

Form CPT is to be filed by only C-corporations and certain other taxpayers, as specified on the form (see the top of page 1).

BUSINESS PRIVILEGE TAX EXTENSION REQUEST

According to Rule 810-2-8-.06 any taxpayer required to file a business privilege tax return will be granted an automatic six month extension of time for filing the return. While an automatic extension is in place for the filing of the annual business privilege tax return, payment of the total tax due (including any corporate annual report fees) must be received on or before the original due date of the return. Payments made for a taxable year in which the automatic extension provision is utilized are referred to in these instructions and on the Form BPT-V as automatic extension payments. Form BPT-V must accompany all business privilege tax payments, unless payments are made electronically. Please see Rule 810-2-8-.06 on the Department's website (www.revenue.alabama.gov) for more information regarding the extension of time for filing of business privilege tax returns.

General Information – Filing Requirement for Business Privilege Tax:

Every corporation, limited liability entity, business trust, disregarded entity and real estate investment trust (REIT) that is doing business in Alabama or is registered/qualified to do business in Alabama is required to file an Alabama Business Privilege Tax Return and Annual Report.

C-corporations, financial institution groups, insurance companies, REITs, and business trusts must file Alabama Form CPT. Limited liability entities taxed as corporations for federal income tax purposes must also file Alabama Form CPT.

S-corporations, limited liability entities, and disregarded entities must file Alabama Form PPT.

Corporation is defined in Section 40-14A-1, Code of Alabama 1975, as:

"...Any entity, including a limited liability company electing to be taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, through which business can be conducted while offering limited liability to the owners of the entity with respect to some or all of the obligations of the entity, other than a limited liability entity or a disregarded entity..."

Limited liability entity is defined in Section 40-14A-1, Code of Alabama 1975, as:

"...Any entity, other than a corporation, organized under the laws of this or any other jurisdiction through which business may be conducted while offering limited liability to the owners of the entity with respect to some or all of the obligations of the entity and which is taxable under subchapter K of the Code, including, without limitation, limited liability companies, registered limited liability partnerships, and limited partnerships..."

Required Attachments to the Alabama Form CPT:

- A copy of pages 1 through 5 of the federal tax Form 1120.
- Insurance companies must attach pages 1 through 8 of the federal return, Annual Statement of Liabilities, Surplus and Other Funds, and Schedule T as reported in the annual statements.
- For taxpayers doing business in Alabama and outside the State of Alabama (multistate taxpayers), a copy of the Alabama apportionment schedule (from Form 20C or Form ET-1 for the taxpayer's determination period).
- For Financial Institution group members filing a consolidated CPT, Form CPT must be computed for the entire financial institution group on a separate company basis. If the election is made, Form CPT must be accompanied by a worksheet that lists Form CPT information (lines 1-20 of page 2) for each member included in the financial institution group. (Please see Schedule G Instructions.)
- Documentation to thoroughly support any exclusion or deduction claimed in the computation of the taxpayer's net worth.

– A copy of the balance sheet used to compute the taxpayer's net worth, if not provided with the copy of the federal tax return.

Due date for the Alabama Form CPT:

Act 2017-363 passed the Alabama Legislature during the 2017 Regular Session. The act provides for the due dates of business privilege tax returns to correspond to the due dates of federal income tax returns and provides for payments to be made on the original due date of the return. For taxable year / Form Year 2018 or after and determination periods beginning on or after December 31, 2017, corporations, with the exception of financial institutions, can file their income tax returns by the same date as the corresponding federal income tax returns that are required to be filed as provided under federal law. The corporation's tax liability is due at the same time as the due date of an original return.

Mailing Address for the Form CPT:

If you are not making a payment, mail your return to:

**Alabama Department of Revenue
Business Privilege Tax Section
PO Box 327431
Montgomery, AL 36132-7431**

If you are making a payment, mail your return, Form BPT-V, and payment to:

**Alabama Department of Revenue
Business Privilege Tax Section
PO Box 327320
Montgomery, AL 36132-7320**

Determination Period Used to Compute the Business Privilege Tax:

Taxable Year Information: Enter the beginning and ending date of the determination period. The determination period is defined in Section 40-14A-1, **Code of Alabama 1975**, as the taxpayer's taxable year next preceding the taxpayer's current taxable year. (Generally, it is the taxable year that just ended.)

The net worth computations required to compute the Alabama business privilege tax for a business privilege taxable year are performed on information extracted from the balance sheet prepared as of the last day of the determination period. (Generally, the last day of the determination period is the last day of the taxable year that just ended, and is the date of the balance sheet prepared that coincides with the taxable year that just ended.)

Line 1a. Calendar Year Indicator – Check this box if the taxpayer has a December 31st tax year end. Then enter the determination period begin date in spaces provided.

Line 1b. Fiscal Year Indicator – Check this box if the taxpayer has a tax year end date other than a calendar year end. Then enter the determination period begin date and end date in the spaces provided.

Short Year – The taxpayer should file a short year return only if there is a change in the tax year end (For example, the taxpayer converts from a calendar year end to a fiscal year end). Do NOT file a short year return as a result of an acquisition or merger. The entity will use the calendar year or fiscal year checkbox and complete the spaces provided for short year returns. Check the calendar year indicator if the entity's determination period end date is 12/31/2017. Check the fiscal year indicator if the entity's determination period end date occurs in 2018 and enter the beginning and ending dates in the spaces provided.

EXAMPLES FOR ENTITIES CHANGING THEIR DETERMINATION PERIOD END DATE

COMPANY A changes from a calendar year end (12/31/2017) to a fiscal year end (e.g. 03/31/2018). Company A should file the 2018 Business Privilege Tax Return and report the determination period begin date as 01/01/2018 and end date as 03/31/2018.

COMPANY B changes from a fiscal year end (e.g. 06/30/2017) to a calendar year end (12/31/2017). Company B should file the 2018 Business Privilege Tax Return and report the determination period begin date as 07/01/2017 and end date as 12/31/2017.

Privilege Tax Prorated for Short Taxable Years – The business privilege tax is prorated when taxpayers have a short taxable year – See the instructions for line 18, page 2, Form CPT.

Amended Return Indicator – Check this box if the return is an amended return. Attach a full explanation for filing the amended return, supporting documentation for the changes, and a computation of the additional amount due or the additional refund due.

52-53 Week Filer – Check this box if the company is a 52-53 week filer. If this box is checked, the fiscal year box must also be checked. A 52-53 week tax year is a tax year that varies from 52 to 53 weeks but does not have to end on the last day of the month.

Type of Taxpayer:

Indicate the type of taxpayer by checking one of the boxes on line 2a through line 2f.

Taxpayer Information:

Line 3a. Enter the legal name of the business entity. Do not enter the owner's name or "doing business as" name.

Line 3b. The taxpayer's federal employer identification number (FEIN) is required to complete Form CPT, Form PPT, and Form BPT-IN. Enter "applied for" if an FEIN will be assigned to the taxpayer. Check the box (FEIN Not Required) if an FEIN will not be assigned to the taxpayer.

Line 3c. Street Address – Enter the taxpayer's mailing address or street address.

Line 3d. BPT Account Number – Enter the taxpayer's BPT (Business Privilege Tax) account number only if the taxpayer does not have an FEIN (Federal Employer Identification Number). The account number is issued when the account is opened and is provided in the notice advising the taxpayer of the Business Privilege Tax liability. The account number is also provided in the letter notifying the taxpayer of a Sign-On ID and an Access Code for using the electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) System. Contact the Business Privilege Tax Section (334-242-9800) for any questions regarding the BPT account number.

Line 3e. City – Enter the taxpayer's city.

Line 3f. State – Enter the taxpayer's state.

Line 3g. Zip Code – Enter the taxpayer's 9-digit zip code.

Line 3h. Enter the taxpayer's federal business code number. This number is the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) reported on the federal income tax return. The federal business code number (NAICS) is also located at www.census.gov or by contacting the U.S. Census Bureau (800-923-8282).

Line 3i. Contact Person Concerning This Form – Enter the name of the person who can answer questions concerning the preparation of this form.

Line 3j. Contact Person's Phone Number – Enter the telephone number of the person who can answer questions concerning the preparation of this form.

Line 3k. Taxpayer's E-mail Address – Enter the entity's e-mail address.

Return Information:

Line 4a. Check this box if there is a change in the taxpayer's corporate president information reported on the accompanying Alabama Schedule AL-CAR, Alabama Secretary of State Corporation Annual Report.

Line 4b. Check the box if there is a change in the taxpayer's corporate secretary information reported on the accompanying Alabama Schedule AL-CAR, Alabama Secretary of State Corporation Annual Report

Line 5a. Date of Incorporation or Organization – Enter the date the entity was incorporated or organized.

Line 5b. State of Incorporation or Organization – Enter the state in which the entity was incorporated or organized.

Line 5c. County of Incorporation or Organization – Enter the county in which the entity was incorporated or organized.

Computation of Amount Due or Refund Due:

Line 6. Secretary of State Corporate Annual Report Fee – Enter \$10.00, the amount of the Secretary of State's corporate annual report fee. A completed Alabama Schedule AL-CAR, Alabama Secretary of State Corporate Annual Report, must also be attached. Limited Liability Entities taxed as corporations are not subject to the \$10 Secretary of State fee and are not required to complete Schedule AL-CAR. The return will not be considered complete unless the required Alabama Schedule AL-CAR is attached.

A Financial Institution Group filing a consolidated Form CPT would enter an amount equal to the number of Schedule AL-CAR's attached for corporate group members multiplied by \$10.00.

Line 7. Less: Annual Report Fee Previously Paid for the Taxable Year – Enter the amount of Secretary of State's annual report fee previously paid for the taxable year (i.e., paid as an automatic extension payment with a Form BPT-V by the original due date of the return, but prior to the annual return's filing on the extended due date of the return). If the return is an amended return, enter the amount of Secretary of State's annual report fee shown for the taxable year on the originally-filed Alabama business privilege tax return.

Line 8. Net Annual Report Fee Due – Subtract the amount on line 7 from the amount on line 6.

Line 9. Privilege Tax Due – Enter the amount from page 2, Part B, line 20 (Privilege Tax Due). The Alabama business privilege tax is due, in full, by the original due date of the business privilege tax return, without consideration for any filing extensions. There is no provision in the Alabama business privilege tax law to allow an extension of time to pay the amount of tax due.

Note Concerning Financial Institution Groups. *Financial Institution Groups filing a consolidated business privilege tax return, in accordance with Section 40-14A-22(f), Code of Alabama 1975, must enter on line 8, the Privilege Tax Due computed on Alabama Schedule G. See the instructions for Alabama Schedule G, Alabama Business Privilege Tax Financial Institution Group Computation Schedule.*

Line 10. Less: Privilege Tax Previously Paid for the Taxable Year – Enter the amount of privilege tax previously paid for the taxable year (i.e., paid as an automatic extension payment with a Form BPT-V by the original due date of the return, but prior to the annual return's filing on the extended due date of the return). If the return is an amended return, enter the amount of business privilege tax shown paid for the taxable year on the originally-filed Alabama business privilege tax return. **Do Not** include previous year overpayments as privilege tax previously paid for the taxable year.

Line 11. Net Privilege Tax Due – Subtract the amount on line 10 from the amount on line 9.

Line 12. Penalty Due – Enter the total amount of the penalty for failure to timely file the return and the penalty for failure to timely pay the tax shown due on the return, as specified in Section 40-2A-11, **Code of Alabama 1975**. The penalty for failure to timely file an Alabama business privilege tax return by the due date is 10% of the tax shown due with the return or \$50, whichever is greater. The penalty for failure to timely pay the amount of tax shown due on an Alabama business privilege tax return equals to 1% of the amount of tax shown due on the return for each month the tax is unpaid – not to exceed 25% of the amount shown due on the return.

Line 13. Interest Due – Enter the amount of interest due on any business privilege tax unpaid as of the original due date of the business privilege tax return. Section 40-1-44(a), **Code of Alabama 1975**, specifies the interest rate to be used in computing the amount of interest due (Section 40-1-44 references Internal Revenue Code Section 6621 for the interest rates to be used for underpayments).

Line 14. Total Privilege Tax Due – Add the amounts shown on lines 11, 12, and 13.

Line 15. Net Tax Due – Add the amounts shown on line 8 and line 14. A positive amount represents an amount due, and that amount should be entered on line 16 (Payment Due with Return). A negative amount represents a refund due to the taxpayer, and that amount should be entered on line 17 (Amount to be Refunded to Taxpayer).

Line 16. Payment Due with Return – Enter the amount from line 15, but only if the amount is positive.

Line 17. Amount to be Refunded to Taxpayer – Enter the amount from line 15, but only if the amount is negative.

Line 18. Indicate Payment Type – Check the box if the payment was remitted electronically.

How to Make EFT Payments:

ACH Credit Method Payment:

In order to pay the Alabama business privilege tax using EFT, (ACH Credit Method Payment), the taxpayer must first be a registered EFT taxpayer. To register for EFT, taxpayers must complete Form EFT: 001, EFT Authorization Agreement Form, and submit it to the Alabama Department of Revenue's EFT Unit. Form EFT: 001 and instructions can be downloaded from the Department's website at www.revenue.alabama.gov/eft/eftindex.html.

My Alabama Taxes Payment:

The Department of Revenue mails each newly incorporated/organized company a letter with a Sign-On ID and Access Code to access My Alabama Taxes for electronic payments. All existing companies are mailed Sign-On ID and Access Code letters. For more information or to make a payment, refer to the website at www.revenue.alabama.gov or www.myalabamataxes.alabama.gov.

Instructions for Form CPT, Page 2

Line 1a. Enter the taxpayer's Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN).

Line 1b. Enter the legal name of the business entity as shown on page 1, line 3a.

Line 1c. Determination Period End Date/Balance Sheet Date – The Determination Period End Date is the date of the balance sheet from which the net worth computations are made.

Part A – Net Worth Computation:

Line 1. Enter the total amount of the taxpayer's capital stock and additional paid in capital, but not less than zero. The amount must not be reduced for any treasury stock owned by the corporation.

Line 2. Enter the amount of retained earnings, but not less than zero. Include any amounts designated for the payment of dividends until the amounts are definitely and irrevocably placed to the credit of the stockholders, subject to withdrawal on demand. If the taxpayer does not issue stock or if the taxpayer is either a business trust or a limited liability entity taxed as a corporation for federal tax purposes, enter the book value of the taxpayer's assets and liabilities (assets minus liabilities). The amount entered on line 2 must not be less than zero.

Line 3. Enter the gross amount of related party debt exceeding the total of the amounts entered on line 1 and line 2, as required by Section 40-14A-23, *Code of Alabama 1975*. This amount will be added to the amounts on line 1 and line 2 in arriving at the taxpayer's net worth. Related parties are defined in Section 40-14A-1, *Code of Alabama 1975*, as any member of a controlled group of corporations as defined by Internal Revenue Code Section 1563. The definition of related parties also includes any limited liability entity that would be a member of a controlled group if rules similar to Section 1563 were applied to limited liability entities. Note: The amount entered on line 3 must not be less than zero. Individual shareholders are not considered related parties. Related party debt and related party receivables **are not netted** in any circumstances. Exempt payables are defined as stated in Section 40-14A-23(e)(2)(b). They include trade debt, accounts payable, or deposit liabilities to related parties that are doing business in Alabama. Non-Exempt payables are all other related party debts.

Line 4. Enter the excess amount (the amount in excess of \$500,000 for each shareholder) of compensation or similar amounts paid to (or accrued as a liability to) certain direct or indirect shareholders, as defined in Section 40-14A-23, *Code of Alabama 1975*. This amount will be added to lines 1, 2, and 3 in arriving at the taxpayer's net worth. Section 40-14A-23(f), *Code of Alabama 1975*, should be referred to for a more thorough explanation of this adjustment.

Line 5. Total Net Worth – Enter the sum of lines 1 through 4.

Part B – Privilege Tax Exclusions and Deductions:

Exclusions – Exclusions are allowed by Section 40-14A-23 (g), *Code of Alabama 1975*. Attach documentation supporting any exclusion claimed on the return.

Line 1. Enter the Total Net Worth from line 5, Part A.

Line 2. Enter the total book value amount for the investment the taxpayer

has in the equity of other taxpayers. Attach a listing providing for each separate investment, the name of the taxpayer, the taxpayer's FEIN, the taxpayer's address and the book value of the investment. This exclusion is not available for the book value of a security (as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 1236) held by a dealer in securities (as referred to in Internal Revenue Code Section 1236) primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business.

Line 3. This exclusion is only available to financial institutions. Financial institutions should enter the total book value amount of the investments in other corporations or LLE's. The financial institution taxpayer must have an ownership percentage in the other entity of more than 50%. Section 40-14A-23(g), *Code of Alabama 1975*, provides additional information concerning the exclusion. Attach a listing providing for each separate investment, the name of the entity, the entity's FEIN, the entity's address, and the book value of the investment. The return will not be considered complete without the listing.

Line 4. Enter the amount reported on the taxpayer's balance sheet for the unamortized portion of goodwill and core deposit intangibles that resulted from a direct purchase of another corporation or limited liability entity. For goodwill, attach a listing showing for each direct purchase the goodwill originally acquired, the date the direct purchase occurred, accumulated amortization, the name and location of the business acquired, and the name and FEIN of the entity that acquired the business and goodwill.

Line 5. Enter the amount reported on the taxpayer's balance sheet for the unamortized portion of post-retirement benefits, which the taxpayer elected to amortize under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement Number 106, Employers' Accounting for Post-retirement Benefits Other Than Pensions. The statement was issued in December 1990, and focuses principally on post-retirement health care benefits. The supporting documentation should include a description of benefits, amortization schedule, and the line detail of the post-retirement benefits on the balance sheet.

Line 6. This exclusion is only available to financial institutions. Financial institutions should enter the total amount that the net worth (computed in accordance with lines 1 through 5, above) exceeds 6% of the total assets of the financial institution taxpayer. Attach a computation of the amount claimed as this exclusion.

Line 7. Total Exclusions – Enter the total of lines 2 through 6.

Net Worth Apportionment

Line 8. Net Worth Subject to Apportionment – Enter the difference between line 1 (Total Net Worth) and line 7 (Total Exclusions).

Line 9. Apportionment Factor – Section 40-14A-24(a), *Code of Alabama 1975*, establishes the net worth apportionment requirements for the Alabama business privilege tax. Taxpayers that conducted all of their business in Alabama during the determination period should enter 100%. No supporting documentation is required of taxpayers reporting an apportionment factor of 100%.

Taxpayers that conducted business both within and without Alabama (multi-state taxpayers) during the determination period should generally not enter 100%. Multistate taxpayers must enter the same factor as was used by the taxpayer during the determination period for purposes of apportioning the taxpayer's income in accordance with Alabama's income tax law (Chapter 18, Title 40, *Code of Alabama 1975*) or Alabama's financial institutions excise tax law (Chapter 16, Title 40, *Code of Alabama 1975*). Attach a copy of the computation of the apportionment factor from the applicable Alabama tax return for the determination period.

The apportionment factor to be used by insurance companies, subject to Alabama's insurance premiums tax law (Chapter 4A, Title 27, *Code of Alabama 1975*) shall be the ratio of the insurer's Alabama premium income to its nationwide total direct premiums as reflected on Schedule T of the insurer's annual statement filed with the Commissioner of Insurance for the immediately preceding calendar year. A copy of the Schedule T as filed with the Insurance Department must be attached.

Taxpayers required to file an Alabama business privilege tax return, but were not required to file a tax return in accordance with Alabama's income tax law or financial institutions excise tax law, and were not subject to Alabama's insurance premiums tax law, must compute the apportionment factor as if the taxpayer were subject to Alabama's income tax law. Taxpayers computing the apportionment factor in this manner must attach a computation of the apportionment factor.

Line 10. Total Alabama Net Worth – Multiply line 8 (Net Worth Subject to Apportionment) by line 9 (Apportionment Factor).

Deductions

Deductions are allowed by Section 40-14A-24(b), **Code of Alabama 1975**. Attach documentation supporting any deduction claimed on the return.

Line 11. Enter the net amount invested in bonds and securities issued by the State of Alabama, or its political subdivisions, prior to January 1, 2000.

“Net amount invested” means the cash, including any premium and net of any discount, paid as the purchase price for the bond or other security, less the amount of any premium amortized and plus the amount of any discount accreted, reduced by the proportionate amount of principal on the bond or other security that is amortized or otherwise paid or retired.

The taxpayer must attach a schedule listing the details of the deduction. For each bond or security, the listing should provide the net amount invested, the issuing agency, issuance date, and how the investment is reported on the taxpayer’s balance sheet.

This deduction is not available to dealers in securities (those subject to the requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 1236) for the book value of bonds and securities held by the dealer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business.

Line 12. Enter the net amount invested in, or book value from the taxpayer’s balance sheet, for all devices, facilities, or structures, and all identifiable components or materials for use therein, that are located in Alabama and are acquired or constructed primarily for the control, reduction, or elimination of air, ground, or water pollution or radiological hazards where such pollution or radiological hazards result from or would be caused by the taxpayer’s activities in Alabama.

Deductions are allowed by Section 40-14A-24(b), **Code of Alabama 1975**. Attach documentation supporting any deduction claimed on this return.

Line 13. Enter the amount reported on the taxpayer’s balance sheet for the balance of any reserve, account, or trust reasonably determined to satisfy any liability that is imposed by federal, state, or local government laws or regulations for reclamation, storage, disposal, decontamination, retirement, or other related costs associated with a plant, facility, mine, or site in Alabama. Attach documentation identifying the applicable law or regulation that establishes taxpayer’s liability, as well as a computation of the liability. The documentation must also identify the location of the plant, facility, mine or site in Alabama.

Line 14. Enter the total amount reported on the taxpayer’s balance sheet as the book value of the taxpayer’s investment in low-income, residential real estate projects that qualify for federal or state income tax credits, loans or grants. The taxpayer must attach a schedule listing the details of the deduction. For each separate low-income housing project, the attached documentation must identify the name of the project, the FEIN of the project, the site of the project, and the net amount invested in the project. The documentation must also identify how the investments are reported on the taxpayer’s balance sheet.

Line 15. Total Deductions – Enter the total of lines 11 through 14.

Computation of Privilege Tax Due

Line 16. Taxable Alabama Net Worth – Enter the difference between line 10 (Total Alabama Net Worth) and Line 15 (Total Deductions).

Line 17a. Federal Taxable Income Apportioned to Alabama – Enter the federal taxable income used to determine the Tax Rate (see line 17b) which is applied to the Taxable Alabama Net Worth (see line 16) to arrive at the Gross Privilege Tax Calculated (see line 18). The tax rate used to compute the business privilege tax is based upon the taxpayer’s federal taxable income, as required by Section 40-14A-22, **Code of Alabama 1975**.

Federal Taxable Income for C-corporations, Real Estate Investment Trusts, and Financial Institutions – C-corporations, REITs, and Financial Institutions are to use their federal taxable income before net operating losses and special deductions for the federal taxable income columns of the tax rate table, shown below. The federal taxable income shall be apportioned in accordance with Chapter 27, Title 40, **Code of Alabama 1975**. The deduction for federal income tax is not allowed in computing the federal taxable income amount. C-corporations filing as members of an Alabama affiliated group must determine federal taxable income on a separate company basis.

Federal Taxable Income for Insurance Companies – For U.S. Life Insurance Company filing Internal Revenue Service Form 1120-L, federal tax-

able income shall be total taxable income less the dividends received deduction and the net operating loss deduction. For those U.S. Property and Casualty Insurance Companies filing Internal Revenue Service Form 1120-PC, federal taxable income shall be taxable income less the dividend received deduction and the net operating loss deduction. This income shall be apportioned in accordance with Title 27, **Code of Alabama 1975**, relating to insurance companies.

Line 17b. Tax Rate –

The tax rate is specified in Section 40-14A-22(b), **Code of Alabama 1975**, and is determined using the following table:

Federal Taxable Income Apportioned and Allocated to Alabama

More Than or Equal to	But Less Than	Tax Rate	Amount of tax per \$1,000 of Taxable Alabama Net Worth
—	\$ 1	.00025	\$.25 per \$1,000
\$ 1	\$ 200,000	.00100	\$ 1.00 per \$1,000
\$ 200,000	\$ 500,000	.00125	\$ 1.25 per \$1,000
\$ 500,000	\$ 2,500,000	.00150	\$ 1.50 per \$1,000
\$ 2,500,000	—	.00175	\$ 1.75 per \$1,000

Line 18. Gross Privilege Tax Calculated –

Multiply line 16 (Taxable Alabama Net Worth) by line 17b (Tax Rate).

Example:

Line 16 – Taxable Alabama Net Worth	\$1,000,000
Line 17a – Federal Taxable Income Apportioned and Allocated to Alabama	\$ 250,000
Line 17b – Tax Rate00125
Line 18 – Gross Privilege Tax Calculated	\$ 1,250

Special Calculation for Short Taxable Years: If the taxable year is a short taxable year, the gross privilege tax calculated will be prorated using a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of calendar days in the short taxable year and the denominator of which will be 365. The computation of prorated business privilege tax must be attached to the return. Please note the taxpayer should file a short year return only if there is a change in the tax year end (For example, the taxpayer converts from a calendar year end to a fiscal year end).

Example Assuming Facts from Above Example and a Short Year of 180 days:

Taxable Alabama Net Worth	
Multiplied by Tax Rate Equals	\$1,250
Multiplied by	180/365 Short year factor
Line 18 – Gross Privilege Tax Calculated	\$616

Please note: A determination period that is less than a full year does not constitute a short year return. If a taxpayer has a change in tax year to a calendar tax year or vice versa, the return for the new tax year is not the short year return.

Example: Corporation A previously had a tax year ending June 30 but has changed to a calendar tax year effective January 1, 2018. The corporation previously filed the 2017 Business Privilege Tax return based on the determination period ending June 30, 2017. The 2018 return would have as its determination period July 1, 2017-December 31, 2017. The 2018 return pays the tax for the full 2018 tax year; therefore it would not be a short year return. The 2017 tax year was a short tax year. The 2017 return would need to be amended, with the tax due prorated.

Line 19. Alabama Enterprise Zone Credit – Enter the amount of Alabama Enterprise Zone Credit to which the taxpayer is entitled. Attach supporting documentation from the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) showing the amount of the Alabama Enterprise Zone Credit the taxpayer is entitled to claim. Contact ADECA for additional information concerning the Alabama Enterprise Zone Credit.

Line 20. Privilege Tax Due – Enter the difference between line 18 and 19, but not less than \$100, the minimum amount of the tax. This amount is also entered on page 1 of Form CPT on line 9, in the Computation of Amount Due or Refund Due area of the page. For Consolidated Financial Institution Group Members, enter the total from the attached spreadsheet. Please see Schedule G instructions for further explanation.

Maximum Privilege Tax:

Financial Institution Groups have a \$3,000,000 maximum levy for the Alabama Business Privilege Tax. See Section 40-14A-22, **Code of Alabama**

1975.

Insurance companies subject to the insurance premium taxes levied by Chapter 4A Title 27, *Code of Alabama 1975*, have a \$3,000,000 maximum levy for the Alabama Business Privilege Tax. See Section 40-14A-22, *Code of Alabama 1975*.

C-corporations, REITS, and LLEs taxed as corporations have a \$15,000 maximum levy for the Alabama Business Privilege Tax. See Section 40-14A-22, *Code of Alabama 1975*.

Minimum Privilege Tax:

Section 40-14A-22(c), *Code of Alabama 1975*, establishes a minimum business privilege tax levy of \$100 for C-corporations, LLEs taxed as corporations, insurance companies and REITs – even for business privilege tax years that are short years.

The minimum business privilege tax levy for financial institution groups is established by Section 40-14A-22(f), *Code of Alabama 1975*. Section 40-14A-22(f) defines the terms: affiliated groups; financial institutions; and financial institution groups. The section explains how the business privilege tax is computed for a financial institution group and how the minimum business privilege tax is computed for a financial institution group.

Alabama Schedule AL-CAR Secretary of State Corporation Annual Report

Section 10-2B-16.22, *Code of Alabama 1975*, requires domestic and foreign corporations to file an annual report with the Alabama Secretary of State. The Alabama Schedule AL-CAR, submitted by corporations with Alabama Form CPT and Alabama Form PPT, is a means for corporations to satisfy that reporting requirement.

Preparation Instructions:

Line 1a. FEIN – Enter the Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) of the corporation.

Line 1b. Legal Name of Business Entity – Enter the legal name of the corporation. Please note this schedule cannot be used to change the legal name of a corporation.

Line 1c. Contact Person Concerning This Form – Enter the name of the person that is knowledgeable of the information provided on the form. Providing the contact person's name and phone number can facilitate the resolution of possible processing errors.

Line 1d. Contact Person's Phone Number – Enter the contact person's telephone number. Providing the contact person's name and phone number can facilitate the resolution of possible processing errors.

Line 1e. Taxpayer's E-mail Address – Enter the entity's e-mail address.

Line 2a. County of Incorporation for All Alabama Entities – Enter the Alabama county of incorporation, if the corporation was incorporated in Alabama.

Line 2b. State or Country of Incorporation for All Foreign Entities – Enter the state or country of incorporation, if the corporation is a foreign corporation.

Line 3a. Date of Qualification in Alabama for Foreign Entities – Enter the date the corporation qualified to do business in Alabama.

Line 3b. Date of Incorporation for All Entities – Enter the date of incorporation.

Line 3c. Telephone Number of Taxpayer – Enter the telephone number of the corporation.

Line 4a. Name of Registered Agent in Alabama – Enter the name of the registered agent in Alabama. This form cannot be used to change the registered agent of a corporation.

Line 4b. FEIN or Social Security Number – Enter the FEIN or social security number of the registered agent.

Line 4c. Street Address – Enter the street address or mailing address of the registered agent.

Line 4d. City – Enter the City of the registered agent.

Line 4e. State – Enter the State of the registered agent.

Line 4f. Zip – Enter the Zip of the registered agent.

Line 5a. Name of Corporate President – Enter the name of the current corporate president.

Line 5b. Social Security Number – Enter the social security number of the current corporate president.

Line 5c. Street Address – Enter the street address or mailing address of the current corporate president.

Line 5d. City – Enter the City of the current corporate president.

Line 5e. State – Enter the State of the current corporate president.

Line 5f. Zip – Enter the Zip of the current corporate president.

Line 6a. Name of Corporate Secretary – Enter the name of the current corporate secretary.

Line 6b. Social Security Number – Enter the social security number of the current corporate secretary.

Line 6c. Street Address – Enter the street address or mailing address of the current corporate secretary.

Line 6d. City – Enter the City of the current corporate secretary.

Line 6e. State – Enter the State of the current corporate secretary.

Line 6f. Zip – Enter the Zip of the current corporate secretary.

Line 7. Kind of Business Done in Alabama – Please provide a brief statement of the character of business in which the corporation is engaged in the State of Alabama.

Line 8. Street Address of the Principal Place of Business in Alabama – Please provide the street address for the principal place of business in Alabama.

Line 9. Kind of Business Done Generally – Please provide a brief statement of the general character of business in which the corporation is engaged.

Line 10. Mailing Address of the Principal Office and Place of Business if Outside the State of Alabama – Please provide the mailing address for the principal place of business, if it is located outside of Alabama.