



- History of combined filing in NYS
- The games corporations play: 2 examples
- 2007 Executive Budget bill

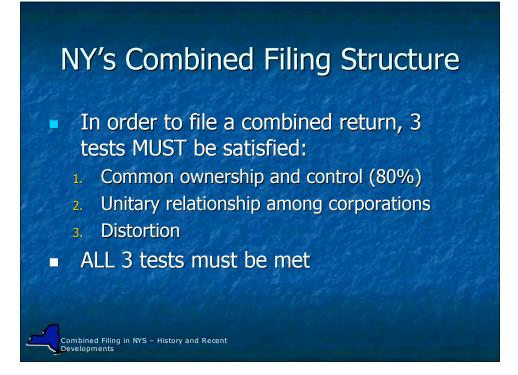
Combined Filing in NYS - History and Recent

Developments

Revenue estimation methodology

NY's Combined Filing Structure

- New York is a separate reporting state
 - Every corporation files its own return
- Combined filing may be permitted or required if reporting separately distorts the activities, business, income, or capital of a taxpayer
- Combined filing is not a one-way street
 - Some taxpayers benefit by filing combined while some incur greater tax liability



NY's Combined Filing Structure -Distortion

- If there are substantial intercorporate transactions among corporations, distortion is presumed
- Taxpayers can rebut this presumption by demonstrating that the substantial intercorporate transactions were conducted at arm's length

NY's Combined Filing Structure -Distortion

Important note:

ombined Filing in NYS - History and Recent

 substantial intercorporate transactions = distortion

BUT

- distortion ≠ substantial intercorporate transactions
- That means there can be distortion without substantial intercorporate transactions

NY's Combined Filing History

- Taxpayers and tax administrators have been skirmishing on the issues of entity isolation, transfer pricing, and combined filing in New York for over 60 years
- New York's current combination (originally referred to as consolidated filings) provisions were established in 1944
- Prior to that time, consolidated filings were permitted or required
- The purpose of the provisions has always been to properly reflect the activities, business, income, or capital in New York of the taxpayers

Combined Filing in NYS – History and Recent Developments

Developments

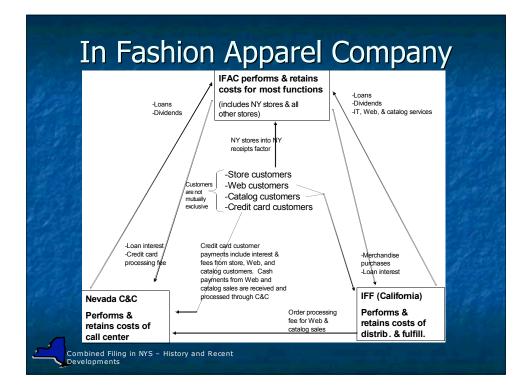
<section-header><text><text><text>

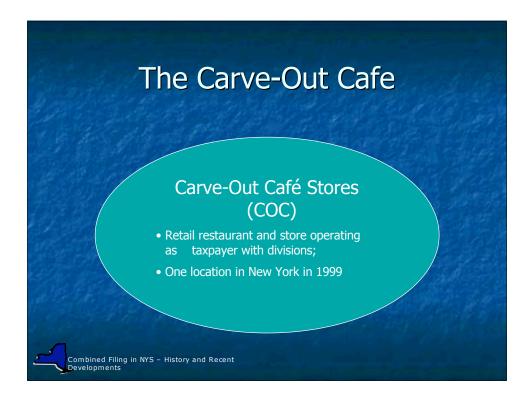
In Fashion Apparel Company

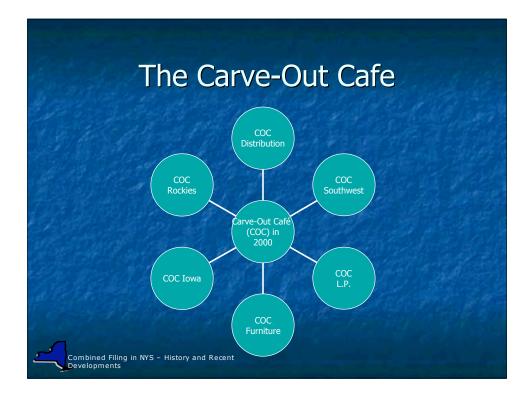
Market Research	Product Design		
Advertising	Distribution and Fulfillment		
Buyers, QC, Showrooms, Accounting, & Purchasing	Call Center: credit scoring; credit card, Web site, & catalog customer service; collection of credit card receivables		
IT Development & Maintenance	Store, Catalog, & Web Page Layout & Design Intangible Development: Logos, Trademarks, etc.		
Credit Policy Development & Administration			

In Fashion Apparel Company

Executive		IFAC Fulfillment &	
Advertising	Product Design	Distribution (IFF) Distribution and Fulfillment	
Market Research	IT Development & Maintenance		
Store, Catalog, & Web Page	Buyers, QC, Showrooms,		
Layout & Design	Accounting, & Purchasing	Credit scoring	Customer Service:
Intangible Development: Logos, Trademarks,	Credit Policy Development & Administration	Collection of credit card receivables	- Credit cards -Web site -catalog
etc.		J	







The Carve-Out Cafe					
YEAR	FTI (as filed)	NYS Tax	FTI (as should have filed)	NYS Tax	
1999	\$97.93m	\$415,720	na	na	
2000	\$36.97m	\$242,976	\$90.12m	\$441,672	
"Real"	' tax saving	js in 2000:	\$172,744	or 41.6%	
Tax di	ifference w	ith combina	ation (1999	-2000):	
+\$25,	952 or +6.	2%			

2007 Executive Budget Bill

-In the discretion of the commissioner, any Any taxpayer, [ownership test] may berequired or permitted to make a report on a combined basis covering any such other corporations (hereinafter referred to in this paragraph as "related corporations"), shall make a combined report covering any related corporations if there are substantial intercorporate transactions among the related corporations, regardless of the transfer price for such intercorporate transactions. It is not necessary that there be substantial intercorporate transactions between any one corporation and every other related corporation. It is necessary, however, that there be substantial intercorporate transactions between the taxpayer and a related corporation or collectively, a group of such related corporations...

In determining whether there are substantial intercorporate transactions, the commissioner shall consider and evaluate all activities and transactions of the taxpayer and its related corporations. Activities and transactions that will be considered include, but are not limited to: (i) manufacturing, acquiring goods or property, or performing services, for related corporations; (ii) selling goods acquired from related corporations; (iii) financing sales of related corporations; (iv) performing related customer services using common facilities and employees for related corporations; (v) incurring expenses that benefit, directly or indirectly, one or more related corporations, and (vi) transferring assets, including such assets as accounts receivable, patents or trademarks from one or more related corporations.

Combined Filing in NYS – History and Recent Developments

2007 Executive Budget Bill

Reasons for proposal:

Combined Filing in NYS – History and Recent

Developments

- 1. Combat entity-isolation techniques
- 2. Reduce drain on Department resources
- 3. Provide certainty to taxpayers

2007 Executive Budget Bill

 If substantial intercorporate transactions are present, this constitutes *irrefutable* distortion

- Taxpayers can no longer rebut the presumption of distortion arising from substantial intercorporate transactions
- It does not matter if the transactions are at arm's length

ombined Filing in NYS - History and Recent

Revenue Estimation Methodology

- Review of audit combination cases
- Estimation of amount that would have been voluntarily reported had the taxpayers filed combined returns
- Adjustments for settlement terms
- Adjustment for revenue loss associated with movement to single factor apportionment

For More Information

www.nystax.gov

TSB-M-07(6)C: Combined Reporting for General Business Corporations

