



Tax facts 2022



Corporate income tax

Under the modified territorial basis of taxation, companies in Singapore are subject to tax on income accruing in or derived from Singapore and foreign income received or deemed received in Singapore from outside Singapore.



17%
Rate



Within 3 months after financial year end

Filing deadline of Estimated Chargeable Income (ECI) unless waiver conditions are met



30 Nov

Filing deadline of tax return, tax computation and unaudited / audited accounts

Payment due date

Tax assessed has to be paid within 30 days from the date of the Notice of Assessment unless the Company has been allowed to pay by instalment. The instalment payment plan is generally allowed only for the payment of tax assessed on an ECI.

Corporate income tax rebate

- Year of Assessment (YA) 2020 - 25% of tax payable, capped at \$15,000
- YA2021 - NIL
- YA2022 - NIL

Partial tax exemption from YA2020

First \$10,000 of chargeable income is 75% exempt	\$7,500
Next \$190,000 of chargeable income is 50% exempt	\$95,000
	Up to \$102,500

Full tax exemption for new start-up companies (where any of the first 3 YAs falls in or after YA2020)

First \$100,000 of chargeable income is 75% exempt	\$75,000
Next \$100,000 of chargeable income is 50% exempt	\$50,000
	Up to \$125,000

Withholding tax



Filing and payment deadline

By 15th of the second month, following the date of payment to the non-resident.

The rates may be reduced under tax incentives or Tax Treaties.

Nature of income	Withholding tax rates
Interest	15%*
Dividends	NIL
Royalties	10%*
Technical fees for services performed in Singapore	17%
Management fee for services performed in Singapore	17%
Rental or other payments for movable property	15%*
Remuneration paid to non-resident director	22% (24% from 1 January 2023)
Professional fee (of non-resident individual or foreign firm)	15% on gross / 22% on net
Public entertainer	15%/10%**
Charter fees (ships)	NIL
Charter fees (aircraft)	0-2%

* These are final taxes for operations carried on outside Singapore. For operations carried on in Singapore, 17% will apply to non-resident non-individuals and 22% (24% from 1 January 2023) will apply to non-resident individuals.

** 10% applies for payment made between 22 February 2010 and 31 March 2022.

Transfer pricing

All related party transactions should be conducted at arm's length, ie as if parties were unrelated.

Contemporaneous transfer pricing documentation (TPD) is required from taxpayers if they meet any one of the conditions below:

- Gross revenue for the financial year is greater than S\$10 million; or
- TPD was required to be prepared for the previous basis period.

There are certain de minimis thresholds for specific transactions for preparing transfer pricing documentation as follows:

Category of related party transactions	Threshold (SGD) per financial year
Purchase of goods from all related parties	15 million
Sale of goods to all related parties	15 million
Loans to/from all related parties	15 million
All other categories of related party income or expenses (for example, service fees, royalties and rental)	1 million (per category of transaction)

Goods and Services Tax

As a consumption tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST) is ultimately borne by the consumer. However, the responsibility for charging, collecting, and paying it to the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS) at each stage of the supply chain rests with the business making the supply.



GST rate

7% 8% 9%



Up to 31
December
2022

1 January
2023

1 January
2024

- The export of goods, and international services, are zero rated
- The sale and lease of residential properties, the import and supply of investment precious metals, the supply of digital payment tokens and certain prescribed financial services are exempted from tax



Filing and payment deadline

1 month after end of GST accounting period. Generally quarterly but can be monthly on election. Where a company is on a General Interbank Recurring Order (GIRO) plan (a direct debit plan) for GST payments, GIRO deductions are on the 15th day of the month after the payment due date.



Registration threshold of SGD 1 million

Reverse charge

- Businesses not entitled to full GST recovery must account for GST on imported services (i.e. by way of a reverse charge mechanism)

Non-resident registration

- Overseas businesses which make taxable supplies of goods in Singapore may be liable for GST registration even if the business does not have a physical presence in Singapore.
- Overseas suppliers and e-marketplace operators making significant supplies of Business-to-Consumer services to local non-GST registered customers are liable to register for GST in Singapore if their global revenues exceeds SGD 1 million and the value of digital services to local customers exceeds SGD 100,000. From 1 January 2023, this rule will be expanded to include non-digital services, as long as they are “remote services” ie services supplied from abroad.
- From 1 January 2023, overseas suppliers, e-marketplace operators, redeliverers making significant supplies of “low-value goods” (not exceeding SGD 400 in value) to local customers, will need to register for GST in Singapore.

Stamp duty

Stamp duty is computed based on the consideration payable for the asset transferred or its market value, whichever is higher.

Buyer's stamp duty

Buyer's Stamp Duty for all Singapore real estate	% Rate
First \$180,000	1%
Next \$180,000	2%
Next \$640,000	3%
Amount exceeding \$1,000,000	4%

Additional buyer's Stamp Duty for residential property from 16 December 2021

Foreigners buying any residential property	30%
Entities buying any residential property or (from 9 May 2022) transfer of residential property into a living trust	35% (may be reduced) (additional 5% for Housing developers)
Singapore permanent residents buying a first residential property	5%
Singapore permanent residents buying a second residential property	25%
Singapore permanent residents buying a third and subsequent residential property	30%
Singapore citizens buying a second residential property	17%
Singapore citizens buying a third and subsequent residential property	25%

Seller's stamp duty

	Residential properties	Industrial properties
Property disposed of within one year of purchase	12%	15%
Property disposed of within more than one year and up to two years of purchase	8%	10%
Property disposed of within more than two years and up to three years of purchase	4%	5%

Stamp Duty on transfer of shares (other than a residential Property-Holding Entity (PHE))

0.2%

Higher of purchase price or market value of the shares

Additional Conveyance Duties apply for acquisition (41% to 44%) and disposal (12%) of equity interest of PHE.



Deadline for Stamp Duty

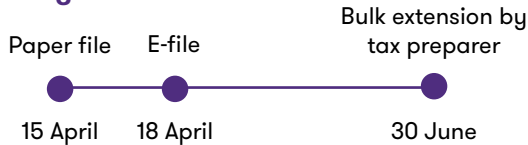
To be stamped and paid within 14 days from date of execution of the relevant document if signed in Singapore, or 30 days from receipt of the document in Singapore, if signed overseas

Personal income tax

Individuals (resident and non-resident), are only liable to income tax in respect of income accruing in or derived from Singapore. The tax year is the calendar year.



Filing deadline



Notice of assessment

Most taxpayers should receive their Notice of Assessment from end of April onwards. These are issued in batches so some taxpayers may receive them earlier than others.

Tax assessed has to be paid within 1 month from the date of the Notice of Assessment unless the taxpayer is allowed to pay by instalment through GIRO (a direct debit plan). If you disagree with the tax assessment, you have 30 days to file an objection.

Rates

From YA2024, two new personal income tax (PIT) rates of 23% and 24% will be introduced on top of the existing progressive tax rates.

	Chargeable income (SGD)	Tax rate (%)	Tax payable (SGD)
On the first	20,000	0	0
On the next	10,000	2	200
On the next	10,000	3.5	350
On the next	40,000	7	2,800
On the next	40,000	11.5	4,600
On the next	40,000	15	6,000
On the next	40,000	18	7,200
On the next	40,000	19	7,600
On the next	40,000	19.5	7,800
On the next	40,000	20	8,000
In excess of	320,000	22	
On the next	180,000	22	39,600
On the next	500,000	23	115,000
In excess of	1,000,000	24	

From YA2024, the existing top tier of 22% will be replaced with three tiers

On the next	180,000	22	39,600
On the next	500,000	23	115,000
In excess of	1,000,000	24	

Personal income tax

Reliefs

The total personal income tax relief that individuals can claim is capped at \$80,000.

Earned income	Standard (max)	Handicapped (max)
Below 55 years old	\$1,000	\$4,000
55 to 59	\$6,000	\$10,000
60 and above	\$8,000	\$12,000
Spouse relief	\$2,000	\$5,500
Qualifying child relief (per child)	\$4,000	\$7,500

Other reliefs

Voluntary Central Provident Fund (CPF) contribution from self-employed individuals	Capped at \$37,740 or 37% of assessable trade income whichever is lower	
CPF cash top up (self, spouse, sibling, parent, grandparent)	\$7,000 (max for YA2023)	\$8,000 (max for YA2024+)
Course fees	\$5,500 (max)	
CPF relief	\$20,400 (max)	
Foreign maid levy relief	\$10,800 (max)	
Life assurance relief	\$5,000 (max)	

Supplementary retirement scheme

Foreigners	\$35,700 (max)
Singaporeans and Singapore permanent residents	\$15,300 (max)

Working mother's child relief (WMCR)	% of mother's earned income
First child	15%
Second child	20%
Third child and beyond	25%
Maximum cumulative WMCR	100%
Maximum relief per child inclusive of child/handicapped child relief	\$50,000

NSman	Non-key appointment holder	Key appointment holder
Active NSman	\$3,000	\$5,000
Non-active NSman	\$1,500	\$3,500
Wife/widow/parent of NSman	\$750	\$750

Family based reliefs	Standard (max)	Handicapped (max)
Parent not living in the same household	\$5,500	\$10,000
Parent living in the same household	\$9,000	\$14,000
Grandparent caregiver relief		\$3,000
Dependent handicapped sibling relief		\$5,500

Central Provident Fund

Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents are subject to Central Provident Fund (CPF) contributions on their employment income.

For the first two years of an employee obtaining Singapore Permanent Resident status, both employer and employee will contribute CPF at graduated rates, unless both parties jointly apply to contribute CPF at a higher rate.

Employer contributions gradually commence when an employee's wages are more than \$50 a month. Employee contributions gradually commence when wages are more than \$500 a month. The maximum contribution rate occurs when wages are more than \$750 a month, as summarised by the table below.

Employee's age (years)	Contribution rates (monthly wages > \$750)	
	By employer (% of wage)	By employee (% of wage)
55 and below	17	20
Above 55 to 60	14 (14.5 from 1 Jan 2023)	14 (15 from 1 Jan 2023)
Above 60 to 65	10 (11 from 1 Jan 2023)	8.5 (9.5 from 1 Jan 2023)
Above 65 to 70	8 (8.5 from 1 Jan 2023)	6 (7 from 1 Jan 2023)
Above 70	7.5	5

\$6,000

Maximum monthly ordinary wages (OW) attracting CPF

\$102,000

Maximum annual additional wages attracting CPF (less OW subject to CPF)

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