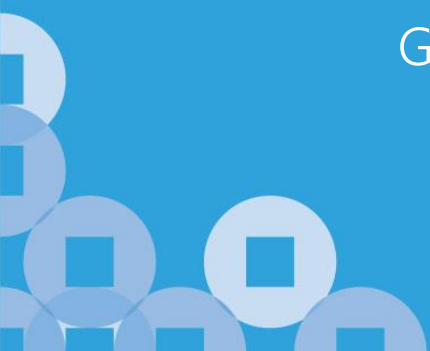




INLAND REVENUE
AUTHORITY
OF SINGAPORE

IRAS e-Tax Guide

GST: Guide for Property Developer (Second Edition)



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Table of Contents

| | Page |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 Aim | 1 |
| 2 At a glance | 1 |
| 3 Glossary | 2 |
| 4 Basic GST Concepts on property transactions | 4 |
| 5 Liability to register for GST | 6 |
| 6 Supplies made in the course of property development | 7 |
| 7 Input tax claims relating to property development | 10 |
| 8 Input tax claims relating to construction of mixed development..... | 11 |
| 9 De-registration for GST..... | 15 |
| 10 Contact Information | 16 |
| 11 Updates and Amendments | 17 |
| Annex A – Illustration of the application of DC formula..... | 18 |
| Annex B –Illustration of the application of Longer Period Adjustment .. | 20 |

1 Aim

- 1.1 This guide explains the GST treatment on the supplies made in relation to the sale of properties by you as a developer and the claiming of GST on the construction of properties.
- 1.2 For the GST treatment on the lease of properties, please refer to our e-Tax guide on "GST: Guide for Property Owners and Property Holding Companies".

2 At a glance

- 2.1 The sale of a non-residential property is subject to GST while that of a residential property is exempt from GST. If you are registered for GST, you have to charge GST on the sale of non-residential properties and account for the GST as output tax in your GST returns. Where the sale relates to a property approved for mixed-use (i.e. residential and non-residential use), GST is chargeable on that part of the property that is approved for non-residential use while the part of the property that is approved for residential use is exempt from GST.
- 2.2 You may claim the GST incurred on the construction of non-residential properties. Input tax incurred on the construction of residential properties is not claimable. Where input tax is incurred on the construction of a mixed development comprising both non-residential and residential properties, you can claim only the portion of input tax relating to the construction of the non-residential properties.

3 Glossary

3.1 Completed properties

For the purpose of this guide, completed properties refer to properties that have obtained the Temporary Occupation Permit (“TOP”).

3.2 Developer

The developer refers to the person who owns the land on which the property is constructed.

3.3 GST

GST is a tax on the supply of goods or services made in Singapore by a taxable person in the course or furtherance of any business carried on by him and on the importation of goods into Singapore.

3.4 Input tax

Input tax refers to the GST paid/payable on:-

- (i) supplies of goods and/or services; and
- (ii) importation of any goods into Singapore

where the goods or services are used or to be used by a taxable person for the purpose of his business.

3.5 Invoice

Invoice includes any document that serves as a bill for payment for supplies made by a GST-registered supplier. An example would be a debit note.

3.6 Output tax

Output tax refers to the GST charged on taxable supplies of goods and/or services made in Singapore.

3.7 Properties under development

For the purpose of this guide, properties under development refer to properties that have not obtained the Temporary Occupation Permit (“TOP”).

3.8 Tax invoice

Tax invoice refers to an invoice that is required under section 41 of the GST Act. For more information on tax invoice, please refer to our e-Tax guide on “GST: General Guide for Businesses”.

3.9 Time of supply

Time of supply will determine when a taxable person is required to charge and account for GST on the supply of goods and/or services made.

3.10 Temporary Occupation Permit (“TOP”)

When the building works are completed, the applicant and the Qualified Person shall apply to the Commissioner of Building Control for a Certificate of Statutory Completion (“CSC”) or a Temporary Occupation Permit (“TOP”). The building can only be occupied when a CSC or TOP is granted.

4 Basic GST Concepts on property transactions

- 4.1 All transactions involving the sale and lease of non-residential properties are subject to GST. If you are registered for GST, you have to charge GST on the sale and lease of such properties and account for the GST as output tax in your GST returns.
- 4.2 For the sale of a completed non-residential property, you would normally receive an option fee, followed by a deposit when the option is exercised. You will have to account for GST on both the option fee and the deposit at the earlier of when payment is received or when an invoice is issued. When the property is transferred to the buyer, you have to account for GST on the remaining sum at the earliest of the following events:
- (i) when payment is received;
 - (ii) when an invoice is issued;
 - (iii) when the title of the property is transferred upon legal completion; or
 - (iv) when the property is made available to the buyer for occupation.
- 4.3 The issuance of any type of invoice will be an event that triggers the time of supply. This includes a tax invoice as well as any document that serves as a bill for payment for supplies made by a GST-registered supplier. An example of such a document would be a debit note.
- 4.4 In general, documents such as sales order, pro-forma invoice, statement of accounts and letter/statement of claims are not considered as invoices for GST time of supply purposes. This is because these documents are often not billing for payments and would therefore not be treated as invoices based on normal commercial practices.
- 4.5 For more details, please refer to the e-Tax Guide on “GST: Time of Supply Rules”.
- 4.6 For the sale of a property under development, you would normally collect progressive payments from time to time according to the schedule of payments specified in the agreement. The property is usually made available to the buyer for occupation after the issuance of Temporary Occupation Permit (“TOP”). You have to account for GST on each progressive payment at the earlier of the following events:
- (i) when payment is received for each progressive payment; or
 - (ii) when an invoice is issued for each progressive payment.
- 4.7 Once the property is made available or transferred to the buyer, you have to account for GST on the remaining sale proceeds (regardless of whether the remaining sum for the property has been received in full) at the earliest of events (i) to (iv) in paragraph 4.2.

- 4.8 On the other hand, if you are selling or leasing **residential** properties, you cannot charge nor collect GST on the sale or lease because they are exempt from GST. If you are registered for GST, you have to report this supply as an exempt supply in your GST return.
- 4.9 For GST purposes, a **residential** property refers to:
- (a) a vacant land which is zoned “Residential” in the Master Plan under the Planning Act (Cap. 232) and the land is approved for residential or condominium development; or
 - (b) a vacant land or land with existing building (which is required by the Government or such relevant public authority¹ to be demolished) which is supplied by the Government or such relevant public authority and approved exclusively for residential or condominium development; or
 - (c) any land or part of any land with any building on the land or part, being a building which is used or to be used principally for residential purposes, but not if the land or part is one supplied by the Government or such relevant public authority and is not approved exclusively for residential or condominium development and the building on the land or part is required to be demolished
- 4.10 All other types of properties that do not fall within the definition of residential properties above are **non-residential properties**.
- 4.11 If your transaction involves land with a building or structure on it, whether this property is a residential or non-residential property depends on the approved use² of the building or structure during the relevant period in which the supply occurs. The zoning of land is disregarded in this instance. If the building or structure is not used or to be used principally for residential purposes, you should charge GST on the sale of this property.
- 4.12 More information on the types of residential and non-residential properties can be found in our e-Tax guide on "GST: Guide for Property Owners and Property Holding Companies".
- 4.13 If you are registered for GST, you can claim GST incurred on the purchase of land and development of non-residential properties as your input tax if the properties are:-
- (a) used for the conduct of your business;
 - (b) let out for the purpose of business; or

¹ Relevant authority refers to any public authority as approved by the Minister or such other person as the Minister may appoint.

² As shown in the 'Written Permission', "Temporary Permission" or "Provisional Permission" issued by the Urban Redevelopment Authority ("URA") or letters issued by the Housing & Development Board ("HDB"), Singapore Land Authority ("SLA") or Jurong Town Corporation ("JTC").

(c) developed into non-residential properties for the purpose of sale or lease.

- 4.14 Your business must be making wholly taxable supplies upon which you charge and account for GST. The input tax claimable includes the GST incurred on the purchase of property, conveyance expenses, construction and development costs, professional fees, etc.

5 Liability to register for GST

- 5.1 You have to be registered for GST if your taxable supplies exceed S\$1 million in the past four quarters ending March, June, September or December. If you are currently making taxable supplies and expect to make taxable supplies exceeding S\$1 million in the next 12 months, you are also required to register. More information on when to register for GST and when the GST registration liability arises can be found in our e-Tax guide on "GST: Do I need to register?".
- 5.2 The sale and lease of a residential property is an exempt supply. If you are not registered for GST and are selling or leasing a residential property, you do not need to register even if the price exceeds \$1 million.
- 5.3 The sale and lease of a **non-residential** property is a taxable supply. If you are not registered for GST and are developing a non-residential or a mixed (residential and non-residential) development for sale or lease, you will need to monitor your liability for registration.
- 5.4 Generally, when you enter into a contract to sell a non-residential property which is your business asset, you will expect to make a taxable supply of the property within the next 12 months. Hence, if the property's sale price and the value of any other taxable supplies derived from other business activities that you will be conducting in the next 12-month period are expected to exceed \$1 million, you have to register for GST. You have to come forward to apply for registration within **30 days** from the date you confirm the supplies will be made.
- 5.5 The provision of estate management and maintenance services is a taxable supply regardless of whether the properties are residential. Therefore, if you are involved in managing the maintenance fund and in the running of the completed development as required under the Building Maintenance and Strata Management Act before a management corporation is formed, you have to register for GST if the value of the maintenance or service charges and sinking funds that you expect to collect exceed \$1 million per year. The maintenance fund account is not a legal entity and hence, it cannot be considered separately for GST registration purposes.

6 Supplies made in the course of property development

6.1 Do I have to charge GST on reimbursements of expenses?

6.1.1 Sometimes you may claim reimbursements from your main contractor for clerk-of-works' overtime, loan of workers, use of utilities on site, etc. As these are supplies made by you to your main contractor, you have to charge and account for GST on these reimbursements.

6.2 Do I have to charge GST on “counter-supplies”?

6.2.1 To enjoy the advantage of bulk purchase, you may buy some materials such as cement and steel and supply them to your main contractor for use on the project. The supply made by you to your main contractor is commonly referred to as a “counter-supply”. For GST purpose, you cannot deduct the value of these materials from the amount of progressive payments due to your main contractor. These supplies are made by you to your contractor. They are separate from the construction work that your main contractor supplies to you under the contract. Hence, you have to issue tax invoices on these supplies and charge your contractor GST on these supplies accordingly.

6.3 Do I have to charge GST on rectification of defects?

6.3.1 When the purchasers take possession of the properties after the issuance of TOP, there may be defects in the new units that need rectification. Under the contract, the main contractor is required to carry out such rectification works during the defect liability period. However, if the main contractor does not perform the rectification works, you may engage another contractor to do the job and subsequently deduct such costs from any payment due to the main contractor. At times, the purchaser may engage his own contractor to do the rectification and claim compensation for the costs or deduct the amount from any payment due to you. You in turn deduct such amount from any payment due to the main contractor. In either situation, you are making a supply of rectification works to the main contractor. You have to charge and account for GST on the amount you have claimed or deducted from the main contractor.

Example 1

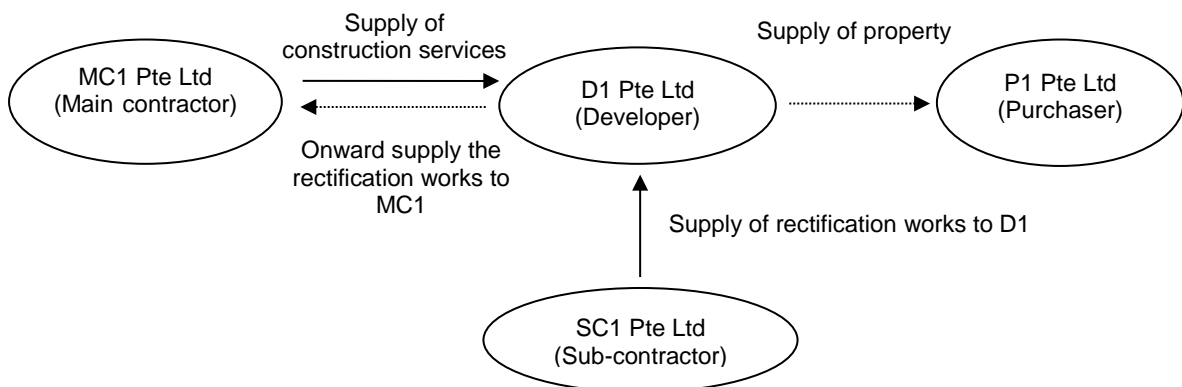
A main-contractor, MC1 Pte Ltd, was engaged by a GST-registered developer, D1 Pte Ltd, to construct a two-storey residential property at Hillview. Under the agreement, MC1 Pte Ltd was required to rectify any defects in the property during the defect liability period.

D1 Pte Ltd subsequently sold the property to a purchaser, P1 Pte Ltd.

Upon the issuance of TOP, P1 Pte Ltd took over the possession of the property and notified D1 Pte Ltd of the defective works in the property within one week from the date of TOP.

Scenario (a)

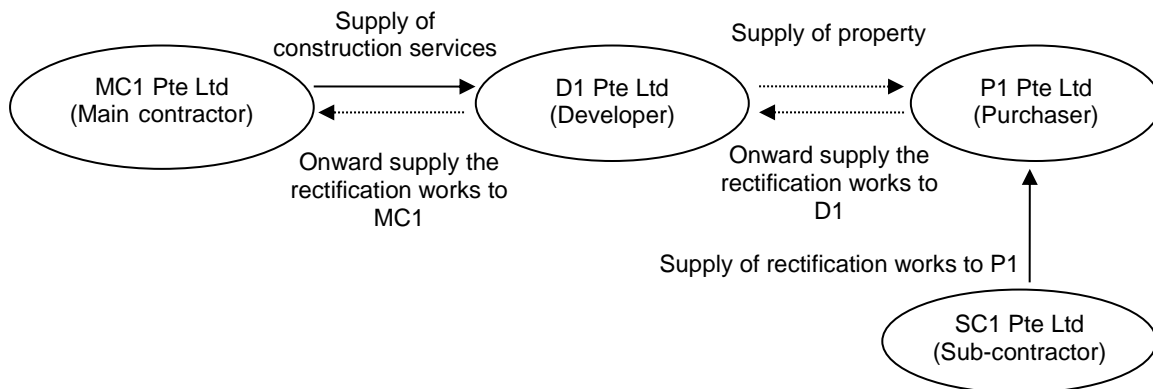
D1 Pte Ltd hired a GST-registered sub-contractor, SC1 Pte Ltd, to rectify the defects in the property and deducted the amount charged by SC1 Pte Ltd from the payment due to MC1 Pte Ltd.



In this case, D1 Pte Ltd is making good the defects that should have been done by MC1 Pte Ltd. Therefore, D1 Pte Ltd has to charge GST on the payment deducted from MC1 Pte Ltd, which is the consideration for the supply of rectification works.

Scenario (b)

P1 Pte Ltd hired a GST-registered sub-contractor, SC1 Pte Ltd to rectify the defects in the property and deducted the amount charged by SC1 Pte Ltd from the balance payment due to D1 Pte Ltd. D1 Pte Ltd in turn deducted the amount from the balance payment due to MC1 Pte Ltd.

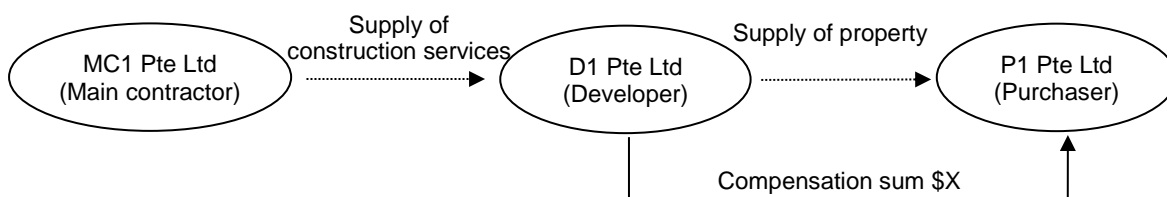


In this case, P1 Pte Ltd is making good the defects that should have been done by D1 Pte Ltd. Therefore, P1 Pte Ltd has to charge GST on the amount deducted from the payment due to D1 Pte Ltd, which is the consideration for the supply of rectification works.

Similarly, D1 Pte Ltd is making good the defects that should have been done by MC1 Pte Ltd. Therefore, D1 Pte Ltd will have to charge GST on the amount deducted from the payment due to MC1 Pte Ltd, which is the consideration for the supply of rectification works.

Scenario (c)

P1 Pte Ltd claimed compensation from D1 Pte Ltd for the defective works in the property.



As there is no actual work done by P1 Pte Ltd to receive the compensation, P1 Pte Ltd does not have to charge GST on the compensation received from D1 Pte Ltd.

6.4 Do I have to charge GST on maintenance funds?

6.4.1 Before the formation of the management corporation (“MC”), you may collect maintenance charges from the purchasers of the units that have been sold (“sold units”) and put them into the maintenance funds. The maintenance

charges in respect of the units that have not been sold (“unsold units”) will be borne by you as a developer. As a GST-registered developer, you have to charge and account for GST on the maintenance charges payable by the purchasers of the sold units as well as that payable by yourself in respect of the unsold units.

- 6.4.2 After the formation of the MC, you will transfer the balance money in the maintenance funds to the MC. This transfer of balance money in the maintenance funds to the MC will not attract GST since GST has already been accounted for by you.

7 Input tax claims relating to property development

7.1 Can I claim input tax on maintenance charges and marketing fees incurred on the unsold non-residential units?

7.1.1 You may claim the GST incurred on the maintenance charges payable to the maintenance funds for the unsold units if it is directly attributable to taxable supplies made or to be made and if all the other conditions for claiming input tax are satisfied.

7.1.2 Similarly, if you have incurred GST on the fees charged by property agents for marketing the sale or lease of unsold non-residential units, you may claim the GST incurred if it is directly attributable to taxable supplies made or to be made and if all the other conditions for claiming input tax are satisfied.

7.2 Can I claim input tax on the purchase of land?

7.2.1 Where the land is purchased for non-residential development, you are allowed to claim the GST incurred on the purchase of the land for the making of taxable supplies.

7.2.2 If the land is purchased for residential development, you are not allowed to claim the GST as it is incurred for the making of exempt supplies. However, an exceptional relief is granted for you to claim the GST incurred on land purchased for residential development under regulation 41(1) of the GST (General) Regulations.

7.2.3 For more details, please refer to our e-Tax guide on "GST Incurred on Purchase of Land for Residential Development".

7.3 Can I claim input tax if a non-residential building is converted to residential use?

7.3.1 You may buy a non-residential building and decide to convert it to residential use. If the building is not demolished, you can claim the GST incurred on only

the land cost. This relief is provided for under regulation 41(2) of the GST (General) Regulations.

7.4 Do I have to return the input tax previously allowed to me?

7.4.1 You have previously been allowed input tax on the purchase of a non-residential building. If you plan to demolish the building for a residential development because the land has been rezoned as "Residential", you do not have to repay to the Comptroller the input tax previously allowed to you.

7.4.2 However, if you plan to only convert the existing building to residential use, you are required to repay to the Comptroller the input tax which you have previously claimed.

8 Input tax claims relating to construction of mixed development

8.1 How do I claim input tax on purchases incurred in a mixed development?

8.1.1 If you are constructing a mixed development of residential and non-residential properties, you can only claim the GST incurred attributable to the non-residential part of the building. You have to segregate your purchases into the following categories:-

- (a) those directly for the construction of the non-residential part of the development;
- (b) those directly for the construction of the residential part of the development;
- (c) those for both the residential and non-residential parts of the development. Such costs are termed as common costs.

The GST incurred in category (a) is claimable in full. The GST incurred in category (b) cannot be claimed at all. The GST incurred in category (c) is termed as residual input tax. You can claim only a portion of it based on the apportionment formulae as shown in paragraph 8.3 below.

8.1.2 However, if your quantity surveyor is able to identify every cost item in the development and allocate each item to the ultimate supply (i.e. either residential or non-residential), there will be no common cost. Hence, you do not have to apply the apportionment formulae for residual input tax.

8.2 What are the common costs incurred for the residential and non-residential part of the development?

8.2.1 Examples of common development cost items are site clearance, temporary site offices, driveway and piling for a mixed-use building, as well as professional fees payable to the architect and quantity surveyor. Common overheads for the mixed development include the site office running costs, costs of show units and marketing costs.

8.3 How to apportion residual input tax?

8.3.1 During the **development stage**, all residual input tax shall be apportioned by the development charge (DC) formula as shown below:

$$\text{DC Formula: } \frac{\text{GFA}^3 \text{ (Non-residential)}^4 \times \text{DC Rate}^5 \text{ (Non-residential)}}{[\text{GFA (Non-residential)} \times \text{DC Rate (non-residential)}] + [\text{GFA (Residential)} \times \text{DC Rate (Residential)}]} \times \text{Residual Input Tax}$$

8.3.2 Where there are more than 2 components in different use groups with different DC rates in a mixed development, the DC formula has to be modified to take into account all use groups. Please refer to the working example of input tax apportionment in Annex A.

8.3.3 **After TOP** has been issued, if you have any remaining progressive billings from the main contractor and professionals, you will continue to use the DC formula to apportion the residual input tax for construction costs.

8.3.4 If you undertake a mixed development jointly with other developers, you may also apply the DC formula (based on the GFA for the entire development) to apportion the residual input tax to determine the recoverable residual input tax.

8.3.5 As for administrative overheads and marketing costs incurred after TOP, the residual input tax shall be apportioned based on the ratio of taxable supplies to total supplies (referred to as the “ratio formula”) as shown below. You have to apply the ratio formula from the accounting period in which TOP is obtained.

$$\text{Ratio Formula: } \frac{\text{Value of taxable supplies}^6}{\text{Value of total supplies}^7} \times \text{Residual input tax}$$

³ GFA – the current Gross Floor Area approved by the URA.

⁴ For common areas, apportionment has to be performed to allocate these common areas into non-residential and residential portions.

⁵ DC Rate – the rate for the time being specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Planning (Development Charges) Rules 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.

⁶ You may add Regulation 33 exempt supplies to the numerator if you are not a Regulation 34 trader and you satisfy Regulation 35 of the GST (General) Regulations. Please refer to our e-Tax guide on “GST: Partial Exemption and Input Tax Recovery” for more information on Regulations 33, 34 and 35. For a mixed property developer, the value of your exempt supplies from the sale/lease of the residential units in each accounting period would most likely exceed the limit under Regulation 35. If so, you cannot claim input tax incurred on your Regulation 33 exempt supplies (if any) and you cannot add your Regulation 33 exempt supplies (if any) to the numerator of the ratio formula.

⁷ Total supplies = Standard-rated supplies + Zero-rated supplies + Exempt supplies. You may deduct from the denominator the value of exempt supplies approved by the Comptroller as incidental exempt supplies.

8.3.6 The residual input tax recovery rate computed using either the DC formula or ratio formula must be rounded off to the nearest whole number.

8.3.7 In situations where there will be more than one TOP issued for the development, you can apply the ratio formula to apportion the residual input tax after you have obtained all the TOPs for the development.

8.4 Which GFA shall I use?

8.4.1 You should adopt the latest gross floor area ("GFA") approved by Urban Redevelopment Authority to compute the portion of residual input tax claimable. However, as a concession, if there are subsequent changes in the GFA, you do not have to make retrospective adjustments for input tax claims already made.

8.4.2 If you receive a new written permission ("WP") during your prescribed accounting period, the GFA to be used for that period will be based on the approved GFA in the new WP.

8.4.3 If there is more than one building in a development, you can aggregate the GFA of all the buildings to compute the portion of residual input tax claimable.

8.4.4 If you undertake more than one development at the same time, you will have to attribute the residual input tax incurred. If the residual input tax can be attributed to a single development, you will have to apply the GFA of that development to compute the portion of recoverable residual input tax. If the residual input tax cannot be attributed to a specific development and is incurred for the purpose of the business, you can aggregate the GFA of all your developments to compute the recoverable residual input tax.

8.5 How do I claim the input tax on construction costs relating to the carparks?

8.5.1 If the GFA submitted to URA does not include the carpark areas, you can apportion the construction costs of carparks by the number of carpark lots.

8.5.2 You can claim the portion of input tax incurred on the number of carpark lots reserved for the office and shop tenants, but not those specifically reserved for residents.

8.5.3 As for the unreserved carpark lots, you should treat the cost as common costs and claim a portion of the cost based on the DC formula.

8.5.4 The following example illustrates how you can claim input tax relating to the construction of basement carparks.

Example 2

A GST-registered developer, D2 Pte Ltd has incurred GST on the construction of carparks in respect of a mixed development comprising office, retail outlets and residences.

Based on the development plan, 40 carpark lots are reserved for the office tenants and the remaining 60 lots at Basement 1 are to be used by shoppers, office/retail tenants, residents and visitors of the residents.

100 carpark lots at Basement 2 are reserved for the residents. When determining the amount of input tax to be claimed in respect of the non-residential development, apportionment should be performed using the number of carpark lots. As the 60 lots at Basement 1 are unreserved carpark lots, D2 Pte Ltd should treat the costs to construct Basement 1 as common and claim a portion of the input tax on the construction costs based on the DC formula.

Basement 1 40 lots reserved for office tenants
 60 lots for shoppers / office & retail tenants / residents / visitors to residents
Basement 2 100 lots reserved for residents

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Construction costs relating to the 2 basement carparks (e.g. excavation, concrete works, waterproofing, sawn formwork) | \$1.6 million |
| Total number of carpark lots on basements 1 and 2 | 200 |

Input Tax directly attributable to the making of taxable supplies (Office tenants) = \$1.6 million X $\frac{40}{200}$ X 7% GST
 = \$22,400

Residual Input Tax = \$1.6 million X $\frac{60}{200}$ X 7% GST
 = \$33,600 (to be apportioned using DC formula)

8.6 Can I defer residual input tax claims until when I make taxable supplies?

8.6.1 If you do not make any taxable supply in any prescribed accounting period after TOP has been granted, you can claim input tax incurred in relation to the non-residential properties only. You cannot claim any portion of residual input tax incurred on common administrative overheads and marketing costs because there is no taxable supply made and the recovery rate derived from the ratio formula is zero. You cannot defer the claims to the next accounting period.

8.7 Do I need to make a longer period adjustment?

8.7.1 Before TOP is granted, you will apply the DC formula to apportion all the residual input tax. If the DC rate or GFA changes, as a concession, you do not have to perform longer period adjustment to re-compute the input tax claimable.

8.7.2 However, after TOP has been granted, you will apply the ratio formula to apportion the residual input tax incurred on common administrative overheads and marketing costs. As your supplies fluctuate from quarter to quarter, the residual input tax recovery rate varies. Hence, you are required to make a longer period adjustment on the residual input tax after the end of every longer period to make adjustments to the input tax provisionally allowed (please refer to paragraph 8.8 for the definition of longer period).

8.7.3 You will use the ratio formula to re-compute the residual input tax claimable for each longer period. The difference in the amount claimable for the longer period and the amount previously claimed during the longer period (whether an over-claim or under-claim) should be adjusted in the first GST return immediately **after** the longer period.

8.7.4 Please refer to Annex B for an illustration of a longer period adjustment.

8.8 How to determine longer period?

8.8.1 For the purpose of adjusting the residual input tax relating to a mixed development, the first longer period shall be taken to commence from the accounting period in which TOP was obtained to the end of your tax year. All subsequent longer periods shall correspond to your tax years. Your tax year commences from 1 Apr, 1 May or 1 Jun, depending on the prescribed accounting period allocated to the company.

For example:

| Your Prescribed Accounting Periods: | Your Tax Year covers: |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Sep & Oct-Dec | 1 Apr to 31 Mar of subsequent year |
| Feb-Apr, May-Jul, Aug-Oct & Nov-Jan | 1 May to 30 Apr of subsequent year |
| Mar-May, Jun-Aug, Sep-Nov & Dec-Feb | 1 Jun to 31 May of subsequent year |

9 **De-registration for GST**

9.1 If you have a non-residential property on which input tax has been allowed and claimed on its purchase, you have to deem a supply on this property when you de-register from GST. You have to account for output tax at the prevailing GST rate based on the open market value of the property. The deemed supply must be accounted in your final GST return, GST F8.

10 Contact Information

For enquiries on this e-Tax guide, please contact:

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55 Newton Road
Singapore 307987

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Fax: (+65) 6351 3553
Email: gst@iras.gov.sg

11 Updates and Amendments

| | Date of amendment | Amendments made |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 Jan 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amended paragraphs 4.2, 4.3 and 4.6 to reflect the amendments to the time of supply rules with effect from 1 Jan 2011.• Amended paragraphs 4.9 and 7.4.1 on the definition of residential properties.• Inserted paragraph 7.1 on eligibility of input tax claims incurred on maintenance charges and marketing fees.• Updated examples in Annexes A and B.• Editorial amendments. |

Annex A – Illustration of the application of DC formula

ABC Development Pte Ltd⁸ is developing a mixed-use building consisting of both residential and non-residential units. The details of the development are as follows:

- (a) Proposed Development: Erection of a 10-storey building comprising hotel, shops, offices and residential units
- (b) Master Plan: Land Zoning - Commercial and Residential
DC Sector - 113
- (c) Applicable DC Rates⁹:

| Period (w.e.f.) | Non-residential DC Rate | | Residential DC Rate ¹⁰ |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Shops and offices (Use Group A) | Hotel (Use Group C) | Residential units (Use Group B2) |
| 1 Mar 2016 | 7560 | 4060 | 3570 |
| 1 Sep 2016 | 7560 | 4060 | 3920 |

- (d) Approved Gross Floor Area: Non-residential (hotel) = 4500m²
Non-residential (shops, offices) = 5500m²
Residential = 8500m²
Total = 18500m²

- (e) Input Tax Incurred on Construction Costs:

| Quarter ended | Input Tax Attributable to | | Residual Input Tax (\$) |
|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Taxable Supply (\$) | Exempt Supply (\$) | |
| 31 Mar 2016 | 600,000 | 400,000 | 50,000 |
| 30 Sep 2016 | 800,000 | 500,000 | 15,000 |

Calculation of the Recovery Rate¹¹ for Residual Input Tax

(Application of DC Formula per paragraph 8.3.1)

- (i) For prescribed accounting periods from 1 Jan 2016 to 30 Jun 2016

$$\frac{(4500 \times 4060) + (5500 \times 7560)}{(4500 \times 4060) + (5500 \times 7560) + (8500 \times 3570)} \times 100\%$$

$$= 66\% \text{ (rounded off to nearest whole number)}$$

⁸ Assume that ABC Development Pte Ltd's GST filing cycle begins on 1 Jan, 1 Apr, 1 Jul and 1 Oct.

⁹ DC rates are updated every 1 Mar and 1 Sep of the year. The DC table that is operative at the end of each prescribed accounting period must be used.

¹⁰ Assume it is a non-landed residential building. Thus, the DC rate for use group B2 is used.

¹¹ The computed residual input tax recovery rate must be rounded off to the nearest whole number as provided for under regulation 29(4) of the GST (General) Regulations.

(ii) For prescribed accounting periods from 1 Jul 2016 to 31 Dec 2016

$$\frac{(4500 \times 4060) + (5500 \times 7560)}{(4500 \times 4060) + (5500 \times 7560) + (8500 \times 3920)} \times 100\%$$

= 64% (rounded off to nearest whole number)

Based on the above, ABC Development Pte Ltd is allowed to claim 66% of the residual input tax incurred in the periods from 1 Jan 2016 to 30 Jun 2016 and 64% of the residual input tax incurred in the periods from 1 Jul 2016 to 31 Dec 2016.

Calculation of Total Input Tax Recoverable

(i) For prescribed accounting period from 1 Jan 2016 to 31 Mar 2016

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Residual Input Tax Recoverable | = | 66% X \$50,000 |
| | = | \$33,000 |
| Total Input Tax Recoverable | = | \$600,000 + \$33,000 |
| | = | <u>\$633,000</u> |

(ii) For prescribed accounting period from 1 Jul 2016 to 30 Sep 2016

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Residual Input Tax Recoverable | = | 64% X \$15,000 |
| | = | \$9,600 |
| Total Input Tax Recoverable | = | \$800,000 + \$9,600 |
| | = | <u>\$809,600</u> |

Annex B – Illustration of the application of Longer Period Adjustment

ABC Development Pte Ltd¹² has developed a mixed-use building consisting of both residential and non-residential units and obtained TOP for the building on 15 Aug 2016. The company only makes taxable supplies from the sales of the commercial units and its exempt supplies relate only to the sales of the residential units. The tax year of ABC Development Pte Ltd is 1 Apr 2016 to 31 Mar 2017. The first longer period after TOP is 1 Jul 2016 to 31 Mar 2017.

| Period ending | First longer period after TOP | | | | Total (For Longer Period) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | 30 Jun 2016 | 30 Sep 2016 | 31 Dec 2016 | 31 Mar 2017 | |
| Standard-rated supplies | \$ 250,000 | - | \$ 400,000 | \$ 550,000 | \$ 950,000 |
| Zero-rated supplies | - | - | - | - | - |
| Exempt supplies | - | \$ 650,000 | \$ 800,000 | \$ 750,000 | \$2,200,000 |
| Total Supplies | \$ 250,000 | \$ 650,000 | \$1,200,000 | \$1,300,000 | \$3,150,000 |

| Period ending | TOP 15 Aug 2016 | | | | Total (For Longer Period) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | 30 Jun 2016 | 30 Sep 2016 | 31 Dec 2016 | 31 Mar 2017 | |
| (A) Construction Costs | | | | | |
| (i) Before apportionment | \$20,000 | \$15,000 | - | \$25,000 | \$40,000 |
| Residual Input Tax Recovery Rate computed based on DC Formula under regulation 29(2)(d)(ii) ¹³ | 66% | 64% | 64% | 66% | |
| (ii) Residual Input Tax claimable (After apportionment) | \$13,200 | \$9,600 ¹⁴ | - | \$16,500 | \$26,100 |
| (B) Non-Construction Costs | | | | | |
| (i) Before apportionment | \$5,000 | \$3,500 | \$7,000 | \$4,500 | \$15,000 |
| Residual Input Tax Recovery Rate computed based on Ratio Formula under regulation 29(2)(d)(i) ¹⁵ | N.A. * | 0% | 33% | 42% | 30% |
| (ii) Residual Input Tax provisionally allowed (After apportionment) | \$3,300 * | 0 ¹⁶ | \$2,310 | \$1,890 | \$ 4,200 |
| Total Residual Input Tax provisionally claimed in GST returns: (Aii) + (Bii) | \$16,500 | \$9,600 | \$2,310 | \$18,390 | \$30,300 |

¹² Assume that ABC Development Pte Ltd's GST filing cycle begins on 1 Jan, 1 Apr, 1 Jul and 1 Oct.

¹³ Refer to Annex A for computation of recovery rates for periods ending 30 Jun 2016, 30 Sep 2016 and 31 Dec 2016.

¹⁴ Allowable Residual Input Tax on construction costs after TOP continues to be apportioned using the DC formula.

¹⁵ Application of Ratio Formula per paragraph 8.3.5 whereby the recovery rate is calculated using: (standard-rated supplies + zero-rated supplies) / total supplies.

¹⁶ Allowable Residual Input Tax on non-construction costs have to be apportioned using the ratio formula for the period in which TOP is obtained, and for subsequent periods.

* Before obtaining TOP, all residual input tax (including those incurred on general overheads) must be apportioned using the DC formula, provided that there are no other types of supplies in addition to the construction of the mixed development. Hence, the residual input tax claimable in the period ending 30 Jun 2016 is \$3,300 (being \$5,000 X 66%).

Application of Longer Period Adjustment on Non-Construction Costs

(1) $\frac{\text{Taxable Supplies}}{\text{Total Supplies}} = \frac{\$ 950,000}{\$3,150,000} = 30\%$ (rounded off to nearest whole number)

(2) Allowable Residual Input Tax on Non-Construction Costs = $30\% \times (\$3,500 + \$7,000 + \$4,500) = \$4,500$

(3) Additional input tax to be claimed in the GST return immediately following the end of the longer period i.e. in the period ending 30 Jun 2017 = $\$4,500 - (\$2,310 + \$1,890) = \300 (Under-claimed)