



Department of Taxation and Finance

New York State Resident Credit for Taxes Paid to a Province of Canada

Tax Law – Article 22, Section 620

IT-112-C

Complete this form if you want to claim a resident credit or if you have an addback for taxes paid to a province of Canada.

Name(s) as shown on return	Identifying number as shown on return
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Submit this form and a copy of federal Form 1116 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. If you are not required to file federal Form 1116, see instructions.

Part 1 – Income and adjustments <i>(see instructions)</i>	A Amount reported on New York State return	B Amount sourced to and taxed by the Canadian province
Report all amounts in U.S. dollars.	Whole dollars only	Whole dollars only
1 Wages, salaries, tips, etc.	1 .00	1 .00
2 Taxable interest income.....	2 .00	2 .00
3 Ordinary dividends	3 .00	3 .00
4 Taxable refunds, credits, or offsets of state and local income taxes.....	4 .00	4 .00
5 Alimony received.....	5 .00	5 .00
6 Business income or loss.....	6 .00	6 .00
7 Capital gain or loss.....	7 .00	7 .00
8 Other gains or losses	8 .00	8 .00
9 Taxable amount of IRA distributions.....	9 .00	9 .00
10 Taxable amount of pensions and annuities	10 .00	10 .00
11 Rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, trusts, etc.....	11 .00	11 .00
12 Farm income or loss.....	12 .00	12 .00
13 Unemployment compensation.....	13 .00	13 .00
14 Taxable amount of Social Security benefits.....	14 .00	14 .00
15 Other income.....	15 .00	15 .00
16 Add lines 1 through 15	16 .00	16 .00
17 Total federal adjustments to income.....	17 .00	17 .00
18 Federal adjusted gross income <i>(subtract line 17 from line 16)</i>	18 .00	18 .00
19 New York adjustments <i>(see instructions)</i>	19 .00	19 .00
20 New York adjusted gross income <i>(line 18 and add or subtract line 19; see instructions)</i>	20 .00	20 .00
21 Capital gain portion of lump-sum distributions <i>(see instr.)</i> ...	21 .00	21 .00
22 Add lines 20 and 21.....	22 .00	22 .00

(continued)

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Report all amounts in U.S. dollars.

Part 2 – Computing your resident credit or addback for taxes paid to a province of Canada

If any portion of the Canadian provincial income tax that entitled you to a New York State credit is claimed as a foreign tax credit on your federal return in a succeeding tax year, the amount claimed must be added back to your New York State tax liability for that succeeding tax year.

23	Enter the two-letter abbreviation of the Canadian province where tax was paid (see instr.)	23	
24	Enter the amount from federal Form 1116, line 9, pertaining to this year's income taxes imposed by the above Canadian province (see instructions)	24	.00
25	Enter the amount from federal Form 1116, line 12, pertaining to the reduction in foreign taxes paid to the above Canadian province	25	.00
26	Enter the amount from line 24 that was carried back and claimed as a credit for federal purposes	26	.00
27	Add lines 25 and 26	27	.00
28	Subtract line 27 from line 24	28	.00
29	Enter the amount from federal Form 1116, line 10, pertaining to carryover of taxes paid for prior years to the above Canadian province (submit a copy of federal Form(s) 1116)	29	.00
30	Add lines 28 and 29	30	.00
31	Enter the amount from federal Form 1116, line 22, pertaining to this year's foreign tax credit for taxes paid to the above Canadian province	31	.00
32	Subtract line 31 from line 30	32	.00
33	New York State tax payable (see instructions)	33	.00
34	Divide line 22, column B, by line 22, column A (round to the fourth decimal place; see instructions)	34	
35	Multiply line 33 by line 34	35	.00
36	Tentative credit (enter the lesser of line 28, 32, or 35)	36	.00
37	Enter the amount from line 29	37	.00
38	Enter the amount from line 31	38	.00
39	Subtract line 38 from line 37 (if line 38 is more than line 37, leave blank)	39	.00
40	Add lines 36 and 39	40	.00
41	Enter the prior-year(s) resident credit claimed on Form(s) IT-112-R or IT-112-C for taxes paid to Canadian province(s) (see instructions)	41	.00
42	If line 41 is more than line 40, subtract line 40 from line 41. This is your addback of resident credit (see instructions; do not make any entries on lines 43 through 50)	42	.00
43	If line 41 is less than (or equal to) line 40, subtract line 41 from line 40	43	.00
44	Enter the amount from line 36 or line 43, whichever is less (see instructions)	44	.00
45	Total line 44 amounts from additional Form(s) IT-112-C and line 28 amounts from Form(s) IT-112-R, if any (see instructions)	45	.00
46	Add lines 44 and 45	46	.00

Part 3 – Application of credit

47	Tax due before credits (see instructions)	47	.00
48	Other credits that you applied before this credit (see instructions)	48	.00
49	Subtract line 48 from line 47	49	.00
50	Enter the amount from line 46 or line 49, whichever is less (see instructions)	50	.00



Part 4 – Information from your Canadian federal and/or provincial returns

You are not **required** to submit a copy of the return you filed with a province of Canada with Form IT-201, IT-203, or IT-205. Submitting a copy of the provincial return is **optional**. You are still required to submit a copy of federal Form 1116 (if filed). However, you may be required to furnish a copy of your Canadian provincial return at a later date. Whether or not you submit a copy of the provincial return with Form IT-201, IT-203, or IT-205, you **must** complete this section.

51 Enter the amount of your provincial tax..... **51** .00

Note: For lines 52 through 55, provinces other than Quebec should use the *Canada* column.

	Canada	Quebec
52 Enter your total tax payable (<i>see instructions</i>)	52 <input type="text" value=""/> .00	52 <input type="text" value=""/> .00
53 Enter the amount of your prepayments (<i>see instructions</i>)	53 <input type="text" value=""/> .00	53 <input type="text" value=""/> .00
54 Enter the amount of overpayment, if any, shown on the return you filed with Canada or Quebec	54 <input type="text" value=""/> .00	54 <input type="text" value=""/> .00
55 Enter the balance due, if any, shown on the return you filed with Canada or Quebec (<i>see instructions</i>)	55 <input type="text" value=""/> .00	55 <input type="text" value=""/> .00





Instructions for Form IT-112-C

New York State Resident Credit for Taxes Paid to a Province of Canada

IT-112-C-1

General instructions

If you were a full-year or part-year resident of New York State, or a New York State resident estate or trust, or a part-year resident trust, and you had income sourced to and taxed by a Canadian province, you may claim a credit against your New York State tax. This credit is allowable only for the portion of the tax that applies to income sourced to and taxed by the Canadian province while you were a New York State resident. If you paid tax to more than one Canadian province during your New York State resident period, use a separate Form IT-112-C for each province.

Do not use Form IT-112-C to claim the resident credit for taxes paid to another state, local government, or the District of Columbia. Instead, you must claim the resident credit for taxes paid to another state, local government, or the District of Columbia on Form IT-112-R, *New York State Resident Credit*. See the instructions for Form IT-112-R for more information.

You may not claim a credit for any amount of tax paid to the Canadian province on any amount of income, gain, loss, or deduction arising from interest or dividends from intangible assets unless it is received from an asset connected with a trade or business conducted in the Canadian province.

If you marked filing status ③, *Married filing separate return*, on Form IT-201 or Form IT-203, and if only one spouse paid tax to a Canadian province, that spouse must compute the credit based on his or her separate return. No part of the credit can be claimed by the spouse who did not have tax payable to the Canadian province.

If you are a fiduciary of a resident estate or trust, determine the total New York adjusted gross income in Part 1 the same way as a resident individual. To determine New York adjusted gross income, subtract any charitable contributions and distributions made to beneficiaries. Include these amounts on line 19.

A shareholder of a subchapter S corporation or a partner in a partnership is not allowed a resident credit for any income tax imposed upon or payable by the S corporation or partnership to a province of Canada. However, a shareholder or partner is allowed a resident credit if taxes are calculated on the income of the S corporation or partnership, but are imposed upon and payable by the shareholder or partner.

Taxpayers with dual residency status – If you are a resident of New York State for personal income tax purposes and also deemed a resident of a province of Canada for income tax purposes under its law, no credit is allowed if the Canadian province allows a credit against its tax for the total resident tax paid to New York.

If you claimed a prior-year(s) resident credit for taxes paid to a province of Canada, and in the current year's federal credit computation you used the provincial tax carried over (federal Form 1116, line 10), you must complete Form IT-112-C for the purpose of the addback, even though no current-year New York State credit is claimed.

If you make the federal *Election To Claim the Foreign Tax Credit Without Filing Form 1116*, as explained in the instructions for federal Form 1116, complete Form IT-112-C using the amounts that would have been entered on Form 1116 if you had been required to file it.

Foreign currency conversion

Report all amounts in U.S. dollars. For income earned throughout the tax year, use the average exchange rate for that year. If you take a credit for taxes paid, the conversion rate is the rate of exchange in effect on the day you paid the foreign taxes (or on the day the tax was withheld). If you receive a refund of foreign taxes paid, the conversion rate is the rate in effect when you paid the taxes, not when you receive the refund.

Line instructions

See the instructions for your tax return for the *Privacy notification* or if you need help contacting the Tax Department.

Part 1 – Income and adjustments

Lines 1 through 18

Residents and part-year residents

Do not enter in column A or B any income that is taxable to the Canadian province but not taxable to New York State.

Do not enter in column A or B the ordinary income portion of lump-sum distributions received from sources outside New York State that is subject to the New York State separate tax on lump-sum distributions and is also subject to any income tax or separate tax by the Canadian province. Compute any resident credit against the separate tax on a lump-sum distribution paid to the Canadian province on Form IT-112.1, *New York State Resident Credit Against Separate Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions*.

Do not enter in column B any amount of income, gain, loss, or deduction arising from interest or dividends from intangible assets unless it is received from an asset connected with a trade or business conducted in the Canadian province.

Residents

Column A – Enter on lines 1 through 18 the amount of each item of income or deduction reported on Form IT-201 or the amount of income reported on Form IT-205 as if the estate or trust were a resident individual. If you marked filing status ②, *Married filing joint return*, include in column A the amounts of both spouses even if the income of only one spouse was sourced to and taxed by the Canadian province.

Column B – The amount of credit is computed on an adjusted gross income basis. Therefore, the amount of an item sourced to and taxed by the Canadian province to be entered in column B is the gross amount less applicable expenses and losses which would be deductible in computing federal adjusted gross income (FAGI). In determining the expenses and losses deductible from gross income, the federal rules covering deductions allowable in computing FAGI should be followed.

Enter in column B any federal adjustments to income that were allowed by the Canadian province.

Taxpayers with dual residency status

If you are a resident of New York State for personal income tax purposes and also deemed a resident of a province of Canada for income tax purposes under its law, do not include in column B any amount of income, gain, loss, or deduction arising from interest or dividends from intangible assets unless it was received from an asset connected with a trade or business conducted in the Canadian province. Also, do not

include in column B any income attributable to a business, trade, profession, or occupation unless the business, trade, profession, or occupation was carried on in the Canadian province.

Example: *You were taxable as a New York resident during the current tax year. You were also taxable as a resident of a province of Canada. You had wages of \$65,000 for the year, of which \$20,000 were earned for services performed in the province of Canada and \$45,000 for services performed in New York. You will enter the \$20,000 wages in column B.*

Part-year residents

If you were a part-year New York State resident, or a part-year resident trust, and you had income sourced to and taxed by a Canadian province during that part of the year that you were a resident, enter in column A the amount of each item of income or deduction entered on Form IT-203, lines 1 through 19, *Federal amount* column, or the amount of income reported on Form IT-205-A.

Enter in column B of Form IT-112-C only the amount of each item of income or deduction from column A that relates to your New York State resident period that was sourced to and taxed by the Canadian province.

Line 19 New York adjustments – Enter your net New York adjustment, which is the difference between your New York additions and your New York subtractions. Your New York additions are on Form IT-201, lines 20 through 23, or Form IT-203, lines 20 through 22 (*Federal amount* column). Your New York subtractions are on Form IT-201, line 32, or Form IT-203, line 30 (*Federal amount* column). On Form IT-205, your New York adjustment is the fiduciary share, from Schedule C, column 5, *Fiduciary* line, that relates to the items of income, gain, loss, and deductions included in the computation of federal adjusted gross income.

Line 20 New York adjusted gross income – In column A, the net New York adjustment on line 19 must be added to or subtracted from federal adjusted gross income on line 18. In column B, enter the amount from line 18, column B.

Line 21 Capital gain portion of lump-sum distributions
Enter in column A the capital gain portion of lump-sum distributions reported at Part II of federal Form 4972. Enter in column B the capital gain portion of lump-sum distributions reported at Part II of federal Form 4972 that was sourced to and taxed by the Canadian province.

Part 2 – Computing your resident credit or addback for taxes paid to a province of Canada

Line 23 – Enter the two-letter abbreviation (see below) of the Canadian province to which the income tax was paid.

Province abbreviations

Alberta	AB	Nunavut	NU
Alberta		Nunavut	
British Columbia	BC	Ontario	ON
Colombie-Britannique		Ontario	
Manitoba	MB	Prince Edward Island	PE
Manitoba		Ile-du-Prince-Edouard	
New Brunswick	NB	Quebec	QC
Nouveau-Brunswick		Quebec	
Newfoundland and Labrador	NL	Saskatchewan	SK
Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador		Saskatchewan	
Northwest Territories	NT	Yukon	YT
Territoires du Nord-Ouest		Yukon	
Nova Scotia	NS		
Nouvelle-Ecosse			

Line 24

The amount of income tax imposed is the amount of income tax computed on your return for the Canadian province minus any credits allowed against this tax. **Do not** include the tax on income that is taxed by the Canadian province but is not taxed by New York State. **Do not** enter tax withheld, estimated tax payments, or payments of balances due on this line.

Do not include on line 24 Canadian federal tax imposed.

Residents

Enter the amount of income tax imposed by the Canadian province.

Part-year residents

Enter only the portion of the income tax imposed attributable to income sourced to and taxed by the Canadian province during your New York resident period.

Taxpayers with dual residency status

Compute the amount to enter on line 24 as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Amount from column B, line 22}^*}{\text{Total income on provincial return}} \times \text{Total income tax imposed on other return}$$

Total income means the adjusted gross income (not taxable income) reported on the provincial return, before any allowances for a standard or itemized deduction or exemptions.

* If the Amount from column B, line 22, is more than the *Total income* on the provincial return, the resident credit allowed for New York is limited to the income tax imposed on the provincial return. Enter that amount on line 24.

Lines 29 and 31

The Canadian provincial tax is deemed to be claimed last for federal purposes. When computing the amount available for the New York credit, enter only that portion of the provincial tax not used in the computation of the federal foreign tax credit.

Line 33**Form IT-203 filers:**

Enter New York State tax from Form IT-203, line 40, plus the Worksheet C, line 5 amount in the instructions for Form IT-230, *Separate Tax on Lump-Sum Distributions*.

Form IT-201 and Form IT-205 filers:

Complete the following worksheet:

Worksheet for computing your New York State tax payable

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>a Enter New York State tax from Form IT-201, line 39, plus the tax from Form IT-230, Part 2, line 2, <i>New York State</i> column. Resident estate or trust: Enter New York State tax from Form IT-205, line 8. Part-year resident trust: Enter NY State tax from Form IT-205, line 9.</p> <p>b Enter your New York State household credit, if any, from Form IT-201, line 40.</p> <p>c New York State tax payable (<i>subtract line b from line a</i>). Enter this amount on line 33.</p> | <p>a _____</p> <p>b _____</p> <p>c _____</p> |
|---|---|

Line 34 – Round to the fourth decimal place. For example, if the amount on line 22 in column B was \$12,000 and the amount on line 22 in column A was \$36,000, the result would be .3333. Enter this decimal on line 34; **do not convert to a percentage**.

If the amount on line 22 in column B is more than the amount on line 22 in column A, **the result will be more than 1.0000**. For example, if the amounts used were \$25,000 divided by \$15,000, the result would be 1.6667.

Line 41 – If on this year's federal Form 1116, line 10, you included provincial taxes that were used in the computation of a prior-year New York State resident credit, and now the carryover is claimed for federal purposes, an entry must be made on line 41. This entry must be made whether or not a current year resident tax credit is claimed.

If the carryover used in the computation of the federal credit included provincial taxes that were used in the computation of more than one prior-year New York State resident credit or multiple prior-year Forms IT-112-R or IT-112-C, enter the total of the credits claimed and submit a copy of all applicable prior-year Forms IT-112-R and IT-112-C.

Line 42

If line 41 is more than line 40, subtract line 40 from line 41 and enter the result on line 42. This is your addback of resident credit.

- **Individuals:** Enter the total addback(s) from all Forms IT-112-C and code **141** on Form IT-201-ATT, line 20, or Form IT-203-ATT, line 19.
- **Fiduciaries:** Include the total addback(s) on Form IT-205, line 12.

Line 44 – The resident credit may not decrease your New York State tax payable to an amount less than would have been due if the income sourced to and taxed by the Canadian province(s) was excluded from your New York income.

Line 45 – If you are filing more than one Form IT-112-C, complete the forms through line 44, and also complete Part 4. If you are also filing Form(s) IT-112-R, complete that form(s) through line 28, and also complete Part 4. Then combine the line 44 and line 28 amounts for all forms as follows.

On one Form IT-112-C, enter on line 45 **one combined total** amount from all additional Forms IT-112-C, line 44, and from any Form(s) IT-112-R, line 28. Then complete lines 46 through 50 of the Form IT-112-C that shows the combined total on line 45. Place behind that Form IT-112-C any additional Forms IT-112-C and IT-112-R that you are filing.

Part 3 – Application of credit**Line 47****Form IT-201 filers:**

Enter the tax from Form IT-201, line 39, plus any amount from Form IT-201-ATT, line 21.

Form IT-203 filers:

Enter the tax from Form IT-203, line 46, plus any amount from Form IT-203-ATT, line 20.

Form IT-205 filers:

Enter the tax from Form IT-205, line 8 (for residents), or line 9 (for nonresidents), plus any credits shown on line 1 of the *Addbacks worksheet*, in the instructions for Form IT-205, line 12.

Line 48 – If you are applying any credits against the tax before this credit, enter those amounts here.

When applying credits, use the following rules:

- First apply any household credit.
- Next apply any credits that cannot be carried over or refunded.
- Then apply any credits that can be carried over for a limited duration.
- Then apply any credits that can be carried over for an unlimited duration.
- Apply refundable credits last.

Line 50 – Enter the line 50 amount on Form IT-201, line 41, or Form IT-203-ATT, line 1, or include it on Form IT-205, line 10.

Continue with Part 4, if applicable.

Part 4 – Information from your Canadian federal and/or provincial returns

You **must** complete this section. If you paid tax to a province other than Quebec, use the *Canada* column. If you paid tax to Quebec, use only the *Quebec* column.

Line 52 – Enter your total Canadian tax, including provincial tax. For Quebec, enter only the total Quebec tax.

Line 53 – Enter the amount of your prepayments to Canada/Quebec. Prepayments include income tax paid and credits (for example, income tax deducted or withheld at source as shown on all information slips, tax paid in installments, abatements, overpayments, and rebates).

Line 55 – Enter the balance due, if any, shown on the return you filed with Canada/Quebec. The balance due is the amount you paid with your return after credit for taxes withheld or deducted, taxes paid in installments and any other prepayments (do not include penalties or interest).