1 – Employment increase factor
- Code CF2 – Zone allocation factor
- Code CF3 – Benefit period factor

If the following codes are reported on these lines, when filing your Form(s) CT-638, START-UP NY Tax Elimination Credit, transfer the information reported on these lines to the appropriate lines on Form CT-638.

- Code SN1 – Certificate number
- Code SN2 – Year of business tax benefit period
- Code SN3 – Area allocation factor

Part 2 – Flow-through credits, addbacks, and recaptures

Lines 78 and 79

For those credits, addback of credits, and recaptures not specifically listed on Form IT-204-CP, the partnership provides you with the code and your distributive share of each of these items. You must complete a separate credit form reporting your distributive share of the credit, credit components, credit factors, and recapture of credit for each credit listed. See the chart at the end of these instructions for a list of the codes for the credits, addback of credits, and recapture amounts entered on lines 78 and 79.

Part 3 – START-UP NY tax elimination credit information

Lines 80, 81, and 82 – Include the information from these lines on the appropriate lines of Form CT-638.

Your partnership must supply you with a separate statement indicating the name(s) of the sponsoring campus, university, or college.

Be sure to submit all applicable credit forms with your franchise tax return. For more information on the reporting of credits, see the instructions for the particular credit form you are filing.

Partner’s share of apportionment and Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District (MCTD) information

Part 1

Line 1 – If the partnership marked an X in the Yes box indicating that it did business, employed capital, owned or leased property, maintained an office, or derived receipts from activity, in New York State, then you must file a corporate franchise tax return.

If you are using the aggregate method you must include your distributive share of the partnership’s receipts within and outside of New York State when computing your apportionment.

If you are a foreign corporate limited partner that makes the election as discussed on page 2 use only your distributive share of the partnership’s receipts within and outside of New York State when computing your apportionment.

Line 2 – If the partnership marked an X in the Yes box indicating that it did business, employed capital, owned or leased property, maintained an office, or derived receipts from activity, in the MCTD, then you must file Form CT-3-M and pay a metropolitan transportation business tax (MTA surcharge) on business done in the Metropolitan Transportation Authority region. New York S corporations are not subject to the MCTD tax surcharge.

If you are using the aggregate method, you must include your distributive share of the partnership’s receipts and payroll within both the MCTD and New York State, and your distributive share or proportionate part of the partnership’s property within both the MCTD and New York State when computing your MCTD allocation percentage.

If you are a foreign corporate limited partner that makes the election as discussed on page 2, use only your distributive share of the partnership’s receipts and payroll within both the MCTD and New York State, and only your distributive share or proportionate part of the partnership’s property within both the MCTD and New York State when computing your MCTD allocation percentage.

Property

If you are required to calculate an MCTD allocation percentage, you must include your distributive share or proportionate part of the partnership’s real and tangible personal property, owned or rented, within the MCTD and your distributive share or proportionate part of the partnership’s real and tangible personal property, owned or rented, within New York State during the applicable partnership year.

Applicable partnership year – means any tax year of the partnership ending within or with the tax year of the partner.

Use the adjusted basis used for federal income tax purposes to value real and tangible personal property owned. However, you may make a one-time, revocable election to value real and tangible personal property at fair market value (FMV). You must make this election on or before the due date (or extended due date) for filing your franchise tax return for your first tax year.

Inter-entity rented real or tangible personal property between the partnership and the corporate partner

The amount of rented real or tangible personal property reported to you by the partnership does not include your distributive share of the partnership’s rental expense for property you rented to the partnership. The partnership was already instructed to eliminate these inter-entity rental expenses when preparing Form IT-204-CP.

If you have leased or rented real or tangible personal property from the partnership, include both your proportionate part of such property and eight times the amount of rental expense that is deemed to have been paid to the other partners for such property. The amount of rental expense deemed paid to other partners is your total rental expense paid to the partnership less your distributive share of the partnership’s rental income from such property.

Part 2

Receipts

In calculating a New York State receipts factor for purposes of apportionment, you must include your distributive share of the partnership’s business receipts within New York State and your
Partner's instructions for Form IT-204-CP

is marked, your partnership must supply you with a statement indicating if the partnership marked to market under IRC sections 475 or 1256 any stock that is business capital, and also indicating if the partnership marked to market under IRC sections 475 or 1256 any partnership interest in a widely held or publicly traded partnership.

For information regarding types of financial instruments, qualified financial instrument (QFI) determination, and the 8% fixed percentage method election, see Form CT-3-I or CT-3-A-I, Part 6, line 8 instructions, or Form CT-3-S-I, Part 3, line 8 instructions.

For certain lines, the partnership must supply a separate statement to you providing the information you need to compute, at your level, a fraction that will be used to source receipts to New York State. These are lines 42, 43, 45, 46, and 48 through 52. As the sourcing for these lines are done at your level, the partnership only reports its Everywhere amount on these lines.

Inter-entity receipts between the partnership and the corporate partner

The amount of business receipts reported to you by the partnership does not include your distributive share of the partnership's business receipts from sales to you. The partnership was already instructed to eliminate these inter-entity receipts when preparing Form IT-204-CP.

If you have receipts from sales to the partnership, reduce gross receipts from your sales to the partnership by your distributive share of such purchases by the partnership.

Line 7 – The partnership is reporting to you MCTD, New York State, and Everywhere amounts sourced using, at the partnership level, either of hierarchy methods 1 or 2 for receipts from the sale, licensing, or granting access to digital products. Include the amounts the partnership reported to you on this line in the corresponding columns on Form CT-3 or CT-3-A, Part 6, line 7; or Form CT-3-S, Part 3, line 7. Also see line 7a below.

Line 7a – The partnership is reporting to you MCTD, New York State, and Everywhere amounts sourced using, at the partnership level, either of hierarchy methods 3 or 4 for receipts from the sale, licensing, or granting access to digital products. The partnership must provide you with a statement breaking down this line's receipts being reported to you by hierarchy method (either 3 or 4) and digital product, for each column. If you do not have any additional digital receipts from the same digital product that you are also sourcing using hierarchy methods 3 or 4, include the amounts the partnership reported to you on this line in the corresponding columns on Form CT-3 or CT-3-A, Part 6, line 7; or Form CT-3-S, Part 3, line 7. However, if you have additional digital receipts from the same digital product that you cannot source using hierarchy methods 1 or 2, you will need only the Everywhere amount and you must recompute the MCTD and New York State amounts at your level to be included in the corresponding columns on Form CT-3 or CT-3-A, Part 6, line 7; or Form CT-3-S, Part 3, line 7. In such instances, when recomputing the New York State amounts at your level, you must use the apportionment fractions described in hierarchy methods 3 or 4, whichever applies to the particular digital receipt you are sourcing. When computing such apportionment fractions you must include your distributive share of all applicable partnership receipts.

Line 11 – The partnership is reporting to you MCTD, New York State, and Everywhere amounts. However, if the financial instruments described on this line are QFIs, and you made the 8% fixed percentage method election on your Form CT-3, CT-3-S, or CT-3-A, you will need only the Everywhere amount.

Lines 17 and 18 – The partnership is reporting to you 100% of your distributive share of the partnership’s receipts constituting interest from, and net gains from sales of, debt instruments issued by other states and their political subdivisions. If the financial instruments described on these lines are determined to be of a type that are QFIs, and you made the 8% fixed percentage method election on your Form CT-3, CT-3-S, or CT-3-A, include these amounts in the
Everywhere column, and include 8% of these amounts in the New York State column, on the corresponding lines on Forms CT-3 or CT-3-A, Part 6, or Form CT-3-S, Part 3. If you did not make the 8% fixed percentage method election on your Form CT-3, CT-3-S, or CT-3-A, or if the financial instruments are not determined to be of a type that are QFIs, you must include 50% of the amounts reported to you on these lines in the Everywhere column, and include 0% of these amounts in the New York State column, on the corresponding lines on Form CT-3 or CT-3-A, Part 6, or Form CT-3-S, Part 3.

Line 22 – The partnership is reporting to you MCTD, New York State, and Everywhere amounts. However, if the financial instruments described on this line are determined to be of a type that are QFIs, and you made the 8% fixed percentage method election on your Form CT-3, CT-3-S, or CT-3-A, you will need only the Everywhere amount.

Line 25 – Your partnership has reported to you on lines 61 through 77 the amounts you need to complete this line on your Form CT-3, CT-3-S, or CT-3-A.

Line 27 – Your partnership is reporting to you on this line your share of the partnership amount of its Everywhere net income from sales of physical commodities. Your overall net income from sales of physical commodities is multiplied by a fraction in which you must include, when determining the numerator and the denominator of such fraction, your share of the partnership’s New York State and Everywhere receipts from the partnership’s sales of physical commodities, as such shares are being reported to you on line 60.

Line 28 – Your partnership has reported to you on lines 61 through 71 the amounts you need to complete this line on your Form CT-3, CT-3-S, or CT-3-A.

Line 29 – The partnership must supply you with a statement reporting to you MCTD, New York State, and Everywhere amounts. However, if a type of “other” financial instruments reported is determined to be QFIs, and you made the 8% fixed percentage method election on your Form CT-3, CT-3-S, or CT-3-A, you will need only the Everywhere amount for such type of other financial instruments.

Lines 30 through 30f – See Form CT-3-I or CT-3-A-I, Part 6, Worksheet B instructions, or Form CT-3-S-I, Part 3, Worksheet B instructions, as well as the specific line instructions below.

Line 30 – The partnership must supply you with a statement reporting to you MCTD, New York State, and Everywhere amounts. However, if a type of “other” financial instruments reported is determined to be QFIs, and you made the 8% fixed percentage method election on your Form CT-3, CT-3-S, or CT-3-A, you will need only the Everywhere amount for such type of other financial instruments.

Line 30b – The partnership must supply you with a statement reporting to you MCTD, New York State, and Everywhere amounts. However, if a type of “other” financial instruments reported is determined to be QFIs, and you made the 8% fixed percentage method election on your Form CT-3, CT-3-S, or CT-3-A, you will need only the Everywhere amount for such type of other financial instruments.

Line 48 – The partnership must supply on a separate statement to you the information you need to compute, at your level, the Worksheet for Part 6, line 48, in Form CT-3-I or CT-3-A-I, or the Worksheet for Part 3, line 48, in Form CT-3-S-I.

Line 53 – The partnership is reporting to you MCTD, New York State, and Everywhere amounts sourced using, at the partnership level, either of hierarchy methods 1 or 2 for receipts from other services/activities not specified. The partnership must provide you with a statement breaking down this line’s receipts being reported to you by hierarchy method (either 3 or 4) and type of receipt, for each column. If you do not have any additional receipts from other services/activities of the same type that you are also sourcing using hierarchy methods 3 or 4, include the amounts the partnership reported to you on this line in the corresponding columns on Form CT-3 or CT-3-A, Part 6, line 53, or on Form CT-3-S, Part 3, line 53. However, if you have additional receipts from other services/activities of the same type that you cannot source using hierarchy methods 1 or 2, you will need only the Everywhere amount and you must recompute the MCTD and New York State amounts at your level to be included in the corresponding columns on Form CT-3 or CT-3-A, Part 6, line 53, or on Form CT-3-S, Part 3, line 53. In such instances, when recomputing the New York State amounts at your level, you must use the apportionment fractions described in hierarchy methods 3 or 4, whichever applies to the particular receipts from other services/activities you are sourcing. When computing such apportionment fractions you must include your distributive share of all applicable partnership receipts.

Payroll

Line 54 – If you are required to calculate an MCTD allocation percentage, you must include your distributive share of the wages, salaries, and other personal service compensation paid by the partnership to its employees (except employees of the partnership having partnership-wide authority or having responsibility for an entire division of the partnership) within the MCTD and your distributive share of the wages, salaries, and other personal service compensation paid by the partnership to its employees (except employees of the partnership having partnership-wide authority or having responsibility for an entire division of the partnership) within New York State during the applicable partnership year, as these amounts are being reported to you on this line.

Line 55 – Number of employees

A small business corporation may claim certain tax benefits if it meets certain requirements. To determine if you qualify as a small business corporation, you must take into account your proportionate part of the number of employees of the partnership located within New York State, as such part is being reported to you on this line.

Marked to market net gain or loss from deemed sales

Line 61 through 71 – Marked to market – The amounts reported on lines 61 through 71 are needed for the computation of marked to market net gains under Section 210-A.5(a)(2)(J), which are reported on Form CT-3 or CT-3-A, Part 6, line 28, or Form CT-3-S, Part 3, line 28, and which are computed as per Form CT-3-I, CT-3-A-I, or CT-3-S-I, Worksheet C - Marked to market (MTM) net gains for line 28. A corporate partner (if the corporate partner files Form CT-3 or CT-3-S), or a combined group (if the corporate partner is a member of a combined group filing Form CT-3-A), must follow Form CT-3-I or CT-3-A-I, Part 6, line 28 instructions, or Form CT-3-S-I, Part 3, line 28 instructions, including the Worksheet C instructions, to compute marked to market net gains, and the amounts reported on lines 61 through 71, or on any line 71 statements, must be included in this computation.

Items related to repurchase agreements and securities borrowing/lending agreements

Lines 72 through 77 – Repurchase agreements – The amounts reported on lines 72 through 77 are needed for the computation of interest income from reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements under Section 210-A.5(a)(2)(E), which is reported on Form CT-3 or CT-3-A, Part 6, line 25, or Form CT-3-S, Part 3, line 25. A corporate partner (if the corporate partner files Form CT-3 or CT-3-S), or a combined group (if the corporate partner is a member of a combined group filing Form CT-3-A), must follow Form CT-3-I or CT-3-A-I, Part 6, line 25 instructions, or Form CT-3-S-I, Part 3, line 25 instructions, to compute interest income from reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements.
Partner’s instructions for Form IT-204-CP

**agreements**, and the amounts reported on lines 72 through 77 must be included in this computation.

**Partner’s share of New York adjustments due to decoupling from the IRC**
The Form IT-204-CP provided to you by your partnership lists your distributive share of any adjustments made as a result of changes made to the IRC after March 1, 2020. You must use these amounts to recompute any federal amounts impacted by New York’s decoupling of these changes.

These addition and subtraction adjustments are separate from the addition and subtraction modifications reported on Form CT-225.

If your partnership adjusted its excess business interest expense or excess taxable income as a result of decoupling from IRC §163(j), it must supply you with a statement indicating your distributive share of these adjustments.

**S corporation partners:** For information on reporting these adjustments when filing your franchise tax return, see Form CT-34-SH-I, *Instructions for Form CT-34-SH.*

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**Lines 78 and 79 – Other flow-through credits, addbacks, and recaptures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code number</th>
<th>Name of credit, addback, or recapture</th>
<th>Form number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>EZ investment tax credit (and employment incentive credit) Addback on early dispositions</td>
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<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>FSI EZ investment tax credit (and employment incentive credit) Addback on early dispositions</td>
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<td>QEZE credit for real property taxes</td>
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<td>Addback on early dispositions</td>
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<td>Brownfield redevelopment tax credit addback</td>
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<td>170</td>
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<td>Brownfield credit for environmental remediation insurance</td>
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<td>Empire State film production credit (current tax year credit)</td>
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<td>Long-term care insurance credit</td>
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<td>C56</td>
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<td>607</td>
<td>Excelsior jobs program tax credit addback</td>
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<td>QETC employment credit</td>
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<td>622</td>
<td>QETC capital tax credit Addback on early dispositions</td>
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<td>633</td>
<td>Economic transformation and facility redevelopment program credit Addback</td>
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Other flow-through credits, addbacks, and recaptures (continued)

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<td>637</td>
<td>Alternative fuels and electric vehicle recharging property credit</td>
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<td>START-UP NY telecommunication services excise tax credit</td>
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<td>654</td>
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<td>655</td>
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