

Navigating Taxes for Employees and Business Travelers in Singapore Seminar Summary



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Seminar Summary

Singapore, renowned for its business landscape, also has its own set of rules, especially in taxation for employees and employers. Navigating the complexity of Singapore's income tax system is crucial for both parties.

In light of this, Mazars in Singapore recently conducted a seminar on taxes for employees and business travelers. The seminar explored key aspects of Singapore's taxation policies, focusing on Singapore-based employees, foreign business travelers and what to do during errors or penalties.

The seminar featured a distinguished panel of tax experts:



Gene KweePartner, Head of Tax



Elaine Chow (Moderator) Partner, Tax



Zann Tay Senior Manager, Tax



Richelle Tay Senior Manager, Tax



Sherilyn Lee Manager, Tax

The four key areas covered are:

1. Taxation of Singapore-based employees

Singapore's income tax operates territorially, applying to income accruing or deriving from the country. Income received in Singapore from outside Singapore, known as foreign source income, is also subject to taxation, with specific exemptions. Taxable income includes earnings derived from employment in Singapore, irrespective of where the money is paid. Notably, certain income received in Singapore, such as rental income or business profits, may be exempt.

2. Taxation of frequent foreign business travelers into Singapore

With the increasing prevalence of global nomads working remotely, employers face challenges in determining tax obligations for employees working from Singapore for extended periods. A thorough analysis of relevant tax treaties and exemptions may be necessary.

Moreover, employers must diligently track and report the activities of business travelers in Singapore to avoid personal tax liabilities and potential permanent establishment issues. Taxable items include salary, bonuses, allowances, and benefits in kind. Business travelers in Singapore for 60 days or less in a calendar year are tax-exempt, but filing requirements still appy.

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3. Taxation of Directors

Individual tax treatment in Singapore varies based on the role of the director. Board directors and executive directors are subject to different tax rules, with filing requirements depending on the director's tax residency status. Here is an overview of the of taxation of directors in Singapore:

or directors in Singapore:	
Category	Tax implication
Resident - Board Director and Executive Director Physical presence in Singapore at least/ more than 183 days.	 Taxed according to a progressive tax rate ranging from 0% to 24% (starting from YA 2024 onwards). Must submit Form IR8A by March 1 File Form B1 annually
Non- Resident - Board Director Physical presence in Singapore less than 183 days.	 Subject to withholding tax of 24%. Must file Form IR37 for director fees or director remuneration received by the 15th of the second month from the date of the annual general meeting ("AGM") or date of payment to the non- resident. Filing Form B1 is not required. Submit Form IR21A for gains derived from ESOP/ESOW

4. What to do with errors, penalties, and voluntary disclosures

For non-residents with a physical presence in Singapore of at least or more than 183 days, or executive directors, tax implications vary. They may be taxed at a flat rate of 15% or a progressive tax rate, whichever is higher. Form IR8A must be submitted by March 1, with an annual filing requirement of Form B1. However, errors, incomplete or incorrect submissions, failure to submit on time, and record-keeping lapses incur penalties. Penalties range from fines of up to \$\$5,000 or imprisonment for up to 3 years, escalating for willful tax evasion.

Understanding Singapore's income tax regulations is imperative for employers to ensure compliance and avert potential issues. Regular updates on tax policies are crucial for navigating evolving challenges, especially in the context of remote work and global mobility. Employers are strongly encouraged to seek professional advice to address specific situations and ensure compliance with Singapore's dynamic tax landscape.



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