

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT
(CHAPTER 117A, SECTIONS 12(8), 19, 20(3), (4) AND (5), 21(7),
23(1), 25(1), 27, 30(1), (3) AND (4), 32(1) AND (2), 35, 37(3), 38(5),
39(3) AND (4), 41(1), (2), (4), (5) AND (6), 78(5) AND 86(1))

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[20th December 1993]

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Goods and Services Tax (General) Regulations.

Definitions

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —

“customs territory” has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the Customs Act (Cap. 70);

“prescribed accounting period” means such period as is prescribed in regulation 52 or as is defined in regulation 92 as a prescribed accounting period, as the case may be;

“registered person” means a person registered by the Comptroller under the First Schedule to the Act;

“registered taxable person” means such a person while he is also a taxable person;

“registration number” means the number allocated by the Comptroller to a person in relation to the registration of that person;

“tax fraction” means the fraction calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\frac{A}{100 + A}$$

where A is 3 or such other rate of tax as may later be specified in section 16 of the Act.

(2) In the application of the Customs Act (Cap. 70), by virtue of section 26 of the Act, to any goods which are not subject to either customs duty or excise duty, such goods shall be construed as being under “customs control” within the meaning of section 3(2) of the Customs Act —

- (a) as if they are dutiable goods; and
- (b) as if the reference to a licensed warehouse in section 3(2) of the Customs Act includes a warehouse or other premises licensed under section 37(5)(b) of the Act.

[S 827/2010 wef 01/01/2011]

[S 566/2010 wef 01/10/2010]

PART II REGISTRATION

Group registration

3.—(1) Where 2 or more taxable persons are eligible to be treated as members of a group under regulation 4, the taxable persons may apply in writing to the Comptroller to be treated as members of a group under section 30 of the Act and they shall, in that application, nominate a representative member who satisfies regulation 4(2A).

(2) Where the Comptroller has approved 2 or more taxable persons to be treated as members of a group, an application may be made in writing to the Comptroller for —

- (a) a further taxable person eligible to be so treated to be included among the taxable persons so treated;
- (b) a taxable person to be excluded from the taxable persons so treated;
- (c) another member of the group who satisfies regulation 4(2A) to be substituted as the representative member; or
- (d) the taxable persons to cease to be treated as members of a group.

(3) An application under paragraph (1), (2)(a) or (c) must be made not less than 90 days before the date from which it is to take effect, or such later time as the Comptroller may allow.

(4) The Comptroller may, in his discretion, approve an application made under paragraph (1) or (2) and impose such conditions as he may think fit.

(5) The Comptroller may refuse an application made under paragraph (1) or (2) or to register the member nominated by the taxable persons as a representative member if he thinks it necessary for the protection of the revenue.

Eligibility to register as group

4.—(1) Two or more taxable persons are eligible to be treated as members of a group if each of them falls within paragraph (2) and —

- (a) one of them controls each of the others;
- (b) one person (whether a body corporate or an individual) controls all of them; or
- (c) 2 or more individuals carrying on a business in partnership control all of them.

(2) A taxable person falls within this paragraph if the person —

- (a) is resident in Singapore or has an established place of business in Singapore;
- (b) has an annual turnover of \$1 million or more;

- (c) has issued shares which are listed on a securities exchange established in or outside Singapore;
- (d) is a subsidiary of a body corporate that satisfies sub-paragraph (b) or (c); or
- (e) is financed by an entity (as part of its venture capital investment business) that satisfies sub-paragraph (b) or (c).

(2A) A taxable person is eligible to be a representative member of a group referred to in paragraph (1) if the taxable person satisfies —

- (a) paragraph (2)(a); and
- (b) in a case where the group comprises one or more taxable persons who do not satisfy paragraph (2)(a), sub-paragraph (b), (c), (d) or (e) of paragraph (2).

(3) For the purposes of this regulation —

- (a) a body corporate shall be taken to control another body corporate if it is that body's holding company;
- (b) an individual or individuals shall be taken to control a body corporate if he or they, were he or they a company, would be that body's holding company; and
- (c) whether a body corporate is the holding company or subsidiary of another body corporate shall be construed in accordance with section 5 of the Companies Act (Cap. 50).

Input tax claim by members of group

5.—(1) The Comptroller may, if he thinks it necessary for the protection of the revenue, reduce or disallow credit for any amount of input tax claimed by the members of a group where that amount of input tax would otherwise not have been attributable to taxable supplies if the application to be treated as members of a group under regulation 3 had not been allowed.

(2) Where an approval has been granted or a direction made by the Comptroller under regulation 30 for the use by any member of the group of a method other than that specified in regulation 29, the Comptroller may approve or direct the use of that method or another method under regulation 30 by all the members of the group.

Termination of group registration

6.—(1) The Comptroller may, by notice given to a taxable person, terminate the treatment of that taxable person as a member of a group from such date as may be specified in that notice if he is satisfied that —

- (a) the taxable person has at any time ceased to satisfy any of the requirements for eligibility under regulation 4;
- (b) the taxable person has failed to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by the Comptroller under regulation 3(4);
- (c) the taxable person has provided any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application under regulation 3; or
- (d) it is necessary for the protection of the revenue.

(2) The Comptroller may, by notice in writing to the members of a group, terminate the registration of the group from such date as may be specified in the notice if he is satisfied that —

- (a) the representative member of the group has ceased to satisfy any of the requirements for eligibility to be a representative member under regulation 4(2A);
- (b) not one of the members of the group is eligible to be a representative member; or
- (c) it is necessary for the protection of revenue.

Divisional registration

7.—(1) Where the business of a taxable person is carried on in one or more divisions, that taxable person may apply in writing to the Comptroller for any such divisions to be registered in the names of those divisions.

(2) The Comptroller may, in his discretion, approve an application made under paragraph (1) subject to such conditions or requirements as he may think fit to impose if he is satisfied that —

- (a) it is likely to cause real difficulty for the taxable person to submit a single return in respect of all the divisions but for the separate registration under this regulation;
- (b) each such division maintains an independent system of accounting; and
- (c) each such division is separately identifiable by reference to the nature of the activities carried on by or the location of the division.

[S 64/2010 wef 05/02/2010]

- (d) [Deleted by S 64/2010]

Cancellation of registration

8.—(1) The Comptroller may, at any time by notice in writing to the taxable person, cancel the registration approved under regulation 7 in respect of any or all of the divisions if he is satisfied that —

- (a) the taxable person has failed to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by the Comptroller under regulation 7;
- (b) any of the conditions referred to in regulation 7(2) has ceased to apply;
- (c) the taxable person has provided any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application under regulation 7; or
- (d) it is necessary for the protection of the revenue.

(2) Where the Comptroller cancels the registration in accordance with paragraph (1), it shall have effect from the date of the cancellation or from such later date as may be agreed between the Comptroller and the taxable person.

(3) Subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), the taxable person may apply in writing to the Comptroller for any division separately registered under regulation 7 to cease to be so registered, and the Comptroller may cancel that separate registration with effect from the date of application or from such later date as may be agreed between the Comptroller and the taxable person.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), a taxable person registered under regulation 7 shall remain so registered for a period of not less than 2 years or such other shorter period as the Comptroller may determine.

(5) The Comptroller may refuse to cancel the registration under regulation 7 where the Comptroller thinks it necessary for the protection of the revenue.

Representation of club, association, society, management corporation or organisation

9. Where anything is required to be done by or under the Act by or on behalf of a club, association, society, management corporation or organisation, the affairs of which are managed by its members or a committee or committees of its members, it shall be the joint and several responsibility of —

- (a) every member holding office as president, chairman, treasurer, secretary or any similar office, or in default of any thereof;
- (b) every member holding office as a member of a committee, or in default of any thereof; and
- (c) every member,

except that if it is done by any official, committee member or member referred to in this regulation, that shall be sufficient compliance with any such requirement.

PART III

TAX INVOICES

Obligation to provide tax invoice

10.—(1) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, or as the Comptroller may otherwise allow, a registered taxable person making a taxable supply to a taxable person shall provide him with a tax invoice.

(2) The particulars of the tax chargeable on a supply of goods described in paragraph 6 of the Second Schedule to the Act shall be provided —

- (a) where the supply is a sale by auction, by the auctioneer;
- (b) where the supply is a sale otherwise than by auction, by the person selling the goods; or
- (c) where the supply is a supply otherwise than by way of sale, by the person making the supply,

on a document containing the particulars prescribed in regulation 11(1).

(3) Any document issued to the buyer under paragraph (2) shall be treated for the purposes of paragraph (1) as a tax invoice provided by the person by whom the goods are deemed to be supplied in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Second Schedule to the Act.

(4) Where a registered taxable person provides a document to himself which purports to be a tax invoice in respect of a supply of goods or services to him by another registered taxable person, that document may, with the approval of the Comptroller, be treated as the tax invoice required to be provided by the supplier under paragraph (1).

(5) The documents specified in this regulation shall be provided within 30 days after the time when the supply is treated as taking place under sections 11, 11A, 11B and 12 of the Act or these Regulations, or within such longer period after that time as the Comptroller may allow.

[S 827/2010 wef 01/01/2011]

Contents of tax invoice

11.—(1) Subject to regulation 13 and except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow, a registered taxable person providing a tax invoice in accordance with regulation 10 or any other regulations made under the Act, shall state thereon the following particulars:

- (a) the words “tax invoice” in a prominent place;
- (b) an identifying number;
- (c) the date of issue of the invoice;
- (d) the name, address and registration number of the supplier;

- (e) the name and address of the person to whom the goods or services are supplied;
- (f) a description sufficient to identify the goods or services supplied and the type of supply;
- (g) for each description, the quantity of the goods or the extent of the services and the amount payable, excluding tax;
- (h) any cash discount offered;
- (i) the total amount payable excluding tax, the rate of tax and the total tax chargeable shown as a separate amount;
- (j) the total amount payable including the total tax chargeable; and
- (k) any amount referred to in sub-paragraphs (i) and (j), expressed in a currency, other than Singapore currency, shall also be expressed in Singapore currency in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Third Schedule to the Act.

(2) Where a taxable supply takes place as described in section 11A(6) of the Act, any consignment or delivery note or similar document or any copy thereof issued by the supplier before the time of supply shall not, notwithstanding that it may contain all the particulars set out in paragraph (1), be treated as a tax invoice provided it is so endorsed.

[S 827/2010 wef 01/01/2011]

(3) Where a registered taxable person provides an invoice containing the particulars prescribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) and specifies thereon any goods or services which are the subject of an exempt or zero-rated supply he shall, unless the Comptroller otherwise determines, distinguish on the invoice between the goods or services which are the subject of an exempt, zero-rated or other supply and state separately the gross total amount payable in respect of each.

Change of rate and credit notes

12.—(1) Where there is a change in the rate of tax in force under section 16 of the Act, or in the descriptions of exempt or zero-rated

supplies and a tax invoice which relates to a supply in respect of which an election is made under section 39 of the Act was issued before the election was made, the person making the supply shall, within 14 days after any such change or within such longer period as the Comptroller may allow, provide the person to whom the supply was made with a credit note so headed and containing the following particulars:

- (a) the identifying number and date of issue of the credit note;
- (b) the name, address and registration number of the supplier;
- (c) the name and address of the person to whom the supply is made;
- (d) the identifying number and date of issue of the tax invoice;
- (e) a description sufficient to identify the goods or services supplied; and
- (f) the amount being credited in respect of tax.

(2) Where a tax invoice ceases to have effect under section 39(4) or (8) of the Act, the person making the supply shall, within 14 days of such change or within such longer period as the Comptroller may allow, provide the person to whom the supply was made with a credit note so headed, and containing —

- (a) the particulars specified in paragraph (1); and
- (b) the amount in respect of which the invoice ceased to have effect under section 39(2B) or (2F) of the Act, as the case may be.

Simplified invoices

13.—(1) Except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow and subject to paragraph (2), where a registered taxable person provides a tax invoice in accordance with regulation 10 and the amount payable stated in the tax invoice, including tax, does not exceed \$1,000, the tax invoice need contain only the following particulars:

- (a) the name, address and registration number of the supplier;
- (aa) an identifying number;

- (b) the date of issue of the invoice;
- (c) a description sufficient to identify the goods or services supplied; and
- (d) the total amount payable including the total tax chargeable.

(2) Except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow, where a registered taxable person provides an invoice in accordance with this regulation, the invoice shall include only particulars of supplies which are subject to the same rate of tax and shall not contain any reference to any zero-rated or exempt supply.

General

14. Regulations 10, 11(1) and (2), 12 and 13 shall not apply to —

- (a) any zero-rated supply;
- (b) any supply to which regulations made under section 19(14) of the Act apply;
- (c) any supply on which tax is charged although it is not made for consideration; or
- (d) any supply to which regulations in Part XI (made under section 23 of the Act) apply.

PART IV

TIME OF SUPPLY

Supplies of goods and services excluded from section 11B(3) of Act

15. The following supplies of goods and services shall be excluded from the application of section 11B(3) of the Act:

- (a) a supply of goods under paragraph 4 of the Second Schedule to the Act consisting of the grant of a licence, tenancy or lease where the whole or part of the consideration for that grant is payable periodically and attributed to separate periods of the term of the licence, tenancy or lease;

- (b) a supply of any form of power (including electricity), gas (excluding gas supplied in cylinders), water, light, heat, refrigeration, air-conditioning, ventilation, telephone, telex, telepac and similar telecommunications services;
- (c) a supply of goods under an arrangement whereby the supplier retains the property therein until the goods or part of them are appropriated under the agreement by the buyer and in circumstances where the whole or part of the consideration is determined at that time;
- (d) a supply of goods or services after 1st April 1994 under a contract which provides for the retention of any part of the consideration by one party pending full and satisfactory performance of the contract, or any part of it, by the other party;
- (e) a supply of services for a period for a consideration the whole or part of which is determined or payable periodically or from time to time;
- (f) a supply of services comprising the right to use a benefit where the whole of the consideration for the supply (being in the nature of royalties or other similar payments) cannot be ascertained at the time the services are performed but only subsequently by a person other than the supplier of the services upon the use of the benefit;
- (g) supplies of goods or services in the course of the construction, alteration, demolition, repair or maintenance of a building or of any engineering work under a contract which provides for payments for such supplies to be made periodically or from time to time.

Licence, tenancy and lease

16.—(1) [*Deleted by S 827/2010*]

(2) Where the grant of a licence, tenancy or lease is a supply of goods under paragraph 4 of the Second Schedule to the Act, and the whole or part of the consideration for that grant is payable periodically and is attributed to separate periods of the term of the

licence, tenancy or lease, the supplier, at or about the beginning of any period not exceeding 3 years, issues a tax invoice containing, in addition to the particulars specified in regulation 11, the following particulars:

- (a) the date on which any part of the consideration is to be become due for payment in the period;
- (b) the amount payable (excluding tax) on each such date; and
- (c) the rate of tax in force at the time of the issue of the tax invoice and the amount of tax chargeable in accordance with that rate on each of such payments,

goods shall be treated as separately and successively supplied whenever a payment in respect of the licence, tenancy or lease becomes due or is received, whichever is the earlier.

[S 827/2010 wef 01/01/2011]

(3) Where, on or before the date that a payment is due as stated on an invoice issued as described in paragraph (2), there is a change in the tax chargeable on supplies of the description to which the invoice relates, that invoice shall cease to be treated as a tax invoice in respect of any such supplies for which payments are due after the change.

17. *[Deleted by S 827/2010]*

18. *[Deleted by S 827/2010]*

19. *[Deleted by S 827/2010]*

Continuous supplies of services

20.—(1) *[Deleted by S 827/2010]*

(2) Where services are supplied for a period for a consideration the whole or part of which is determined or payable periodically or from time to time, under an agreement which provides for successive payments, and the supplier at or about the beginning of any period not exceeding 12 months, issues a tax invoice containing, in addition to the particulars specified in regulation 11, the following particulars:

- (a) the dates on which payments under the agreement are to become due in the period;

- (b) the amount payable (excluding tax) on each such date; and
- (c) the rate of tax in force at the time of issue of the tax invoice and the amount of tax chargeable in accordance with that rate on each of such payments,

the services shall be treated as separately and successively supplied whenever a payment in respect of them becomes due or is received, whichever is the earlier.

(3) Where, on or before any of the dates that a payment is due as stated on an invoice issued under paragraph (2), there is a change in the tax chargeable on supplies of the description to which the invoice relates, that invoice shall cease to be treated as a tax invoice in respect of any such supplies for which payments are due after the change.

21. [*Deleted by S 827/2010*]

22. [*Deleted by S 827/2010*]

General

23. Where under this Part a supply is treated as taking place when an invoice is issued by the supplier or when any payment is received, tax on that supply shall be chargeable only to the extent covered by the invoice or payment.

24. [*Deleted by S 827/2010*]

PART V

INPUT TAX AND PARTIAL EXEMPTION

Definitions and longer periods

25.—(1) In this Part —

“business trust” has the same meaning as in section 2 of Business Trusts Act (Cap. 31A);

“club subscription fee” means any joining fee, subscription fee, membership fee, transfer fee or other consideration charged by any club, association, society or organisation established principally for recreational or sporting purposes or by the

transferor of the membership or such club, association, society or organisation, as the case may be;

“debt security” and “equity security” have the same meanings as in the Fourth Schedule to the Act;

“exempt input tax” means input tax, or a proportion of input tax, which is attributable to exempt supplies in accordance with the method used under regulation 29 or approved or directed to be used under regulation 30, as the case may be;

“family benefits” means any benefits (including hospitality of any kind) provided by the taxable person for the benefit of any person who is the wife, husband, child or relative of any person employed by the taxable person for the purposes of any business carried on or to be carried on by the taxable person;

“medical and accident insurance premium” means any payment or contribution towards any of the following insurance contracts:

- (a) a contract for the provision of insurance for indemnifying the taxable person against the cost of medical treatment to any person;
- (b) a contract for the provision of insurance against the cost of medical treatment in which the insured is any person employed by the taxable person;
- (c) a contract for the provision of insurance against any personal accident in which the insured is any person employed by the taxable person,

but does not include any insurance contract against any liability which the taxable person may incur to any person employed by him —

- (i) under the provisions of the Work Injury Compensation Act (Cap. 354) where —
 - (A) such insurance is obligatory under that Act; or
 - (B) the payment of compensation is obligatory under that Act; or

- (ii) under any collective agreement within the meaning of the Industrial Relations Act (Cap. 136);

“medical expenses” means any of the following medical expenses in connection with the provision of medical treatment to any person employed by a taxable person:

- (a) expenses incurred in or in connection with the provision of maternity health care, natal care, and preventive and therapeutic treatment;
- (b) expenses incurred in or in connection with the provision of a medical clinic by the taxable person,

but does not include expenses incurred under the provisions of the Work Injury Compensation Act to any workman employed by him where such expenses is obligatory under that Act or any collective agreement within the meaning of the Industrial Relations Act;

“medical treatment” includes all forms of treatment for, and procedures for diagnosing, any physical or mental ailment, infirmity or defect;

“motor car” means a motor car which is constructed or adapted for the carriage of not more than 7 passengers exclusive of the driver and the weight of which unladen does not exceed 3,000 kilograms but does not include —

- (a) a motor car registered before 1st April 1998 as a business service passenger vehicle for the purposes of the Road Traffic Act (Cap. 276);
- (b) a taxi;
- (c) a motor car registered as a private car (school transport);
- (d) an unused motor car which has not been previously registered under the Road Traffic Act supplied or imported for the purpose of being let on hire or sold;
- (e) a motor car supplied to a financial institution for the purposes of making a supply of that motor car by the financial institution under a hire purchase contract;

- (f) a motor car supplied to or imported by a taxable person for the purposes of being let on hire or sold by that taxable person who is a dealer of motor cars; and
- (g) a motor car used for instructional purposes for reward and registered under regulation 9(1) of the Second Schedule to the Road Traffic (Motor Vehicles, Registration and Licensing) Rules (R 5) by a person who holds a driving school licence issued under the Road Traffic Act;

“real estate investment trust” has the same meaning as in section 43(10) of the Income Tax Act (Cap. 134);

“registration period”, in relation to a taxable person, means the period commencing on his effective date of registration determined in accordance with the First Schedule to the Act and ending on the day before the commencement of his first tax year;

“relative” means brother, sister, ancestor or linear descendant;

“special purpose vehicle” means —

- (a) in relation to a real estate investment trust, a trust that is established solely in order for its trustee to hold, directly or indirectly, any immovable property or immovable property-related asset in which the real estate investment trust invests or proposes to invest; or
- (b) in relation to a business trust, a trust that is established solely in order for its trustee to hold, directly or indirectly, any property (or part thereof) in respect of which the business trust is established;

“tax year”, in relation to a taxable person, means —

- (a) the first period of 12 calendar months commencing on the 1st day of April, May or June, according to the prescribed accounting periods allocated to him, next following his effective date of registration

determined in accordance with the First Schedule to the Act; or

- (b) any subsequent period of 12 calendar months commencing on the day following the end of his first, or any subsequent, tax year,

except that the Comptroller may approve or direct that a tax year shall be a period of other than 12 calendar months or that it shall commence on a date other than that determined in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) or (b);

“unit” has the same meaning as in paragraph 3 of the Fourth Schedule to the Act.

(2) Any reference to goods or services shall be construed as including a reference to anything which is supplied by way of a supply of goods or a supply of services, respectively.

(3) For the purposes of the definitions of “family benefits”, “medical and accident insurance premium” and “medical expenses” in paragraph (1) —

- (a) directors and officers of a company;
- (b) persons engaged in the management of a company;
- (c) the directors, officers or employees of a related corporation as defined in section 4 of the Companies Act (Cap. 50),

shall be construed as persons employed by the company.

(4) Paragraphs (5), (6), (7) and (8) shall be used for determining the longer period applicable to taxable persons under the Act.

(5) A taxable person who incurs exempt input tax during any tax year shall have applied to him a longer period which shall correspond with that tax year unless he did not incur exempt input tax during his immediately preceding tax year or registration period, in which case his longer period shall —

- (a) begin on the first day of the first prescribed accounting period in which he incurs exempt input tax; and
- (b) end on the last day of that tax year, except where he only incurs exempt input tax in the last prescribed accounting

period of his tax year, in which case no longer period shall be applied to him in respect of that tax year.

(6) A taxable person who incurs exempt input tax during his registration period shall have applied to him a longer period which shall begin on the first day on which he incurs exempt input tax and end on the day before the commencement of his first tax year.

(7) In the case of a taxable person ceasing to be taxable during a longer period applicable to him, that longer period shall end on the day when he ceases to be taxable.

(8) The Comptroller may approve in the case of a taxable person who incurs exempt input tax, or a class of such persons, that a longer period shall apply which need not correspond with a tax year.

Disallowance of input tax

26. Input tax incurred by a taxable person in respect of any of the following:

- (a) club subscription fee;
- (b) medical and accident insurance premium;
- (c) medical expenses;
- (d) family benefits;
- (e) any transaction involving betting, sweepstakes, lotteries, fruit machines or games of chance,

shall be excluded from any credit under sections 19 and 20 of the Act.

Disallowance of input tax relating to motor car

27.—(1) Input tax incurred by a taxable person on —

- (a) the supply or importation of a motor car; or
- (b) the supply or importation of goods or supply of services, used by him directly in connection with a motor car,

shall be excluded from any credit under sections 19 and 20 of the Act.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any supply or importation of goods or supply of services used by an insurer directly in connection

with a motor car of a person who contracted with the insurer for the insurance cover on that motor car, where the insurance cover commences on or after 1st January 2007.

De minimis rule

28. Where in any prescribed accounting period or in any longer period, the total value of all exempt supplies made by a taxable person does not exceed both —

- (a) the average of \$40,000 per month; and
- (b) an amount equal to 5% of the total value of all taxable and exempt supplies made in that period,

then all exempt input tax in that period shall be treated as attributable to taxable supplies.

Attribution of input tax to taxable supplies

29.—(1) Subject to regulation 30, the amount of input tax which a taxable person shall be entitled to deduct provisionally shall be that amount which is attributable to taxable supplies in accordance with this regulation.

(2) In respect of each prescribed accounting period —

- (a) goods imported by and goods or services supplied to the taxable person in the period shall be identified;
- (b) there shall be attributed to taxable supplies the whole of the input tax on such of those goods or services as are used or to be used by him exclusively in making taxable supplies;
- (c) no part of the input tax on such of those goods or services as are used or to be used by him exclusively in making exempt supplies, or in carrying on any activity other than the making of taxable supplies, shall be attributed to taxable supplies; and
- (d) (i) subject to sub-paragraph (ii), there shall be attributed to taxable supplies such proportion of the input tax on such of those goods or services as are used or to be used by him in making both taxable and exempt

supplies as bears the same ratio to the total of such input tax as the value of taxable supplies made by him bears to the value of all supplies made by him in the period; and

- (ii) where input tax is incurred on goods or services in the development of land and construction of a building as is used or to be used by him in making both taxable and exempt supplies, there shall be attributed to taxable supplies such proportion of the input tax as bears the same ratio determined in accordance with the formula:

$$\frac{(A \times B)}{(A \times B) + (C \times D)}$$

where A is the floor area of the part of that building under development or construction for which the competent authority under the Planning Act (Cap. 232) has granted provisional or written planning permission for a purpose other than a residential purpose;

B is the rate for the time being specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Planning (Development Charges) Rules (Cap. 232, R 5) corresponding to the appropriate geographical sector of the building and the use group as specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Planning (Development Charges) Rules within which such purpose falls;

C is the floor area of the part of that building under development or construction for which the competent authority under the Planning Act has granted provisional or written planning permission for residential purposes;

D is the rate for use group B (residential purpose) for the time being specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Planning (Development Charges) Rules.

(3) In calculating the proportion under paragraph (2)(d), there shall be excluded any sum receivable by the taxable person in respect of any exempt supply referred to in paragraph 1 of the Fourth Schedule to the Act that is made by him, where such supply is incidental to one or more of his business activities.

(4) The ratio calculated for the purpose of paragraph (2)(d) shall be expressed as a percentage and, if that percentage is not a whole number, it shall be rounded off to the nearest whole number.

(5) For the purpose of this regulation, “appropriate geographical sector” and “floor area” have the same meanings as in the Planning (Development Charges) Rules (Cap. 232, R 5).

(6) Where the development of land or construction of building involves more than one use group specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Planning (Development Charges) Rules, the Comptroller may determine the method for the application of the formula referred to in paragraph (2)(d)(ii) to the appropriate use group.

Use of other methods

30.—(1) The Comptroller may approve or direct the use by a taxable person of a method other than that specified in regulation 29.

(2) The Comptroller may in special circumstances approve or direct the use by a taxable person of a method, other than that specified in regulation 29, which may treat supplies made by that taxable person to another taxable person for the purpose of any business carried on by the last-mentioned taxable person as taxable supplies; but the Comptroller may if he thinks it necessary for the protection of the revenue refuse to allow the use of such method.

(3) A taxable person using a method as approved or directed by the Comptroller under paragraph (1) or (2) shall continue to use that method unless the Comptroller approves or directs the termination of its use.

(4) Any approval or direction under paragraph (1) or (2) shall take effect from the date upon which the Comptroller gives such approval or direction or from such date as he may specify.

Attribution of input tax to foreign and bonded warehouse supplies

31.—(1) Input tax incurred by a taxable person in any prescribed accounting period on importations by or supplies to him which are used or to be used by him in whole or in part in making —

- (a) supplies outside Singapore which would be taxable supplies if made in Singapore;
- (b) supplies referred to in regulation 1(b) or (g) of the Fourth Schedule to the Act outside Singapore; or
- (c) supplies which are to be disregarded under section 37 of the Act for the purposes of the Act and which would otherwise be taxable supplies,

may be attributed to taxable supplies to the extent that the importations or supplies are separately identified as so used or to be used.

(2) Every taxable person shall keep such documents in such form as the Comptroller may require for the purposes of supporting any attribution of input tax to taxable supplies under this regulation.

(3) Nothing in this regulation shall be construed as treating the supplies referred to in paragraph (1)(a) to (c) as taxable supplies for the purposes of these Regulations.

Attribution of input tax on self-supplies

32. Where under or by virtue of any provision of the Act a person makes a supply to himself, the input tax on that supply shall not be allowable as attributable to that supply.

Treatment of input tax attributable to exempt supplies as being attributable to taxable supplies

33. Subject to regulations 34 and 35, there shall be treated as attributable to taxable supplies any exempt input tax attributable to supplies of any of the following descriptions:

- (a) the deposit of money;

- (b) the exchange of currency (whether effected by the exchange of currency, bank notes or coin, by crediting or debiting accounts, or otherwise) other than the supply of a note or a coin as a collector's item, investment article or item of numismatic interest;
- (c) the issue, allotment or transfer of ownership of a debt security by the person who makes the first issue of such security;
- (d) the issue, allotment or transfer of ownership of an equity security by the person who makes the first issue of such security;
- (e) the provision by a taxable person of any loan, advance or credit to his employee;
- (f) the assignment of a trade receivable;
- (g) the issue of a unit under any unit trust or business trust;
- (h) the hedging of any interest rate risk that arises or is likely to arise from —
 - (i) the making of any supply specified in paragraph (a) or (c); or
 - (ii) any loan obtained by a taxable person in the making of any supply specified in section 20(2) of the Act;
- (ha) the hedging of any currency risk that arises or is likely to arise from —
 - (i) the making of any supply specified in paragraph (a), (c), (d) or (g) or section 20(2) of the Act; or
 - (ii) any loan obtained by a taxable person in the making of any supply specified in section 20(2) of the Act;
- (hb) the hedging of any utility price risk, freight price risk or commodity price risk that arises or is likely to arise from the making of any supply specified in section 20(2) of the Act;
- (i) the receipt of interest on a bond by a bondholder, arising from the provision of credit by the bondholder to the issuer

of the bond (whether or not the bond was originally issued to the bondholder);

- (j) the receipt of interest in respect of the provision of credit for any trade receivable;

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- (k) the issue or transfer of ownership of Islamic debt securities under an Islamic debt securities arrangement;
- (l) the provision of financing under an Islamic debt securities arrangement for which the provider of the financing derives an effective return.

Non-applicability to certain businesses

34. Regulation 33 shall not apply where the supply is made by the taxable person in the course of carrying on a business of, or a business similar to, any of the following:

- (a) a bank required to be licensed under the Banking Act (Cap. 19);
- (b) a merchant bank or other financial institution required to be approved under section 28 of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186);
- (c) a company or society required to be registered under the Insurance Act (Cap. 142) for the carrying on of a life insurance business, a general or life reinsurance business, or the business of a reinsurance broker;
- (d) a finance company required to be licensed under the Finance Companies Act (Cap. 108);
- (e) a moneylender required to be licensed under the Moneylenders Act (Cap. 188), a money-changer or remitter required to be licensed under the Money-changing and Remittance Businesses Act (Cap. 187) or a currency trader;
- (f) a pawnbroker required to be licensed under the Pawnbrokers Act (Cap. 222);
- (g) a debt factor;

- (h) a credit card, charge card or other payment card company;
- (i) a unit trust, not being a real estate investment trust (or its special purpose vehicle) or a business trust (or its special purpose vehicle).

Non-applicability where other exempt supplies are made

35. Regulation 33 shall not apply where the total value of all exempt supplies (excluding supplies of the descriptions specified in that regulation) made by the taxable person during any prescribed accounting period, or any longer period applicable to him, exceeds 5% of the total value of all taxable and exempt supplies made by the taxable person during that period.

Adjustment of attribution

36.—(1) Where a taxable person to whom a longer period is applicable has provisionally attributed an amount of input tax to taxable supplies in accordance with a method, and where all his exempt input tax in that longer period cannot be treated as attributable to taxable supplies under regulation 28 and except as the Comptroller may dispense with the following requirements to adjust, he shall —

- (a) determine for the longer period the amount of input tax which is attributable to taxable supplies according to the method used in the prescribed accounting periods;
 - (b) ascertain whether there has been, overall, an over-deduction or an under-deduction of input tax, having regard to the determination mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) and to the sum of the amounts of input tax, if any, which were deducted in the returns for the prescribed accounting periods; and
 - (c) include any such amount of over-deduction or under-deduction in a return for the first prescribed accounting period next following the longer period, except where the Comptroller allows another return to be used for this purpose.
- (2) Where a taxable person to whom a longer period is applicable has provisionally attributed an amount of input tax to taxable supplies

in accordance with a method, and where all his exempt input tax in that longer period can be treated as attributable to taxable supplies under regulation 28, he shall —

- (a) calculate the difference between the total amount of his input tax for that longer period and the sum of the amounts of input tax deducted in the returns for the prescribed accounting periods; and
- (b) include any such amount of under-deduction in a return for the first prescribed accounting period next following the longer period, except where the Comptroller allows another return to be used for this purpose.

Adjustment of input tax deducted

37.—(1) This regulation shall apply where a taxable person has deducted an amount of input tax which has been attributed to taxable supplies because he intended to use the goods or services in making either —

- (a) taxable supplies; or
- (b) both taxable and exempt supplies,

and during the relevant period and before that intention is fulfilled, he uses or forms an intention to use the goods or services concerned —

- (i) in making exempt supplies or both taxable and exempt supplies, instead of taxable supplies;
- (ii) in making exempt supplies, instead of both taxable and exempt supplies; or
- (iii) in continuing to make both taxable and exempt supplies, but reducing the proportion of taxable supplies to exempt supplies.

(2) Except as the Comptroller otherwise allows, where this regulation applies, the taxable person shall on the return for the prescribed accounting period in which the use occurs or the intention is formed, as the case may be, account of an amount equal to the input tax which has ceased to be attributable to taxable supplies, in accordance with the method which he was required to use when the

input tax was first attributed, and he shall repay the said amount to the Comptroller.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, any question as to the nature of any supply shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act and any regulations or orders made thereunder in force at the time when the input tax was first attributed.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), paragraph (2) shall not apply where the input tax deducted in respect of a supply of land made to a taxable person has ceased to be attributable to a taxable supply of land which he intended to make because the land has been rezoned as “Residential” or “Rural Centre and Settlement” in the Master Plan under the Planning Act (Cap. 232).

(5) Where any land is supplied to a taxable person with any building thereon which is used or to be used for making exempt supplies, the taxable person shall, for the purposes of paragraph (2), repay to the Comptroller input tax in respect of only the building in accordance with such method as the Comptroller may determine.

(6) In this regulation, “relevant period” means —

- (a) where the prescribed accounting period during which the attribution of input tax referred to in paragraph (1) was determined ends before 1st January 2007, a period of 6 years commencing on the first day of that prescribed accounting period; or
- (b) where the prescribed accounting period during which the attribution of input tax referred to in paragraph (1) was determined ends on or after 1st January 2007, a period of 5 years commencing on the first day of that prescribed accounting period.

Adjustment of input tax deemed deducted

38.—(1) This regulation shall apply to a transferee referred to in section 34A of the Act where the assets transferred to him are to be used in carrying on the same kind of business as that carried on by the transferor of the assets in making either —

- (a) taxable supplies; or

(b) both taxable and exempt supplies,

and during the relevant period, the transferee uses or forms an intention to use the assets —

- (i) in making exempt supplies or both taxable and exempt supplies, instead of taxable supplies;
- (ii) in making exempt supplies, instead of both taxable and exempt supplies; or
- (iii) in continuing to make both taxable and exempt supplies, but reducing the proportion of taxable supplies to exempt supplies.

(2) Except as the Comptroller otherwise allows, where this regulation applies, the transferee shall on the return for the prescribed accounting period in which the use occurs or the intention is formed, as the case may be, account of an amount of the input tax deemed to have been deducted in respect of the supplies which have ceased or are intended to cease to be taxable supplies, in accordance with such method as the Comptroller may determine, and he shall repay the said amount to the Comptroller.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, any question as to the nature of any supply shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act and any regulations or orders made thereunder in force at the time the input tax was deemed to have been deducted.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), paragraph (2) shall not apply where the input tax was deemed to have been deducted in respect of land supplied to the transferee which is no longer to be used to make to a taxable supply of land because the land has been rezoned as “Residential” or “Rural Centre and Settlement” in the Master Plan under the Planning Act (Cap.232).

(5) Where any land is supplied to the transferee with any building thereon which is used or to be used for making exempt supplies, the transferee shall, for the purposes of paragraph (2), repay to the Comptroller input tax deemed to have been deducted in respect of only the building in accordance with such method as the Comptroller may determine.

- (6) In this regulation, “relevant period” means —
- (a) where the prescribed accounting period during which the supply referred to in paragraph (1) was made ends before 1st January 2007, a period of 6 years commencing on the day the supply was made; or
 - (b) where the prescribed accounting period during which the supply referred to in paragraph (1) was made ends on or after 1st January 2007, a period of 5 years commencing on the day the supply was made.

Adjustment of input tax incurred

39.—(1) This regulation shall apply where a taxable person has incurred an amount of input tax which has not been attributed to taxable supplies because he intended to use the goods or services in making either —

- (a) exempt supplies; or
- (b) both taxable and exempt supplies,

and during the relevant period and before that intention is fulfilled, he uses or forms an intention to use the goods or services concerned —

- (i) in making taxable supplies or both taxable and exempt supplies, instead of exempt supplies;
- (ii) in making taxable supplies, instead of both taxable and exempt supplies; or
- (iii) in continuing to make both taxable and exempt supplies, but increasing the proportion of taxable supplies to exempt supplies.

(2) Where this regulation applies, the Comptroller shall, on receipt of an application made by the taxable person in such form and manner and containing such particulars as he may direct, pay to him an amount equal to the input tax which has become attributable to taxable supplies in accordance with the method he was required to use when the input tax was first attributed.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, any question as to the nature of any supply shall be determined in accordance with the provisions

of the Act and any regulations or orders made thereunder in force at the time when the input tax was first attributed.

(4) In this regulation, “relevant period” means —

- (a) where the prescribed accounting period during which the attribution of input tax referred to in paragraph (1) was determined ends before 1st January 2007, a period of 6 years commencing on the first day of that prescribed accounting period; or
- (b) where the prescribed accounting period during which the attribution of input tax referred to in paragraph (1) was determined ends on or after 1st January 2007, a period of 5 years commencing on the first day of that prescribed accounting period.

Exceptional claims for tax relief

40.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (4), on a claim made in accordance with paragraph (3), the Comptroller may authorise a taxable person to treat as if it were input tax —

- (a) tax on the supply of goods or services to the taxable person before the date with effect from which he was, or was required to be registered, or paid by him on imported goods before that date, for the purpose of a business which either was carried on or was to be carried on by him at the time of such supply or payment; and
- (b) in the case of a body corporate, tax on the supply or importation of goods acquired for it before its incorporation, or on the supply of services before that time for its benefit or in connection with its incorporation, provided that the person to whom the supply was made or who paid tax on the importation —
 - (i) became a member, officer or employee of the body and was reimbursed, or has received an undertaking to be reimbursed by the body for the whole amount of the price paid for the goods or services;

- (ii) was not at the time of supply or importation a taxable person; and
 - (iii) acquired the goods or services for the purpose of a business to be carried on by the body and has not used them for any purpose other than such business.
- (2) No tax may be treated as input tax under paragraph (1) —
- (a) in respect of goods or services which had been supplied or, in respect of goods, except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow, consumed —
 - (i) by the taxable person; or
 - (ii) in the case of paragraph (1)(b), by the person who acquired the goods or services,before the date with effect from which the taxable person was, or was required to be, registered;
 - (b) in respect of services performed upon goods which sub-paragraph (a) applies; or
 - (c) in respect of services which had been supplied —
 - (i) to the taxable person; or
 - (ii) in the case of paragraph (1)(b), to the person who acquired the services,more than 6 months before the date of the taxable person's registration.
- (3) A claim under paragraph (1) shall, except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow, be made on the first return the taxable person furnishes under regulation 52 and, as the Comptroller may require, be supported by invoices and other evidence.
- (4) A taxable person making a claim under paragraph (1) shall compile and preserve for such period as the Comptroller may require —
- (a) in respect of goods, a stock account showing separately quantities purchased, quantities used in the making of other

goods, date of purchase and date and manner of subsequent disposals of both such quantities; and

- (b) in respect of services, a list showing their description, date of purchase and date of disposal, if any.

(5) If a person who has been, but is no longer, a taxable person makes a claim in such manner and supported by such evidence as the Comptroller may require, the Comptroller may pay to that person the amount of any tax on the supply of services to him after the date with effect from which he ceased to be registered or ceased to be required to register and which was attributable to any taxable supply made by him in the course or furtherance of any business carried on by him when he was or was required to be registered.

Input tax for land to be used for making exempt supplies

41.—(1) Where any land, being —

- (a) vacant land; or
- (b) land on which any building is to be demolished,

is supplied to a taxable person, and it appears to the Comptroller that —

- (i) the land is to be developed (including by the construction of any building thereon); and
- (ii) some part or the whole of the land so developed is to be used in the making of exempt supplies,

the Comptroller may allow to be attributable to taxable supplies such part of the input tax incurred by the taxable person in respect of the supply to him of the land as bears the same proportion to the whole of that input tax as the value of the area of the developed land to be used in the making of exempt supplies bears to the value of the total area of the developed land.

(2) Where any land is supplied to a taxable person with any building thereon which is used or to be used for making exempt supplies, the Comptroller may allow the input tax in respect of only the supply of land excluding the building to be attributable to taxable supplies in accordance with such method as the Comptroller may determine.

(3) Every taxable person shall keep such documents in such form as the Comptroller may require for the purposes of supporting any attribution of input tax to taxable supplies under this regulation.

(4) In this regulation, “exempt supplies” means the exempt supplies referred to in paragraph 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Act (read with regulation 4(3) of that Schedule).

Input tax deemed incurred in relation to insurance cash payments

41A.—(1) This regulation shall apply where the period of insurance cover under a contract of insurance commences on or after 1st January 2007.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), where the premium payable under the contract of insurance is subject to the tax rate in force under section 16 of the Act, the insurer shall be deemed to have incurred input tax on any cash payment made by him upon the occurrence of an insured event and which is obligatory under that contract of insurance (referred to in this regulation as deemed input tax), except in such situation as the Minister may decide otherwise for the protection of revenue.

(3) Paragraph (2) shall only apply where the contract of insurance is taken out by a person who, at the time the insurance cover commences under that contract —

- (a) is not registered under the First Schedule to the Act;
- (b) is a sole proprietor who is registered under the First Schedule to the Act and who purchased the insurance cover other than in the course or furtherance of his business;
- (c) where the contract is for medical and accident insurance, is registered under the First Schedule to the Act and is disallowed under regulation 26 from claiming any credit under sections 19 and 20 of the Act on any input tax incurred on the premium paid on that contract; or
- (d) where the contract is for motor car insurance, is registered under the First Schedule to the Act and is disallowed under

regulation 27 from claiming any credit under sections 19 and 20 of the Act on any input tax incurred on the premium paid on that contract.

(4) Where an insurer incurs deemed input tax under paragraph (2) —

- (a) the cash payment made by the insurer to which the deemed input tax relates shall not be treated as consideration for any supply made to the insurer;
- (b) the amount of deemed input tax shall be an amount equal to the relevant tax fraction of the cash payment; and
- (c) the deemed input tax shall be treated as having been incurred by the insurer in the prescribed accounting period in which the cash payment was made by him.

(5) Except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow, an insurer making a claim for the deduction of deemed input tax shall keep a record of that claim consisting of information showing that —

- (a) the period of insurance cover under the contract of insurance commenced on or after 1st January 2007;
- (b) the premium payable under the contract of insurance was subject to the tax rate in force under section 16 of the Act;
- (c) the cash payment was made by him upon the occurrence of an insured event;
- (d) the payment was obligatory under the contract of insurance; and
- (e) the person who entered into the contract for insurance with him was a person specified in paragraph (3).

(6) If an insurer recovers from any person (other than his re-insurer under a re-insurance contract) the cash payment referred to in paragraph (2) or any part thereof —

- (a) the deemed input tax on the cash payment shall be reduced by an amount equal to the relevant tax fraction of the sum recovered in the prescribed accounting period in which the sum was recovered; and

(b) where the insurer has claimed and deducted the deemed input tax, he shall account and repay to the Comptroller the amount of the adjustment in the prescribed accounting period referred to in sub-paragraph (a).

(7) In this regulation, “relevant tax fraction” means the fraction calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\frac{X}{100 + X}$$

where X is the rate of tax applicable to the insurance premium for the period of insurance cover giving rise to the cash payment.

PART VI

REMISSION AND DEFERRED PAYMENT

Remission for goods lost, damaged or destroyed

42.—(1) If any goods are by unavoidable accident lost, damaged or destroyed or are lost through theft or through evaporation at any time before removal from customs control, the Comptroller may remit the whole or any part of the tax payable thereon.

(2) After removal of any goods from customs control, no abatement of tax charged on the importation of such goods shall be allowed on account of loss or damage, or on account of any claim that the weight, measure, volume or value as determined by the proper officer of customs for the purpose of ascertaining the tax on such goods, or any other factor affecting the goods, is incorrect, unless notice in writing of the claim has been given to the Comptroller by the claimant at or before the time of the removal.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, “customs control” has the same meaning as in section 3(2) of the Customs Act (Cap. 70).

Petroleum products removed from customs control

43.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), where petroleum products under customs control are goods referred to in section 37(1), (2)(a) or (3)(a) of the Act, the Comptroller may permit them to be removed from any

specified warehouse into the customs territory without payment of tax subject to the following conditions:

- (a) the petroleum products are removed by a taxable person for the purpose of a business carried on by him;
- (b) the petroleum products are for the principal trade, profession or vocation of the taxable person; and
- (c) such other conditions as the Comptroller may think fit to impose.

(2) The licensee of the specified warehouse from which the petroleum products are to be removed from customs control shall verify that the taxable person removing the petroleum products satisfies the conditions under paragraph (1)(a) and (b) before allowing the removal.

(3) In this regulation, “specified warehouse” means any of the following:

- (a) a warehouse or other place licensed pursuant to regulations made under section 37(5)(b) of the Act;
- (b) a licensed warehouse as defined in section 3(1) of the Customs Act (Cap. 70) (including a place of manufacture licensed under section 63(1) of that Act).

Goods removed from bonded warehouse by persons approved under Major Exporter Scheme or Third Party Logistics Company Scheme

44.—(1) Without prejudice to regulation 100(3), a person who holds a licence for a bonded warehouse under regulation 94 (referred to in this regulation as the warehouse licensee) may allow goods to be removed from a bonded warehouse referred to in Part XIV without payment of tax if —

- (a) the person removing the goods is a person who has been granted approval under regulation 45 or 45A; and
- (b) the person is entitled to take possession of the goods.

(2) Notwithstanding regulation 100(4), where there is any deficiency in quantity that is indicated or ought to be indicated in

the record of stock or inventory maintained in the bonded warehouse, the warehouse licensee shall not be liable for tax chargeable on so much of the goods as he is able to show were removed by a person whom he had verified to be a person referred to in paragraph (1)(a) and (b).

(3) A verification referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out in such manner as the Comptroller may require.

Major exporter scheme

45.—(1) A taxable person who is eligible under paragraph (2) may make an application to the Comptroller for goods outside Singapore which —

- (a) enter Singapore under customs control; and
- (b) are removed from customs control into the customs territory by the taxable person in the course or furtherance of any business carried on by him,

not being goods which are subject to a duty (whether customs duty or excise duty or both), to be so removed without payment of the tax chargeable on the importation.

(2) A taxable person is eligible to make an application under paragraph (1) if he satisfies the Comptroller that —

- (a) the amount or proportion of goods exported or to be exported by him or the value of supplies of international services made or to be made by him within the meaning of section 21(3) of the Act satisfies such requirement as the Comptroller may determine;
- (b) his accounting and internal control systems are able to meet such accounting and auditing standards as the Comptroller may require;
- (c) he has faithfully observed and complied with all duties and obligations relating to his liability to pay customs and excise duties, income tax, property tax and goods and services tax; and

(d) he is able to comply with such other conditions as the Comptroller may impose for the protection of the revenue.

(2A) A taxable person shall not provide the Comptroller with any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application under paragraph (1).

(3) The Comptroller may, on an application made under paragraph (1), approve the application on such conditions as he may in his discretion impose and may require the applicant to furnish security in such form and amount and to make arrangements for the payment of tax as he may determine.

(3A) The applicant shall comply with all conditions imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (3).

(4) The Comptroller may, at any time, by notice in writing vary or revoke any approval granted under this regulation if he is satisfied that the taxable person —

- (a) has failed to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (3);
- (b) has at any time ceased to satisfy any of the requirements for eligibility under paragraph (2); or
- (c) has provided any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application under paragraph (1).

(4A) A taxable person to whom approval has been granted under this regulation shall not use the approval, and shall take all steps to ensure that no other person uses the approval (whether on behalf of the taxable person or otherwise), except for the purposes for which the approval was granted.

(5) A taxable person to whom approval has been granted under this regulation shall immediately notify the Comptroller of any change in particulars furnished, the security given or the arrangements for the payment of tax.

(6) Subject to paragraph (4), an approval granted under paragraph (3) shall have effect for a period of 3 years from the

date on which the approval is to take effect and the Comptroller may, in his discretion, extend the period to which the approval relates.

(7) Unless the Comptroller otherwise allows or directs, notwithstanding that no tax is payable, a taxable person to whom approval has been granted under this regulation in relation to paragraph (1) shall account for the tax chargeable on his importation of goods.

(8) Unless the Comptroller otherwise allows, where the taxable person approved by the Comptroller fails to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (3), he shall —

- (a) pay to the Comptroller without demand the amount of tax chargeable on the importation to which the failure to comply relates; and

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- (b) include the amount of tax referred to in sub-paragraph (a) as output tax in his return.

Approved Third Party Logistics Company Scheme

45A.—(1) A taxable person who is eligible under paragraph (3) may make an application to the Comptroller for goods outside Singapore which —

- (a) enter Singapore under customs control; and
- (b) are removed from customs control into the customs territory by the taxable person in the course or furtherance of any business carried on by him,

not being goods which are subject to a duty (whether customs duty or excise duty or both), to do any of the following:

- (i) remove those goods without payment of the tax chargeable on the importation;
- (ii) remove those goods and supply them to a specified person, without payment of the tax chargeable on the importation and on the supply.

(2) Every application under paragraph (1) shall —

- (a) be made on such form as the Comptroller may determine; and
- (b) give a full and true account of the particulars or information for which the provision is made in the form.

(3) A taxable person is eligible to make an application under paragraph (1) if he satisfies the Comptroller that —

- (a) the amount or proportion of goods exported by him and the value of supplies of international services made by him within the meaning of section 21(3) of the Act satisfy such requirements as the Comptroller may determine;
- (b) his business is substantially with a specified person;
- (c) his accounting and internal control systems are able to meet such accounting standards as the Comptroller may require; and
- (d) he is able to comply with such other conditions as the Comptroller may impose for the protection of the revenue.

(3A) A taxable person shall not provide the Comptroller with any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application under paragraph (1).

(4) The Comptroller may, on an application made under paragraph (1), approve the application on such conditions or requirements as he may, in his discretion, impose.

(4A) The applicant shall comply with all conditions and requirements imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (4).

(5) The Comptroller may, in granting approval under paragraph (4), require the applicant to furnish security in such form and amount and to make arrangements for the payment of tax as the Comptroller may determine.

(6) Subject to paragraph (12), an approval granted under paragraph (4) shall have effect for a period of 3 years from the date on which the approval is to take effect and the Comptroller may, in his discretion, vary the period to which the approval relates.

(6A) A taxable person to whom approval has been granted under this regulation shall not use the approval, and shall take all steps to ensure that no other person uses the approval (whether on behalf of the taxable person or otherwise), except for the purposes for which the approval was granted.

(7) A taxable person to whom approval has been granted under this regulation shall immediately notify the Comptroller of any change in particulars furnished, the security given or the arrangements for the payment of tax.

(8) Unless the Comptroller otherwise allows or directs, notwithstanding that no tax is payable —

- (a) a taxable person to whom approval has been granted under this regulation in relation to paragraph (1)(i) or (ii) shall account for the tax chargeable on his importation of goods; and

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- (b) a taxable person to whom approval has been granted under this regulation in relation to paragraph (1)(ii) shall account for the tax chargeable on his supply of the goods to the specified person.

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(9) [Deleted by S 327/2007]

(10) Unless the Comptroller otherwise allows or directs, a specified person who receives goods under paragraph (1)(ii) shall account for tax as if he had himself imported the goods in the course or furtherance of his business, together with the tax chargeable on the supply of those goods by the specified person to some other person.

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(10A) For the purposes of paragraphs (8)(b) and (10), the supply of goods under paragraph (1)(ii) shall be treated as taking place at the earliest of the following times:

- (a) whenever a payment in respect of the supply is made;
- (b) whenever the goods are made available to or received by the specified person; or

(c) whenever the specified person receives an invoice relating to the supply.

(10B) [*Deleted by S 827/2010*]

(11) For the purposes of this regulation, the enforcement of any obligation to account for tax shall apply to any person who is required under paragraph (8) or (10) to account for tax.

(12) The Comptroller may, at any time, by notice in writing vary or revoke any approval granted under this regulation if he is satisfied that the taxable person —

- (a) has failed to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (4) or (5);
- (b) has at any time ceased to satisfy any of the requirements for eligibility under paragraph (3); or
- (c) has provided any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application under paragraph (2).

(13) Unless the Comptroller otherwise allows, where the taxable person approved by the Comptroller fails to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (4) or (5), he shall —

- (a) pay to the Comptroller without demand the amount of tax chargeable on the importation or the supply, as the case may be, to which the failure to comply relates; and
- (b) include the amount of tax referred to in sub-paragraph (a) as output tax in his return.

(14) In this regulation, “specified person” means —

- (a) a taxable person approved under this regulation or regulation 45;
- (b) a taxable person approved under regulation 45C; or
- (c) an approved contract manufacturer as defined in regulation 46.

Approved Marine Fuel Trader Scheme

45B.—(1) Subject to this regulation, a supply of specified goods by any taxable person to another taxable person who is an approved person may be made without payment of the tax chargeable on the supply.

(2) Any taxable person who wishes to be an approved person for the purpose of paragraph (1) may make an application to the Comptroller for such approval if he is eligible to do so under paragraph (4).

(3) Every application under paragraph (2) shall —

(a) be made on such form as the Comptroller may determine; and

(b) give a full and true account of the particulars or information for which the provision is made in the form.

(4) A taxable person is eligible to make an application under paragraph (2) if he satisfies the Comptroller that —

(a) he makes substantial supplies of specified goods in the course or furtherance of his business and satisfies such requirements as the Comptroller may determine;

(b) his accounting and internal control systems are able to meet such accounting standards as the Comptroller may require;

(c) he has faithfully observed and complied with all duties and obligations relating to his liability to pay customs and excise duties, income tax, property tax and goods and services tax; and

(d) he is able to comply with such other conditions as the Comptroller may impose for the protection of the revenue.

(5) The Comptroller may, on an application made under paragraph (2), approve the application on such conditions or requirements as he may, in his discretion, impose.

(6) The Comptroller may, in granting approval under paragraph (5), require the applicant to furnish security in such form and amount and

to make arrangements for the payment of taxes as the Comptroller may determine.

(7) Subject to paragraph (11), an approval granted under paragraph (5) shall have effect for a period of 3 years from the date on which the approval is to take effect and the Comptroller may, in his discretion, vary or extend the period to which the approval relates.

(8) An approved person shall immediately notify the Comptroller of any change in particulars furnished, the security given, or the arrangements for the payment of taxes.

(9) Unless the Comptroller otherwise allows or directs, notwithstanding that no tax is payable, a taxable person making a supply of specified goods to an approved person shall declare the value of the supply of the specified goods in his return furnished under regulation 52 for the period during which the supply was made.

(10) For the purposes of paragraph (9) and except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow, the taxable person making a supply of specified goods to an approved person shall issue and provide a tax invoice in accordance with these Regulations and with such annotation as the Comptroller may require.

(11) The Comptroller may, at any time, by notice in writing vary or revoke any approval granted under this regulation if he is satisfied that the approved person —

- (a) has failed to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (5);
- (b) has at any time ceased to satisfy any of the requirements for eligibility under paragraph (4); or
- (c) has provided any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application under paragraph (3).

(12) Where any approved person —

- (a) no longer satisfies any of the requirements for eligibility under paragraph (4); or

- (b) fails to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (5),

he shall —

- (i) pay to the Comptroller without demand the amount of tax on the value of the supply to which the failure to comply relates; and
- (ii) include the amount of tax on the value of the supply which he is required to pay under sub-paragraph (i) as output tax in his return.

(13) In this regulation —

“approved person” means a taxable person whose application to be an approved person has been granted by the Comptroller under paragraph (5);

“specified goods” means marine fuel oil for use by any ocean-going vessel in its engine.

Approved import tax suspension scheme

45C.—(1) A taxable person may apply to the Comptroller to be an approved person under this regulation, and the Comptroller may approve such application if the taxable person satisfies the Comptroller that —

- (a) he is in the aerospace industry;
- (b) he makes substantial supplies in the course or furtherance of his business and satisfies such requirements as the Comptroller may determine;
- (c) his accounting and internal control systems are able to meet such accounting standards as the Comptroller may require; and
- (d) he is able to comply with such other conditions as the Comptroller may impose for the protection of revenue.

(2) Subject to paragraph (4) —

- (a) goods outside Singapore (other than qualifying aircraft parts) which —

- (i) enter Singapore under customs control; and
- (ii) are removed from customs control into the customs territory by an approved person in the course or furtherance of any business carried on by him,

not being goods which are subject to a duty (whether customs duty or excise duty or both), may be so removed without payment of the tax chargeable on the importation; and

(b) qualifying aircraft parts which —

- (i) enter customs control; and
- (ii) are either —

(A) removed from customs control into the customs territory by an approved person in the course or furtherance of any business carried on by him; or

(B) consigned to an approved person as recipient, and removed from customs control into the customs territory by the approved person, for the purposes of making his taxable supplies in the course or furtherance of any business carried on by him,

not being goods which are subject to a duty (whether customs duty or excise duty or both), may be so removed without payment of the tax chargeable on the importation.

(3) [*Deleted by S 827/2010*]

(4) Paragraph (2) shall not apply if, at the time of the importation in question, the approved person does not satisfy the requirement set out in paragraph (1)(a).

[S 827/2010 wef 01/01/2011]

(5) Every application made under paragraph (1) shall —

- (a) be made in such form as the Comptroller may determine; and

(b) give a full and true account of the particulars or information furnished.

(6) The Comptroller may approve an application made under paragraph (1) on such conditions or with such requirements as he may, in his discretion, impose.

(7) The Comptroller may, in granting approval under paragraph (1), require the approved person to —

(a) furnish security in such form and amount; and

(b) make arrangements for the payment of tax,

as the Comptroller may determine.

(8) An approval granted under paragraph (1) shall have effect for such period as the Comptroller may determine.

(9) Unless the Comptroller otherwise allows or directs, notwithstanding that no tax is payable, an approved person shall account for the importation of goods in his return made under the Act for the period in which the importation occurred.

(10) An approved person shall immediately notify the Comptroller of any change in particulars furnished, the security given or the arrangements for the payment of tax.

(11) The Comptroller may, at any time, by notice in writing, vary or revoke any approval granted under this regulation if he is satisfied that the approved person —

(a) has at any time ceased to satisfy any of the requirements for eligibility under paragraph (1);

(b) has provided any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application under paragraph (1);

(c) has failed to account for or pay tax on any importation by him on the basis that the importation fell within paragraph (2) when the importation did not fall within that paragraph; or

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(d) has failed to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (6).

(12) Unless the Comptroller otherwise allows, where the approved person fails to account for or pay tax on any importation by him on the basis that the importation or supply falls within paragraph (2) when —

(a) the importation does not fall within paragraph (2); or

[S 827/2010 wef 01/01/2011]

(b) paragraph (2) does not, by virtue of paragraph (4), apply to the importation ,

[S 827/2010 wef 01/01/2011]

he shall —

(i) pay to the Comptroller without demand an amount equal to the tax which would, but for this regulation, have been chargeable on the importation , as the case may be, to which the failure to comply relates; and

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(ii) include the amount of tax as output tax in his return.

(13) In this regulation —

“approved person” means a taxable person whose application to be an approved person has been granted by the Comptroller under paragraph (1);

“qualifying aircraft parts” has the same meaning as in section 21(4)(a) of the Act.

Import Goods and Services Tax Deferment Scheme

45D.—(1) A taxable person who is eligible under paragraph (2) may make an application to the Comptroller —

(a) for goods outside Singapore which —

(i) enter Singapore under customs control; and

(ii) are removed from customs control into the customs territory by the taxable person in the course or furtherance of any business carried on by him,

to be so removed notwithstanding that the tax chargeable on the importation has yet to be paid; and

- (b) for the taxable person to account for, and pay the same to the Comptroller the tax chargeable on the importation of the goods in the return of the taxable person relating to the prescribed accounting period in which the removal of the goods took place.

[S 827/2010 wef 01/01/2011]

(2) A taxable person is eligible to make an application under paragraph (1) if he satisfies the Comptroller that —

- (a) his accounting and internal control systems are able to meet such accounting and auditing standards as the Comptroller may require;
- (b) he has faithfully observed and complied with all duties and obligations relating to his liability to pay customs and excise duties, income tax, property tax and goods and services tax;
- (c) he has been allowed or directed by the Comptroller to furnish returns in respect of periods of one month within the meaning of regulation 52(1)(i); and
- (d) he is able to comply with such other conditions as the Comptroller may impose for the protection of revenue.

(3) Every application made under paragraph (1) —

- (a) shall be made in such form and manner as the Comptroller may determine; and
- (b) shall not include any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information.

(4) The Comptroller may, on an application made under paragraph (1), approve the application on such conditions or with such requirements as he may in his discretion impose.

(5) The taxable person shall comply with all conditions and requirements imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (4).

(6) The Comptroller may require the taxable person to furnish security in such form and amount and to make arrangements for the payment of tax as he may determine.

(7) An approval granted under paragraph (4) shall have effect for such period as the Comptroller may determine.

(8) The Comptroller may, at any time, by notice in writing, vary or revoke any approval granted under this regulation if he is satisfied that the taxable person —

- (a) has provided any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application under paragraph (1);
- (b) has at any time ceased to satisfy any of the requirements for eligibility under paragraph (2); or
- (c) has failed to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (4).

(9) In a prescribed accounting period, a taxable person to whom approval has been granted under this regulation shall —

- (a) account for tax on his importation of goods removed in the prescribed accounting period; and
- (b) pay the tax, except that, where the amount of the tax exceeds such amount of credit or excess owing to the taxable person by the Comptroller under section 19(5) of the Act, the taxable person shall pay to the Comptroller the difference between the 2 amounts.

(10) A taxable person to whom approval has been granted under this regulation shall not use the approval, and shall take all steps to ensure that no other person uses the approval (whether on behalf of the taxable person or otherwise), except for the purposes for which the approval was granted.

(11) A taxable person to whom approval has been granted under this regulation shall immediately notify the Comptroller of any change relating to particulars or information furnished in respect of his application made under paragraph (1).

(12) Where a taxable person to whom approval has been granted under this regulation —

- (a) ceases to satisfy any of the requirements for eligibility under paragraph (2); or
- (b) fails to account for the tax chargeable on the importation of the goods in accordance with paragraph (9),

the taxable person shall immediately, and without demand, pay to the Comptroller the tax chargeable that is not accounted for.

[S 566/2010 wef 01/10/2010]

Approved contract manufacturer and trader scheme

46.—(1) A taxable person may apply to the Comptroller to be an approved contract manufacturer, and the Comptroller may approve such application if the taxable person satisfies the Comptroller that —

- (a) he is in an industry approved by the Comptroller to provide treatment or processing of goods under a contract with and directly benefitting an overseas person;

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- (b) the total value of the supplies made by him comprising the treatment or processing of those goods under a contract with and directly benefitting an overseas person —
 - (i) is not less than such amount as the Comptroller may determine; or
 - (ii) is not less than such proportion of the annual turnover of the taxable person as the Comptroller may determine;
- (c) the total amount or proportion of specified goods which are —
 - (i) exported by him; or
 - (ii) delivered by him to an approved person,is not less than such amount or proportion as the Comptroller may determine;

- (d) his accounting and internal control systems meet such accounting standards as the Comptroller may require; and
- (e) he is able to comply with such other conditions as the Comptroller may impose for the protection of revenue.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), where a taxable person is an approved contract manufacturer —

- (a) goods outside Singapore which enter Singapore under customs control, not being goods which are subject to a duty (whether customs duty or excise duty or both) may be delivered or removed without payment of the tax chargeable on the importation if the goods —

- (i) are consigned to the taxable person as recipient for the purposes of carrying out treatment or processing under a contract with and directly benefitting an overseas person and, after the treatment or processing, are —

(A) exported by him; or

(B) delivered by him to an approved person or to a customer of the overseas person; or

- (ii) are removed by the taxable person in the course or furtherance of any other business carried on by him;

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- (b) *[Deleted by S 827/2010]*

- (c) the supplies that the taxable person makes, which comprise the treatment or processing of goods under a contract with and directly benefitting an overseas person, shall be disregarded for the purposes of the Act if the taxable person, after treating or processing the goods, delivers them to an approved person or to a customer of the overseas person.

[S 827/2010 wef 01/01/2011]

(3) Paragraph (2) shall not apply if, at the time of the importation or supply in question, the taxable person does not satisfy the requirement set out in paragraph (1)(a).

(4) A taxable person may apply to the Comptroller to be an approved logistics company, and the Comptroller may approve such application if the taxable person satisfies the Comptroller that —

- (a) he is appointed as an agent of an overseas person for the purpose of distributing specified goods;
- (b) he receives specified goods from an approved contract manufacturer which he subsequently delivers on behalf of the overseas person to another approved contract manufacturer or a customer of the overseas person;
- (c) the total amount or proportion of the specified goods received by him and which is exported by him is not less than such amount or proportion as the Comptroller may determine;
- (d) his accounting and internal control systems meet such accounting standards as the Comptroller may require; and
- (e) he is able to comply with such other conditions as the Comptroller may impose for the protection of revenue.

(5) Every application made under paragraph (1) or (4) shall —

- (a) be made in such form as the Comptroller may determine; and
- (b) give a full and true account of the particulars or information furnished.

(6) The Comptroller may approve an application made under paragraph (1) or (4) on such conditions or with such requirements as he may, in his discretion, impose.

(7) The Comptroller may, in granting approval under paragraph (1) or (4), require the taxable person to —

- (a) furnish security in such form and amount; and
- (b) make arrangements for the payment of tax,

as the Comptroller may determine.

(8) An approval granted under paragraph (1) or (4) shall have effect for such period as the Comptroller may determine.

(9) An approved person shall immediately notify the Comptroller of any change in particulars furnished, the security given, or the arrangements for the payment of tax.

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(10) Unless the Comptroller otherwise allows or directs, notwithstanding that no tax is payable, an approved contract manufacturer shall account for the importation of goods in his return made under the Act for the period in which the importation occurred.

(11) Where an approved contract manufacturer receives specified goods from an approved person, the approved contract manufacturer shall account for and pay the tax as if he himself had supplied the goods in the course or furtherance of his business.

(12) Where an approved logistics company receives specified goods from an approved contract manufacturer, the approved logistics company shall account for and pay the tax as if he himself had supplied the goods in the course or furtherance of his business.

(13) For the purposes of paragraphs (11) and (12) —

(a) the supply of the specified goods shall be regarded as taking place whenever the approved contract manufacturer or approved logistics company, as the case may be, receives the goods; and

(b) the value of the goods shall be taken to be —

(i) where known, the market value of the goods; or

(ii) where the market value of the goods is not known, a value determined by the Comptroller.

(14) Unless the Comptroller otherwise allows, where specified goods have been treated or processed by an approved contract manufacturer under a contract with and directly benefitting an overseas person, and —

(a) the approved contract manufacturer delivers the goods on behalf of the overseas person to a customer of the overseas person; or

- (b) an approved logistics company (having received the goods from the approved contract manufacturer) delivers the goods on behalf of the overseas person to a customer of the overseas person,

then the approved person shall account for and pay the tax on the supply of goods in substitution for the overseas person.

(15) For the purpose of paragraph (14), the time of supply of the specified goods shall be treated as taking place at the earliest of the following times:

- (a) whenever the goods are delivered to the customer of the overseas person;
- (b) whenever the approved person receives payment in respect of the supply;
- (c) whenever the approved person issues an invoice relating to the supply.

(16) [*Deleted by S 827/2010, 01/01/2011*]

(17) For the purposes of this regulation, the enforcement of any obligation to account for and pay tax shall apply to any taxable person who is required under this regulation to account for and pay any tax as if that were a tax on a supply made by him.

(18) The Comptroller may, at any time, by notice in writing, vary or revoke the approval of an approved person granted under this regulation if he is satisfied that —

- (a) the approved person has ceased to satisfy any of the requirements under paragraph (1) or (4), as the case may be;
- (b) the approved person has provided any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application under paragraph (1) or (4), as the case may be;
- (c) the approved person has failed to account for or pay tax on any importation or supply by him on the basis that the importation or supply fell within paragraph (2), when the importation or supply did not fall within that paragraph;

(d) the approved person has failed to comply with paragraph (11), (12) or (14), as the case may be; or

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(e) has failed to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (6).

(19) Where —

(a) an approved contract manufacturer fails to account for or pay tax on any importation or supply by him on the basis that the importation or supply falls within paragraph (2), when —

(i) the importation or supply does not fall within paragraph (2); or

(ii) paragraph (2) does not, by virtue of paragraph (3), apply to the importation or supply; or

(b) an approved person fails to account for or pay tax on the supply of specified goods to the customer of an overseas person under paragraph (14),

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then —

(A) the approved contract manufacturer or approved person in the circumstances referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(i) or (b) (as the case may be); and

(B) unless the Comptroller otherwise allows, the approved contract manufacturer in the circumstances referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(ii),

shall —

(I) repay the Comptroller without demand the amount of tax chargeable on the importation or the supply, as the case may be, to which the failure relates; and

(II) include the amount of tax referred to in sub-paragraph (a) or sub-paragraph (b) or sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), as the case may be, as output tax in his return.

(19A) An approved person who receives specified goods from another approved person shall not deliver the goods to a person other than an approved person or a customer of the overseas person.

(19B) Where an approved person contravenes paragraph (19A), he shall pay to the Comptroller an amount equal to the tax that would have been payable as if the approved person had himself made a supply of the goods in the course or furtherance of his business and for this purpose, the value of the goods shall be taken to be —

(a) where known, the market value of the goods; or

(b) where the market value of the goods is not known, a value determined by the Comptroller.

(19C) An approved person referred to in paragraph (19B) shall include the amount paid to the Comptroller under that paragraph as output tax in his return.

(20) In this regulation —

“approved contract manufacturer” means —

(a) a taxable person whose application to be an approved contract manufacturer has been granted by the Comptroller under paragraph (1); and

(b) any taxable person approved under regulation 46 in force immediately before 1st January 2010;

“approved logistics company” means a taxable person whose application to be an approved logistics company has been granted by the Comptroller under paragraph (4);

“approved person” means an approved contract manufacturer or an approved logistics company, as the case may be;

“customer”, in relation to an overseas person, means a person to whom the overseas person supplies specified goods;

“overseas person” means a person who belongs in a country other than Singapore who is not registered under the Act;

“specified goods” means goods that have been treated or processed by an approved contract manufacturer.

PART VII
TOURIST REFUND SCHEME

[S 181/2011 wef 01/04/2011]

Division 1 — General

Definitions of this Part

47. In this Part —

“airport” means the Changi International Airport or Seletar Airport, as the case may be;

“application form” means the application form referred to in regulations 50(1)(a);

“approved central refund agency” means an approved central refund agency referred to in regulation 50E(1);

“approved central refund counter operator” means an approved central refund counter operator referred to in regulation 50F(1);

“approved independent retailer” means an approved independent retailer referred to in regulation 50E(1);

“date of approval”, in relation to an application by a tourist for a refund under the scheme, means

(a) the date on which the tourist obtains an approval for his refund from a proper officer of customs at the Goods and Services Tax Refund Inspection Counter at the airport; or

(b) the date on which the tourist obtains an approval for his refund through the electronic system,

as the case may be;

“electronic system” means the electronic system designated by the Comptroller under regulation 50(2);

“goods” means the goods in respect of which an application has been or is to be made by a tourist for a refund under the scheme;

“proper officer of customs” means any officer of customs acting in the fulfilment of his duties under the Act, whether such duties are assigned to him specially, generally, expressly or by implication;

“scheme” means the tourist refund scheme referred to in regulation 48;

“student’s pass” means a student’s pass issued by the Controller of Immigration under regulation 14 of the Immigration Regulations (Cap. 133, Rg 1);

“tourist” means an individual referred to in regulation 49.

Tourist refund scheme

48.—(1) A tourist refund scheme is hereby established under this Part for —

- (a) the refund by a taxable person that —
 - (i) is made to a tourist who departs from Singapore from an airport; and
 - (ii) is of an amount equivalent to the tax chargeable on a supply of goods to the tourist by —
 - (A) the taxable person; or
 - (B) another taxable person with whom the first-mentioned taxable person is affiliated; and
- (b) the refund by the Comptroller to the taxable person who made the refund to the tourist, of the amount refunded to the tourist under sub-paragraph (a).

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, this regulation shall not apply where the taxable person making the refund to the tourist is acting in the capacity of an approved central refund counter operator.

Division 2 — Refund to tourist

Meaning of tourist

49.—(1) For the purposes of this Part, subject to paragraph (2), an individual is a tourist if —

- (a) he has in the 24 months immediately preceding the date of purchase of the goods in question been present in Singapore for not more than 365 days in the aggregate;
- (b) he is neither a citizen nor a permanent resident of Singapore;
- (c) he is not a member of the cabin or flight crew of the aircraft on which he is departing out of Singapore;
- (d) he has not, at any time in the 6 months immediately preceding the date of purchase of the goods, been at any time employed in Singapore; and
- (e) he is 16 years of age or above at the date of purchase of the goods.

(2) The holder of a student's pass who would otherwise be regarded as a tourist under paragraph (1) shall not be so regarded unless he intends to remain outside Singapore for a period of at least 12 months from the date of his departure from Singapore.

Conditions for refund to tourist

50.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), a tourist shall be entitled to a refund under the scheme if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) the tourist purchases the goods and makes and duly completes, at the time of his purchase, an application for a refund under the scheme on such application form as the Comptroller may determine;
- (b) the application form is supported by one or more invoices or receipts showing the amount (including the amount of tax) paid by the tourist for the goods;
- (c) unless otherwise allowed by the Comptroller, each invoice or receipt in support of the application form is for an amount (including the amount of tax) of not less than \$100;
- (d) the goods are purchased no earlier than 2 months before the goods are brought out of Singapore by the tourist to another country;

- (e) the goods are brought to the airport by the tourist —
- (i) as the tourist's accompanied luggage or hand luggage, which is to be brought out of Singapore by the tourist to another country —
 - (A) on the same aircraft as that on which the tourist is travelling; and
 - (B) within 12 hours after the time of approval of the application; or
 - (ii) as the tourist's unaccompanied luggage, provided that —
 - (A) the tourist has insufficient accompanied luggage or hand luggage allowance; and
 - (B) such luggage is checked in at the unaccompanied luggage counter of the airport within 12 hours before the announced time of departure of his flight;
- (f) the tourist seeks an approval for his refund from the proper officer of customs at the Goods and Services Tax Refund Inspection Counter at the airport, by furnishing to the proper officer of customs —
- (i) the application form together with the goods and the supporting invoices or receipts; and
 - (ii) such information and documents as the proper officer of customs may require for the purpose of ascertaining that the tourist will depart from Singapore within 12 hours after the time of approval of the application; and
- (g) the tourist obtains approval for his refund from the proper officer of customs —
- (i) where the goods are to be brought out of Singapore by the tourist as his accompanied luggage or hand luggage, before such luggage is checked in or brought into the aircraft, as the case may be; and

- (ii) where the goods are to be brought out of Singapore by the tourist as his unaccompanied luggage, before such luggage is checked in.

(2) Where an application for a refund referred to in regulation 48(1)(a) is made by means of an electronic system designated by the Comptroller for the purposes of the scheme, the tourist shall be entitled to the refund under the scheme if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) the tourist purchases the goods and makes, at the time of his purchase, an application for a refund of the tax through the taxable person from whom he purchased the goods, by means of the electronic system; and the taxable person provides the tourist with evidence (in one or more forms) of the application having been so made;
- (b) the application is supported by one or more invoices or receipts showing the amount (including the amount of tax) paid by the tourist for the goods;
- (c) unless otherwise allowed by the Comptroller, each invoice or receipt in support of the application is for an amount (including the amount of tax) of not less than \$100;
- (d) the goods are purchased no earlier than 2 months before the goods are brought out of Singapore by the tourist to another country;
- (e) the goods are brought to the airport by the tourist —
 - (i) as the tourist's accompanied luggage or hand luggage, which is to be brought out of Singapore by the tourist to another country —
 - (A) on the same aircraft as that on which the tourist is travelling; and
 - (B) within 12 hours after the time of approval of the application; or
 - (ii) as the tourist's unaccompanied luggage, provided that —

- (A) the tourist has insufficient accompanied luggage or hand luggage allowance; and
 - (B) such luggage is checked in at the unaccompanied luggage counter of the airport within 12 hours before the announced time of departure of his flight;
- (f) the tourist seeks an approval for his refund —
- (i) through the electronic system at the airport, using any evidence referred to in sub-paragraph (a); or
 - (ii) if necessary, from the proper officer of customs at the Goods and Services Tax Refund Inspection Counter at the airport, furnishing to the proper officer of customs —
 - (A) the goods, the supporting invoices or receipts, and such evidence referred to in sub-paragraph (a) as the proper officer of customs may require, for inspection, as may be necessary; and
 - (B) such information and documents as the proper officer of customs may require for the purpose of ascertaining whether the tourist will depart from Singapore within 12 hours after the time of approval of the application; and
- (g) the tourist obtains approval for his refund —
- (i) where the goods are to be brought out of Singapore by the tourist as his accompanied luggage or hand luggage, before such luggage is checked in or brought into the aircraft, as the case may be; and
 - (ii) where the goods are to be brought out of Singapore by the tourist as his unaccompanied luggage, before such luggage is checked in.
- (3) No person shall seek or obtain an approval for a refund under the scheme unless he is a tourist and is entitled to the refund in accordance with this regulation.

(4) No person shall procure another person to seek or obtain an approval for a refund under the scheme if the other person is not entitled to the refund in accordance with this regulation.

Obligations of tourist upon approval of refund

50A.—(1) Where an application of a tourist for a refund under the scheme has been approved, the tourist —

- (a) shall depart from Singapore within 12 hours after the time of approval of the application;
- (b) pending his departure from Singapore, shall not —
 - (i) part with possession of the goods to any other person; or
 - (ii) bring the goods out of the Changi International Airport Check-in Hall or the Seletar Airport Passenger Terminal, as the case may be;
- (c) where the application of the tourist was not made through the electronic system, shall send the application form to the taxable person who makes or is to make the refund to him within 2 months from the date of approval of the application; and
- (d) where the application of the tourist was made through the electronic system, shall claim the refund from the approved central refund counter operator within 2 months from the date of approval of the application.

(2) No person who knows or has reason to believe that a tourist has obtained approval for a refund under the scheme shall —

- (a) directly or indirectly, receive the goods from the tourist; or
 - (b) bring the goods out of the Changi International Airport Check-in Hall or the Seletar Airport Passenger Terminal, as the case may be.
- (3) Paragraphs (1)(b) and (2) shall not apply in the following cases:
- (a) where a ticketing or luggage officer or other employee, who is authorised by the Civil Aviation Authority of

Singapore or the airline or air terminal operator concerned, receives luggage for checking in or handles the luggage for the purpose of loading it into the aircraft;

- (b) where the tourist carries the goods in his hand luggage for boarding on the aircraft; or
- (c) where the tourist passes the goods to another person whose assistance is reasonably necessary in order to —
 - (i) store the goods for the tourist prior to his departure from Singapore; or
 - (ii) carry the goods for the tourist prior to his departure from Singapore.

Revocation of approval of refund

50B. Where, after a proper officer of customs has approved an application of a tourist for a refund under the scheme, the proper officer of customs or any other proper officer of customs ascertains that —

- (a) the tourist was not entitled to the refund; or
 - (b) the tourist failed to comply with regulation 50A(1),
- the approval granted may be revoked.

Division 3 — Refund to taxable person

Conditions for refund to taxable person, etc.

50C.—(1) A taxable person who has made a refund to a tourist shall be entitled to a refund under the scheme if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) the taxable person makes a refund to the tourist (including through an approved central refund counter operator) within 3 months after the date the application of the tourist for the refund is approved;
- (b) where the approval for the application of the tourist was obtained through the electronic system, the taxable person was an approved central refund agency or an approved

independent retailer at the time of purchase of the goods by the tourist; and

- (c) the taxable person is able to produce such documents as the Comptroller may require for the purpose of supporting his claim for the refund.

(2) A taxable person who is entitled to a refund under paragraph (1) may claim the refund by including the correct amount of the refund in the appropriate box on his return.

(3) If, at the time the taxable person becomes entitled under paragraph (1) to a refund, he is no longer required to make returns to the Comptroller, he shall make a claim to the Comptroller in such form and manner as the Comptroller may determine.

(4) Where the taxable person fails to comply with any requirement of the scheme or of this Part (including any condition imposed on him under or pursuant to the scheme or this Part), he shall repay to the Comptroller the amount of the refund obtained by the claim to which the failure to comply relates; and he shall repay the amount immediately by including that amount in the appropriate box on his return.

(5) If, at the time the taxable person is required to repay any amount under paragraph (4), he is no longer required to make returns to the Comptroller, he shall repay such amount to the Comptroller within one month after he receives the payment of the refund to him referred to in paragraph (1) and in such form and manner as the Comptroller may determine.

Division 4 — Approvals and appointments of persons in relation to electronic approvals of refunds to tourists

Prohibition against representations as being approved independent retailer, etc.

50D. No person shall advertise or otherwise hold himself out to be an approved independent retailer or as being affiliated with an approved central refund agency if he has not been so approved or is not so affiliated, as the case may be.

Approved central refund agencies and approved independent retailers

50E.—(1) A taxable person who is eligible under paragraph (2) may make an application to the Comptroller to be an approved central refund agency or an approved independent retailer for the following purposes:

- (a) to transmit applications made by tourists for refunds under the scheme using the electronic system; and
- (b) to make such refunds to tourists through an approved central refund counter operator.

(2) A taxable person is eligible to make an application under paragraph (1) if he satisfies the Comptroller that —

- (a) his accounting and internal control systems are able to meet such accounting and auditing standards as the Comptroller may require;
- (b) he has faithfully observed and complied with all duties and obligations relating to his liability to pay customs and excise duties, income tax, property tax and goods and services tax;
- (c) he has, in the 12 months immediately prior to the date of his application, processed not less than such number of tourist refund claims per month on average as the Comptroller may specify;
- (d) he has the necessary system in place to enable applications made by tourists for refunds under the scheme to be made and submitted through the electronic system;
- (e) the operator of the electronic system is able and willing to grant him access to the electronic system for the purpose of submitting such applications by tourists; and
- (f) an approved central refund counter operator is able and willing to process and make refunds to tourists on his behalf.

- (3) Every application under paragraph (1) shall —
- (a) be made in such form or manner as the Comptroller may determine; and
 - (b) give a full and true account of the particulars or information furnished.
- (4) The Comptroller may, on an application made under paragraph (1), approve the application on such conditions as he may in his discretion impose.
- (5) The Comptroller may require the applicant to furnish security in such form and amount as he may determine.
- (6) Subject to paragraph (7), an approval granted under paragraph (4) shall have effect for such period as the Comptroller may determine.
- (7) The Comptroller may, in relation to any approved central refund agency or approved independent retailer, at any time, by notice in writing —
- (a) suspend or revoke the approval of the approved central refund agency or approved independent retailer, as the case may be, if he is satisfied that the approved central refund agency or approved independent retailer, as the case may be —
 - (i) has ceased to satisfy any of the conditions for eligibility under paragraph (2);
 - (ii) has failed to comply with any condition imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (4) or has failed to comply with paragraph (5); or
 - (iii) has provided any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application under paragraph (1); or
 - (b) remove, vary or add to the conditions referred to in paragraph (4).
- (8) An approved central refund agency or an approved independent retailer, as the case may be, shall immediately notify the Comptroller

of any change relating to particulars or information furnished in respect of his application made under paragraph (1).

Approved central refund counter operators

50F.—(1) The Comptroller may appoint any person to be an approved central refund counter operator for such period and subject to such conditions as the Comptroller may determine for the purpose of processing and making refunds to tourists under the scheme on behalf of approved central refund agencies and approved independent retailers.

(2) The approved central refund counter operator shall not require any approved central refund agency or approved independent retailer to pay any fee or other consideration to it for any services provided by the former to the latter unless the amount of such fee or other consideration has been approved by the Comptroller.

(3) The approved central refund counter operator may only terminate its appointment by giving the Comptroller one-year's notice in writing; except that where the remaining period of its approval is less than one year, the period of the notice shall be that remaining period.

(4) The Comptroller may, at any time, by notice in writing —

- (a) suspend or revoke the appointment of an approved central refund counter operator if he is satisfied that the approved central refund counter operator has ceased to comply with any condition imposed by the Comptroller under paragraph (1) or fails to comply with paragraph (2); or
- (b) remove, vary or add to the conditions referred to in paragraph (1).

51. [*Deleted by S 181/2011 wef 01/04/2011*]

PART VIII

RETURNS, PAYMENTS AND NOTICES

Furnishing of returns

52.—(1) Except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow or direct in any particular case, where a person is registered or was or is required to be registered, he shall furnish to the Comptroller with a return in accordance with this regulation.

(2) Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), the person referred to in paragraph (1) shall furnish a return in respect of every period of a quarter.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), where the Comptroller considers it necessary in the circumstances of any particular case to vary the length of any period or the date on which any period begins or ends, he may allow or direct any person to furnish returns in respect of any of the following periods, whether or not the period so varied has ended:

- (a) every period of the whole of —
 - (i) a single calendar month;
 - (ii) 3 consecutive calendar months (not constituting a quarter); or
 - (iii) 6 consecutive calendar months;
- (b) every such other period as the Comptroller may determine.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraphs (2) and (3), the following shall apply to the first return and the last return of a person referred to in paragraph (1):

- (a) where the effective date of the person does not coincide with the first day of a standard period, a special period or an exceptional period applicable to the person on the effective date, the first return of the person shall be furnished in respect of a period that —
 - (i) begins on the effective date; and

- (ii) ends on the last day of the standard period, special period or exceptional period in which the effective date occurs;
 - (b) where the cancellation date of the person does not coincide with the last day of a standard period, a special period or an exceptional period applicable to the person on the first day of the standard period, special period or exceptional period, the last return of the person shall be furnished in respect of a period that —
 - (i) begins on the first day of the standard period, special period or exceptional period in which the day immediately before the cancellation date occurs; and
 - (ii) ends on the day immediately before the cancellation date.
- (5) Where a return to be furnished by a person referred to in paragraph (1) is in respect of —
- (a) the whole of a standard period or a special period applicable to the person; or
 - (b) a period referred to in paragraph (4)(a) that ends on the last day of the standard period or special period applicable to the person,

the return shall be furnished by the person no later than the last day of the month immediately following the end of the period in respect of which the return is to be furnished.

(6) Where a return to be furnished by a person referred to in paragraph (1) is in respect of a period other than that referred to in paragraph (5)(a) and (b), the return shall be furnished by the person no later than —

- (a) the day in the month immediately following the month in which the period in respect of which the return is to be furnished ends, that corresponds numerically to the last day of the period; or

(b) where there is no such corresponding day, the last day of the month immediately following the month in which the period ends.

(7) A return under this regulation shall be furnished to the Comptroller in the form determined by the Comptroller.

(8) In this regulation —

“cancellation date”, in relation to a person referred to in paragraph (1), means the date on which the person ceases to be registered under the Act;

“effective date”, in relation to a person referred to in paragraph (1), means the date determined in accordance with section 91(3) of, or the First Schedule to, the Act upon which the person was or should have been registered;

“exceptional period” means a period referred to in paragraph (3)(b);

“special period” means a period referred to in paragraph (3)(a);

“standard period” means a period referred to in paragraph (2).

Submission of returns through electronic service

53.—(1) Every taxable person who is first registered under the Act on or after 1st January 2007 shall make and submit through the electronic service every specified return which he is required to furnish.

(2) Every taxable person (not being a taxable person referred to in paragraph (1)) who, during all of his prescribed accounting periods ending in the calendar year 2005 collectively, makes supplies in Singapore which have a total value of more than \$5 million shall, with effect from 1st January 2007, make and submit through the electronic service every specified return which he is required to furnish.

(3) Every taxable person (not being a taxable person referred to in paragraph (1)) who, during all of his prescribed accounting periods ending in the calendar year 2005 collectively, makes supplies in Singapore which have a total value of not less than \$2 million but not more than \$5 million shall, with effect from 1st April 2007, make and

submit through the electronic service every specified return which he is required to furnish.

(3A) Every taxable person (not being a taxable person referred to in paragraph (1)) who, during all of his prescribed accounting periods ending in the calendar year 2006 collectively —

- (a) makes supplies in Singapore which have a total value of more than \$1 million shall, with effect from 1st November 2007;
- (b) makes supplies in Singapore which have a total value of more than \$500,000 but not more than \$1 million shall, with effect from 1st February 2008;
- (c) makes supplies in Singapore which have a total value of more than \$100,000 but not more than \$500,000 shall, with effect from 1st May 2008; or
- (d) makes supplies in Singapore which have a total value of not more than \$100,000 shall, with effect from 1st August 2008,

make and submit through the electronic service every specified return which he is required to furnish.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (3A), the Comptroller may allow any taxable person to make and submit any specified return otherwise than through the electronic service in such exceptional circumstances as the Comptroller thinks fit.

(5) In this regulation, “specified return” means any return referred to in regulation 52.

Authentication code

54. [*Deleted by S 728/2004*]

Power to direct production of documents

55.—(1) The Comptroller may, by notice in writing, direct a taxable person to produce to him any return or other document furnished under this Part or a copy thereof.

(2) Any person who is directed to produce any return or other document under this regulation shall comply with the direction in such manner and within such time as the Comptroller may specify in the notice directing the production.

Preservation of returns

56. A taxable person shall keep a record of every return which is furnished by the taxable person himself or by a filer on his behalf by way of the electronic service or otherwise to the Comptroller.

Appointment of independent record keeper

57. [*Deleted by S 728/2004*]

Statement for sale in satisfaction of debt

58. Where goods are deemed to be supplied by a taxable person by virtue of paragraph 6 of the Second Schedule to the Act or where goods supplied under a hire purchase agreement are repossessed and sold in or towards satisfaction of a debt, the auctioneer on a sale by auction or, where the sale is otherwise than by auction, the person selling the goods, shall, whether or not registered under the Act, within 21 days of the sale —

- (a) furnish to the Comptroller a statement showing —
 - (i) his name and address and, if registered, his registration number;
 - (ii) the name, address and registration number of the person whose goods were sold;
 - (iii) the date of the sale;
 - (iv) the description and quantity of goods sold at each rate of tax; and
 - (v) the amount for which they were sold and the amount of tax charged;
- (b) pay the amount of tax due; and
- (c) send to the person whose goods are sold a copy of the statement referred to in paragraph (a),

and the auctioneer or person selling the goods, as the case may be, and the person whose goods were sold shall exclude from any return furnished under these Regulations the tax chargeable on that supply of those goods.

Statement for supply (other than by way of sale) in satisfaction of debt

58A. Where a person has by virtue of paragraph 6 of the Second Schedule to the Act made a supply (other than a supply by way of sale) using the goods of a taxable person in satisfaction of a debt owed by the taxable person, he shall, whether or not registered under the Act, within 21 days from the end of the prescribed accounting period of the taxable person in which the supply is made —

- (a) furnish to the Comptroller a statement showing —
 - (i) his name and address and, if registered, his registration number;
 - (ii) the name, address and registration number of the taxable person;
 - (iii) the relevant prescribed accounting period of the taxable person; and
 - (iv) a description of the supply, the value of the supply, and the rate and amount of tax chargeable on the supply;
- (b) pay the amount of tax due when he furnishes the statement referred to in paragraph (a) to the Comptroller; and
- (c) send to the taxable person a copy of the statement referred to in paragraph (a),

and the person making the supply, and the taxable person whose goods are being used in the making of the supply, shall exclude from any return furnished under these Regulations the tax chargeable on the supply.

Tax to be accounted for on returns and payment of tax

59.—(1) Except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow or direct, any person required to furnish a return of tax in accordance with these Regulations shall pay to the Comptroller such amount of tax as is payable by him in respect of the period to which the return relates not later than the last day on which he is required by these Regulations to make that return.

(2) Except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow or direct, any person assessed to tax under section 45 or 48 of the Act shall, notwithstanding any objection or appeal against the assessment, pay the tax assessed to the Comptroller within such time as the Comptroller may specify in the notice of assessment.

(3) Where any amount of tax charged is required to be shown on any invoice, receipt, credit note, debit note or any other document, and that amount consists of any number of dollars and cents together with any fraction or part of a cent, that fraction or part of that cent —

- (a) if less than half of that cent, may be disregarded for the purposes of the Act; or
- (b) if in excess of half or equal to half of that cent, shall be deemed for the purposes of the Act to be an amount equal to one cent unless the Comptroller otherwise determines.

Estimation of output tax

60. The Comptroller may allow a person to estimate the whole or any part of his output tax for any period in cases where he is satisfied that the person is not able to account for the exact amount of output tax chargeable in that period, provided that any such estimated amount shall be adjusted and exactly accounted for as tax chargeable in the next period thereafter or in such later period as the Comptroller may allow.

Claim for input tax

61.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) and except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow or direct either generally or specially, a person claiming deduction of input tax under section 19(2) of the Act shall

do so on the return furnished by him for the prescribed accounting period in which the tax became chargeable.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3) at the time of claiming deduction of input tax in accordance with paragraph (1), a person shall, if the claim is in respect of —

- (a) a supply from another taxable person, hold the document which is required to be provided under regulation 10; or
- (b) an importation of goods, hold a document showing the claimant as importer, consignee or owner and showing the amount of tax charged on the goods and authenticated or issued by the authorised officer.

(3) Where the Comptroller so directs, either generally or in relation to particular cases or classes of cases, a claimant shall hold, instead of the document or invoice (as the case may require) specified in paragraph (2)(a) or (b), such other documentary evidence of the charge to tax as the Comptroller may direct.

Failure to comply with notices or submit returns

62.—(1) Any person who fails or neglects without reasonable excuse to comply with any notice issued by the Comptroller or to submit any return shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

(2) No person shall be liable to prosecution for an offence under paragraph (1) in respect of failure or neglect to comply with any notice issued by the Comptroller unless the notice has been served on him personally or by registered post.

Time for payment of refund

63. Subject to section 19(7) and (8) of the Act, when the Comptroller is required to make any amount of payment under section 19(5) of the Act, he shall make such payment within a period equivalent to the prescribed accounting period after the return to which the payment relates is received by the Comptroller.

Interest on late payment

64.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), where the Comptroller fails to make any payment or part thereof due under section 19(5) of the Act within the period specified in regulation 63, the Comptroller shall pay interest at the rate specified in paragraph (3) on the amount of payment outstanding calculated from the day after the period for refund referred to in regulation 63 until such time the payment or part thereof is made in such manner as may be determined by the Comptroller.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any amount of payment which the Comptroller has withheld in exercise of his powers under section 19(7) of the Act.

(3) For the purpose of paragraph (1) —

(a) where any part of the interest period falls before 1st April 2007, the rate of interest for that part of the interest period shall be 2.13% per annum;

(b) where any part of the interest period falls in the period from 1st April 2007 to 31st December 2007 (both dates inclusive), the rate of interest for that part of the interest period shall be the prime lending rate for 2006;

(c) where any part of the interest period falls in the period from 1st January to 31st March of any year after 2007 (both dates inclusive), the rate of interest for that part of the interest period shall be the prime lending rate for the year immediately preceding the preceding year; and

(d) where any part of the interest period falls in the period from 1st April to 31st December of any year after 2007 (both dates inclusive), the rate of interest for that part of the interest period shall be the prime lending rate for the preceding year.

(4) In this regulation —

“interest period” means the period for which interest is payable under paragraph (1);

“prime lending rate”, in relation to any year, means the average prime lending rate for the months of October, November and December of that year of such bank or banks in Singapore as the Minister may determine, rounded to the nearest 0.5%.

Interest less than \$10 not payable

65. Notwithstanding anything in regulation 64, where the amount of interest that, but for this regulation, would be paid under regulation 64 is less than \$10, no interest shall be payable.

Correction of errors

66.—(1) Subject to this regulation, if any person makes any error in accounting for tax or in any return furnished under these Regulations, he shall correct that error in such manner and within such time as the Comptroller may require.

(2) Every taxable person who is first registered under the Act on or after 1st January 2007 shall, if he makes any error referred to in paragraph (1), correct that error by submitting through the electronic service such information within such time as the Comptroller may require.

(3) Every taxable person (not being a taxable person referred to in paragraph (2)) who, during all of his prescribed accounting periods ending in the calendar year 2005 collectively, makes supplies in Singapore which have a total value of more than \$5 million shall, if he makes any error referred to in paragraph (1), with effect from 1st January 2007, correct that error by submitting through the electronic service such information within such time as the Comptroller may require.

(4) Every taxable person (not being a taxable person referred to in paragraph (2)) who, during all of his prescribed accounting periods ending in the calendar year 2005 collectively, makes supplies in Singapore which have a total value of not less than \$2 million but not more than \$5 million shall, if he makes any error referred to in paragraph (1), with effect from 1st April 2007, correct that error by submitting through the electronic service such information within such time as the Comptroller may require.

(4A) Every taxable person (not being a taxable person referred to in paragraph (2)) who, during all of his prescribed accounting periods ending in the calendar year 2006 collectively —

- (a) makes supplies in Singapore which have a total value of more than \$1 million shall, if he makes any error referred to in paragraph (1), with effect from 1st November 2007;
- (b) makes supplies in Singapore which have a total value of more than \$500,000 but not more than \$1 million shall, if he makes any error referred to in paragraph (1), with effect from 1st February 2008;
- (c) makes supplies in Singapore which have a total value of more than \$100,000 but not more than \$500,000 shall, if he makes any error referred to in paragraph (1), with effect from 1st May 2008; or
- (d) makes supplies in Singapore which have a total value of not more than \$100,000 shall, if he makes any error referred to in paragraph (1), with effect from 1st August 2008,

correct that error by submitting through the electronic service such information within such time as the Comptroller may require.

(5) Notwithstanding paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (4A), the Comptroller may allow any taxable person referred to in paragraph (2), (3), (4) or (4A) to correct any error referred to in paragraph (1) by submitting information otherwise than through the electronic service in such circumstances as the Comptroller thinks fit.

PART IX

CASH ACCOUNTING

Definitions of this Part

67. In this Part —

“approved person” means a person who has been approved by the Comptroller in accordance with regulation 68 to account

for tax in accordance with a cash accounting scheme under this Part;

“scheme” means the cash accounting scheme referred to in regulation 68.

Cash accounting scheme

68. The Comptroller may, subject to this Part and to such conditions as he may impose, grant an approval for a taxable person who is eligible to apply for such an approval under regulation 69 to account for tax in accordance with a cash accounting scheme by which the operative dates for tax accounting purposes shall be —

- (a) for output tax, the day on which payment or other consideration is received or the date of any cheque, if later; and
- (b) for input tax, the date on which payment is made or other consideration is given, or the date of any cheque, if later,

if the Comptroller is satisfied that, due to the nature, volume, and value of the taxable supplies made by that taxable person and the nature of the accounting system employed by that person, it would be appropriate for that person to account for tax under the scheme.

Admission to scheme

69.—(1) A taxable person shall be eligible to apply for approval under regulation 68 if —

- (a) he is registered under paragraph 8 of the First Schedule to the Act;
- (b) he has made all returns which he is required to make under the Act, and has paid to the Comptroller all such sums shown as due on those returns and on any assessment made under section 45 of the Act; and
- (c) he has not in the 3 years preceding the date of his application for approval —

- (i) been convicted of any offence under the Act or the Customs Act (Cap. 70) as applied by section 26 of the Act;
- (ii) accepted any offer of composition under section 75 of the Act or under the Customs Act as applied by section 26 of the Act;
- (iii) been assessed to a penalty under section 48 of the Act; or
- (iv) had his approval revoked under regulation 74.

(2) The Comptroller may refuse to approve an application made under regulation 68 where he considers it necessary for the protection of the revenue.

(3) The scheme shall not apply to any supply of goods or services made under any hire purchase agreement, conditional sale agreement or credit sale agreement.

Commencement and expiry of scheme

70.—(1) An approved person may start to use the scheme at the beginning of his next prescribed accounting period indicated in the notification of that approval.

(2) An approval granted under regulation 68 shall have effect for a period of 2 years from the date on which the approval is to take effect and the Comptroller may, in his discretion, extend the period to which the approval relates.

Supplies before expiry

71. An approved person who ceases to use the scheme for the reason that the approval to use the scheme has expired under regulation 70(2) may continue to use the scheme only for supplies made and received while he operated the scheme, but shall otherwise account for and pay tax as provided for by or under the Act.

Insolvency of approved person

72. Where an approved person goes into liquidation or receivership, or becomes bankrupt, and ceases to trade, other than for the purpose

of disposing of stocks and assets, he shall within 2 months account for tax on supplies made and received in the previous 12 months which have not otherwise been accounted for, subject to any adjustment for credit for input tax, and indicate the amount of such tax which is non-preferential.

Death, bankruptcy, incapacity and cessation of business

73.—(1) Where an approved person ceases business or ceases to be registered, or where such a person dies or becomes bankrupt or incapacitated, he or his representative shall, within 2 months or such longer period as the Comptroller may allow, make a return accounting for and pay tax on supplies made and received during the previous 12 months which have not otherwise been accounted for, subject to any adjustment for credit for input tax, and tax in respect of any payment or other consideration received for earlier supplies must be accounted for and paid when received.

(2) Where a business or part of a business carried on by an approved person is transferred as a going concern and regulation 1(2) of the First Schedule to the Act does not apply, the transferor shall within 2 months make a return accounting for and pay tax on supplies made and received during the previous 12 months which have not otherwise been accounted for, subject to any adjustment for credit for input tax, and tax in respect of any payment or other consideration received for earlier supplies must be accounted for and paid when received.

(3) Where a business carried on by an approved person is transferred in circumstances where regulation 1(2) of the First Schedule to the Act applies, the transferee shall continue to account for and pay tax as if he were an approved person on supplies made and received by the transferor prior to the date of transfer.

Revocation of approval

74.—(1) The Comptroller may by notice in writing revoke an approval in any case where —

- (a) an approved person has provided any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application for approval under regulation 68;

- (b) an approved person has, while admitted to the scheme, been convicted of an offence in connection with goods and services tax or has accepted any offer of composition under section 75 of the Act or the Customs Act (Cap. 70) as applied by section 26 of the Act;
- (c) an approved person has, while admitted to the scheme, been assessed to a penalty under section 48 of the Act;
- (d) an approved person has claimed input tax as though he had not been admitted to the scheme;
- (e) an approved person has failed to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by the Comptroller under regulation 68; or
- (f) it is necessary to do so for the protection of the revenue.

(2) A person whose approval is revoked under paragraph (1) shall account for and pay on a return made in respect of his current prescribed accounting period all tax which has not been accounted for and paid in accordance with the scheme subject to any adjustment for credit for input tax.

Accounting while in scheme

75.—(1) Except in the circumstances set out in regulations 71, 72 and 73, tax shall be accounted for and paid to the Comptroller by the due date prescribed for the accounting period in which payment or other consideration for the supply is received.

(2) Input tax may be credited either in the prescribed accounting period in which payment or consideration for a supply is given, or in such later period as may be agreed with the Comptroller.

(3) An approved person shall obtain and keep for the relevant period a receipted and dated tax invoice from any taxable person to whom he has made a payment in money in respect of a taxable supply, and in such circumstances a taxable person must on request provide such a receipted and dated tax invoice.

- (4) In this regulation, “relevant period” means —
- (a) where the prescribed accounting period during which the payment in money referred to in paragraph (3) was made ends before 1st January 2007, a period of 7 years from the end of that prescribed accounting period or such shorter period as the Comptroller may allow; or
 - (b) where the prescribed accounting period during which the payment in money referred to in paragraph (3) was made ends on or after 1st January 2007, a period of 5 years from the end of that prescribed accounting period or such shorter period as the Comptroller may allow.

Saving for Government

76. This Part shall, subject to such exceptions, modifications and adaptations as may be necessary, apply to a ministry or department of the Government or an organ of State.

PART X

DISPLAY OF PRICES

Price to include tax

77.—(1) Where any taxable person displays, advertises, publishes or quotes in any manner the price of any supply of goods or services he makes or intends to make, such price shall include the tax that is chargeable on the supply under the Act unless the Comptroller approves otherwise under regulation 78.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any display, advertisement, publication or quotation which is intended solely for the purpose of making the supply to a taxable person and which is in a form not ordinarily available for distribution to the public.

Exemption

78.—(1) Any taxable person who desires to be exempted from the requirement under regulation 77, shall apply to the Comptroller in such form and manner as the Comptroller may determine.

(2) The Comptroller may, if he thinks fit, approve in writing the application, subject to such conditions as he may impose.

(3) The Comptroller may, for reasonable cause, at any time revoke any approval granted under paragraph (2).

Tax shown on receipt

79. Any taxable person who issues a receipt required under section 44 of the Act for any supply of goods or services which he makes shall indicate on the receipt —

- (a) the name and registration number of the supplier;
- (aa) the date of issue of the receipt; and
- (b) the total amount payable including the total tax chargeable on the supply.

PART XI

MARGIN SCHEME

[S 827/2010 wef 01/01/2011]

Relief for certain goods

80.—(1) Subject to regulation 81, where a taxable person has acquired any used goods (other than an interest in or right over land) under any of the following circumstances, the tax chargeable on a supply by him of any of these used goods shall be charged in accordance with section 23(2) of the Act:

- (a) a supply to him on which no tax under the Act was chargeable; or
- (b) a supply to him on which tax was chargeable in accordance with section 23(2) of the Act.

(2) Subject to regulation 81, where a taxable person supplies any goods under a hire purchase agreement which was acquired under any of the following circumstances, the tax on that supply shall be charged in accordance with section 23(2) of the Act:

- (a) a supply to him on which no tax under the Act was chargeable; or
- (b) a supply to him on which tax was chargeable in accordance with section 23(2) of the Act.

Application for relief

81.—(1) No person shall charge tax in accordance with section 23(2) of the Act or regulation 80 unless he has obtained the prior approval of the Comptroller in writing.

(2) Any taxable person may apply to the Comptroller for approval under paragraph (1) in such form and manner as the Comptroller may determine and the Comptroller may, if he thinks fit, approve the application subject to such conditions as he may impose.

PART XII

BAD DEBT RELIEF

Definitions of this Part

82.—(1) In this Part —

“claim” means a claim in accordance with regulations 84 and 85 for a refund of tax to which a person is entitled by virtue of regulation 83;

“claimant” means the person who makes a claim;

“outstanding amount” means —

- (a) if at the time of the claim the person has received no payment by way of the consideration written off in his accounts as a bad debt, an amount equal to the amount of the consideration so written off; and
- (b) if at that time he has received a payment or payments by way of the consideration so written off, an amount by which the payment (or the aggregate of the payments) is exceeded by the amount of the consideration so written off;

“payment” means any payment or part-payment which is made by any person to the claimant by way of consideration for a supply regardless of whether such payment extinguishes the debtor’s debt to the claimant or not;

“debtor” means a person to whom the claimant made a relevant supply and who is liable to pay any outstanding amount of the consideration;

“refunds for bad debts account” has the meaning given in regulation 86(3);

“relevant supply” means any taxable supply upon which a claim is based;

“return” means the return which the claimant is required to make in accordance with regulation 52;

“security” means any mortgage, charge, lien or other security.

(2) Sections 11, 11A, 11B and 12 of the Act shall apply for determining the time when a supply is to be treated as taking place for the purposes of this Part.

[S 827/2010 wef 01/01/2011]

Bad debt relief

83.—(1) Subject to these Regulations, a claimant shall be entitled, on making a claim to the Comptroller, to a refund of the amount of tax chargeable by reference to the outstanding amount where —

- (a) the claimant has supplied goods or services for a consideration in money and has accounted for and paid tax on the supply;
- (b) the whole or any part of the consideration for the supply has been written off in his accounts as a bad debt;
- (c) a period of 12 months beginning with the date of supply has elapsed or the debtor has become insolvent before the period of 12 months has elapsed; and
- (d) the Comptroller is satisfied that all reasonable efforts have been taken by the person to recover the debt.

(2) A person shall not be entitled to a refund under paragraph (1) unless —

- (a) the value of the supply is equal to or less than its open market value;
- (b) in the case of a supply of goods, the property in the goods has passed to the person to whom they were supplied or to a person deriving title from, through or under that person; and
- (c) the claim was made within the relevant period.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the debtor shall be treated as insolvent if the claimant is able to show to the satisfaction of the Comptroller that —

- (a) in the case where the debtor is an individual, he is adjudged bankrupt, a deed of arrangement is made for the benefit of his creditors or a composition or scheme of arrangement proposed by him is accepted under section 95 of the Bankruptcy Act (Cap. 20);
- (b) in the case where the debtor is a company, it is ordered by the court —
 - (i) to be wound up because it is unable to pay its debts within the meaning of the Companies Act (Cap. 50); or
 - (ii) to be placed under the judicial management of a judicial manager; or
- (c) in the case where the debtor is a company, a receiver is appointed and the statement of affairs lodged with the Registrar of Companies shows that its assets would be insufficient to cover the payment of any dividend in respect of debts which are neither secured nor preferential.

(4) In this regulation, “relevant period” means —

- (a) where the prescribed accounting period during which the supply referred to in paragraph (1) was made ends before 1st January 2007, a period of 7 years commencing on the

day the supply was made or such longer period as the Comptroller may have allowed; or

- (b) where the prescribed accounting period during which the supply referred to in paragraph (1) was made ends on or after 1st January 2007, a period of 5 years commencing on the day the supply was made or such longer period as the Comptroller may have allowed.

Making claim to Comptroller

84.—(1) Except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow, the claimant shall make a claim to the Comptroller by including the correct amount of the refund in the appropriate box on his return.

(2) If at the time the claimant becomes entitled to a refund he is no longer required to make returns to the Comptroller, he shall make a claim to the Comptroller in such form and manner as the Comptroller may determine.

Evidence required to support claim

85. Except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow, the claimant, before he makes a claim, shall hold in respect of each relevant supply —

- (a) a copy of any tax invoice which was provided in accordance with Part III or where there was no obligation to provide a tax invoice, a document which shows the time, nature and purchaser thereof, and the consideration therefor;
- (b) records or any other documents showing that he has accounted for and paid the tax thereon;
- (c) records or any other documents showing that the consideration has been written off in his accounts as a bad debt; and
- (d) records or any other documents showing that all reasonable efforts have been taken by him to recover the debt.

Records to be kept

86.—(1) Any person who makes a claim to the Comptroller shall keep a record of that claim.

(2) Except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow, the record referred to in paragraph (1) shall consist of the following information in respect of each claim made:

- (a) in respect of each relevant supply for that claim —
 - (i) the amount of tax chargeable;
 - (ii) the prescribed accounting period in which the tax chargeable was accounted for and paid to the Comptroller;
 - (iii) the date and number of any invoice issued in relation thereto or, where there is no such invoice, such information as is necessary to identify the time, nature and debtor thereof; and
 - (iv) any payment received therefor;
- (b) the outstanding amount to which the claim relates;
- (c) the amount of the claim; and
- (d) the prescribed accounting period in which the claim was made.

(3) Any records created in pursuance of this regulation shall be kept in a single account to be known as the “refunds for bad debts account”.

Preservation of documents and records and duty to produce

87.—(1) Except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow, the claimant shall preserve the documents, invoices and records which he holds or keeps in accordance with regulations 85 and 86 for a period of not less than 3 years from the date of the making of the claim.

(2) Upon demand made by an authorised person the claimant shall produce or cause to be produced any such documents, invoices and records for inspection by the authorised person and permit him to remove them at a reasonable time and for a reasonable period.

(3) Nothing in this regulation shall be construed as derogating from any requirement under the Act to preserve any document, invoice or record for a period exceeding 3 years.

Attribution of payments

88.—(1) Where —

(a) the claimant has made more than one supply (whether taxable or otherwise) to the debtor; and

(b) a payment is received in relation to those supplies,

the payment shall be attributed to each such supply in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) The payment shall be attributed to the supply which is the earliest in time and, if not wholly attributed to that supply, thereafter to supplies in the order of the dates on which they were made, except that attribution under this paragraph shall not be made to any supply if the payment was allocated to that supply by the debtor at the time of payment and the consideration for that supply was paid in full.

(3) Where —

(a) the earliest supply and other supplies to which the whole of the payment could be attributed under this regulation occur on one day; or

(b) the supplies to which the balance of the payment could be attributed under this regulation occur on one day,

the payment shall be attributed to those supplies by applying for each supply the formula

$$A \times \frac{B}{C}$$

where A is the payment received;

B is the outstanding consideration for that supply; and

C is the total outstanding consideration for those supplies.

Repayment of refund

89.—(1) Where a claimant —

- (a) has received a refund upon a claim; and
- (b) (i) a payment for the relevant supply is subsequently received; or
- (ii) a payment is, by virtue of regulation 88, treated as attributed to the relevant supply,

he shall repay to the Comptroller such an amount calculated in accordance with the formula

$$A \times \frac{B}{C}$$

where A is the amount of the refund, or the balance thereof;

B is the amount of payment so received or attributed;
and

C is the amount of the outstanding consideration.

(2) The claimant shall repay to the Comptroller the amount referred to in paragraph (1) together with his tax by including that amount in the appropriate box specified for this purpose on his return for the prescribed accounting period in which the payment is received.

(3) Except as the Comptroller may otherwise allow, where the claimant fails to comply with the requirements of regulation 85, 86, 87 or 88, he shall repay to the Comptroller the amount of the refund obtained by the claim to which the failure to comply relates; and he shall repay the amount together with his tax by including that amount in the appropriate box on his return for a prescribed accounting period which the Comptroller shall designate for that purpose.

(4) If at the time the claimant is required to repay any amount he is no longer required to make returns to the Comptroller, he shall repay such amount to the Comptroller within one month after he receives the payment referred to in paragraph (1) and in such form and manner as the Comptroller may determine.

Writing off debts

90.—(1) This regulation shall apply for the purpose of ascertaining whether, and to what extent, the consideration is to be taken to have been written off as a bad debt.

(2) The whole or any part of the consideration for a supply shall be taken to have been written off as a bad debt when an entry is made in relation to that supply in the refunds for bad debts account in accordance with regulation 86; and this shall have effect regardless of whether a claim can be made in relation to that supply at that time.

(3) Where the claimant owes an amount of money to the debtor which can be set-off, the consideration written off in the accounts shall be reduced by the amount so owed.

(4) Where the claimant holds in relation to the purchaser an enforceable security, the consideration written off in the accounts of the claimant shall be reduced by the value of that security.

PART XIII

BETTING AND GAMING

[S 64/2010 wef 05/02/2010]

Division 1 — General

Consideration of betting and gaming transactions

91. Subject to regulation 91A, where any person pays an amount in money to participate in any transaction involving betting, sweepstakes, lotteries, fruit machines or games of chance, the amount of money so paid shall, for the purposes of the tax, be treated as the consideration for a supply of services to him.

[S 64/2010 wef 05/02/2010]

Value of betting and gaming transactions

91A.—(1) Notwithstanding section 17 of the Act, the value to be taken as the value of supplies made in the circumstances mentioned in regulation 91 in any period shall be determined as if the consideration for the supplies were reduced by an amount equal to the amount of

money (if any) received in that period by persons (other than the person making the supply and persons acting on his behalf) participating successfully in the betting, sweepstakes, lotteries, fruit machines or games of chance, as the case may be.

(2) The insertion of a token into a machine shall be treated for the purposes of regulation 91 as the payment of an amount equal to that for which the token can be obtained; and the receipt of a token by a person playing successfully shall be treated for the purposes of paragraph (1) —

- (a) if the token is of a kind used to play the machine, as the receipt of an amount equal to that for which such a token can be obtained; or
- (b) if the token is not of such a kind but can be exchanged for money, as the receipt of an amount equal to that for which it can be exchanged.

Tax chargeable on betting and gaming transactions

91B. The tax chargeable and payable under the Act on the transactions referred to in regulation 91 shall be the tax fraction of the value of the supplies referred to in regulation 91A.

Division 2 — Casinos

Sub-division 1 — Definitions

Definitions

92. In this Division —

“casino”, “casino operator”, “chips” and “game” have the same meanings as in section 2(1) of the Casino Control Act (Cap. 33A);

“coupon” has the same meaning as in regulation 2 of the Casino Control (Casino Tax) Regulations 2010 (G.N. No. S 59/2010);

“gaming supply” means a supply referred to in regulation 92C;

“gross gaming revenue” and “net win” have the same meanings as in section 146(6) of the Casino Control Act;

“match play coupon” and “rake” have the same meanings as in regulation 2 of the Casino Control (Casino Tax) Regulations 2010;

“prescribed accounting period” means any reporting period in respect of which a casino operator is required under regulation 4 of the Casino Control (Casino Tax) Regulations 2010 to furnish to the Comptroller of Income Tax a return of the gross gaming revenue of the casino operator for that period.

Sub-division 2 — Registration

Divisional registration

92A. Notwithstanding anything in regulation 7(2), where a casino operator carries on any other business in addition to the business of operating a casino, the operation of the casino shall be registered as a division separate from the other business.

[S 64/2010 wef 05/02/2010]

Sub-division 3 — Tax on gaming supplies

Application

92B. This sub-division shall, notwithstanding Division 1, apply to gaming supplies made by a casino operator.

[S 64/2010 wef 05/02/2010]

Gaming supplies

92C. A casino operator shall be treated as having made a supply of services for the purpose of section 8 of the Act when a person pays, or agrees to make payment of, an amount in money to a casino operator —

- (a) as a bet received and accepted by the casino operator as a wager on any game where the casino operator is a party to a wager; or
- (b) to participate in any game where the casino operator is not a party to a wager but the game is conducted by the casino

operator, or allowed by the casino operator to be conducted, within the casino premises.

Time of gaming supplies

92D. Notwithstanding sections 11, 11A, 11B and 12 of the Act, a gaming supply shall be treated as having been made at the end of the prescribed accounting period in respect of which the net win from that gaming supply is included in determining the gross gaming revenue of the casino operator for that period.

[S 827/2010 wef 01/01/2011]

Computation of tax chargeable on gaming supplies

92E.—(1) The tax chargeable on the gaming supplies of a casino operator made at the end of a prescribed accounting period shall be the tax fraction of the value of those gaming supplies.

(2) For the purpose of paragraph (1), the value of the gaming supplies made at the end of a prescribed accounting period shall be the aggregate of the following:

- (a) the sum total of the net wins of all gaming supplies made at the end of that period less the amounts specified in paragraph (3);
- (b) the amount of any bad debt treated as having been recovered under paragraph (5) in that period;
- (c) any negative supply value that may be deducted in accordance with regulation 92F.

(3) For the purpose of paragraph (2)(a), the specified amounts are as follows:

- (a) the amount of —
 - (i) any bet placed in the prescribed accounting period using complimentary chips or complimentary coupons given by the casino operator;
 - (ii) the full value of any bet placed in the prescribed accounting period with a match play coupon given by the casino operator; and

- (iii) any discount or rebate given by the casino operator in the prescribed accounting period;
 - (b) the amount of any bad debt treated as having arisen in the prescribed accounting period in accordance with paragraph (4);
 - (c) in respect of any table game played in the prescribed accounting period, the amount of any rake which is included in the computation of the net win for the game for the prescribed accounting period but which was not collected by the casino operator.
- (4) For the purpose of paragraph (3)(b), a bad debt shall be treated as having arisen in a prescribed accounting period where —
- (a) the casino operator has made a gaming supply for a consideration in money and has accounted for and paid tax on the supply;
 - (b) the whole or any part of the consideration for the supply has been written off in the accounts of the casino operator as a bad debt;
 - (c) the debtor has become insolvent before the end of the prescribed accounting period or a period of 12 months, beginning with the date of the gaming supply, has elapsed before the end of the prescribed accounting period; and
 - (d) the Comptroller is satisfied that all reasonable efforts have been taken by the casino operator to recover the debt up to the time the 12 months period referred to in sub-paragraph (c) elapsed or the debtor became insolvent, as the case may be.
- (5) For the purpose of paragraph (2)(b), where a deduction has been made under paragraph (2) in respect of any bad debt referred to in paragraph (3)(b) and —
- (a) a payment for the gaming supply that has been written off in the accounts of the casino operator as a bad debt is subsequently received as recovery of the bad debt; or

- (b) a payment is attributed to the gaming supply referred to in sub-paragraph (a) as recovery of the bad debt,

the amount of the bad debt shall be treated as having been recovered in the prescribed accounting period in which the payment is received for or attributed to the gaming supply.

(6) For the purpose of this regulation, the value of any complimentary chip, complimentary coupon, match play coupon, discount, rebate or rake shall be reckoned in the same manner as for the computation of casino tax under the Casino Control (Casino Tax) Regulations 2010 (G.N. No. S 59/2010).

Carry forward of negative gaming supply

92F. Where the value for any gaming supply determined under regulation 92E is negative for any prescribed accounting period —

- (a) the negative supply value shall be disregarded and shall be treated as nil for the prescribed accounting period;
- (b) no refund of tax in respect of the gaming supply shall be made for the prescribed accounting period;
- (c) the negative supply value may be deducted against the value of the gaming supplies of the prescribed accounting period immediately following the prescribed accounting period in respect of which the negative supply value has arisen and, so far as it cannot be so made, then from the value of the gaming supplies of the next prescribed accounting period, and so on; and
- (d) the negative supply value shall not be allowed as a deduction against the value of any supply other than a gaming supply of the casino operator in accordance with paragraph (c).

Disallowance of input tax in respect of non-monetary prize

92G. There shall be excluded from any credit under sections 19 and 20 of the Act the amount of any input tax on any supply to a casino

operator of goods and services which are used by the casino operator as a non-monetary prize for any gaming supply.

[S 64/2010 wef 05/02/2010]

PART XIII A

VOUCHERS

[S 626/2009 wef 01/01/2010]

Application of Part

93A. This Part shall apply to any voucher referred to in section 35A of the Act that —

- (a) is supplied on or after 1st January 2010; or
- (b) was supplied before 1st January 2010 and can no longer be redeemed on or after 1st January 2010, but only —
 - (i) in relation to any unredeemed balance of the voucher; and
 - (ii) if tax was not previously accounted for on that balance.

Supply of vouchers by issuer

93B.—(1) Subject to regulations 93E and 93F, where any voucher is supplied by an issuer for a consideration that is equal to or less than the value of the voucher, the consideration shall be disregarded for the purposes of the Act except to the extent that regulation 93D applies.

(2) Subject to regulations 93E and 93F, where any voucher is supplied by an issuer for a consideration that is more than its value, where the issuer is a taxable person at the time of the supply of the voucher, tax shall be chargeable on the supply of the voucher by the issuer of the voucher as follows:

- (a) in the first instance, at the time the voucher is supplied, on the amount by which the consideration for the supply exceeds the value; and
- (b) thereafter, in accordance with regulation 93D (where it applies).

Redemption of voucher

93C.—(1) Subject to regulation 93E, where a taxable person supplies goods or services upon the redemption of a voucher that is wholly redeemed on a single occasion, the value of the supply shall be —

- (a) where the consideration received by the issuer for the voucher was less than the value of the voucher, either of the following at the option of the taxable person:
 - (i) the value of the voucher; or
 - (ii) the amount of the consideration; or
- (b) where the consideration received by the issuer for the voucher was equal to or more than the value of the voucher, the value of the voucher,

plus any additional consideration the taxable person may have received (in addition to the voucher) for the supply.

(2) Subject to regulation 93E, where a taxable person supplies goods or services upon the redemption of a voucher that is partially redeemed on more than one occasion, the value of the supply on each such occasion shall be —

- (a) where the consideration received by the issuer for the voucher was less than the value of the voucher, either of the following at the option of the taxable person:
 - (i) the portion of the value of the voucher being redeemed on that occasion; or
 - (ii) the amount of that consideration that is proportional to the value of the voucher being redeemed on that occasion; or
- (b) where the consideration received by the issuer for the voucher was equal to or more than the value of the voucher, the portion of the value of the voucher being redeemed on that occasion,

plus any additional consideration the taxable person may have received (in addition to the voucher) for the supply on that occasion.

(3) This regulation shall not apply where a voucher is redeemed for another voucher.

Unredeemed balance of vouchers

93D. Unless the Comptroller otherwise allows, for the purpose of regulation 93B(1) and (2)(b), where the whole or any part of the value of any voucher can no longer be redeemed, and where the issuer was a taxable person at the time of the supply of the voucher, tax shall be chargeable on the supply by the issuer of the voucher as follows:

- (a) the time of the supply shall be when —
 - (i) the voucher can no longer be redeemed; and
 - (ii) the issuer accounts for the unredeemed value of the voucher in his statement of income; and
- (b) the value of the supply shall be the unredeemed value of the voucher so accounted for in his statement of income.

Election for different treatment

93E.—(1) Notwithstanding regulations 93B, 93C and 93D, where an issuer of a voucher is also the taxable person who supplies the goods or services upon the redemption of the voucher, he may, with the approval of the Comptroller, elect not to be subject to those regulations.

(2) For the purpose of paragraph (1), the Comptroller may give his approval —

- (a) generally in respect of any description of voucher; or
- (b) specifically (upon an application being made to him) in respect of any description of voucher for which the Comptroller has not given his approval generally.

(3) The approval of the Comptroller, whether given generally or specifically, shall be subject to such conditions as he thinks fit to impose.

(4) Where an issuer has, with the approval of the Comptroller, elected not to be subject to regulations 93B, 93C and 93D —

- (a) where the voucher is supplied for a consideration equal to or less than the value of the voucher, the consideration shall be disregarded for the purposes of the Act;
- (b) where the voucher is supplied for a consideration more than its value, tax shall be chargeable on the supply of the voucher on the amount by which the consideration exceeds the value of the voucher; and
- (c) tax shall be chargeable on the supply of the goods or services made upon the redemption of the voucher as follows:
 - (i) the time of the supply shall be the time of supply of the voucher; and
 - (ii) the value of the supply shall be —
 - (A) where the consideration for the voucher was equal to or less than the value of the voucher, the consideration for the voucher; and
 - (B) where the consideration for the voucher is more than the value of the voucher, the value of the voucher.

Supply of vouchers by intermediary

93F.—(1) This regulation shall apply to a person (referred to in this regulation as an intermediary) who —

- (a) buys a voucher issued by a supplier of goods and services from any person (including the supplier) and thereafter supplies the voucher —
 - (i) against consideration given to him other than in the form of another voucher issued by him; or
 - (ii) upon the redemption of another voucher issued by him; or
- (b) supplies a voucher issued by him (referred to in this regulation as the first-mentioned voucher) upon the redemption of another voucher also issued by him

(referred to in this regulation as the second-mentioned voucher), where —

- (i) the first-mentioned voucher entitles the holder thereof to the same rights and benefits from a supplier of goods and services as those which the holder would be entitled to if the first-mentioned voucher were issued by that supplier; and
- (ii) the intermediary has an arrangement with the supplier to pay the supplier an agreed amount for the goods or services (including a voucher issued by the supplier referred to in sub-paragraph (i)) supplied upon the redemption of the first-mentioned voucher.

(2) Where vouchers are supplied by an intermediary in any prescribed accounting period in the circumstances referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (b), tax shall be chargeable on the supply of the vouchers as follows:

(a) in respect of paragraph (1)(a), tax shall be chargeable at the rate specified in section 16 of the Act on the supplies made by the intermediary of the vouchers issued by the supplier as follows:

- (i) the time of the supply shall be the end of the accounting period in which the supplies are made; and
- (ii) the value of the supplies shall be an amount equal to the excess of $A - B$,

where A is the consideration from the supplies of the vouchers made by the intermediary in that accounting period; and

B is the cost to the intermediary of all such vouchers; and

(b) in respect of paragraph (1)(b), tax shall be chargeable at the rate specified in section 16 of the Act on the supplies made by the intermediary of the first-mentioned vouchers as follows:

- (i) the time of the supply shall be the end of the accounting period in which the first-mentioned vouchers are redeemed; and
- (ii) the value of the supplies shall be an amount equal to the excess of A – B,

where A is the consideration from the supplies of the first-mentioned vouchers made by the intermediary in that accounting period; and

B is the agreed amounts payable by the intermediary to the supplier for the goods and services (including a voucher issued by the supplier referred to in sub-paragraph (i)) supplied by the supplier upon the redemption of such first-mentioned vouchers.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), where there is no excess under paragraph (2)(a)(ii) or (b)(ii) in respect of an accounting period or in respect of a supply of a voucher, the tax shall not be charged in respect of that accounting period or supply, as the case may be.

(4) In the circumstances referred to in paragraph (2)(b), where the whole of a first-mentioned voucher supplied by the intermediary can no longer be redeemed, tax shall be chargeable on the supply made by the intermediary of the first-mentioned voucher as follows:

- (a) the time of the supply shall be when —
 - (i) the first-mentioned voucher can no longer be redeemed; and
 - (ii) the intermediary accounts for the unredeemed value of the first-mentioned voucher in his statement of income; and
- (b) the value of the supply shall be the value of the first-mentioned voucher so accounted for in his statement of income.

(5) An intermediary shall not be entitled to claim as input tax —

- (a) in the circumstances referred to in paragraph (1)(a), the tax chargeable on any previous supply of any voucher to him

which he subsequently supplies to another person for any consideration; and

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- (b) in the circumstances referred to in paragraph (1)(b), the tax chargeable on the supply of goods and services to which the payment referred to in sub-paragraph (ii) of that paragraph relates.

PART XIV

WAREHOUSING REGIME

Application for licence

94.—(1) The Comptroller may, on an application made to him under paragraph (2), issue a licence for any warehouse or other premises to be a warehouse (referred to in this Part as a bonded warehouse) for the storage of goods under customs control as referred to in section 37 of the Act and may, in addition to such powers and conditions as are specified in this Part, impose such further conditions (including, but not limited to, the payment of any fees) therein as he thinks fit.

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(1A) A licence referred to in paragraph (1) may be issued in respect of one or more bonded warehouses.

(2) Every application for a licence under paragraph (1) shall be made on such form as the Comptroller may determine which shall give a full and true account of the particulars or information for which the provision is made in the form.

Furnishing of security

95. The Comptroller may require an applicant to give references and to furnish security for the due payment of all tax and fees for which the applicant may become liable.

Period of licence

96.—(1) A licence issued under regulation 94 shall expire on 31st December of the year or such other date as the Comptroller may determine and the Comptroller may, in his discretion, renew the licence.

(2) The licensee may apply in writing to the Comptroller to surrender a licence issued under regulation 94 and the Comptroller may, unless he thinks it necessary for the protection of the revenue, withdraw the licence from such date as he may determine.

Maintenance of warehouse

97.—(1) The licensee shall ensure that a bonded warehouse shall be secured to the satisfaction of the Comptroller.

(2) The Comptroller may, at any time, in writing, direct the licensee to provide any additional means for storing the goods and securing the safety of those goods which may, in the opinion of the Comptroller, be necessary.

Types of goods stored

98.—(1) A bonded warehouse shall not be used for the storage of goods for which any duties (whether customs duty or excise duty or both) is chargeable or payable or of goods other than those specifically allowed under the licence.

(2) A bonded warehouse shall not be used for the storage of goods for which tax has been paid (whether upon removal or any other circumstances) without the written permission of the authorised officer.

Permitted activities in bonded warehouse

98A.—(1) Operations which are necessary to preserve goods stored in a bonded warehouse, improve their packaging or marketable quality or prepare them for shipment may, with the approval of an officer authorised by the Comptroller and subject to such conditions as the officer may impose, be carried out while the goods are stored in the bonded warehouse.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1), the operations referred to in that paragraph may include —

- (a) the breaking of bulk, grouping of packages, and sorting, grading and repacking of goods; and
- (b) the servicing and repair of motor vehicles.

(3) Operations other than those specified in paragraph (1) may, with the approval of the Comptroller and subject to such conditions as he may impose, be carried out on the goods while the goods are stored in the bonded warehouse.

(4) Goods in a bonded warehouse shall not be used in any manner except with the approval of the Comptroller and subject to such conditions as he may impose.

Manner of storage

99.—(1) Any authorised officer may require that all packages entering a bonded warehouse shall be marked with such identification marks and in such manner as he may direct.

(2) The authorised officer may direct that the packages be stacked and accounted for in such manner as he may direct and stored in such manner that every package may be accounted for and inspected.

(3) Any authorised officer may examine at any time the stock of goods stored in a bonded warehouse and, may require that he be shown every package containing goods and the contents thereof.

(4) The applicant shall make such provision against the risk of fire and for the safeguard of health as the relevant authority may require.

Records, returns and permits

100.—(1) Every licensee shall maintain in his bonded warehouse a record of his stock or inventory, in a form approved by the Comptroller, and shall on each day enter in it details of all goods received into or removed from his bonded warehouse.

(2) Every licensee shall, not later than the 5th day of each month or such later day as the Comptroller may allow, furnish to the Comptroller a return, in such form and containing such information

as the Comptroller may require, relating to all goods received into or removed from his bonded warehouse for the whole of the preceding month.

(3) Except where the Comptroller otherwise allows or directs in writing, every entry or removal of goods stored or to be stored in a bonded warehouse shall only be made pursuant to such customs permit as the Comptroller may determine.

(4) If it appears to the Comptroller that there is any deficiency in quantity that is indicated or ought to be indicated in the record of stock or inventory, the licensee shall, unless he shows proof to the contrary, be presumed to have removed the goods in the bonded warehouse in contravention of paragraph (3) and without payment of the tax chargeable on the goods and shall accordingly be liable for the tax chargeable on the goods.

Destruction of goods

101.—(1) The licensee may at any time request permission to destroy goods stored in a bonded warehouse and the Comptroller shall, upon receipt of the request, permit the goods to be destroyed subject to such conditions as he may, in his discretion, impose and the licensee shall thereupon cause the goods to be destroyed in the presence of an authorised officer and an entry shall be made in the record of stock or inventory of such destruction.

(1A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Comptroller may, in his discretion, waive the requirement for the presence of an authorised officer, if the total value of the goods to be destroyed does not exceed \$10,000.

(2) The fee specified in the Schedule for the attendance of the authorised officer at the destruction of the goods shall be paid by the licensee except where the Comptroller in his discretion waives the payment of such fee in any particular case.

Revocation or suspension of licence

102. The Comptroller may, at any time, by notice in writing revoke or suspend any licence issued under regulation 94 in respect of any

one or more of the bonded warehouses referred to in the licence if he is satisfied that —

- (a) the licensee has failed to comply with any condition or requirement imposed under this Part or by the Comptroller; or
- (b) the licensee has provided any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application for a licence under regulation 94.

Licence fees

103.—(1) There shall be paid to the Comptroller the fees set out in the Schedule for any licence issued or renewed under regulation 94.

(2) For any licence issued during any year, the fee shall be calculated at the rate of one-twelfth of the appropriate annual fee set out in the Schedule for each month or part thereof for which the licence is valid.

(3) The Comptroller may, in his discretion, allow a refund of one-twelfth of the fee set out in the Schedule for each complete month in respect of which the licence would have remained valid had it not been revoked or withdrawn.

PART XIVA

WAREHOUSING (CONTAINER FREIGHT) REGIME

Definition of this Part

103A. In this Part, “container” means a box, tank or container of standard dimensions which —

- (a) is specially constructed for the safe carriage of goods;
- (b) is of permanent character and can be used more than once;
- (c) is specially designed to facilitate carriage of goods by one or more modes of transport;
- (d) is fitted with devices which enable it to be locked and sealed;

- (e) has an internal volume of at least one cubic metre; and
- (f) has conspicuous and permanent identification marks.

Application for container freight warehouse licence

103B.—(1) The Comptroller may, on an application made to him under paragraph (2), issue a licence for any warehouse or other premises to be a container freight warehouse for the storage of goods under customs control as referred to in section 37 of the Act and may, in addition to such powers and conditions as are specified in this Part, impose such further conditions (including the payment of any fees) therein as he thinks fit.

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(2) Every application for a licence under paragraph (1) shall be made on such form as the Comptroller may determine which shall give a full and true account of the particulars or information for which the provision is made in the form.

Furnishing of security

103C. The Comptroller may require an applicant to give references and to furnish security for the due payment of all taxes, duties and fees for which the applicant may become liable.

Period of licence

103D.—(1) A licence issued under regulation 103B shall expire on 31st December of the year or such other date as the Comptroller may determine and the Comptroller may, in his discretion, renew the licence.

(2) The licensee may apply in writing to the Comptroller to surrender a licence issued under regulation 103B and the Comptroller may, unless he thinks it necessary for the protection of the revenue, withdraw the licence from such date as he may determine.

Security of warehouse

103E.—(1) The licensee shall ensure that a container freight warehouse shall be secured to the satisfaction of the Comptroller.

(2) The Comptroller may, at any time, in writing, direct the licensee to provide any additional means for storing the goods and securing the safety of those goods which may, in the opinion of the Comptroller, be necessary.

Use of container freight warehouse

103F.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3), a container freight warehouse may be used for the storage of goods that are —

- (a) unstuffed from a container;
- (b) to be stuffed into a container; and
- (c) in a container before unstuffing or after stuffing at the container freight warehouse, as the case may be.

(2) Notwithstanding regulation 5 of the Customs (Container) Regulations (Cap. 70, Rg 1), a container freight warehouse may, for the purpose of paragraph (1), be used for the unstuffing of a container with less than full container load.

(3) A container freight warehouse shall not be used for the storage of any goods except for such types of goods, and for such period, as may be allowed under the licence.

Manner of storage

103G.—(1) Any authorised officer may require that all goods entering or being stored at a container freight warehouse be marked with such identification marks and in such manner as he may direct.

(2) The authorised officer may direct that the goods be stacked and accounted for in such manner as he may direct and stored in such manner that all goods may be accounted for and inspected.

(3) Any authorised officer may examine at any time the stock of goods stored in a container freight warehouse, and may require that he be shown every package containing goods and the contents thereof.

Records of movements and contents of container

103H.—(1) Every licensee of a container freight warehouse shall keep and maintain proper records of —

- (a) every container brought into or removed from the container freight warehouse in respect of which the licence is issued;
 - (b) such details of goods stuffed into or unstuffed from a container referred to in sub-paragraph (a) as the Comptroller may require; and
 - (c) such other information as the Comptroller may require.
- (2) Every licensee shall provide to the Comptroller any information from its records referred to in paragraph (1) in such form and within such period as the Comptroller may require.
- (3) Except where the Comptroller otherwise allows or directs in writing, every entry or removal of goods stored or to be stored in a container freight warehouse shall only be made pursuant to such customs permit as the Comptroller may determine.
- (4) If it appears to the Comptroller that there is any deficiency in quantity that is indicated or ought to be indicated in the records referred to in paragraph (1), the licensee shall, unless he shows proof to the contrary, be presumed to have removed the goods in the container freight warehouse in contravention of paragraph (3) and without payment of the tax or duty chargeable on the goods and shall accordingly be liable for the tax or duty chargeable on the goods.

Destruction of goods

103I.—(1) The licensee may at any time request permission to destroy goods stored in a container freight warehouse and the Comptroller shall, upon receipt of the request, permit the goods to be destroyed subject to such conditions as he may, in his discretion, impose.

(2) The licensee shall thereupon cause the goods to be destroyed in the presence of an authorised officer and an entry shall be made in the records referred to in regulation 103H(1) of such destruction.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), the Comptroller may, in his discretion, waive the requirement for the presence of an authorised officer, if the total value of the goods to be destroyed does not exceed \$10,000.

(4) The fee specified in the Schedule for the attendance of the authorised officer at the destruction of the goods shall be paid by the licensee except where the Comptroller in his discretion waives the payment of such fee in any particular case.

Revocation

103J. The Comptroller may, at any time, by notice in writing revoke any licence issued under regulation 103B if he is satisfied that —

- (a) the licensee has failed to comply with any condition or requirement imposed under this Part or by the Comptroller; or
- (b) the licensee has provided any false, misleading or inaccurate declaration or information in his application for a licence under regulation 103B.

Licence fees

103K.—(1) There shall be paid to the Comptroller the fee specified in the Schedule for any licence issued or renewed under regulation 103B.

(2) For any licence issued during any year, the fee shall be calculated at the rate of one-twelfth of the appropriate annual fee specified in the Schedule for each month or part thereof for which the licence is valid.

(3) The Comptroller may, in his discretion, allow a refund of one-twelfth of the fee specified in the Schedule for each complete month in respect of which the licence would have remained valid had it not been revoked or withdrawn.

PART XV

GENERAL

Acquirer of land to account for tax

104. A taxable supply of land made by any person to the State under the Land Acquisition Act (Cap. 152) shall be a prescribed supply for the purposes of section 38(5) of the Act.

Acquisition by real estate investment trust

104A.—(1) A taxable supply of immovable property shall be a prescribed supply for the purpose of section 38(5) of the Act if it is made by any person —

(a) to the trustee of a real estate investment trust, where the real estate investment trust —

(i) is listed on the Singapore Exchange; or

(ii) is to be listed on the Singapore Exchange —

(A) within one month from the time of the supply;
or

(B) within such longer period, and on such terms and conditions as the Comptroller may specify;
or

(b) to a special purpose vehicle of a real estate investment trust that satisfies the conditions specified in sub-paragraph (a), where —

(i) the special purpose vehicle is a taxable person; and

(ii) the trustee of the real estate investment trust has veto rights in relation to such key operational issues of the special purpose vehicle as the Comptroller may specify.

(2) In this regulation —

“real estate investment trust” means a trust that is constituted as a collective investment scheme authorised under section 286 of the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289) and that invests

or proposes to invest, directly or indirectly, in any immovable property or immovable property-related assets;

“special purpose vehicle” means —

- (a) a company that is established solely to hold, directly or indirectly, any immovable property or immovable property-related asset in which the real estate investment trust invests or proposes to invest; or
- (b) a trust that is established in order for its trustee to hold, directly or indirectly, any immovable property or immovable property-related asset in which the real estate investment trust invests or proposes to invest.

Zero-rating of goods to be exported

105.—(1) Where the Comptroller is satisfied that goods supplied by a taxable person are to be exported, the supply shall be zero-rated if the taxable person —

- (a) has obtained the prior approval of the Comptroller in relation to that supply;
- (b) produces such evidence of export as the Comptroller may require generally or in any particular case; and
- (c) complies with such other condition or restriction as the Comptroller may impose for the protection of the revenue.

(2) This regulation does not apply to a supply of goods to which regulation 105A applies.

Zero-rating of supply of goods to be hand-carried for export

105A.—(1) This regulation applies to a supply of goods by a taxable person which are to be exported by being hand-carried by an individual (referred to in this regulation as the carrier) on an aircraft departing from the Changi International Airport.

(2) The supply of goods shall be zero-rated if —

- (a) the Comptroller is satisfied that all the conditions under paragraph (3) have been met; or

(b) the Comptroller —

- (i) has, on an application under paragraph (4), waived compliance with any condition under paragraph (3), and the taxable person has satisfied all requirements imposed under paragraph (4) in respect of such waiver; and
- (ii) is satisfied that all other conditions under paragraph (3) have been satisfied.

(3) The conditions referred to in paragraph (2)(a) are —

- (a) the goods are to be supplied to a person who has a business establishment or his usual place of residence outside Singapore;
- (b) the carrier is an individual of 16 years of age or above;
- (c) before the goods are hand-carried on an aircraft, the carrier has submitted the export permit for the export of the goods to a proper officer of customs at the Changi International Airport for his endorsement, together with the goods and supporting invoices or receipts to the proper officer of customs for his inspection;
- (d) the carrier has furnished such information and documents as the proper officer of customs may require for the purpose of ascertaining whether the carrier will depart from Singapore in accordance with sub-paragraph (e);
- (e) the carrier has departed from Singapore, with the goods on board the aircraft, within 12 hours from the time of endorsement of the export permit by the proper officer of customs;
- (f) the goods have not been brought out of the premises of the Changi International Airport Departure Check-in Hall after the export permit has been endorsed by the proper officer of customs except in the circumstances referred to in paragraph (6); and

(g) the taxable person has produced to the Comptroller, at his request, the export permit and such evidence of export as the Comptroller may reasonably require.

(4) The taxable person may make an application to the Comptroller for waiver of compliance with any condition under paragraph (3), and the Comptroller may waive such compliance subject to such requirements for the protection of revenue as he may consider necessary to impose.

(5) No person shall —

(a) being a carrier, transfer any goods to any other person in Singapore after the export permit in respect of such goods has been endorsed by the proper officer of customs at the Changi International Airport;

(b) receive any goods from the carrier in Singapore after the export permit in respect of such goods has been endorsed by the proper officer of customs at the Changi International Airport; or

(c) bring any goods out of the premises of the Changi International Airport Departure Check-in Hall after the export permit in respect of such goods has been endorsed by the proper officer of customs.

(6) Paragraph (5) shall not apply —

(a) to the transfer of the goods to, or the receipt of the goods or the bringing of the goods out of the Changi International Airport Departure Check-in Hall by, a ticketing or luggage officer or other employee, who is authorised by the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore or the airline or air terminal operator concerned to receive the goods for checking in or to handle the goods for loading into the aircraft; or

(b) to the carrier bringing the goods out of the premises referred to in sub-paragraph (a) for the purpose of boarding the departing aircraft.

(7) In this regulation —

“export permit” means an export permit granted under the Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations (Cap. 272A, Rg 1);

“hand-carry”, in relation to any goods, means to carry the goods on board an aircraft either personally or by checking them in for the purpose of loading them on the aircraft;

“proper officer of customs” has the same meaning as in regulation 47.

Zero-rating of supply of certain tools, machinery and prototypes

106.—(1) For the purpose of section 21A(1)(a) of the Act, the prescribed tool or prescribed machinery used in the manufacture of goods for a person who belongs in a country outside Singapore shall be any tool or machinery which —

- (a) is integral to the manufacture of the goods; and
- (b) is highly customised or specialised in nature for the sole purpose of the manufacture of the goods.

(2) The conditions prescribed for the purpose of section 21A(1) of the Act are as follows:

- (a) the prescribed tool or prescribed machinery shall be used by —
 - (i) the taxable person; or
 - (ii) such other person as may be approved by the Comptroller,

for the manufacture of the goods for the person who belongs in a country outside Singapore;

- (b) the prescribed tool or prescribed machinery shall not be used, consumed or made available in Singapore to any person other than —
 - (i) the taxable person;

- (ii) the person who belongs in a country outside Singapore; or
- (iii) such other person as may be approved by the Comptroller;
- (c) the manufactured goods shall be substantially exported and the taxable person shall maintain records in relation to such export;
- (d) the supply of the prescribed tool, prescribed machinery or prototype of such tool or machinery and the supply of the manufactured goods shall be separate supplies made by the taxable person to the person who belongs in a country outside Singapore;

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- (e) the prescribed tool or prescribed machinery shall be —
 - (i) exported to any country outside Singapore; or
 - (ii) destroyed,when it is no longer needed for the manufacture of the goods; and
- (f) where the prescribed tool, prescribed machinery or prototype of such tool or machinery is subsequently disposed of in Singapore —
 - (i) according to the instructions of the person who belongs in a country outside Singapore; or
 - (ii) due to spoilage,the taxable person shall maintain records in relation to the disposal.

(3) For the purpose of paragraph (2)(c), the manufactured goods shall be substantially exported if more than 50% of the manufactured goods produced by using the prescribed tool or prescribed machinery are exported.

(4) Where the taxable person making the supply under section 21A of the Act fails to comply with any condition prescribed under paragraph (2), he shall —

- (a) repay to the Comptroller without demand the amount of tax on the value of the supply to which the failure to comply relates; and
- (b) include the amount of tax referred to in sub-paragraph (a) as output tax in his return.

(5) In this regulation, “tool” includes any mould, jig, pattern, template, die, punch or similar tool.

Distress

107.—(1) If upon written demand a person neglects or refuses to pay tax, or any amount recoverable as if it were tax (referred to in this regulation as the debtor), which he is required to pay under the Act, the Comptroller may distrain on the goods and chattels of the debtor and by warrant signed by the Comptroller direct any authorised person to levy such distress.

(2) A distress levied by the authorised person shall be kept for 5 days, at the costs and charges of the debtor.

(3) If the debtor fails to pay the sum due, together with the costs and charges within the period of 5 days referred to in paragraph (2), the distress shall be sold by public auction by the authorised person for payment of the sum due and all costs and charges.

(4) Costs and charges taking, keeping and selling the distress shall be retained by the authorised person, and any surplus remaining after the deduction of the costs and charges and of the sum due shall be restored to the owner of the goods distrained.

Offences

108. Any person who contravenes regulation 10, 11, 12, 13, 43(2), 44, 45(2A), (3A), (4A), (5) or (7), 45A(3A), (4A), (6A), (7), (8), (10) or (10B), 45B, 45C(5)(b) and (10), 45D(3)(b), (5), (10) and (11), 46(5)(b), (9), (11), (12) and (14), 48, 50(3) or (4), 50A(1)(a) or (b) or (2), 50D, 50E(8), 50F(2) or (3), 53(1), (2), (3) or (3A), 55(2), 58, 58A, 59, 61, 72, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 85, 86, 87, 89, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103E, 103F, 103G, 103H, 103I, 105A(5) or 106(2) or (4) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not

exceeding \$5,000 and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months.

[S 32/2009 wef 01/04/2009]

[S 626/2009 wef 01/01/2010]

[S 566/2010 wef 01/10/2010]

[S 827/2010 wef 01/01/2011]

THE SCHEDULE

Regulations 101, 103, 103I and 103K

FEES

Fee Payable

1. Bonded warehouse licence to warehouse —
 - (a) crude oil; or
 - (b) any petroleum product distilled or otherwise derived from crude oil, for which no duty (whether customs duty or excise duty or both) is chargeable or payable\$30,000 per annum
2. Bonded warehouse licence granted to a licensee, where the average value of all goods stored in all the warehouses to which the licence relates in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the date of application for or renewal of the licence, as the case may be, is more than \$1 million but less than \$5 million \$2,500 per annum
3. Bonded warehouse licence granted to a licensee, where the average value of all goods stored in all the warehouses to which the licence relates in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the date of application for or renewal of the licence, as the case may be, is \$5 million or more \$4,000 per annum
4. For all other bonded warehouse licences where paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 do not apply \$1,000 per annum

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

- 4A. Container freight warehouse licence —
- (a) issued before 1st October 2003 No charge
 - (b) issued or renewed on or after 1st October 2003 \$4,000 per annum
5. For the attendance of authorised officers whilst the survey and destruction of goods is in progress The same amount as that prescribed in item (5) in the Schedule to the Customs (Miscellaneous Fees) Notification (Cap. 70, N 3)
6. For the purposes of paragraphs 2 and 3 —
- (a) the value of goods shall be determined, in the case of imported goods, in accordance with section 18 of the Act and, in the case of other goods, in accordance with section 17 of the Act; and
 - (b) the average value of all goods shall be equal to

$$\frac{(A + B)}{2}$$

where A is the value of all goods in all the bonded warehouses to which the bonded warehouse licence relates at the beginning of the period referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3; and

B is the value of all goods in all the bonded warehouses to which the bonded warehouse licence relates at the end of the period referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3.

[G.N. Nos. S 509/93; S 18/94; S 108/94; S 244/94; S 174/95; S 491/95; S 400/98; S 361/99; S 371/99; S 461/99; S 7/2000; S 160/2000; S 576/2000; S 137/2001; S 182/2001; S 261/2002; S 427/2002; S 648/2002; S 182/2003; S 316/2003; S 627/2003; S 237/2004; S 728/2004; S 729/2004; S 646/2005; S 394/2006; S 673/2006; S 327/2007; S 423/2007; S 540/2007; S 689/2007; S 235/2008]

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GENERAL) REGULATIONS
(CHAPTER 117A, RG 1)

This Legislative History is provided for the convenience of users of the Goods and Services Tax (General) Regulations. It is not part of these Regulations.

1. 1993 Revised Edition — Goods and Services Tax (General) Regulations

Date of operation : 20 December 1993

2. G. N. No. S 108/1994 — Goods and Services Tax (General) Regulations 1994

Date of commencement : Date not available

3. G. N. No. S 174/1995

Date of commencement : Date not available

4. G. N. No. S 491/1995

Date of commencement : Date not available

5. G. N. No. S 400/1998 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 1998

Date of commencement : 24 July 1998

6. G. N. No. S 361/1999 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 1999

Date of commencement : 25 August 1999

7. G. N. No. S 371/1999 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 1999

Date of commencement : 15 September 1999

8. G. N. No. S 461/1999 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 3) Regulations 1999

Date of commencement : 21 October 1999

9. G. N. No. S 7/2000 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2000

Date of commencement : 7 January 2000

10. G. N. No. S 160/2000 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 2000

Date of commencement : 1 April 2000

11. G. N. No. S 244/1994

Date of commencement : 30 April 2000

12. G. N. No. S 576/2000 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 3) Regulations 2000

Date of commencement : 18 December 2000

13. G. N. No. S 137/2001 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2001

Date of commencement : 1 April 2001

14. G. N. No. S 182/2001 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 2001

Date of commencement : 1 April 2001

15. 2001 Revised Edition — Goods and Services Tax (General) Regulations

Date of operation : 15 September 2001

16. G. N. No. S 509/1983

Date of commencement : 15 September 2001

17. G. N. No. S 18/1994

Date of commencement : 15 September 2001

18. G. N. No. S 261/2002 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2002

Date of commencement : 1 June 2002

19. G. N. No. S 427/2002 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 2002

Date of commencement : 28 August 2002

20. G. N. No. S 648/2002 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 3) Regulations 2002

Date of commencement : 1 January 2003

21. G. N. No. S 182/2003 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2003

Date of commencement : 1 April 2003

22. G. N. No. S 316/2003

Date of commencement : 1 July 2003

23. G. N. No. S 627/2003 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 3) Regulations 2003

Date of commencement : 1 January 2004

24. G. N. No. S 237/2004 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2004

Date of commencement : 1 May 2004

25. G. N. No. S 728/2004 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 2004

Date of commencement : 8 December 2004

26. G. N. No. S 729/2004 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 3) Regulations 2004

Date of commencement : 1 January 2005

27. G. N. No. S 646/2005 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2005

Date of commencement : 7 October 2005

28. G. N. No. S 394/2006 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2006

Date of commencement : 1 July 2006

29. G. N. No. S 673/2006 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 2006

Date of commencement : 1 January 2007

30. G. N. No. S 327/2007 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2007

Date of commencement : 1 July 2007

31. G. N. No. S 423/2007 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 2007

Date of commencement : 1 October 2007

32. G. N. No. S 540/2007 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 3) Regulations 2007

Date of commencement : 8 October 2007

33. G. N. No. S 689/2007 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 4) Regulations 2007

Date of commencement : 1 April 2008

34. G. N. No. S 235/2008 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2008

Date of commencement : 1 May 2008

35. 2008 Revised Edition — Goods and Services Tax (General) Regulations

Date of operation : 2 June 2008

36. G. N. No. S 674/2008 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 2008

Date of commencement : 1 January 2009

37. G. N. No. S 118/2009 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 2009

Date of commencement : 24 March 2009

38. G. N. No. S 32/2009 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2009

Date of commencement : 1 April 2009

39. G. N. No. S 626/2009 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 3) Regulations 2009

Date of commencement : 1 January 2010

40. G. N. No. S 64/2010 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2010

Date of commencement : 5 February 2010

41. G. N. No. S 566/2010 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 2010

Date of commencement : 1 October 2010

42. G. N. No. S 827/2010 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment No. 3) Regulations 2010

Date of commencement : 1 January 2011

43. G. N. No. S 181/2011 — Goods and Services Tax (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2011

Date of commencement : 1 April 2011