

Individual Income Tax Filing Guide for Self-Employed (Form B)



Filing Due Date: 15 Apr 2023

Filing is compulsory if you have received a notification to file.

General Information for the Year of Assessment (YA) 2023

This set of information aims to provide a better general understanding of taxpayers' tax obligations and is not intended to comprehensively address all possible tax issues that may arise.

This information is correct as at 1 Jan 2023. While every effort has been made to ensure that this information is consistent with existing law and practice, should there be any changes, IRAS reserves the right to vary our position accordingly.

<p>Need Help?</p>	<p>Visit IRAS' website at www.iras.gov.sg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To find out information on general tax matters and the income tax rates for YA2023; To ask Jamie for quick tax answers or chat with us online; To use the 'Personal Relief Checker' to check your eligibility for tax reliefs; To use the 'Rental Calculator' to compute your rental income; To use the 'Income Tax Calculator' to compute your income tax liability. <p>Contact us via the following modes: Chat With Us: via IRAS' website Call: 1800 3568300 Email: via myTax.iras.gov.sg (using myTax Mail)</p>
<p>Submission of Documents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not send in supporting documents such as receipts for insurance premiums, donations, course fees and invoices for business transactions together with your Form B unless you are asked to do so. All documents sent in will not be returned. You are required to keep proper records and documents of the income, deductions and reliefs declared in your tax return. Please retain all your records, receipts and documents for at least 5 years for verification purposes.
<p>Other Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drop the cents; enter the dollars only. For example, for \$850.80, fill in \$850.

Completing Page 2 of Form B and Appendix 1 on Multiple Trade Income

<p>1. Trade, Business, Profession or Vocation</p>	<p>a. Sole-Proprietorship/Self-Employed income (e.g. Insurance Agents, Taxi Drivers and Hawkers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If your business is registered with ACRA (Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority), please fill in the business registration number in the boxes provided at item 1a(4) Unique Entity Number on page 2 of Form B. Do not enter "-" for business registration number, for example, if your business registration number is 521234-00X, fill in 52123400X. You are required to prepare the certified statement of accounts (profit and loss account and balance sheet) and keep proper records of your business transactions as these can be required for verification. If you are carrying on a trade, business, profession or vocation, you are required to maintain, for at least 5 years, a proper set of accounts and other records of your business to enable us to ascertain your income and allowable business expenses readily. You are required to report the summary of your accounts as follows: Revenue Gross Profit/Loss Allowable Business Expenses Adjusted Profit/Loss For <u>revenue of \$500,000 or more</u>, you are required to submit a profit and loss account and a balance sheet certified by you as true and correct. For <u>revenue of less than \$500,000</u>, you are not required to submit the certified statement of accounts. For <u>revenue of \$200,000 or less</u>, you only need to report a 2-line statement i.e. Revenue and Adjusted Profit/Loss. If your financial accounts are maintained in a currency other than the Singapore dollar, you should ensure that the certified statement of accounts to be furnished to the Comptroller is prepared in that foreign currency. However, the 4-line statement in your tax return should be declared in Singapore currency. The Wage Credit Scheme (WCS), Job Growth Incentive (JGI) and Senior Employment Credit (SEC) payments will be automatically included by IRAS and you do not need to separately declare the receipt. For more information, please refer to Government Schemes on IRAS' website [Home>Schemes>Government Schemes].
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Revenue is the total receipts, before deduction of expenses, of your business during the accounting year ended 2022 and will include:

- Sales proceeds from goods sold;
- Market value of the trading stock as and when it is appropriated for non-trade or capital purposes e.g. goods taken for your own use, or for your family or friends;
- Gains from the disposal of a non-trade or capital asset which becomes a trading stock and is subsequently sold, the gains are computed based on the its market value on the date the non-trade or capital asset becomes trading stock; For more information, please refer to the [IRAS e-Tax guide on Tax treatment on Appropriation of Trading Stock for Non-Trade or Capital Purposes and Conversion of Non-Trade or Capital Assets to Trading Stock](#) [Home>Quick Links>e-Tax Guides>Tax treatment on Appropriation of Trading Stock for Non-Trade or Capital Purposes and Conversion of Non-Trade or Capital Assets to Trading Stock].
- Payment/fees received or receivable for services provided;
- Bills (paid or unpaid) sent to customers.

Gross Profit/Loss is the amount of revenue after deducting cost of goods sold. If your business does not involve the sale of goods, then the gross profit is equal to the amount of your revenue.

Allowable Business Expenses are expenses incurred wholly and exclusively in the production of your income. Expenses based on estimates are not acceptable.

For more information on allowable and disallowable business expenses, please refer to [Business Expenses and Deductions](#) on IRAS' website [Home>Taxes>Individual Income Tax>Self Employed and Partnerships>Business Expenses and Deductions]

From YA2019, if you are a private hire car/ taxi driver, you can choose to claim tax deduction for expenses based on 60% of your driving income. This amount is deemed to be the sum of all expenses incurred (including taxi rental and diesel) to earn your driving income. For more information on the tax treatment for private hire car drivers, please refer to [Pre-filing of Income and Fixed Expense Deduction Ratio for Self-Employed Persons \(SEPs\)](#) on IRAS' website [Home >Taxes>Individual Income Tax>Self-Employed and Partnerships>Tax obligations of Self-Employed Persons>Pre-filing of income and fixed expense deduction ratio for Self-Employed Persons (SEPs)].

From YA2020, if you are a self-employed commission agent (e.g. general commission agent, insurance agent, real estate agent or remisier) earning gross annual commission income of up to \$50,000 for which you incurred deductible expenses, you can choose to claim tax deduction for expenses based on 25% of your gross commission income. This amount is deemed to be the sum of all expenses incurred to derive your commission income.

Calculating Capital Allowances

- The general rules for capital allowance on plant and machinery are:
 - (i) an initial allowance of 20% of the capital expenditure incurred during the year;
 - and
 - (ii) an annual allowance at the prescribed rate for wear and tear based on the Sixth Schedule of the Income Tax Act as per the new section 19(2)(bb).
- Accelerated capital allowance instead of the initial and annual allowance mentioned above may be claimed on all plant and machinery. The capital expenditure can be written off over a three-year period.
- Under S19A, a claim may be made for 100% of the capital expenditure to be written off in one year for:
 - (i) certain prescribed automation equipment, for e.g. computers, generators, robots and website under S19(A)(2), S19(A)(3), S19(A)(4) and S19(A)(10) respectively; or
 - (ii) assets costing not more than \$5,000 under S19(A)(10A), subject to the condition that the total claim for 100% write-off of all such assets is no more than \$30,000 per YA.
- Where plant and machinery have been sold, scrapped or destroyed, a balancing allowance is given if the tax written down value exceeds the sale or disposal proceeds. If the sale or disposal proceeds exceed the tax written down value, a taxable balancing charge is imposed. The balancing charge is restricted to the total amount of capital allowance allowed previously in respect of the asset sold/disposed.

<p>2. Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the business revenue is \$500,000 or more and you are claiming capital allowances against income from trade, business or profession, please furnish the details of assets purchased/disposed of on a separate sheet. • For more information on how to compute your capital allowance, please refer to our Capital Allowance Calculator on IRAS' website [Home>Quick Links>Calculators>Capital Allowance Calculator] <p>Adjusted Profit/Loss is the amount derived from gross profit/loss after deducting allowable business expenses and capital allowances.</p> <p>b. Partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please check with your precedent partner on your share of income from the partnership. • Enter your share of divisible profit/loss, salary, CPF, interest, rent, other Singapore income, foreign income derived through partnership. For your salary/ bonus/ CPF/benefits derived from the partnership, enter the amounts in section 1b [PARTNERSHIP 1] on page 2. Do not enter this income in section 2 [EMPLOYMENT] on page 2. • You can claim tax deduction on expenses such as subscriptions paid to professional bodies which are not charged to the partnership's profit and loss account provided that such expenses have not been claimed against your other income. • For expenses incurred in the production of your partnership income, please claim these expenses in the partnership's accounts under the partnership income tax return Form P. • If you are the precedent partner of a partnership, you must also submit a separate partnership income tax return (Form P). • If you are a partner of more than one partnership, please complete Appendix 1 (Part 2) and transfer the total trade income from Section 3 therein to Section 1 item c on page 2 of Form B. <p>Employment Income Auto-Included in the Assessment (refer to www.iras.gov.sg for the list of employers participating in the Auto-Inclusion Scheme (AIS) for Employment Income)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not give details of your employment income if your employer is participating in the AIS for Employment Income as we obtain this information directly from your employer. We will automatically include the information in your assessment. Enter a '0' instead. • Do not give details of your NSman pay as we obtain this information directly from MINDEF/Singapore Police Force/Singapore Civil Defence Force. Enter a '0' instead. <p>Employment Income NOT Auto-Included in the Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter the amount of salary, bonus, director's fees and other types of employment income as per your Form IR8A in items 2 (a) to 2 (d) respectively on Page 2 of Form B. Other employment income include part-time income, allowances, benefits-in-kind, gratuities, pension (excluding Singapore Government pension) and other taxable benefits in cash or in kind such as stock option gains, etc. • If you have not received your Form IR8A from your employer by 31 Mar 2023, you can give an estimate of your earnings for 2022. If the estimated differs from the actual income as stated on the Form IR8A, you may send your Form IR8A to IRAS. • Please send in the Form IR8A/S and/or Appendix 8A/8B if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Your income tax is borne by your employer; or (b) You received stock option gains; or (c) You are claiming Not Ordinarily Resident (NOR) concession. <p>Employment Expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can claim expenses incurred for official duties which were not reimbursed by your employer, for example, travelling expenses (other than expenses incurred on private cars) and entertainment expenses, subscriptions paid to professional bodies, Zakat Fitrah and Zakat Harta and Mosque Building Fund (other than those deducted through your salary if your employer is on the AIS for Employment Income). • If you are required by your employer to work from home and the additional home office expenses such as electricity charges and telecommunication charges are not reimbursed by your employer, you can claim these expenses that are incurred for work purposes as a deduction against your employment income for the year. For more information, visit Deductions for employees on IRAS' website [www.iras.gov.sg> Taxes>Individual Income Tax>Basics of Individual Income Tax>Tax reliefs, rebates and deductions>Deductions for employees].
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please attach with your tax return a schedule of the actual expenses incurred stating the nature of expense, date and amount incurred. Please retain all receipts for verification purposes and note that estimates are not acceptable. • Do not enter a claim for Zakat Fitrah or Zakat Harta payment if you are an NRIC/FIN holder who has provided the information to the Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (MUIS). The amount will be automatically deducted against your respective income source based on the information from MUIS.
Other Income (Completing Page 4 of Form B)	
1. Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not declare interest received from any deposit with approved banks or licensed finance companies in Singapore as it is tax-exempt. • However, you are required to declare interest income from deposits with non-approved banks or finance companies which are not licensed in Singapore, pawnshops, loans to companies and persons, etc. • Please refer to https://eservices.mas.gov.sg/fid for the list of approved banks and licensed finance companies in Singapore.
2. Rent from Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gross rent is inclusive of rental of furniture and fittings. You can claim expenses incurred solely to earn the rental income during the period of tenancy. <p>General Information on Reporting Rental Income and Expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you derived rent from renting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a property which is solely or jointly owned in 2022, please provide the details including the full amount of gross rent/expenses incurred and enter your share of the net rent based on legal ownership; or • a part of your property (e.g. 1 room), you are required to apportion the claimable expenses incurred based on the number of rooms rented out. • Do not claim non-deductible expenses such as any penalty imposed for late payment of property tax, payment of back year's property tax, cost of initial purchase and depreciation of furniture and fittings, costs of initial repairs and renovations, loan repayment, or cost of additions and alterations to property. • You can claim deduction on any expenditure incurred by you for the repair, insurance, maintenance or upkeep of a property when it is vacant in any part of the year 2022, and any property tax paid on that property for that vacancy period can be deducted against the rental income. This is subject to the condition that reasonable efforts have been made to find a new tenant during the vacancy period(s) in between leases. • In addition, you can claim deduction on agent's commission, advertising, legal expenses and stamp duties that you have incurred in year 2022 in granting, renewing or extending a lease of your property, subject to conditions. No deduction may be allowed in respect of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any lease, or any renewal or extension of a lease, for a term that (excluding any option for the renewal or extension of the lease) exceeds 3 years; (b) any acquisition, grant, novation, transfer or assignment of a lease because of any acquisition, sale, transfer or restructuring of any business; or (c) a lease under an arrangement where the property is sold by, and leased back to the seller of the property. • Rental deficits (i.e. excess of deductible expenses incurred to rent out the property over the gross rental received from that property) cannot be offset against other sources of income. • To compute your rental income, you can refer to our Rental Calculator on IRAS' website [Home>Quick Links>Calculators>Rental calculator for tax resident and non-resident individuals]. • For reporting of rental income from non-residential properties qualifying under the Rental Relief Framework, visit Rental Relief Framework on IRAS' Website [Home > News & Events > Singapore budget > COVID-19 Support Measures and Tax Guidance > Tax Guidance > For Individuals > Rental Relief Framework – Reporting YA 2021 rental income by individuals who are owners of non-residential properties]. <p>Claiming Rental Expenses For Tenanted Residential Property only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can claim rental expenses incurred to derive passive rental income from a residential property in Singapore, based on either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortgage interest and an amount of deemed rental expenses at 15% of the gross rent, subject to conditions; or • The amount of actual rental expenses incurred. • Residential property does not include any property that has been permitted under the Planning Act for any non-residential use (e.g. child care centre or workers' dormitory).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For more information, please refer to IRAS e-Tax guide on Simplification of Claim of Rental Expenses for Individuals [Home>Quick Links>e-Tax Guides>Simplification of Claim of Rental Expenses for Individuals]. <p><u>For rental expenses based on the deemed rental expenses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will automatically allow 15% of the gross rent as rental expenses. You are not required to keep records of the rental expenses incurred. You can also claim any mortgage interest incurred on the loan taken to purchase the property rented out. However, you are required to keep the supporting documents relating to the mortgage interest for at least 5 years for verification purposes. The deemed expenses basis must apply consistently to all other tenanted residential properties. <p>The deemed expenses basis is not applicable under the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You did not incur any deductible expense (apart from mortgage interest) in respect of the rental income derived; or You derived the rental income through a partnership in Singapore; or You derived the rental income from a property held under a trust; or You derived the rental income from a residential property which is permitted to be used for a non-residential purpose (e.g. child care centre or workers' dormitory). <p><u>If you opt to claim rental expenses based on the actual rental expenses incurred</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please retain supporting documents (e.g. tenancy agreements, bank mortgage statements, invoices and receipts) for at least 5 years for verification purposes. <p>Claiming Rental Expenses For Tenanted Non- Residential Property only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can only claim the actual rental expenses incurred. You are required to keep the supporting documents for at least 5 years for verification purposes. For more information, visit Income from property rented out on IRAS' Website [Home>Individual Income Tax>Basics of Individual Income Tax>What is taxable, What is not>Rent from property].
<p>3. Royalty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royalty is income received for the right to use copyrights, patents, trademarks, etc. For royalties received for any literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work (except payment for work published in newspapers or periodicals), the taxable amount is the royalties after allowable deductions or 10% of the gross amount, whichever is lower.
<p>4. Charge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charge includes income received under a deed or an order of court. Alimony and maintenance payment received by a female individual from her ex-husband, whether paid voluntarily or under a Court Order/Deed of Separation, is exempt from tax.
<p>5. Estate / Trust Income</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estate/trust income includes any income distribution received from an estate under administration (estate income) or your share of entitlement of income from a private trust or an estate held in trust (trust income). For estate income, please declare the income in the year you received it. For trust income, please declare your share of the income in the year you are entitled to it. You are not required to declare capital distribution and exempt income.
<p>6. Gains or Profits of an Income Nature not included under the above categories</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These include any income (e.g. rent from other assets such as vehicles which is not reported as trade income) which does not fall within any of the other classifications of income stated above. An example is dividends received from NTUC Healthcare Co-operative Ltd (excluding dividends received from NTUC Fairprice Co-operative and NTUC Income Insurance Co-operative Ltd which are auto-included).
<p>8. Income Not Previously Reported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have received income from 1 Jan 2018 to 31 Dec 2021 that has not been previously reported, state the type of income, the date the income was received, the period to which the income relates and the amount of income. For director's fees, state the date on which the fees were approved at the company's Annual General Meeting or Extraordinary General Meeting.

Completing Page 3 of Form B and Appendix 2: Personal Reliefs and Deductions	
<p>General Information on Donations / Reliefs</p>	<p>Donations/Reliefs Auto-Included in Tax Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From YA2018, the total amount of personal income tax reliefs will be capped at \$80,000 per YA. You should continue to claim the personal reliefs if you have met the qualifying conditions. If the total amount of reliefs claimed exceeds \$80,000, the total tax reliefs will be capped at \$80,000. • You do not need to claim the following donations/reliefs. They will be auto-included in your tax assessment based on your eligibility and records from the relevant organisations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Donations made directly to approved Institutions of Public Character (IPCs) (b) Donations made to an approved IPC through salary deduction and your employer is in the AIS for Employment Income (c) Earned Income Relief (d) CPF Cash Top-Up Relief (e) Supplementary Retirement Scheme (SRS) Relief (f) NSman Relief (for NSman, wife or parent of NSman) <p>Donations/Reliefs NOT Auto-Included in Tax Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please ensure that you have met all the qualifying conditions before you enter the amount of claim in the relevant boxes on Page 3 of Form B. • Penalties may be imposed for any wrongful claim of reliefs upon review of your assessment. • If you are claiming the Handicapped-related tax relief(s) for the first time, please complete the "Application for Claim of Handicapped-Related Tax Reliefs" form downloadable from IRAS' Website [Home>Quick Links>Forms>Self-Employed>Application for Claim of Handicapped-Related Tax Reliefs].
<p>5. Donations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If your employer is not on the AIS for Employment Income, enter the amount of 2.5 times the value of the donation to an approved IPC (rounded up to the nearest dollar) deducted through your salary. The donation amount is shown in the Form IR8A.
<p>6a. Spouse / Handicapped Spouse Relief</p> <p style="font-size: small; color: green;">If you have claimed this relief, no other person is allowed to claim any other relief (e.g. Parent/Handicapped Parent Relief), other than Grandparent Caregiver Relief, on your spouse.</p>	<p>Spouse Relief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can claim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) \$2,000 if you were living with or supporting your spouse in 2022; or (b) up to \$2,000 if you are legally separated from your wife and you have paid maintenance to her in the previous year under a Court Order/Deed of Separation. • The total deduction for Spouse Relief must not exceed \$2,000. • You cannot claim Spouse Relief if your spouse had an annual income of more than \$4,000 in 2022. • For this purpose, the income includes taxable income (e.g. trade, employment, rental), tax-exempt income (e.g. bank interest, dividends and pensions) and foreign-sourced income (regardless of whether it has been remitted to Singapore). <p>Handicapped Spouse Relief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can claim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) \$5,500 if you had supported a physically or mentally handicapped spouse in 2022; or (b) up to \$5,500, if you are legally separated from your handicapped wife and you have paid maintenance to her in the previous year under a Court Order/Deed of Separation. • The total deduction for Handicapped Spouse Relief must not exceed \$5,500. <p>A male resident individual is not allowed to claim any relief for the alimony he has paid to his ex-wife under a Court Order.</p>
<p>6b. Child Relief</p> <p style="font-size: small; color: green;">If you have claimed this relief, no other person is allowed to claim any other relief (e.g. Handicapped Brother/Sister Relief), on the same child.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can claim Qualifying Child Relief (QCR)/Handicapped Child Relief (HCR) if you have a child born to you and your spouse/ex-spouse, a step-child or a legally adopted child, and who fulfils the conditions below. • You can divide the claim amount for QCR or HCR as agreed between you and your spouse/ex-spouse. • If you are claiming for the 5th and subsequent children, please provide the details on a separate sheet and enter the total claim in the 5th row of 6(b) on Page 3 of Form B. <p>Qualifying Child Relief (QCR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can claim \$4,000 for each child that you had supported, who was unmarried throughout 2022 and who was: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) under 16 years old at any time during 2022; or (b) studying full-time at a school, college, university or other educational establishment in 2022 if the child was 17 years old and above; and

	<p>(c) not having an annual income of more than \$4,000 in 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For this purpose, income includes taxable income (e.g. trade, employment, NS pay/allowances and income from internship and attachment), foreign-sourced income (regardless of whether it has been remitted to Singapore) and tax-exempt income (e.g. bank interest) but excludes scholarships and bursaries. <p>Handicapped Child Relief (HCR) You can claim \$7,500 if you had supported a child who was unmarried throughout 2022 and was also physically or mentally handicapped in 2022.</p> <p>Working Mother's Child Relief (WMCR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A working mother who was married, divorced or widowed can claim WMCR for her unmarried child who was a Singapore citizen as at 31 Dec 2022 and has fulfilled all the qualifying conditions under QCR or HCR. <p>Total QCR/HCR + WMCR = \$50,000 per child* Total WMCR is capped at 100% of the mother's earned income</p> <p>*QCR/HCR, regardless of whether it is claimed by the father or mother, will be allowed first. WMCR will be limited to the balance after the QCR/HCR claim is allowed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of relief varies for each child based on the child order in the family unit. From YA 2022, a stillborn sibling is considered in determining the order of a child in his/her household. This applies only if the married woman, divorcee or widow claiming the deduction is the natural mother of the stillborn child. You must indicate the order for each child at item 6(b) on Page 3 of Form B. WMCR will then be calculated automatically based on your eligibility. 																
<p>6c. Parent Relief/ Handicapped Parent Relief</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can claim this relief if you have supported your parents, grandparents or great-grandparents or those of your spouse in 2022. Your or your spouse's parents/grandparents/great-grandparents must have lived in Singapore[^] in 2022 and met all the following conditions: <table border="1" data-bbox="452 968 1330 1583"> <thead> <tr> <th>Conditions</th> <th>Parent Staying with any claimant</th> <th>Handicapped Parent Staying with any claimant</th> <th>Parent Not Staying with any claimant[#]</th> <th>Handicapped Parent Not Staying with any claimant[#]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>55 years of age or above in 2022</td> <td rowspan="2">\$9,000</td> <td rowspan="2">\$14,000 (Age and income conditions are not applicable)</td> <td rowspan="2">\$5,500</td> <td rowspan="2">\$10,000 (Age and income conditions are not applicable)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not in receipt of annual income* of more than \$4,000 in 2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The amount of relief can be shared among all eligible claimants who wish to claim Parent / Handicapped Parent Relief for the same dependant(s)</td> <td colspan="2">If at least one of the claimants stays with the dependant, the amount of Parent or Handicapped Parent Relief to be shared is \$9,000 or \$14,000 respectively.</td> <td colspan="2">If none of the claimants stays with the dependant, the amount of Parent or Handicapped Parent Relief to be shared is \$5,500 or \$10,000 respectively.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can claim either Parent Relief or Handicapped Parent Relief but not both, for the same dependant, up to a maximum of 2 dependants. If the relief is shared, all claimants must agree on the basis of apportionment before claiming Parent/ Handicapped Parent Relief for the same dependant(s). Otherwise, the Comptroller of Income Tax will apportion the relief equally among all claimants. If you have claimed this relief, no other person is allowed to claim any other reliefs (e.g. Spouse Relief), other than Grandparent Caregiver Relief, for the same dependant(s). 	Conditions	Parent Staying with any claimant	Handicapped Parent Staying with any claimant	Parent Not Staying with any claimant [#]	Handicapped Parent Not Staying with any claimant [#]	55 years of age or above in 2022	\$9,000	\$14,000 (Age and income conditions are not applicable)	\$5,500	\$10,000 (Age and income conditions are not applicable)	Not in receipt of annual income* of more than \$4,000 in 2022	The amount of relief can be shared among all eligible claimants who wish to claim Parent / Handicapped Parent Relief for the same dependant(s)	If at least one of the claimants stays with the dependant, the amount of Parent or Handicapped Parent Relief to be shared is \$9,000 or \$14,000 respectively.		If none of the claimants stays with the dependant, the amount of Parent or Handicapped Parent Relief to be shared is \$5,500 or \$10,000 respectively.	
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The amount of relief can be shared among all eligible claimants who wish to claim Parent / Handicapped Parent Relief for the same dependant(s)	If at least one of the claimants stays with the dependant, the amount of Parent or Handicapped Parent Relief to be shared is \$9,000 or \$14,000 respectively.		If none of the claimants stays with the dependant, the amount of Parent or Handicapped Parent Relief to be shared is \$5,500 or \$10,000 respectively.														

	<p>^ "Living in Singapore" means that the dependant is staying in Singapore permanently, except for temporary absences (e.g. short overseas vacation) in 2022. In the case of a foreign dependant (FIN Holders only): generally, if he/she stayed in Singapore for a period of at least 8 months in 2022, he/she would be regarded as living in Singapore.</p> <p>* Income includes taxable income (e.g. trade, employment, rental), tax-exempt income (e.g. bank interest, dividends and pensions) and foreign-sourced income (regardless of whether it has been remitted to Singapore).</p> <p># If they did not live with you in the same household in Singapore, you must have incurred at least \$2,000 to support each of them in 2022.</p>
<p>6d. Grandparent Caregiver Relief (GCR)</p> <p>You cannot claim this relief if someone else has claimed GCR for the same caregiver.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can claim a deduction of \$3,000 against your earned income for one of your or your spouse's/ex-spouse's parent or grandparent if you are a working mother who is married, divorced or widowed. In addition, your or your spouse's/ex-spouse's parent or grandparent was: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) living in Singapore[^] in 2022; and (b) looking after any of your children* who was a citizen of Singapore and was: (i) 12 years old or younger at any time in 2022; or (ii) unmarried throughout the year 2022, and at any time in 2022, physically or mentally handicapped; and (c) not carrying on any trade, business, profession, vocation or employment during the year 2022. Indicate your claim for GCR at item 6(d) on Page 3 of Form B. <p>* Refers to a child who was born to you and your spouse/ex-spouse, a step-child or a legally adopted child.</p> <p>[^] "Living in Singapore" means that the dependant is staying in Singapore permanently, except for temporary absences (e.g. short overseas vacation) in 2022. In the case of a foreign dependant (FIN Holders only): generally, if he/she stayed in Singapore for a period of at least 8 months in 2022, he/she would be regarded as living in Singapore.</p>
<p>6e. Handicapped Brother/Sister Relief</p> <p>You cannot claim this relief if someone else has claimed any other reliefs (except GCR), for the same sibling(s) or sibling(s)-in-law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can claim \$5,500 for each dependant if you had supported your or your spouse's physically or mentally handicapped brothers or sisters who lived in Singapore[^]. Your handicapped siblings or siblings-in-law for whom you are claiming relief must have lived with you in the same household in 2022. If not, you must have incurred at least \$2,000 to support each of them in 2022. The amount of relief can be shared among your sibling(s) or sibling(s)-in-law who wish to claim Handicapped Brother/Sister Relief for the same dependant(s). Please indicate your claim at item 6(e) on Page 3 of Form B. For the 3rd and subsequent claim of Handicapped Brother/Sister Relief, please enter the <u>total claim</u> for the 3rd and subsequent dependants in the 3rd row of 6(e). <p>[^] "Living in Singapore" means that the dependant is staying in Singapore permanently, except for temporary absences (e.g. short overseas vacation) in 2022. In the case of a foreign dependant (FIN Holders only): generally, if he/she stayed in Singapore for a period of at least 8 months in 2022, he/she would be regarded as living in Singapore.</p>
<p>6f. CPF/Provident Fund Relief</p>	<p>Compulsory Contributions to CPF/Approved Pension or Provident Fund by Singapore Citizens and Singapore Permanent Resident Employees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Such contributions must not be more than the statutory contributions under the CPF Act. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The ordinary wage ceiling for CPF contributions is \$6,000 per month. (b) The total ordinary wages (OW) ceiling will be capped at \$72,000 (i.e. 12 months x \$6,000) per year and the overall income cap on compulsory CPF contributions is \$102,000 (i.e. 17 months x \$6,000). (c) Additional wages will be capped at an amount equal to the difference between \$102,000 and the amount of OW. Do not claim this relief if any of your employment income is auto-included as we obtain this information directly from your employer who is in the AIS. <p>Compulsory Contributions to CPF by Self-Employed Persons (MediSave Contribution) If you are a self-employed person (Singapore Citizen or Singapore Permanent Resident), you are required to make compulsory MediSave contribution if you earned a net trade income of more than \$6,000 in 2022. For more details on the MediSave contribution rates, please refer to the CPF Board website.</p> <p>The total tax relief for your compulsory and voluntary CPF contributions will be capped at 37% of your net trade income assessed or \$37,740 whichever is the lower.</p>

	<p>This relief will automatically be included in your tax assessment based on the contribution records transmitted by CPF Board.</p> <p>Voluntary contributions to one's own MediSave Account With effect from YA2023, to make it simpler for individuals to make top-ups to their MediSave Accounts without having to determine whether they have reached the Annual CPF contribution cap for the year and for parity with the Retirement Sum Topping-Up scheme, the following changes take place for CPF cash top-ups made by all individuals on or after 1 Jan 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tax relief for cash top-ups to Retirement Account and Special Account is expanded to include cash top-ups made to an individual's own MediSave Account and to his/ her family members' MediSave Accounts (not allowed by CPF Board if the recipient is a self-employed person (SEP) with outstanding MediSave liabilities) . • The maximum CPF Cash Top-up Relief per YA is \$16,000 (maximum \$8,000 for self and maximum \$8,000 for family members, subject to the limit on cash top-up amount for computing tax relief). <p>As a self-employed person, you can continue to make voluntary CPF contributions (including to your MediSave Account) on or after 1 Jan 2022 under the CPF Board's Self-Employed Scheme. CPF tax relief will be given on your compulsory MediSave contributions and voluntary CPF contributions subject to conditions. For more information, visit CPF Relief for Self-Employed/Employee who is also Self-Employed on IRAS' Website [Home>Individual Income Tax>Tax reliefs>CPF Relief for Self-Employed/Employee who is also Self-Employed].</p> <p>As a self-employed person, if you wish to make (a) voluntary CPF contributions to your MediSave Account under the CPF Board's Self-Employed Scheme and/ or (b) cash top-ups to your MediSave Account, you should check and comply with the CPF Board's respective requirements and procedures for making (a) and/ or (b). This is so that the specific payment to your MediSave Account that is intended to be (a) or (b), is classified as such by the CPF Board.</p>
<p>6g. Life Insurance Relief</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can claim the insurance premiums that you have paid for insurance policies on your life or your wife's life. • Premiums paid for insurance policy on your child's life are not allowed. • To claim this relief, your total compulsory employee CPF contribution and self-employed MediSave/Voluntary CPF contribution in 2022 must be less than \$5,000 and you must have paid the insurance premiums in 2022. • If your policies are taken on or after 10 Aug 1973, the insurance company must have an office or branch in Singapore. • You may claim the lower of: (a) the difference between \$5,000 and your CPF contribution; or (b) up to 7% of the insured value of your own/your wife's life or the amount of insurance premiums paid.
<p>6h. Course Fees Relief</p>	<p>You can claim the actual course fees incurred, up to a maximum of \$5,500, if you had:</p> <p>(a) studied any course or attended any seminar/conference in 2022.: (i) leading to an approved academic, professional or vocational qualification; or (ii) relating to your current trade, business, profession, vocation or employment; or</p> <p>(b) completed any course, seminar/conference between 1 Jan 2020 and 31 Dec 2021 and this course, seminar/conference is related to your new trade, business, profession, vocation or employment that commenced in 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowable course fees include registration fees or enrolment fees, examination fees, tuition fees and aptitude test fees (for computer courses). You cannot claim living expenses, expenses for textbooks, travelling expenses and any amount paid or reimbursed by your employer/ any other organisation for the course. • This relief does not apply to polytechnic/university graduates for their polytechnic/university course fees if they have never exercised any employment or carried on any trade, business, profession or vocation before. Vacation jobs or internships are not considered employment for the purpose of this relief. <p>If your assessable income is less than \$22,000, you can defer your claim for course fees. For more details, please visit Course Fees Relief on IRAS' website [Home>Taxes>Individual].</p>

	Income Tax>Basics of Individual Income Tax>Tax reliefs, rebates and deductions> Tax reliefs> Course Fees Relief]				
<p>6i. Foreign Domestic Worker Levy (FDWL) Relief</p>	<p>You can claim twice the amount of levy paid for one FDW in 2022 against your earned income if you were:</p> <p>(a) a married woman who lived with your husband in 2022; or (b) a married woman and your husband was not resident in Singapore in 2022; or (c) separated from your husband, divorced or widowed and in 2022, had children who lived with you and for whom you could claim child relief.</p> <p>It does not matter whether the levy was paid by you or your husband. You can claim the lower of the following:</p> <p>(a) twice the amount of levy paid, up to \$1,440 (if you qualify for the concessionary levy of \$60 per month) or \$7,200/\$10,800*; or (b) the amount of your earned income.</p> <p>*The levy rate for the first FDW employed, not on concession, will be \$300 per month. Total amount of relief = (\$300 x 12) x 2 = \$7,200</p> <p>The levy rate for subsequent FDW(s) employed, not on concession, will be \$450 per month. Total amount of relief = (\$450 x 12) x 2 = \$10,800</p>				
<p>Parenthood Tax Rebate (PTR)*</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0f0e0; padding: 5px;">You can claim PTR if you were a married, divorced or widowed tax resident of Singapore in 2022 who had a child:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <p>(a) born to you and your spouse/ex-spouse in 2022; or (b) legally adopted in 2022 before he/she reached 6 years of age; or (c) born to you and your spouse/ex-spouse before you were married to your spouse/ex-spouse and your marriage was registered in 2022 before your child reached 6 years of age.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e0f0e0; padding: 5px;">The child must be a Singapore Citizen:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <p>(a) at the time of birth or within 12 months thereafter; or (b) at the time of legal adoption or within 12 months thereafter; or (c) at the time of the marriage of his/her parents or within 12 months thereafter.</p> </td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The order of your children is determined based on the date of birth, date of legal adoption or date of marriage of parents, as the case may be, for all your children in the same household regardless of whether the child is a qualifying child for the purpose of PTR. • Any sibling who is deceased shall be taken into account in determining the number of siblings a child has at the time of his/her birth, adoption or marriage of his/her parents, as the case may be. • From YA 2022, a stillborn sibling is considered in determining the order of a qualifying child in his/ her household. • The amount of PTR varies for each qualifying child based on the child order in the family unit. The amount of rebate is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 1st child: \$5,000; (b) 2nd child: \$10,000; (c) 3rd and subsequent child: \$20,000 per child <p>You and your spouse can share the PTR based on an apportionment agreed by both of you. If your percentage of PTR claimed does not add up to 100% or you are unable to agree on the apportionment, we will apportion the PTR equally between the both of you. The PTR can be offset against your and/or your spouse's income tax. If the income tax payable for that YA is less than the rebate, any unutilised rebate will be automatically offset against the income tax payable for subsequent years until the rebate has been fully utilised.</p> <p>If you are claiming PTR for the first time, complete item 7 in Appendix 2 and send in a photocopy of the following, if applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) legal adoption papers in the case of an adopted child; and/or (b) marriage certificate for marriages registered outside Singapore. 	You can claim PTR if you were a married, divorced or widowed tax resident of Singapore in 2022 who had a child:	<p>(a) born to you and your spouse/ex-spouse in 2022; or (b) legally adopted in 2022 before he/she reached 6 years of age; or (c) born to you and your spouse/ex-spouse before you were married to your spouse/ex-spouse and your marriage was registered in 2022 before your child reached 6 years of age.</p>	The child must be a Singapore Citizen:	<p>(a) at the time of birth or within 12 months thereafter; or (b) at the time of legal adoption or within 12 months thereafter; or (c) at the time of the marriage of his/her parents or within 12 months thereafter.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No child will be considered as a member of two households. Thus, children from a previous marriage will be included in the family unit of only one parent after taking into consideration the rights of custody, care and control and the living arrangements of the child.• Any unutilised amount can be transferred online at myTaxPortal from your account to your spouse's account. <p>*If your qualifying child is given up for adoption to another family, you and your spouse will forfeit the remaining PTR balance in respect of this child from the YA following the year the child is given up for adoption.</p> <p>*Divorcees are allowed to continue utilising their PTR balances after their divorce. If the divorcee has remarried, he/she will not be allowed to share his/her PTR balances for a child from a previous marriage with his/her new spouse.</p>
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