

# GMS Flash Alert



2022-168 | September 19, 2022

## Singapore - Changes to Exemption on Mandatory Overseas Pension/Provident Fund Contributions

The Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS) has recently announced the withdrawal of the administrative concessionary tax exemption for employer's contributions to mandatory overseas pension/provident funds with effect from the Year of Assessment ("YA") 2025.<sup>1</sup>

This follows the removal of the concession for the partial tax exemption on employers' contributions towards a non-mandatory overseas pension/provident fund with effect from YA 2025 due to the abolishment of the Not Ordinarily Resident (NOR) scheme. The scheme was phased out after 2020, although existing NOR taxpayers who continue to meet relevant conditions will be allowed to retain that status until YA 2024.

---

### WHY THIS MATTERS

Any employer contributions towards an overseas pension/provident fund will be fully taxable from YA 2025, regardless of whether they are made towards a mandatory or non-mandatory fund, and whether the costs of such contributions are recharged to the Singapore entity. On the other hand, the employer may claim a corporate tax deduction on the contributions, in accordance with normal tax rules with effect from YA 2025.

Under many international assignment policies, Singapore income taxes relating to the employer's overseas pension/provident funds are typically borne by the employer and hence tax gross-ups would have to be accounted for when computing the taxable benefit. With the removal of the tax concessions, the tax costs to employers relating to this benefit for international assignees to Singapore may increase significantly. This will also increase the personal tax burden of employees having to bear their own tax.

Since the contributions will be taxable on the employees regardless of whether the costs will be recharged to the Singapore entity's accounts and/or whether a corporate tax deduction will be claimed, companies may consider recharging the relevant costs to Singapore and claiming a corporate tax deduction, where applicable.

---

## Background

International assignees based in Singapore are generally kept on their home country pension/provident fund schemes during their international assignment to avoid disruption in the retirement benefit accumulation. Some of the schemes may be mandatory even when the employees are working abroad, while others may be non-mandatory.

Under Singapore tax laws, any contributions made to an overseas pension or provident fund by the employer in respect of an employee working in Singapore is deemed to be income of the employee in the year of contribution. However, certain tax concessions are available to mitigate the tax due on such contributions.

### Current Rules: Employer's Contributions Towards Mandatory Overseas Pension/Provident Funds

An employer's contributions to a mandatory overseas pension/provident fund may be tax exempt under an administrative concession, provided all the following conditions are satisfied:

1. Contributions are made under a social security scheme regulated and supervised by the home government;
2. Participation in the social security scheme is mandatory/required by law even though the employee is working outside the home country;
3. The contributions are not borne by, or no deduction is claimed against the profits of any permanent establishment / company in Singapore; and
4. The employer is not an investment-holding company, a tax-exempt body, a representative office, a foreign company not registered in Singapore, or a service company that adopts the "cost plus mark-up" basis of tax assessment.

### Current Rules: Employer's Contributions Towards Non-Mandatory Overseas Pension/Provident Funds

One of the concessions available under the NOR scheme to a qualifying NOR taxpayer is the partial tax exemption of the employer's contribution to the non-mandatory overseas pension/provident fund, subject to meeting the following conditions:

1. The employee is not a Singapore citizen or Singapore permanent resident;
2. The employee's employment income for the year concerned must be at least \$160,000 (Singapore dollars); and
3. The employer must not claim a corporate tax deduction on the contributions up to a capping limit.

If the employer is an investment holding company or service company adopting the "cost plus markup" basis of tax assessment, the above concession cannot be claimed.

## New Rules

The administrative tax concession for mandatory overseas pension/provident funds will be withdrawn with effect from YA 2025. The partial tax exemption concession under the NOR scheme for non-mandatory overseas pension/provident funds will also lapse from YA 2025 with the abolishment of the NOR scheme.

---

## KPMG NOTE

Historically, employers in Singapore may have inadvertently not reported the overseas pension/provident funds contributions on their employees' Form IR8A, a mandatory document that contains information on employees' earnings, or possibly faced challenges in obtaining such information from the relevant overseas entities. The tax impact of under-reporting the income may have been partly mitigated by the availability of the above tax concessions. However, with the withdrawal of the tax concessions, employers in Singapore must make sure that complete and accurate details relating to their contributions towards all overseas pension/provident funds are obtained for tax reporting purposes. If an employer submits an incorrect IR8A / IR21 without intention to evade taxes, the employer may be subject to penalties of up to 200 percent of the tax under-charged; and other enforcement actions may arise, such as fines and imprisonment.

Over the years, the government has progressively withdrawn or scaled down expatriate tax concessions such as those relating to housing/hotel accommodation and home leave passages. With the abolishment of the NOR scheme and the latest withdrawal of the administrative tax concession on mandatory overseas pension/provident fund contributions, such changes have and will continue to result in increased costs of hiring expatriate staff if the tax is borne by the employer. This may, however, be more aligned with the government's policy to encourage companies to hire local staff. Going forward, companies would have to continue weighing the total increased costs of assignments.

### **What Does This Mean from a Corporate Tax Perspective?**

The contributions made to overseas pension/ provident funds by a company in Singapore in its capacity as the employer of expatriate staff should generally qualify for a tax deduction for corporate income tax purposes, subject to Section 14(1)(e) of the Income Tax Act 1947. This is provided:

the relevant employees are engaged in activities relating to the production of income of the employer; and

the employer is obliged to make the contribution by reason of (i) any contract of employment or (ii) any provision in the rules or constitution of the relevant overseas pension/ provident fund.

However, companies may at present choose to forgo their tax deduction on the mandatory overseas pension/provident fund contributions made, so that their expatriate staff receiving the contributions would not be subject to tax under the current IRAS administrative concession.

With the withdrawal of the administrative concession, companies in their capacity as the employer of expatriate staff, may claim tax deductions on expenses pertaining to contributions made to mandatory overseas pension/provident funds, in accordance with normal tax rules. In this regard, those multinational corporate groups which previously have not been (re)charging such expenses to their group entities in Singapore, may consider doing so henceforth.

Notwithstanding the additional tax deduction claims by Singapore companies in respect of mandatory overseas pension/provident fund contributions after the withdrawal of the administrative concession, the overall tax collection by the IRAS is expected to increase. This is in view that the additional individual income tax collected in respect of expatriate staff (assuming they are in the top marginal individual income tax bracket of 24 percent (with effect from YA 2024)) is expected to exceed the corporate income tax collection foregone as a result of the tax deduction claims (based on the prevailing corporate income tax rate of 17 percent).

## FOOTNOTE:

1 See IRAS "[Salary, bonus, director's fee, commission and others.](#)"

\* \* \* \*

### **Please Consider Participating in the KPMG Global Assignment Policies and Practices (GAPP) Survey**

Participation in the [survey](#) allows you to benchmark your organization in relation to other survey participants on numerous aspects of a global mobility program including: assignee selection and assessment, assignment preparation and planning, automation and robotics, talent and performance management, assignment compensation and allowances, administration and outsourcing, immigration compliance, the use of data and analytics, assignment management technology as well as tax reimbursement approaches.

Key highlights of the [2022 KPMG Global Assignment Policies and Practices Survey](#) will be made available later in the year.

## Contact us

For additional information or assistance, please contact your local GMS or People Services professional or one of the following professionals with the KPMG International member firm in Singapore:



**Anna Low**  
**Partner, Personal Tax &  
Global Mobility Services**  
Tel. + 65 6213 2547  
[alow@kpmg.com.sg](mailto:alow@kpmg.com.sg)



**Lee Yiew Hwa**  
**Principal Advisor, Personal Tax &  
Global Mobility Services**  
Tel. + 65 6213 2866  
[yiewhwalee@kpmg.com.sg](mailto:yiewhwalee@kpmg.com.sg)

**The information contained in this newsletter was submitted by the KPMG International member firm in Singapore.**

© 2022 KPMG Services Pte. Ltd. (Registration No: 200003956G), a Singapore incorporated company and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

[www.kpmg.com](http://www.kpmg.com)

[kpmg.com/socialmedia](http://kpmg.com/socialmedia)



© 2022 KPMG LLP, a Delaware limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

The KPMG name and logo are registered trademarks or trademarks of KPMG International. The KPMG name and logo are trademarks used under license by the independent member firms of the KPMG global organization.

KPMG LLP is the U.S. firm of the KPMG global organization of independent professional services firms providing Audit, Tax and Advisory services. The KPMG global organization operates in 147 countries and territories and has more than 219,000 people working in member firms around the world.

Each KPMG firm is a legally distinct and separate entity and describes itself as such. KPMG International Limited is a private English company limited by guarantee. KPMG International Limited and its related entities do not provide services to clients.

Flash Alert is a GMS publication of KPMG LLP's Washington National Tax practice. To view this publication or recent prior issues online, please click here. To learn more about our GMS practice, please visit us on the Internet: click here or go to <http://www.kpmg.com>.