



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

STAMP DUTIES ACT 1929

2021 REVISED EDITION

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Stamp Duties Act 1929

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An Act relating to stamp duties.

[1 November 1929]

PART 1
PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act is the Stamp Duties Act 1929.

Interpretation

- 2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“bare trust beneficiary”, in relation to a trust over property,
means a person —

- (a) who is identified in the declaration of trust as a beneficiary of that property; and
- (b) who, upon the declaration of the trust, has beneficial ownership of that property;

[Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Stamp Duties appointed under this Act;

“company” means any company incorporated or registered under any law in force in Singapore or elsewhere;

“conveyance on sale” includes every instrument and every decree or order of any court, by which any property, or any estate or interest in any property, upon the sale thereof is transferred to or vested in a purchaser or any other person on the purchaser’s behalf or by the purchaser’s direction;

“duly stamped”, as applied to an instrument chargeable with duty, means —

- (a) that the instrument bears an adhesive or impressed stamp of not less than the proper amount, and that stamp has been affixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act for the time being in force at the time of stamping; or
- (b) that the instrument, if stamped using the E-Stamping system, has attached to it a stamp certificate issued for the instrument by the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of this Act for the time being in force at the time of stamping;

“duty” means any stamp duty for the time being chargeable under this Act or any other Act;

“E-Stamping system” means the computer service mentioned in section 6B(1);

“equitable mortgage” means an agreement or a memorandum under hand only, relating to the deposit of any title deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than stock or marketable securities), or creating a charge on such property;

“executed” and “execution”, used with reference to instruments not under seal, mean “signed” and “signature”;

“instrument” includes every written document;

“lease” means a lease of immovable property, and includes the following:

- (a) any undertaking in writing to cultivate, occupy or pay or deliver rent for immovable property;
- (b) any instrument by which tolls, rents or profits of any description are let to farm;
- (c) any writing on an application for a lease intended to signify that the application is granted;

“limited liability partnership” has the meaning given by the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005;

“marketable security” means a security of such a description as to be capable of being sold or negotiated in any stock market;

“Master Plan” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Planning Act 1998;

“money” includes all sums whether expressed in the currency of Singapore or in any other currency;

“mortgage” means a security by way of mortgage for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money advanced or lent at the time, or previously due or forborne to be paid, being payable, or for the repayment of money to be thereafter lent, advanced or paid, or which may become due upon an account current, together with any sum already advanced or due, or without (as the case may be), and includes —

- (a) any conveyance of any property in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money intended only as a security, and redeemable before the sale or other disposal of the property, either by express stipulation or otherwise;
- (b) any instrument in writing for defeating or making redeemable, or explaining or qualifying any conveyance of property, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security;
- (c) any agreement for a mortgage or any agreement (other than an agreement chargeable with duty as an equitable mortgage), contract or bond accompanied with a deposit of title deeds or with other instruments evidencing a right to property, for making a mortgage or any other security or conveyance as aforesaid of any property comprised in the title deeds or other instruments or for pledging or charging the same as a security; and
- (d) any deed operating as a mortgage of any stock or marketable security;

“paper” includes every material upon which words or figures can be expressed;

“proper officer” means the Commissioner and such other officer as may be authorised by the Commissioner to impress stamps or to issue stamp certificates;

“residential property” means —

- (a) any house, building or other premises or any part thereof which is permitted to be used under the Planning Act 1998 or any other written law as a dwelling house or which is lawfully so used; or
- (b) any land zoned in the Master Plan for solely residential purposes or for mixed purposes, one of which is residential,

and includes any estate or interest therein;

“settlement” means any non-testamentary disposition in writing whether made voluntarily or upon a good or valuable consideration other than a bona fide pecuniary consideration by which any definite and certain property is settled, or agreed to be settled, in any manner for any purpose;

“stamp certificate” means a certificate that is issued electronically in respect of any instrument chargeable with duty denoting the amount of duty payable in respect of that instrument or that the duty otherwise chargeable in respect of that instrument is remitted;

“stock” includes any share in the capital stock or funded debt of a company, corporation, society or VCC in Singapore or elsewhere and stocks or funds of the Government or of any other government or country;

“VCC Act” means the Variable Capital Companies Act 2018.

[33/99; 36/2008; 37/2018; 28/2019; 40/2019]

(2) The following terms have the meanings given by the VCC Act:

- (a) share, in relation to a VCC;
- (b) sub-fund;
- (c) non-umbrella VCC;

- (d) umbrella VCC;
- (e) VCC.

[28/2019]

Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of Stamp Duties

3.—(1) The Minister may appoint an officer to carry out the provisions of this Act, to be called the Commissioner of Stamp Duties, and such number of Deputy Commissioners of Stamp Duties as the Minister thinks fit.

[Act 5 of 2025 wef 09/03/2025]

(1A) An appointment under subsection (1) must be published in the *Gazette*.

[Act 5 of 2025 wef 09/03/2025]

(2) Every Deputy Commissioner of Stamp Duties has and may exercise all the powers of the Commissioner under the provisions of this Act except subsection (3) and sections 40(3) and 68(1).

(3) The Commissioner may, subject to such conditions or restrictions as the Commissioner thinks fit, delegate to any person having official duty or employed in the administration of this Act, all or any of the powers, functions and duties vested in the Commissioner by this Act.

PART 2

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO INSTRUMENTS GENERALLY

Liability of instruments to duty

Instruments chargeable with duty

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and any other written law, every instrument mentioned in the First Schedule, being an instrument —

- (a) which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in Singapore; or

(b) which is executed outside Singapore, and relates to any property situated, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in Singapore, and is received in Singapore, is chargeable with duty of the amount specified in that Schedule as the proper duty for that instrument.

(2) All instruments chargeable with duty must be duly stamped.

Payment of duty

All facts and circumstances to be set out

5.—(1) All the facts and circumstances affecting the liability of any instrument to duty or the amount of the duty with which any instrument is chargeable are to be fully and truly set out in the instrument.

(2) Where the liability of an instrument to duty or any amount of duty, is determined by facts or circumstances that are not set out in the instrument, those facts or circumstances must be provided to the Commissioner in such form and manner as the Commissioner may specify.

[13/2017]

(3) The Commissioner may require to be furnished with such evidence as the Commissioner may consider necessary to prove that all such facts and circumstances are truly set out in the instrument or provided under subsection (2).

[13/2017]

Instrument relating to distinct matters

6. Except where express provision to the contrary is made by this Act or any other Act —

- (a) an instrument containing or relating to several distinct matters is to be separately and distinctly charged, as if it were a separate instrument, with duty in respect of each of the matters; and
- (b) an instrument made for any consideration in respect of which it is chargeable with ad valorem duty, and also for any further or other valuable consideration or

considerations, is to be separately and distinctly charged, as if it were a separate instrument, with duty in respect of each of the considerations.

How duties are denoted

6A. Except where express provision is made to the contrary in this Act, all duties chargeable on any instrument are to be paid and denoted by attaching to the instrument a stamp certificate relating to the instrument.

E-Stamping system

6B.—(1) The computer service known as the E-Stamping system and established under section 6B as in force immediately before 4 October 2018, may be used for the purposes mentioned in subsection (2).

[37/2018]

(2) The purposes are to enable any person, in accordance with the arrangements made under this section —

- (a) to do the following without the need to present the instrument concerned to the Commissioner or a proper officer in charge of the stamp office:
 - (i) obtain an assessment of stamp duty (and any penalty) on an instrument;
 - (ii) pay stamp duty (and any penalty) on the instrument by electronic funds transfer in accordance with the assessment;
 - (iii) stamp the instrument by attaching a stamp certificate to it or (in the case of an electronic instrument within the meaning of section 59) obtaining a stamp certificate for it, which bears an authorisation number issued for the instrument and such other particulars as are determined by the Commissioner; and

- (b) to apply to the Commissioner for the adjudication of an instrument under section 37 and to obtain a certificate of adjudication from the Commissioner under section 38.

[37/2018]

(3) The Commissioner may —

- (a) determine the information and particulars that may be electronically transmitted under the E-Stamping system, including the form and manner they are to be transmitted;
- (b) determine the procedure for use of the E-Stamping system, including the procedure in circumstances where there is a breakdown or an interruption in the computer service; and
- (c) generally do such other things for the better provision of the computer service.

[37/2018]

Electronic assessment and stamping of instruments

6C.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, the issue, using the E-Stamping system, of a stamp certificate for an instrument must comprise an assessment of the duty (and any penalty) in relation to the instrument.

(2) A person must, on receipt of a stamp certificate issued for the instrument by the Commissioner, immediately attach the stamp certificate to the instrument.

[37/2018]

Electronic funds transfer of duty

6D.—(1) A person using the E-Stamping system may maintain an electronic banking facility with a bank to enable the transfer of funds from the person's designated account with the bank to an account specified by the Commissioner.

[37/2018]

(2) The Commissioner must, on issuing to a person a stamp certificate in respect of any instrument that is chargeable with duty, immediately deduct through electronic funds transfer the full amount of duty chargeable from the designated account of the person.

[37/2018]

(3) Nothing in subsection (2) requires the Commissioner to deduct any money from the designated account of the person if the funds in that designated account are less than the full amount of duty chargeable on the instrument.

[37/2018]

7. [Repealed by Act 33 of 1999]

8. [Repealed by Act 33 of 1999]

Composition of duty

9.—(1) Where the Commissioner is of the opinion that it is impracticable or inexpedient to require that the duty payable under this Act should be charged and paid on each separate instrument, the Commissioner may by order authorise any person to compound the payment of duty on such instruments as may be specified in the order on the following conditions:

- (a) that the person delivers to the Commissioner accounts in respect of the instruments at a date to be specified by the Commissioner in such form and containing such particulars as the Commissioner may direct;
- (b) that, on delivery of the accounts required under paragraph (a), the person pays to the Commissioner the amount of duty due on all the instruments; and
- (c) that the person complies with such other requirements as the Commissioner may impose.

[37/2018]

(2) The Commissioner may, if the Commissioner thinks fit, waive any of the conditions in subsection (1).

(3) Instruments in respect of which payment of duty by way of composition has been made under this section are, despite any other provision of this Act, deemed to be duly stamped.

(4) The Commissioner may, by notice and for any reason the Commissioner deems fit, cancel any authorisation granted under subsection (1) and must, in such notice, specify the date from which the authorisation is cancelled.

(5) Where a person fails or neglects to pay the whole of the amount of duty within the time required by subsection (1), the person shall be liable to pay, in addition to the unpaid amount of duty, a penalty under section 46.

10. [*Repealed by Act 33 of 1999*]

Where duty chargeable depends on duty paid on another instrument

11. Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable, or its exemption from duty, depends in any manner upon the duty actually paid in respect of another instrument, the payment of such last mentioned duty may, if application is made to the Commissioner for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted upon such firstmentioned instrument in such manner as the Minister may by rules prescribe.

Counterparts

12.—(1) The duplicate or counterpart of an instrument chargeable with duty (except the counterpart of an instrument chargeable as a lease, such counterpart not being executed by or on behalf of any lessor or grantor) is not to be deemed duly stamped unless it is stamped as an original instrument.

[23/2011]

(2) Without affecting subsection (1), the duplicate or counterpart of an instrument executed before 19 February 2011 and chargeable with duty is deemed duly stamped if it appears from the stamp certificate for the instrument that the instrument is a duplicate or counterpart.

[23/2011]

Instrument exempt from duty if its original is stamped, etc.

12A. An instrument (whether it is the original or a duplicate or counterpart of an instrument) executed on or after 19 February 2011 is exempt from duty if the original or a duplicate or counterpart (as the case may be) of that instrument has been duly stamped.

[23/2011]

*Valuation for duty***Currency and securities**

13.—(1) Where an instrument is chargeable with ad valorem duty in respect of —

(a) any money expressed in any currency other than that of Singapore; or

(b) any stock or marketable or other security,

the duty is to be calculated on the value, on the day of the date of the instrument, of the money in the currency of Singapore according to the current rate of exchange, or of the stock or security according to the average price of the stock or security or, if there is no price, according to the value of the stock or security.

(2) Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange or average price (as the case may require) and is stamped in accordance with that statement, the instrument, so far as regards the subject matter of the statement, is presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be duly stamped.

Instruments reserving interest

14. When interest or goods and services tax is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, the instrument is not chargeable with duty higher than that with which the instrument would have been chargeable if no mention of interest or goods and services tax had been made in the instrument.

PART 3**PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO PARTICULAR INSTRUMENTS****Relief from ad valorem stamp duty**

15.—(1) If it is shown to the Commissioner's satisfaction that the prescribed conditions have been fulfilled, ad valorem stamp duty under Articles 3(a), (b), (ba), (bb) and (c) and 9(c) in the First Schedule is not chargeable on any instrument executed on or after 1 July 2000 for the purposes of or in connection with —

- (a) the transfer of the undertaking or shares in respect of a scheme for the reconstruction of any company or companies, or the amalgamation of companies;
- (b) the transfer, conveyance or assignment of any beneficial interest in any asset between such entities that are associated in such manner as may be prescribed; or
- (c) the conversion of a firm to a limited liability partnership under section 26 of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005.

[36/2008; 23/2011; 30/2014]

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an instrument that is executed for the purpose of or in connection with the transfer, conveyance or assignment of any equity interest in an entity that is chargeable with any duty under section 23, except where it is executed for the purposes of or in connection with a matter in subsection (1)(c).

[13/2017; 37/2018]

(3) If it is shown to the Commissioner's satisfaction that the prescribed conditions have been fulfilled, then ad valorem stamp duty under Articles 3(a), (b), (ba), (bb) and (c) and 9(c) in the First Schedule is not chargeable on any instrument executed on or after 19 February 2011 for the purposes of or in connection with the conversion of a private company to a limited liability partnership under section 27 of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005.

[23/2011]

(4) If it is shown to the Commissioner's satisfaction that the prescribed conditions have been fulfilled, then ad valorem stamp duty under Article 3(bd) and (be) in the First Schedule is not chargeable on any instrument executed on or after 12 January 2013 for the purposes of or in connection with —

- (a) the transfer of the undertaking or shares in respect of a scheme for the reconstruction of any company or companies, or the amalgamation of companies;
- (b) the transfer, conveyance or assignment of any beneficial interest in any asset between such entities that are associated in such manner as may be prescribed;

- (c) the conversion of a firm to a limited liability partnership under section 26 of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005; or
- (d) the conversion of a private company to a limited liability partnership under section 27 of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005.

[30/2014]

(5) If it is shown to the Commissioner's satisfaction that the prescribed conditions have been fulfilled, then ad valorem stamp duty under Article 3(bg) in the First Schedule is not chargeable on any instrument executed on or after 11 March 2017 for the purposes of or in connection with —

- (a) the transfer of the undertaking or shares in respect of a scheme for the reconstruction of any company or companies, or the amalgamation of companies;
- (b) the transfer, conveyance or assignment of any beneficial interest in any asset between such entities that are associated in such manner as may be prescribed;
- (c) the conversion of a firm to a limited liability partnership under section 26 of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005; or
- (d) the conversion of a private company to a limited liability partnership under section 27 of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005.

[37/2018]

(6) No instrument mentioned in this section is deemed to be duly stamped unless —

- (a) it is stamped with the duty to which it would but for this section be liable; or
- (b) it has been brought to the Commissioner under section 37 and the Commissioner has certified under section 38 that the full duty with which it is chargeable has been paid or that it is not chargeable with duty.

(7) Where any claim for relief from duty under this section has been allowed for an instrument and it is subsequently found that —

- (a) any declaration or other evidence furnished in support of the claim was untrue in any material particular; or
- (b) any prescribed matter has occurred,

the claim is deemed to have been disallowed and an amount equal to the amount of relief from duty —

- (c) becomes payable by the transferee entity to the Commissioner immediately; and
- (d) is recoverable from that entity as a debt due to the Government, together with interest on the amount at the rate of 6% per annum —
 - (i) in a case where duty was paid on the instrument and then refunded after a claim for relief was allowed under this section, from the date on which the refund was made; or
 - (ii) in any other case —
 - (A) if the instrument is executed by any person in Singapore, from the date of its execution; or
 - (B) if the instrument is executed outside Singapore, from the date the instrument is first received in Singapore.

[28/2010; 23/2011; 30/2014]

(8) The amount recoverable under subsection (7) is payable at the place stated in a notice served by the Commissioner on the entity, within one month after the service of the notice by the Commissioner on that entity.

[28/2010]

(9) If any amount recoverable from the entity under subsection (7) is not paid within the period specified in subsection (8), the following penalties shall be imposed on the entity:

- (a) where the outstanding amount is paid to the Commissioner within 3 months from the end of such period, a penalty of \$10 or the outstanding amount, whichever is the greater;
- (b) where the outstanding amount is not paid to the Commissioner within 3 months from the end of such

period, a penalty of \$25 or 4 times the outstanding amount, whichever is the greater.

[28/2010]

(10) The Commissioner may reduce or remit any penalty imposed under this section.

[28/2010]

(11) Sections 50 and 70AA apply to the collection and recovery by the Commissioner of the amount recoverable under subsection (7) and any penalty imposed under subsection (9) as they apply to the collection and recovery of duty and penalty required to be paid under this Act.

[28/2010]

(12) In this section —

“entity” means any of the following:

- (a) a company;
- (b) a registered business trust;
- (c) a statutory body;
- (d) a limited liability partnership;

“firm” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Business Names Registration Act 2014;

“limited liability partnership” has the meaning given by the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005 and includes any similar partnership formed or incorporated outside Singapore;

“private company” has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967;

“registered business trust” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Business Trusts Act 2004;

“statutory body” means any body corporate established by any written law.

[36/2008; 23/2011; 29/2014]

Relief from ad valorem stamp duty for acquisition of shares of companies

15A.—(1) Subject to this section and the prescribed conditions being fulfilled, ad valorem stamp duty under Article 3(c) in the First Schedule is not chargeable on any instrument executed during the period from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2020 (both dates inclusive) for the purposes of or in connection with a qualifying acquisition of ordinary shares in a company (called in this section the target company) by a Singapore company (called in this section the acquiring company) or a subsidiary of the Singapore company that satisfies subsection (3) (called in this section the acquiring subsidiary).

[28/2010; 2/2016]

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an instrument that is executed for the purpose of or in connection with an acquisition of shares in a company, that is chargeable with any duty under section 23.

[13/2017]

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), the acquiring subsidiary —

(a) must be incorporated for the primary purpose of acquiring and holding shares in other companies; and

(b) must be —

(i) where the date of the acquisition is during the period from 1 April 2010 to 16 February 2012 (both dates inclusive), directly and wholly owned by the acquiring company at the date of the acquisition; and

(ii) where the date of the acquisition is during the period from 17 February 2012 to 31 March 2020 (both dates inclusive), wholly owned (whether directly or indirectly) by the acquiring company at the date of the acquisition.

[28/2010; 1/2013; 2/2016]

(4) No instrument mentioned in subsection (1) is deemed to be duly stamped unless —

(a) it is stamped with the duty to which it would but for this section be liable; or

- (b) the acquiring company has brought it to the Commissioner under section 37, and the Commissioner has certified under section 38 that any duty chargeable on the instrument has been paid or that it is not chargeable with duty to the extent provided in this section.

[23/2011]

(5) In this section, a qualifying acquisition of ordinary shares in a target company by an acquiring company or an acquiring subsidiary is any of the following:

- (a) an acquisition made during the period from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2015 (both dates inclusive) that results in the acquiring company and its acquiring subsidiaries owning together in total more than 50% of the total number of ordinary shares in the target company where, before the date of the acquisition, such total ownership was 50% or less of the total number of ordinary shares in the target company;
- (b) an acquisition made during the period from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2015 (both dates inclusive) that results in the acquiring company and its acquiring subsidiaries owning together in total 75% or more of the total number of ordinary shares in the target company where —
 - (i) before the date of the acquisition, such total ownership was more than 50% but less than 75% of the total number of ordinary shares in the target company; and
 - (ii) the date of the acquisition does not fall within the financial year of the acquiring company in which the acquisition mentioned in paragraph (a) is made;
- (c) any other acquisition the date of which falls within the qualifying period in which the acquisition mentioned in paragraph (a) is made;
- (d) any other acquisition the date of which falls within the qualifying period in which the acquisition mentioned in paragraph (b) is made and is before 1 April 2016.

[28/2010; 23/2011; 1/2013; 2/2016]

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5), the qualifying period is determined as follows:

- (a) in the first instance, the qualifying period is the financial year of the acquiring company in which the acquisition mentioned in subsection (5)(a) or (b) (as the case may be) is made;
- (b) following the end of the financial year mentioned in paragraph (a), the acquiring company may elect, in such form and manner and within such time as the Commissioner may specify, to replace the qualifying period mentioned in that paragraph with a prescribed period (which must be a period within which the acquisition mentioned in subsection (5)(a) or (b) (as the case may be) is made); and
- (c) where the acquiring company claims a deduction under section 37O of the Income Tax Act 1947 in connection with the acquisition mentioned in subsection (5)(a) or (b) (as the case may be), then, whether or not an election was made under paragraph (b), the qualifying period is, in place of the period mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) (as the case may be), the same period as that for which acquisitions are qualifying acquisitions for the purposes of its claim under section 37O of that Act.

[23/2011; 1/2013]

(7) In this section, each of the following is also a qualifying acquisition of ordinary shares in a target company by an acquiring company or an acquiring subsidiary:

- (a) an acquisition made during the period from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2020 (both dates inclusive) that results in the acquiring company and its acquiring subsidiaries owning together in total 20% or more but 50% or less of the total number of ordinary shares in the target company where —
 - (i) before the date of the acquisition, such total ownership was less than 20% of the total number of ordinary shares in the target company; and

- (ii) in the financial year of the acquiring company in which the date of the acquisition falls, there is no acquisition mentioned in paragraph (b);
- (b) an acquisition made during the period from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2020 (both dates inclusive) that results in the acquiring company and its acquiring subsidiaries owning together in total more than 50% of the total number of ordinary shares in the target company where, before the date of the acquisition, such total ownership was 50% or less of the total number of ordinary shares in the target company;
- (c) any other acquisition the date of which falls within the qualifying period in which the acquisition mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) (as the case may be) is made;
- (d) an acquisition made on or after 1 April 2015 but before 1 April 2016 that results in the acquiring company and its acquiring subsidiaries owning together in total 75% or more of the total number of ordinary shares in the target company where —
 - (i) before the date of the acquisition, such total ownership was more than 50% but less than 75% of the total number of ordinary shares in the target company;
 - (ii) in the financial year of the acquiring company in which the date of the acquisition falls, there is no acquisition mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b); and
 - (iii) before 1 April 2015 and not earlier than 12 months before the acquisition, the acquiring company or its acquiring subsidiary had made an acquisition of ordinary shares of any amount in the target company;
- (e) any other acquisition the date of which falls within the qualifying period in which the acquisition mentioned in paragraph (d) is made, and is before 1 April 2016.

[2/2016]

(8) For the purposes of subsection (7)(c) and (e), the qualifying period is determined as follows:

- (a) in the first instance, the qualifying period is the financial year of the acquiring company in which the acquisition mentioned in subsection (7)(a), (b) or (d) (as the case may be) is made;
- (b) where the other acquisition mentioned in subsection (7)(c) or (e) relates to an acquisition in subsection (7)(b) or (d) and the acquisition mentioned in subsection (7)(b) (if applicable) is made before 1 April 2016, the acquiring company may elect, in such form and manner and within such time as the Commissioner may specify (which must be after the financial year mentioned in paragraph (a)), to replace the qualifying period mentioned in paragraph (a) with a prescribed period (which must be a period within which the acquisition mentioned in subsection (7)(b) or (d) (as the case may be) is made);
- (c) where the acquiring company claims a deduction under section 37O of the Income Tax Act 1947 in connection with the acquisition mentioned in subsection (7)(a), (b) or (d) (as the case may be), then the qualifying period is, instead of the period mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) (as the case may be), the same period as that for which acquisitions are qualifying acquisitions for the purposes of its claim under section 37O of that Act.

[2/2016]

(9) The maximum amount of relief from duty to be allowed under subsection (1) with respect to all qualifying acquisitions of ordinary shares in all target companies by an acquiring company and all its acquiring subsidiaries in a financial year of the acquiring company is determined in accordance with subsections (10) to (22).

[2/2016; 34/2016]

(10) Subject to subsection (11), where the qualifying acquisitions in the financial year —

- (a) include an acquisition mentioned in subsection (5)(a) or (b); and

- (b) do not include an acquisition mentioned in subsection (7)(a), (b) or (d),

the maximum amount of relief from duty allowed is \$200,000.

[2/2016]

(11) Where the qualifying period is the financial year of the acquiring company and the financial year exceeds 12 months, the maximum amount of relief from duty to be allowed to the acquiring company with respect to all the acquisitions to which subsection (10) applies for each of the following periods must not exceed \$200,000:

- (a) the first 12 months of that financial year;
- (b) the remaining period of that financial year.

[2/2016]

(12) Subject to subsection (13), where the qualifying acquisitions in the financial year —

- (a) include an acquisition mentioned in subsection (7)(a), (b) or (d) that is made before 1 April 2016; and
- (b) do not include an acquisition mentioned in subsection (5)(a) or (b), or an acquisition mentioned in subsection (7)(a) or (b) that is made on or after 1 April 2016,

the maximum amount of relief from duty allowed is \$40,000.

[2/2016; 34/2016]

(13) Where the qualifying period is the financial year of the acquiring company and the financial year exceeds 12 months, the maximum amount of relief from duty to be allowed to the acquiring company with respect to all the acquisitions to which subsection (12) applies for each of the following periods must not exceed \$40,000:

- (a) the first 12 months of that financial year;
- (b) the remaining period of that financial year.

[2/2016]

(14) Subject to subsection (15), where the qualifying acquisitions in the financial year —

- (a) include an acquisition in subsection (7)(a) or (b) that is made on or after 1 April 2016; and

- (b) do not include an acquisition in subsection (5)(a) or (b), or an acquisition in subsection (7)(a), (b) or (d) that is made before 1 April 2016,

the maximum amount of relief from duty allowed is \$80,000.

[34/2016]

(15) Where the qualifying period is the financial year of the acquiring company and the financial year exceeds 12 months, the maximum amount of relief from duty to be allowed to the acquiring company with respect to all the acquisitions to which subsection (14) applies for each of the following periods must not exceed \$80,000:

- (a) the first 12 months of that financial year;
- (b) the remaining period of that financial year.

[34/2016]

(16) For the purposes of subsection (10), where subsection (6)(b) or (c) applies, the qualifying acquisitions to which subsection (10) applies are treated as made in the financial year of the acquiring company in which the acquisitions mentioned in subsection (10)(a) are made.

[2/2016]

(17) For the purposes of subsection (12), where subsection (8)(b) or (c) applies, the qualifying acquisitions to which subsection (12) applies are treated as made in the financial year of the acquiring company in which the acquisitions mentioned in subsection (12)(a) are made.

[2/2016]

(18) For the purposes of subsection (14), where subsection (8)(c) applies, the qualifying acquisitions to which subsection (14) applies are treated as made in the financial year of the acquiring company in which the acquisitions mentioned in subsection (14)(a) are made.

[34/2016]

(19) Subject to subsection (20), where the qualifying acquisitions in the financial year —

- (a) include an acquisition in subsection (5)(a) or (b); and
- (b) include an acquisition in subsection (7)(a), (b) or (d),

the maximum amount of relief from duty allowed is an amount computed by the formula $A + B + C$, where —

(c) A is the lesser of —

(i) the total amount of ad valorem stamp duty chargeable on every one of those qualifying acquisitions that is —

(A) an acquisition in subsection (5)(a);

(B) an acquisition in subsection (5)(c) that relates to an acquisition in sub-paragraph (A) and to the same target company;

(C) an acquisition in subsection (5)(b); or

(D) an acquisition in subsection (5)(d) that relates to an acquisition in sub-paragraph (C) and to the same target company; and

(ii) \$200,000;

(d) B is the lesser of —

(i) the total amount of ad valorem stamp duty chargeable on every one of those qualifying acquisitions that is —

(A) an acquisition in subsection (7)(a) that is made before 1 April 2016;

(B) an acquisition in subsection (7)(b) that is made before 1 April 2016;

(C) an acquisition in subsection (7)(c) that relates to an acquisition in sub-paragraph (A) or (B) and to the same target company;

(D) an acquisition in subsection (7)(d); or

(E) an acquisition in subsection (7)(e) that relates to an acquisition in sub-paragraph (D) and to the same target company; and

(ii) the balance after deducting A from \$40,000 or, if the balance is negative, zero; and

(e) C is the lesser of —

(i) the total amount of ad valorem stamp duty chargeable on every one of those qualifying acquisitions that is —

(A) an acquisition in subsection (7)(a) that is made on or after 1 April 2016;

(B) an acquisition in subsection (7)(b) that is made on or after 1 April 2016; or

(C) an acquisition in subsection (7)(c) that relates to an acquisition in sub-paragraph (A) or (B) and to the same target company; and

(ii) the balance after deducting A and B from \$80,000 or, if the balance is negative, zero.

[34/2016]

(20) Where the qualifying period is the financial year of the acquiring company and the financial year exceeds 12 months, the maximum amount of relief from duty to be allowed to the acquiring company with respect to all the acquisitions to which subsection (19) applies must not exceed the maximum amount of relief from duty under that subsection for each of the following periods:

(a) the first 12 months of that financial year;

(b) the remaining period of that financial year.

[34/2016]

(21) Subject to subsection (22), where the qualifying acquisitions in the financial year —

(a) include an acquisition in subsection (7)(a), (b) or (d) made before 1 April 2016;

(b) include an acquisition in subsection (7)(a) or (b) made on or after 1 April 2016; and

(c) do not include an acquisition in subsection (5)(a) or (b), the maximum amount of relief from duty allowed is an amount computed by the formula $A + B$, where —

(d) A is the lesser of —

(i) the total amount of ad valorem stamp duty chargeable on every one of those qualifying acquisitions that is —

(A) an acquisition in subsection (7)(a) that is made before 1 April 2016;

(B) an acquisition in subsection (7)(b) that is made before 1 April 2016;

(C) an acquisition in subsection (7)(c) that relates to an acquisition in sub-paragraph (A) or (B) and to the same target company;

(D) an acquisition in subsection (7)(d); or

(E) an acquisition in subsection (7)(e) that relates to an acquisition in sub-paragraph (D) and to the same target company; and

(ii) \$40,000; and

(e) B is the lesser of —

(i) the total amount of ad valorem stamp duty chargeable on every one of those qualifying acquisitions that is —

(A) an acquisition in subsection (7)(a) that is made on or after 1 April 2016;

(B) an acquisition in subsection (7)(b) that is made on or after 1 April 2016; or

(C) an acquisition in subsection (7)(c) that relates to an acquisition in sub-paragraph (A) or (B) and to the same target company; and

(ii) the balance after deducting A from \$80,000.

[34/2016]

(22) Where the qualifying period is the financial year of the acquiring company and the financial year exceeds 12 months, the maximum amount of relief from duty to be allowed to the acquiring company with respect to all the acquisitions to which subsection (21)

applies must not exceed the maximum amount of relief from duty under that subsection for each of the following periods:

- (a) the first 12 months of that financial year;
- (b) the remaining period of that financial year.

[34/2016]

(23) Subsections (10) to (22) are subject to the rules made under subsection (35).

[2/2016; 34/2016]

(24) For the purposes of subsection (1), where the acquiring company or the acquiring subsidiary (as the case may be) and the target company are part of the same group of companies on the date of a qualifying acquisition of ordinary shares in the target company by the acquiring company or the acquiring subsidiary (as the case may be), no relief from duty is allowed for the instrument in question unless the acquisition would result in an increase in the total number of ordinary shares in the target company held on that date by all the companies in the group, excluding the target company.

[28/2010]

(25) For the purpose of determining the amount of relief from duty allowable under subsection (1), where the consideration paid by the acquiring company or the acquiring subsidiary (as the case may be) in respect of the share acquisition consists, wholly or in part, of shares in the acquiring company, the value of consideration comprising such shares is such value of the shares at the date of the share acquisition as may be determined by the Commissioner.

[28/2010]

(26) Where an acquiring company or an acquiring subsidiary has paid ad valorem stamp duty on a qualifying acquisition of ordinary shares in a target company (called in this subsection a relevant qualifying acquisition), the acquiring company may apply under section 75 for a refund of the duty so paid in relation to the relevant qualifying acquisition; and section 75 applies with the following modifications:

- (a) where the qualifying period is the period mentioned in subsection (6)(a) or (8)(a), the reference to the date of the overpayment in section 75(1)(a) is a reference to —

- (i) the date of the relevant qualifying acquisition; or
 - (ii) the date of the acquisition mentioned in subsection (5)(a) or (b) or (7)(a), (b) or (d) (as the case may be) that occurred in the same qualifying period as the relevant qualifying acquisition,
- whichever is the later;
- (b) where the qualifying period is the period mentioned in subsection (6)(b) or (8)(b), the reference to the date of the overpayment in section 75(1)(a) is a reference to the last day of the financial year that is replaced by the prescribed period elected under subsection (6)(b) or (8)(b);
 - (c) where the qualifying period is the period mentioned in subsection (6)(c) or (8)(c), the reference to the date of the overpayment in section 75(1)(a) is a reference to the date of lodgment of the return of income by the acquiring company under section 37O(6) of the Income Tax Act 1947.

[23/2011; 30/2014; 2/2016]

(27) Where, as a result of a change in the qualifying period pursuant to subsection (6)(b) or (c) or (8)(b) or (c), a qualifying acquisition ceases to be a qualifying acquisition, the ad valorem stamp duty on the instrument for the acquisition is payable to the Commissioner in such manner and within such time after such cessation as the Commissioner may specify, together with interest mentioned in subsection (29), by —

- (a) in the case where the ordinary shares in the target company are acquired by the acquiring company, the acquiring company; and
- (b) in the case where the ordinary shares in the target company are acquired by the acquiring subsidiary, the acquiring company and the acquiring subsidiary, on a joint and several basis,

and is recoverable as a debt due to the Government.

[23/2011; 2/2016]

(28) Where any claim by an acquiring company for relief from duty under this section has been allowed for an instrument and it is subsequently found that —

(a) any declaration or other evidence furnished in support of the claim was untrue in any material particular; or

(b) any condition precedent or condition subsequent prescribed under subsection (35) has not been satisfied,

the claim is deemed to have been disallowed and an amount equal to the amount of relief from duty —

(c) in a case where the ordinary shares in the target company are acquired by the acquiring company under the instrument —

(i) becomes payable by the acquiring company to the Commissioner immediately; and

(ii) is recoverable together with interest mentioned in subsection (30) from the acquiring company as a debt due to the Government; and

(d) in a case where the ordinary shares in the target company are acquired by the acquiring subsidiary under the instrument —

(i) becomes payable by the acquiring company and the acquiring subsidiary, on a joint and several basis, to the Commissioner immediately; and

(ii) is recoverable together with interest mentioned in subsection (30) from the acquiring company and the acquiring subsidiary, on a joint and several basis, as a debt due to the Government.

[28/2010; 23/2011; 30/2014]

(29) Interest mentioned in subsection (27) accrues on the amount of duty mentioned in that subsection at the rate of 6% per annum after the end of the period in which the duty must be paid to the Commissioner.

[30/2014]

(30) Interest mentioned in subsection (28) accrues on the amount of relief mentioned in that subsection at the rate of 6% per annum —

- (a) in a case where duty was paid on the instrument and then refunded after a claim for relief was allowed under this section, from the date on which the refund was made; or
- (b) in any other case —
 - (i) if the instrument is executed by any person in Singapore, from the date of its execution; or
 - (ii) if the instrument is executed outside Singapore, from the date the instrument is first received in Singapore.

[30/2014]

(31) The amount recoverable under subsection (28) is payable at the place stated in a notice served by the Commissioner on the acquiring company, or the acquiring company and the acquiring subsidiary (as the case may be) within one month after the service of the notice by the Commissioner on the acquiring company, or the acquiring company and the acquiring subsidiary, as the case may be.

[28/2010]

(32) If any amount recoverable from the acquiring company, or the acquiring company and the acquiring subsidiary (as the case may be) under subsection (27) or (28) is not paid within the period mentioned in subsection (27) or (31) (as the case may be), the following penalties shall be imposed on the company or companies:

- (a) where the outstanding amount is paid to the Commissioner within 3 months from the end of such period, a penalty of \$10 or the outstanding amount, whichever is the greater;
- (b) where the outstanding amount is not paid to the Commissioner within 3 months from the end of such period, a penalty of \$25 or 4 times the outstanding amount, whichever is the greater.

[28/2010; 23/2011]

(33) The Commissioner may reduce or remit any penalty imposed under this section.

[28/2010]

(34) Sections 50 and 70AA apply to the collection and recovery by the Commissioner of the amount recoverable under subsections (27) and (28) and any penalty imposed under subsection (32) as they apply to the collection and recovery of duty and penalty required to be paid under this Act.

[28/2010; 23/2011]

(35) The Minister may, by rules, provide for the following:

- (a) to modify the provisions of this section in their application to a case where subsection (6)(b) or (c) or (8)(b) or (c) applies, including deeming the dates of specified acquisitions of ordinary shares in the target company as falling within a specified financial year for the purposes of the application of subsections (9) and (10);
- (b) prescribing the conditions precedent and conditions subsequent for the purpose of claiming relief from duty on any instrument under this section;
- (c) to provide for the disallowance of relief under this section, where the acquiring company or the acquiring subsidiary (as the case may be) divests of any of the ordinary shares it holds in the target company;
- (d) to provide for the application of this section to a business trust registered under the Business Trusts Act 2004 as it applies to a Singapore company, with such modifications as may be prescribed;
- (e) prescribing such matters as are required or authorised to be prescribed under this section;
- (f) generally for giving full effect to or for carrying out the purposes of this section.

[28/2010; 23/2011; 2/2016]

(36) Without limiting subsection (35)(b), the Minister may, in the case of a qualifying acquisition mentioned in subsection (7), prescribe such conditions as the Minister considers necessary to ensure that the acquiring company or acquiring subsidiary is not merely a passive shareholder of the target company, including requiring the acquiring company or acquiring subsidiary to exert

significant influence (within the meaning of FRS 28, SFRS(I) 1-28, or SFRS for Small Entities) over the target company.

[2/2016; 32/2019]

(37) In this section —

“financial year”, in relation to a company, means the period in respect of which any profit and loss account of the company laid before it in general meeting is made up, whether that period is a year or not;

“FRS 28”, “SFRS(I) 1-28” and “SFRS for Small Entities” mean the financial reporting standards known respectively as —

- (a) Financial Reporting Standard 28 (Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures);
- (b) Singapore Financial Reporting Standard (International) 1-28 (Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures); and
- (c) Singapore Financial Reporting Standard for Small Entities,

that are made by the Accounting Standards Committee under Part 3 of the Accounting Standards Act 2007, as amended from time to time;

[Act 36 of 2022 wef 01/04/2023]

“group of companies” means 2 or more companies each of which is either a holding company or subsidiary of the other or any of the others;

“holding company” and “subsidiary” have the meanings given by section 5 of the Companies Act 1967;

“Singapore company” means a company incorporated in Singapore and resident in Singapore within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Income Tax Act 1947.

[28/2010; 2/2016; 32/2019]

(38) In this section, the date of an acquisition of ordinary shares in a target company is —

- (a) the date on which the agreement for sale of those shares is entered into by the acquiring company or the acquiring subsidiary, as the case may be; or
- (b) in the absence of an agreement mentioned in paragraph (a), the date of the transfer of those shares in the target company to the acquiring company or acquiring subsidiary, as the case may be.

[28/2010; 23/2011]

Voluntary conveyance inter vivos

16.—(1) Any conveyance or transfer operating as a voluntary disposition inter vivos is chargeable with the like stamp duty as if it were a conveyance or transfer on sale, with the substitution in each case of the value of the property conveyed or transferred for the amount or value of the consideration of the sale.

(2) Any conveyance or transfer (not being a disposition made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer or other person in good faith and for valuable consideration) is, for the purposes of this section, deemed to be a conveyance or transfer operating as a voluntary disposition inter vivos, and (except where marriage is the consideration) the consideration for any conveyance or transfer is not for this purpose deemed to be valuable consideration where the Commissioner is of the opinion that by reason of the inadequacy of the sum paid as consideration or other circumstances the conveyance or transfer confers a substantial benefit on the person to whom the property is conveyed or transferred.

(3) For the purpose of subsection (2) —

- (a) a conveyance or transfer is treated as a conveyance or transfer made in consideration of marriage if —
 - (i) the transferor is a party to the marriage or is a parent, grandparent or sibling of a party to the marriage;
 - (ii) the transferee is a party to the marriage;
 - (iii) the property or interest in the property conveyed or transferred is the matrimonial home of the parties to the marriage;

- (iv) the property or interest in the property is conveyed or transferred within the specified time period; and
 - (v) there is no other property or interest in the property conveyed or transferred to the parties on the occasion of that marriage in respect of which ad valorem duty has not been charged because marriage was the consideration; and
- (b) a conveyance or transfer is not to be treated as a conveyance or transfer made in consideration of marriage if —
 - (i) the marriage is between 2 parties who had previously been married to each other; and
 - (ii) ad valorem duty was not charged on any property or interest in the property conveyed or transferred to the parties on the occasion of the previous marriage because marriage was the consideration.
- (4) In subsection (3) —
 - “parent”, in relation to a party to the marriage, means —
 - (a) a natural parent of the party;
 - (b) a person by whom the party was adopted in accordance with any written law relating to the adoption of children; or
 - (c) a step-parent of the party,
 - and “grandparent” is to be construed accordingly;
 - “specified time period” means —
 - (a) one year before or after the date of solemnisation of a marriage; or
 - (b) such other time period as may be prescribed in lieu of the time period specified in paragraph (a).
- (5) A conveyance or transfer made —
 - (a) for nominal consideration for the purpose of securing the repayment of an advance or loan;

- (b) for effectuating the appointment of a new trustee or the retirement of a trustee, whether the trust is expressed or implied;
- (c) under which no beneficial interest passes in the property conveyed or transferred; or
- (d) to a beneficiary by a trustee or other person in a fiduciary capacity under any trust, whether expressed or implied,

is not chargeable with duty under this section.

(6) Subsection (5) has effect even though the circumstances exempting the conveyance or transfer from charge under this section are not set out in the conveyance or transfer.

(7) Where equity interests in an entity were conveyed or transferred on or after 10 May 2022 to a trustee to hold on trust for a beneficiary who is not a bare trust beneficiary, then subsection (5)(d) does not apply to a conveyance or transfer, executed on or after that date, by the trustee of those equity interests to the beneficiary.

[Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]

(8) In subsection (7), “entity” and “equity interest” have the meanings given by section 23(21).

[Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]

(9) To avoid doubt, this section applies to a settlement that is made voluntarily.

[Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]

How conveyance in consideration of debt or subject to future payment, etc., to be charged

17.—(1) When any property is conveyed to any person in consideration, wholly or in part, of any debt due to the person or subject either certainly or contingently to the payment or transfer of any money or stock or other property whether being or constituting a charge or incumbrance upon the property or not, such debt, money, stock or other property is deemed to be the whole or part (as the case may be) of the consideration in respect of which the conveyance is chargeable with ad valorem duty.

Explanation.— In the case of a sale of property subject to a mortgage or other incumbrance, any unpaid mortgage money or money charged, together with the interest, if any, due on it is deemed to be part of the consideration for the sale.

(2) A conveyance on sale made for any consideration in respect of which it is chargeable with ad valorem duty, and in further consideration of a covenant by the purchaser to make or of the purchaser having previously made, any substantial improvement of or addition to the property conveyed to the purchaser, or of any covenant relating to the subject matter of the conveyance, is not chargeable, and is deemed not to have been chargeable with any duty in respect of such further consideration.

Illustrations

(a) *A* owes *B* \$1,000. *A* sells a property to *B*, the consideration being \$500 and the release of the previous debt of \$1,000. Stamp duty is payable on \$1,500.

(b) *A* sells a property to *B* for \$500 which is subject to a mortgage to *C* for \$1,000 and unpaid interest \$200. Stamp duty is payable on \$1,700.

(c) *A* mortgages a house to *B* for \$5,000. *B* afterwards buys the house from *A* for \$5,000 and a release of the mortgage debt. Stamp duty is payable on \$10,000.

Duties on foreclosure orders

18.—(1) Subject to section 17, a decree or an order for, or having the effect of an order for, foreclosure in respect of mortgaged property is chargeable with duty as if it were a conveyance of that property on sale.

(2) The ad valorem stamp duty upon any decree or order under subsection (1) must not exceed the duty on a sum equal to the value of the property to which the decree or order relates, and where the decree or order states that value, such statement is conclusive for the purpose of determining the amount of the duty.

(3) Where ad valorem stamp duty is paid upon any decree or order under subsection (1), any conveyance following upon that decree or order is exempt from the ad valorem stamp duty.

Valuation in case of annuity

19.—(1) Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, for a conveyance on sale consists of money payable periodically for a definite period not exceeding 20 years, so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained, the conveyance is chargeable in respect of that consideration with ad valorem duty on the total amount.

(2) Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, for a conveyance on sale consists of money payable periodically —

(a) for a definite period exceeding 20 years or in perpetuity; or

(b) for any indefinite period not terminable with life,

the conveyance is chargeable in respect of that consideration with ad valorem duty on the total amount which will or may, according to the terms of sale, be payable during the period of 20 years next after the day of the date of the instrument.

(3) Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, for a conveyance on sale consists of money payable periodically during any life or lives, the conveyance is chargeable in respect of that consideration with ad valorem duty on the amount which will or may, according to the terms of sale, be payable during the period of 12 years next after the day of the date of the instrument.

20. [*Repealed by Act 26 of 1996*]

Conveyances and transfers in contemplation of sale

21.—(1) Subject to this section, any instrument by which property is conveyed or transferred to any person in contemplation of a sale of that property is treated for the purpose of this Act as a conveyance or transfer on sale of that property for a consideration equal to the value of that property.

(2) If, on a claim made to the Commissioner not later than one year after the making or execution of an instrument chargeable with duty in accordance with subsection (1), it is shown to the Commissioner's satisfaction —

- (a) that the sale in contemplation of which the instrument was made or executed has not taken place and the property has been reconveyed or retransferred to the person (*P*) from whom it was conveyed or transferred, or to a person to whom *P*'s rights have been transmitted on death or bankruptcy; or
- (b) that the sale has taken place for a consideration which is less than the value in respect of which duty was paid on the instrument by virtue of this section,

the Commissioner must repay the duty paid by virtue of this section —

- (c) in a case falling under paragraph (a), so far as it exceeds the duty which would have been payable apart from this section; and
- (d) in a case falling under paragraph (b), so far as it exceeds the duty which would have been payable if the instrument had been stamped in accordance with subsection (1) in respect of a value equal to the consideration in question.

(3) In a case falling under subsection (2)(b), duty is not repayable if it appears to the Commissioner that the circumstances are such that a conveyance or transfer on the sale in question would have been chargeable with duty under section 16(2).

(4) No instrument chargeable with duty in accordance with subsection (1) is deemed to be duly stamped unless the Commissioner has been required to express an opinion thereon under section 37 and has expressed his or her opinion in accordance with that section.

(5) Subsections (1) to (4) apply whether or not an instrument conveys or transfers other property in addition to the property in contemplation of the sale of which the instrument is made or executed, but the provisions of those subsections do not affect the duty chargeable on the instrument in respect of that other property.

(6) For the purpose of subsection (1), the value of property conveyed or transferred by an instrument chargeable with duty is to be determined without regard to —

- (a) any power (whether or not contained in the instrument) on the exercise of which the property, or any part of or any interest in the property, may be revested in the person from whom it was conveyed or transferred (*P*) or in any person on *P*'s behalf; or
- (b) any annuity reserved out of the property or any part of it, or any life or other interest so reserved, being an interest which is subject to forfeiture.

(7) If, on a claim made to the Commissioner not later than one year after the making or execution of the instrument, it is shown to the Commissioner's satisfaction that any such power mentioned in subsection (6)(a) has been exercised in relation to the property and the property or any property representing it has been reconveyed or retransferred in whole or in part in consequence of that exercise, the Commissioner must repay the duty paid by virtue of subsection (6) —

- (a) in a case where the whole of such property has been so reconveyed or retransferred, so far as it exceeds the duty which would have been payable apart from subsection (6); and
- (b) in any other case, so far as it exceeds the duty which would have been payable if the instrument had operated to convey or transfer only such property as is not so reconveyed or retransferred.

Contracts, etc., to be chargeable as conveyances on sale

22.—(1) Every contract or agreement for the sale of —

- (a) any equitable estate or interest in any property; or
- (b) any estate or interest in any property except property situated outside Singapore,

is chargeable with the same *ad valorem* duty, payable by the purchaser, as if it were an actual conveyance on sale of the estate, interest or property contracted or agreed to be sold.

[1/2013; 13/2017]

(2) Where such *ad valorem* duty has been paid in accordance with subsection (1) and, before having obtained a conveyance or transfer

of the property, the purchaser assigns the purchaser's equitable estate or interest in that property or enters into any contract or agreement for the sale of that property, the assignment, contract or agreement is chargeable with ad valorem duty in respect of the consideration moving from the sub-purchaser of that estate, interest or property as if it were an actual conveyance on sale to the sub-purchaser.

(3) Where any purchaser or sub-purchaser has paid ad valorem duty upon any assignment, contract or agreement in accordance with subsection (1) or (2), the conveyance or transfer made to the purchaser or sub-purchaser (as the case may be) is, if executed on or after 19 February 2011, exempt from duty.

[23/2011]

(4) Where a person, having contracted jointly or otherwise for the purchase of any property but not having obtained a conveyance of the property, directs the vendor of the property in writing to convey or transfer the property or any share in the property —

(a) to another person; or

(b) where the person contracted for the purchase of the property jointly with another, to the joint purchasers in shares other than as specified in the contract for the purchase of the property,

the direction is, for the purpose of this Act, treated as a contract or an agreement for the sale of that property or share in that property for a consideration equal to the value of that property or share in that property and is chargeable with duty as if it were an actual conveyance on sale of that property or share in that property.

(5) Where more than one contract or agreement for sale is executed by a purchaser in respect of the same sale of the same property, only one such contract or agreement for sale of the property is chargeable with ad valorem duty under this section and any other contract or agreement for the same sale of the same property is, if executed on or after 19 February 2011, exempt from duty.

[23/2011]

(6) Subject to subsection (7), the ad valorem duty paid under this section upon any contract or agreement for the sale of property must,

on application, be refunded by the Commissioner where the contract or agreement is later rescinded or annulled on the ground that —

- (a) the vendor is unable to prove the vendor's title to the property;
- (b) a purchaser, being a foreign person, is unable to obtain approval under the Residential Property Act 1976 to acquire or purchase the property;
- (c) the property is acquired or is proposed for acquisition by any public authority pursuant to the provisions of any written law authorising or empowering the public authority to acquire land compulsorily;
- (d) the purchase of the property is conditional upon permission by the competent authority to develop or subdivide the property and such permission is refused;
- (e) either vendor or purchaser fails to obtain the approval of any public authority to sell or purchase (as the case may be) the property;
- (f) the Commissioner of Building Control made an order under section 24 of the Building Control Act 1989 in respect of the property; or
- (g) a Strata Titles Board or the General Division of the High Court (as the case may be) refused an application for an order for the sale of the property under section 84A, 84D, 84E or 84FA of the Land Titles (Strata) Act 1967.

[13/2010; 23/2011; 40/2019]

(7) The refund under subsection (6) is to be made if and only if —

- (a) the application for refund is made by the person who paid or is liable to pay the duty within —
 - (i) 6 months after the date of the stamp, or in the case of an executed instrument, after the date of the instrument;
 - (ii) if the instrument is not dated, 6 months after the execution of the instrument;

- (iii) in the case of a contract or an agreement that is rescinded or annulled on the ground mentioned in subsection (6)(g), 2 months after the refusal of a Strata Titles Board or the General Division of the High Court, as the case may be; or
 - (iv) such further time as the Commissioner may deem reasonable when, in unavoidable circumstances, the instrument cannot be produced within that period; and
- (b) in the case of an executed instrument, the instrument is surrendered to the Commissioner, unless the Commissioner dispenses with such surrender in a particular case.

[23/2011; 30/2014; 40/2019]

(8) Subject to the provisions of this Act, this section applies to instruments made on or after 15 May 1996.

(9) In this section —

“Commissioner of Building Control” has the meaning given by the Building Control Act 1989;

“competent authority” has the meaning given by the Planning Act 1998;

“public authority” means the Housing and Development Board constituted by the Housing and Development Act 1959 or the Jurong Town Corporation constituted by the Jurong Town Corporation Act 1968;

“Strata Titles Board” means a Strata Titles Board constituted under the Building Maintenance and Strata Management Act 2004.

[13/2010]

Additional duty on instruments for disposal of immovable property within specified holding period

22A.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every contract or agreement for the sale of any specified immovable property (or any part thereof) which is chargeable with duty pursuant to section 22

(including any instrument chargeable in like manner) is chargeable with additional ad valorem duty (the amounts of which are indicated in the First Schedule), payable by the vendor of the property, in respect of the consideration for that sale as if it were an actual conveyance on sale of immovable property, if the property or part thereof is disposed of under that contract or agreement —

- (a) while this section is in force; and
- (b) before the end of the period prescribed in the section 22A Order in relation to the specified immovable property (called in this section the specified holding period) from the date on which the vendor acquired that property or any part thereof.

[6/2010; 28/2010]

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every conveyance on sale of any specified immovable property (or any part thereof) is chargeable with the same additional ad valorem duty under subsection (1), payable by the vendor of the property, in respect of the consideration for that sale, if the property or part thereof is disposed of under that instrument —

- (a) while this section is in force; and
- (b) before the end of the specified holding period from the date on which the vendor acquired that property or part thereof.

[28/2010]

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every instrument —

- (a) which is a conveyance or transfer operating as a voluntary disposition inter vivos of any specified immovable property (or any part thereof) and which is chargeable with duty under section 16 as if it were a conveyance or transfer on sale of that property;
- (b) which is a conveyance or transfer of any specified immovable property (or any part thereof) —
 - (i) by way of release or settlement; or
 - (ii) pursuant to a declaration of trust where the beneficial interest in the property passes; or

- (c) by which any specified immovable property (or any part thereof) is transferred, by way of distribution in specie upon the voluntary winding up of a private company, to a person in the person's capacity as shareholder in that company,

is treated for the purpose of this section as a conveyance on sale of immovable property and chargeable with the same additional ad valorem duty under subsection (1), payable by the transferor, in respect of the value of the property or part thereof so conveyed or transferred, if the property or part thereof is disposed of under that instrument —

- (d) while this section is in force; and
- (e) before the end of the specified holding period from the date on which the transferor acquired that property or any part thereof.

[6/2010]

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act and unless the section 22A Order specifies otherwise, every instrument which is a lease or an agreement for lease of any specified immovable property (or any part thereof) for a term equal to or exceeding the prescribed term, is treated for the purpose of this section as a conveyance on sale of immovable property and chargeable with the same additional ad valorem duty under subsection (1), payable by the lessor, in respect of the consideration for the lease, if the property or part thereof is disposed of under that instrument —

- (a) while this section is in force; and
- (b) before the end of the specified holding period from the date on which the lessor acquired that property or any part thereof.

[6/2010]

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4) —

- (a) the fact that the term of a lease or an agreement for lease may be extended pursuant to an option is to be taken into consideration in determining whether its term is equal to or exceeds the prescribed term; and

- (b) the fact that a lease or an agreement for lease for a specified period of time is determinable on the happening of an event within that time is not to be taken into consideration in determining its term.

[6/2010]

(6) Subject to the provisions of this Act, an instrument by which an exchange of any specified immovable property (or any part thereof) is effected is treated for the purpose of this section as a conveyance on sale of immovable property if the property or part thereof is disposed of under the instrument —

- (a) while this section is in force; and

- (b) before the end of the specified holding period from the date on which the party who disposes of the property or part thereof acquired that property or any part thereof,

and is chargeable with the same additional ad valorem duty under subsection (1), payable by that party, in respect of the value of the property or part thereof being exchanged that is of the greater value.

[6/2010]

(7) In subsection (6), where a party disposes of 2 or more properties or parts thereof to another party under the instrument, those properties or parts are treated as one property or part, and their values are aggregated, for the purpose of determining the value of the property or part thereof being exchanged that is of the greater value.

[6/2010]

(8) Where in any conveyance on sale of immovable property or any part thereof (including any instrument which is chargeable in like manner) the vendors, lessors or transferors of the property or part are joint owners of that property or part, the duty payable by each vendor, lessor or transferor under this section is a proportion of the duty commensurate with their respective shares in that property or part; and for this purpose, joint tenants of any property or part are presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have equal shares in the property or part.

[6/2010]

(9) For the purposes of determining the additional duty chargeable on a conveyance on sale of immovable property or any part thereof (including any instrument which is chargeable in like manner) —

- (a) the consideration or value (whichever is applicable) on which the duty is based, is reduced by such amount as the Commissioner considers to be attributable to such part of the specified immovable property that is permitted to be used under the Master Plan or the Planning Act 1998 (as the case may be) for a purpose that is not a prescribed purpose; and
- (b) where parts of the property were acquired by the vendor, lessor or transferor at different times, the duty is reduced by such amount as the Commissioner determines to be in excess of the duty which would have been chargeable under this section if the property had been conveyed in separate parts.

[6/2010; 1/2013]

(10) The Commissioner's decisions under subsection (9)(a) and (b), respectively, are final.

[6/2010]

(11) Section 22(3) applies to a vendor, lessor or transferor of specified immovable property or a part thereof as if —

- (a) the first reference in that provision to purchaser or sub-purchaser is substituted with a reference to such vendor, lessor or transferor; and
- (b) the references in that provision to duty under that section are substituted with references to the additional duty under this section.

[6/2010; 28/2010]

(12) Section 22(5) applies to a vendor, lessor or transferor of specified immovable property or a part thereof as if —

- (a) the references in that provision to a contract or agreement for sale include a conveyance on sale; and
- (b) the references in that provision to duty under that section are substituted with references to the additional duty under this section.

[28/2010]

(13) Where any duty paid under section 22 in respect of any contract or agreement is refunded under that section, any additional

duty paid under this section in respect of that same contract or agreement must likewise be refunded.

[6/2010]

(14) Subject to subsection (15) and the section 22A Order, where any specified immovable property or part thereof is acquired or disposed of —

- (a) under contract, the time at which the acquisition or disposal is made is the time the contract is made (and not, if different, the time at which the property or part is conveyed or transferred), and if the contract is conditional on the exercise of an option, the time at which the acquisition or disposal is made is the time when the option is exercised;
- (b) by way of gift, release or settlement or under a declaration of trust, the time at which the acquisition or disposal is made is the time when the property or part or any beneficial interest therein passes; or
- (c) by any other means, the time at which the acquisition or disposal is made is the time the property or part or any interest therein is vested or divested (as the case may be) by operation of law or otherwise.

[6/2010]

(15) In this section —

- (a) a reference to the section 22A Order is a reference to the order made under section 22B bringing this section into force;
- (b) a reference to specified immovable property is a reference to immovable property —
 - (i) that is either —
 - (A) zoned in the Master Plan in a manner specified in the section 22A Order; or
 - (B) permitted under the Planning Act 1998 for use for a purpose specified in the section 22A Order; and

- (ii) unless the section 22A Order specifies otherwise, that is acquired by the person liable to pay the additional ad valorem duty under the relevant subsection on or after the date of coming into operation of this section as specified in the Order;
- (c) a reference to acquisition or disposal of any property does not include a reference to a conveyance or transfer by way of security of any property (including a retransfer on redemption of the security);
- (d) where a person (*Q*) entitled to any property by way of security or to the benefit of a charge or incumbrance on any property deals with the property for the purposes of enforcing or giving effect to the security, charge or incumbrance, *Q*'s dealings with the property are treated as if they were done through *Q* as nominee by the person entitled to the property subject to the security, charge or incumbrance;
- (e) a reference to disposal of any property does not include a reference to a disposal as a result of bankruptcy, dissolution, receivership or winding up of the owner of the property, other than a voluntary winding up;
- (f) a reference to a person acquiring any property includes a reference to a situation where —
 - (i) subsequent to the person's acquisition of the immovable property, being such vacant land or land with one or more buildings thereon as may be prescribed, the land is zoned in the Master Plan in a prescribed manner, or any building or part thereof on the land is permitted under the Planning Act 1998 to be used for a prescribed purpose, whichever is specified in the section 22A Order in respect of that immovable property; or
 - (ii) subsequent to the person's acquisition of any part of a building, the part is permitted under the Planning Act 1998 to be used for a prescribed purpose,

and (unless the section 22A Order specifies otherwise) the time at which the acquisition is made is the time when the zoning in the Master Plan is altered in such manner or when the permission under that Act is granted, as the case may be; and

(g) a reference to a purpose permitted by the Planning Act 1998 is a reference to —

- (i) a purpose permitted by a written permission granted under section 14(4) of that Act, other than one that is granted for a period of 10 years or less;
- (ii) a purpose authorised by a notification under section 21(6) of that Act; or
- (iii) such other purpose as may be prescribed.

[6/2010; 1/2013]

(16) Despite anything in this section —

- (a) every conveyance on sale of property and every contract or agreement for the sale of any equitable estate or interest in any property or for the sale of any estate or interest in any property, being a conveyance, a contract or an agreement made before the date of coming into operation of this section; and
- (b) every exempt instrument specified for the purposes of this section by rules made under section 77,

is chargeable with duty under this Act as if this section were not in force.

[6/2010]

Power to bring section 22A into operation

22B.—(1) Section 22A does not come into operation except at the time and in the manner mentioned in subsection (2).

[6/2010]

(2) The Minister may, from time to time, by order in the *Gazette*, declare that section 22A comes into operation on a date specified in

the order, and that section comes into operation on that date and remains in force until the order is revoked by the Minister.

[6/2010]

(3) The order must specify —

(a) the immovable property to which section 22A applies by —

(i) the manner it is zoned under the Master Plan; or

(ii) the purpose for which it is permitted to be used under the Planning Act 1998, as defined under section 22A(15)(g);

(b) the holding period for the purposes of that section; and

(c) other matters required to be prescribed by that section.

[6/2010; 1/2013]

(4) The order may specify different holding periods for different classes of immovable property.

[6/2010]

(5) The order may —

(a) prescribe a different time at which immovable property is acquired or disposed of under any particular class of instruments or any instruments executed by or in favour of any person or class of persons; and

(b) specify other matters authorised to be prescribed or specified under section 22A.

[6/2010]

(6) The Minister may, in respect of the first order made after 20 February 2010, specify in the order a date of commencement for section 22A that is before the date of publication of the order in the *Gazette* but no earlier than 20 February 2010.

[6/2010]

(7) All orders made under this section must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

[6/2010]

Duty on renunciation of interest in trust over residential property by beneficiary

22C.—(1) This section applies in a case where —

- (a) a person (called in this section the settlor) declared a bare trust over residential property or any interest in residential property on or after 10 May 2022; and
- (b) a beneficiary of the trust disclaims or renounces on or after that date the beneficiary's interest in the residential property under the trust, and a resulting trust arises in favour of the settlor of the interest so disclaimed or renounced (called in this section the renounced interest).

(2) The beneficiary must, within the prescribed period after the date of the disclaimer or renunciation, give to the Commissioner and the settlor in the prescribed manner a notice in the prescribed form that this section applies to the renounced interest (called in this section and Article 3 of the First Schedule a section 22C notice).

(3) A beneficiary who contravenes subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

(4) If the beneficiary fails to comply with subsection (2), the Commissioner may at any time give a section 22C notice to the beneficiary and the settlor.

(5) A section 22C notice is chargeable with the same ad valorem duty under this Act that is payable by a grantee as if it were a conveyance or transfer operating as a voluntary disposition inter vivos of the renounced interest to the settlor, except that the duty is payable by the settlor as if the settlor were the grantee.

(6) If the disclaimer or renunciation takes effect —

- (a) whilst section 22A is in force; and
- (b) before the end of the specified holding period mentioned in section 22A after the date the beneficiary first has beneficial ownership of the renounced interest,

then duty under section 22A is also chargeable on a section 22C notice, and payable by the beneficiary, as if it were a conveyance or

transfer operating as a voluntary disposition *inter vivos* of the renounced interest under section 22A, and the renounced interest were disposed of on the effective date of the disclaimer or renunciation.

(7) For the purpose of determining the amount of duty chargeable under subsection (5) or (6), the value of the property is determined as follows:

- (a) if the section 22C notice is given by the beneficiary — the value of the property is its value as at the last day of the prescribed period in subsection (2) or, if the notice is given before the end of the prescribed period, the date the notice is given to the Commissioner;
- (b) if the section 22C notice is given by the Commissioner — the value of the property is its value as at the last day of the prescribed period in subsection (2).

(8) Section 46 applies in relation to the duties in subsections (5) and (6) as if the section 22C notice were —

- (a) if given by the beneficiary — an instrument first executed in Singapore on the last day of the prescribed period in subsection (2) or, if the beneficiary gives the notice before the end of the prescribed period, the date the notice is given to the Commissioner; or
- (b) if given by the Commissioner — an instrument first executed in Singapore on the last day of the prescribed period in subsection (2).

(9) In this section —

- (a) “residential property” has the meaning given by paragraph (b) of the definition of that term in paragraph (1) of Article 3 of the First Schedule; and
- (b) a reference to the beneficiary is, in a case where the beneficiary is an individual below 21 years of age or lacks capacity, to the guardian, donee, deputy or other person having the direction, control or management of the renounced interest on the beneficiary’s behalf.

(10) This section is subject to section 9 of the Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2022.

[Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]

Duty on conveyance of equity interests in property-holding entities

23.—(1) This section applies to a conveyance —

- (a) executed while this section is in operation;
- (b) of equity interests in an entity; and
- (c) whether or not the conveyance is —

- (i) on a sale or otherwise;

[Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]

- (ii) by way of gift, release or settlement; or

- (iii) pursuant to a declaration of trust.

[Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]

[13/2017]

(2) If —

- (a) the grantee is a significant owner of the entity immediately before the execution of the conveyance, or becomes one upon the execution of the conveyance; and
- (b) the entity is a property-holding entity or PHE at the time of the execution,

then the conveyance is chargeable with ad valorem duty (called duty A in this section, sections 23B, 23BA and 23C, Article 3A of the First Schedule and Article 2A of the Third Schedule) that is payable by the grantee.

[Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]

[13/2017]

(3) Subject to subsection (4), if —

- (a) the grantor is a significant owner of the entity immediately before the effective date or becomes one on or after the effective date;

- (b) the conveyance is executed at any time on or after the effective date and whether at a time when the grantor is still such significant owner or after the grantor ceases to be one;
- (c) the entity is a PHE at the time of the execution; and
- (d) the equity interests conveyed comprise or include equity interests in the entity specified in subsection (8),

then the conveyance is chargeable with ad valorem duty (called duty B in this section, sections 23B, 23BA and 23C, Article 3A of the First Schedule and Article 2A of the Third Schedule) that is payable by the grantor.

[Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]

[13/2017]

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to any conveyance that is executed in the period between the time the grantor (including the grantor's associates) ceases to own any equity interests in the entity and the time the grantor becomes a significant owner of the entity again.

[13/2017]

(5) If, at the time of the execution of the conveyance —

- (a) the entity (called in this subsection the target entity) is not a PHE; and
- (b) the grantee beneficially owns equity interests in another entity or entities in circumstances where, had the target entity and the other entity or entities been a single entity —
 - (i) that single entity would have been a Type 2 PHE; and
 - (ii) the grantee would have been a significant owner of that single entity or would have become such significant owner upon the execution of the conveyance,

then the conveyance is chargeable with ad valorem duty (called duty C in this section, sections 23B, 23BA and 23C, Article 3A of the First Schedule and Article 2A of the Third Schedule) that is payable by the grantee.

[Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]

[13/2017]

(6) Subject to subsection (7), if —

- (a) immediately before the effective date or at any time on or after that date, the grantor beneficially owns equity interests in 2 or more entities in circumstances where, had those entities been a single entity —
 - (i) the single entity would have been a Type 2 PHE; and
 - (ii) the grantor would have been a significant owner of the single entity;
- (b) the conveyance is executed at any time on or after the effective date and whether at a time when the grantor would still be such significant owner or after the grantor has ceased to be one; and
- (c) the equity interests conveyed comprise or include equity interests in any of those entities and are equity interests specified in subsection (8),

then the conveyance is chargeable with ad valorem duty (called duty D in this section, sections 23B, 23BA and 23C, Article 3A of the First Schedule and Article 2A of the Third Schedule) that is payable by the grantor.

[Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]

[13/2017]

(7) Subsection (6) does not apply to any conveyance that is executed in the period between —

- (a) the time the grantor (including the grantor's associates) ceases to own any equity interests in any of the entities that comprise the single entity mentioned in that subsection; and
- (b) the time the grantor beneficially owns equity interests in 2 or more of those entities again in circumstances where, had those entities been a single entity, the grantor would have been a significant owner of that single entity.

[13/2017]

(8) The equity interests specified for subsections (3)(d) and (6)(c) are those that the grantor acquired —

- (a) on or after the effective date; and
- (b) within the prescribed holding period before the execution of the conveyance,

and, for this purpose, where the grantor acquired the equity interests at different times, then the equity interests first acquired by the grantor are treated as being disposed of first by the grantor.

[13/2017]

(9) To avoid doubt, both duty A and duty B, or both duty C and duty D (as the case may be), may be charged on the same instrument, and are in addition to any duty chargeable on the conveyance of shares in Article 3(c) of the First Schedule.

[13/2017]

(10) The amounts of duty A, duty B, duty C and duty D are indicated in Article 3A of the First Schedule.

[13/2017]

(11) For the purposes of this section and Article 3A of the First Schedule, a significant owner of an entity is a person who beneficially owns a percentage of the equity interests in the entity —

- (a) that is equal to or more than the percentage prescribed in the section 23 Order as the equity-owning percentage; or
- (b) that carries voting power in the entity that is equal to or more than the percentage prescribed in the section 23 Order as the voting power percentage.

[13/2017]

(12) For the purposes of this section and Article 3A of the First Schedule —

- (a) in determining whether a person is a significant owner of an entity, equity interests beneficially owned by each of the person's associates in the entity are treated as beneficially owned by the person; and
- (b) in determining whether a grantee becomes a significant owner of an entity upon the execution of a conveyance, equity interests beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates in the entity (including those conveyed, transferred, assigned or agreed to be sold to any of the

grantee's associates at or about the same time as the time of execution of the conveyance) are treated as beneficially owned by the grantee.

[13/2017]

(13) In this section, sections 23A and 23C and Article 3A of the First Schedule, an entity is a PHE if —

- (a) the percentage of the market value of the total tangible assets of the entity as at the end of the most recent completed accounting period of the entity that comprise prescribed immovable property, is equal to or more than the percentage prescribed in the section 23 Order as the Type 1 PHE percentage; or
- (b) where the entity has a significant stake in one or more entities each of which is a Type 1 PHE, the percentage calculated by the formula $\frac{E}{F} \times 100$ is equal to or more than the percentage that is prescribed in the section 23 Order as the Type 2 PHE percentage,

and the entity is not an entity prescribed as a non-PHE under the section 23 Order.

[13/2017]

(14) For the purposes of subsection (13)(b), the amount E is determined by adding both of the following:

- (a) the sum of the market values of all prescribed immovable properties that form part of the entity's total tangible assets as at the end of its most recent completed accounting period;
- (b) the sum of all amounts calculated for each Type 1 PHE in which the entity has a significant stake, using the formula $G \times H$, where —
 - (i) G is the percentage of equity interests in the Type 1 PHE beneficially owned by the entity; and
 - (ii) H is the sum of the market values of all prescribed immovable properties that form part of the total tangible assets of the Type 1 PHE as at the end of the

most recent completed accounting period of the Type 1 PHE.

[13/2017]

(15) For the purposes of subsection (13)(b), the amount F is determined by adding both of the following:

- (a) the market value of the total tangible assets of the entity as at the end of its most recent completed accounting period;
- (b) the sum of all amounts calculated for each entity (called in this subsection the 2nd entity) in which the entity has a significant stake, using the formula $G1 \times I$, where —
 - (i) G1 is the percentage of equity interests in the 2nd entity beneficially owned by the entity; and
 - (ii) I is the market value of the total tangible assets of the 2nd entity as at the end of the most recent completed accounting period of the 2nd entity.

[13/2017]

(16) For the purposes of subsections (13), (14) and (15), an entity has a significant stake in another entity if the percentage of equity interests in the other entity which it beneficially owns is not less than the percentage prescribed in the section 23 Order as the significant stake percentage.

[13/2017]

(17) For the purposes of subsections (14)(b), (15)(b) and (16), in a case where an entity (*X*) (being a partnership or limited partnership) beneficially owns equity interests in another entity (*Y*), a partner of *X* that is itself an entity is taken to beneficially own a percentage of equity interests in *Y* that is calculated according to the formula $L \times M$, where —

- (a) L is the percentage of the partner's share in the partnership; and
- (b) M is the percentage which the value of equity interests in *Y* owned by *X* bears to the total value of all equity interests in *Y*.

[13/2017]

(18) For the purposes of subsections (14)(b), (15)(b), (16) and (17), if —

- (a) an entity (called in this subsection the subject entity) beneficially owns (including by reason of one or more applications of this subsection) equity interests in another entity (called in this subsection the 1st level entity); and
- (b) the 1st level entity beneficially owns equity interests in another entity (called in this subsection the 2nd level entity),

then the subject entity is taken to beneficially own a percentage of equity interests in the 2nd level entity that is calculated according to the formula $N \times O$, where —

- (c) N is the percentage which the value of equity interests beneficially owned by the subject entity in the 1st level entity bears to the total value of all equity interests in the 1st level entity; and
- (d) O is the percentage which the value of equity interests beneficially owned by the 1st level entity in the 2nd level entity bears to the total value of all equity interests in the 2nd level entity.

[13/2017]

(19) To avoid doubt, in determining, for the purposes of subsections (14)(b), (15)(b), (16), (17) and (18), the percentage of the equity interests in an entity that are beneficially owned by another entity, all of the equity interests that the other entity owns, whether directly, or indirectly under subsection (18) through one or more chains of ownership, are to be added together.

[13/2017]

(20) In this section, section 23A and Article 3A of the First Schedule, a person (X) is an associate of another person (Y) if —

- (a) X is the spouse, a parent, a grandparent, a child, a grandchild or a child of a parent of Y ;
- (b) X and Y are partners in a partnership, limited partnership or limited liability partnership;

- (c) *X* is a person with whom *Y* has an agreement or arrangement, whether oral or in writing and whether express or implied, to act together with respect to the acquisition, holding or disposal of equity interests in, or with respect to the exercise of their votes in relation to, the entity in question; or
- (d) *X* is associated with *Y* in such manner as may be prescribed in the section 23 Order.

[13/2017]

(20A) However, subsection (20) does not apply in a case mentioned in subsection (22)(aa)(i) or (ii); and in such a case, a person (*X*) is an associate of the trustee of the trust concerned if *X* is associated with the trustee in such manner as may be prescribed in the section 23 Order.

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(21) In this section, sections 23A to 23D and Article 3A of the First Schedule —

“child”, in relation to a person, means a legitimate child or stepchild of the person or a child adopted by the person in accordance with any written law relating to adoption;

“effective date” means the most recent date on which this section and sections 23A, 23B and 23C come into operation;

“entity” means —

- (a) a company;
- (b) a partnership, limited partnership or limited liability partnership; or
- (c) a property trust;

“equity interest”, in relation to an entity, means —

- (a) where the entity is a company, an issued share in the company that is not a treasury share;
- (b) where the entity is a partnership, limited partnership or limited liability partnership, a share in the partnership; or

- (c) where the entity is a property trust, a unit in the trust;
- “limited partnership” means a limited partnership registered under the Limited Partnerships Act 2008;
- “prescribed immovable property” means the type of immovable property prescribed as prescribed immovable property by the section 23 Order;
- “property trust” means a trust that holds or invests in —
 - (a) prescribed immovable properties; or
 - (b) equity interests in an entity that holds or invests in prescribed immovable properties;
- “section 23 Order” means the order made under section 23D bringing this section and sections 23A, 23B and 23C into operation;
- “share”, in relation to a partnership, limited partnership or limited liability partnership, means —
 - (a) the proportion of the partnership property that a partner is entitled to on the dissolution or winding up of the partnership, as specified in the partnership agreement; or
 - (b) if none is specified, the proportion of the profits of the partnership that a partner is entitled to;
- “Type 1 PHE” means an entity that is a PHE by reason of subsection (13)(a);
- “Type 2 PHE” means an entity that is a PHE by reason of subsection (13)(b);
- “underlying property”, in relation to a PHE, means —
 - (a) if the PHE is a Type 1 PHE, the prescribed immovable property that forms part of its total tangible assets;
 - (b) if the PHE is a Type 2 PHE, all of the following:
 - (i) the prescribed immovable property that forms part of the total tangible assets of each Type 1

PHE in which the Type 2 PHE holds a significant stake as defined in subsection (16); and

(ii) the prescribed immovable property that forms part of the total tangible assets of the Type 2 PHE; or

(c) if the PHE is both a Type 1 PHE and a Type 2 PHE, the properties in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of paragraph (b);

“unit”, in relation to a property trust, means —

(a) a share in the beneficial ownership in the property subject to the trust; or

(b) a share in the profits, income or other payments or returns from the management of the property or operation of the business premised on the property.

[13/2017]

(22) In this section, sections 23A and 23C and Article 3A of the First Schedule —

(a) a reference to equity interests that are beneficially owned by a person includes equity interests agreed to be sold to the person under a contract or agreement for the sale of equity interests;

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(aa) in the case of a conveyance executed on or after 10 May 2022 where the equity interests being conveyed —

(i) are (in the case of duty A or duty C) to be held on trust by the grantee for a beneficiary who is not a bare trust beneficiary; or

(ii) were (in the case of duty B or duty D) conveyed to the grantor on or after 10 May 2022 to be held on trust by the grantor for a beneficiary who is not a bare trust beneficiary,

then a reference to equity interests beneficially owned by a person is a reference to, as the case may be —

(iii) equity interests held or to be held on trust (as the case may be) by the grantee as trust property of the trust for that beneficiary; or

(iv) equity interests held by the grantor as trust property of the trust for that beneficiary; and

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(b) a reference to an entity beneficially owning equity interests in another entity, in a case where the firstmentioned entity is a property trust, is a reference to the trustee of the trust holding the equity interests as trust property of the trust.

[13/2017]

(23) In determining if the entities mentioned in subsection (5) or (6) would have been a Type 2 PHE if they were a single entity, subsections (13)(b), (14) and (15) are to be read subject to the following modifications:

(a) a reference to the entity is a reference to those entities taken as a whole;

(b) a reference to an accounting period of the entity is a reference to the accounting period of each of those entities;

(c) a reference to the entity having a significant stake in another entity is a reference to each of those entities having beneficial ownership (including indirectly by applying subsection (18)) of equity interests in another entity which, when added together, constitutes a percentage of equity interests in the other entity that is not less than the significant stake percentage mentioned in subsection (16);

(d) such other modifications as may be prescribed by the section 23 Order.

[13/2017]

Offences for section 23

23A.—(1) If —

(a) the grantee of a conveyance of equity interests in an entity asks the grantor whether the entity is a PHE or for any information concerning the PHE's underlying property;

- (b) the grantor falsely informs the grantee that the entity is not a PHE, or provides false or misleading information concerning the PHE's underlying property; and
- (c) the information results in a failure to pay or an underpayment of ad valorem duty chargeable under section 23 on the conveyance,

then the grantor shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 4 times the amount of duty not paid or underpaid.

[13/2017]

(2) It is a defence to a charge under subsection (1) for the grantor to prove on a balance of probabilities that the grantor had used reasonable efforts in finding the required information, and in verifying the truth of the information before providing it to the grantee.

[13/2017]

(3) If —

- (a) before a conveyance of equity interests in an entity, the grantor or grantee asks an associate of the grantor or grantee (as the case may be) for information on the equity interests in the entity which the associate beneficially owns;
- (b) the associate provides false or misleading information to the grantor or grantee; and
- (c) the information results in a failure to pay or an underpayment of ad valorem duty chargeable under section 23 on the conveyance,

then the associate shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 4 times the amount of duty not paid or underpaid.

[13/2017]

Section 23, etc., applies also to transfers, assignments and contracts

23B.—(1) Sections 23 and 23A apply to a transfer or assignment of equity interests in an entity as they apply to a conveyance of those equity interests, and for this purpose —

- (a) a reference in those sections, Article 3A of the First Schedule and Article 2A of the Third Schedule to the grantee of a conveyance is a reference to the transferee or assignee;
- (b) a reference in those sections, Article 3A of the First Schedule and Article 2A of the Third Schedule to a grantor of a conveyance is a reference to the transferor or assignor; and
- (c) a reference in section 23 and Article 3A of the First Schedule to the date of execution of a conveyance is a reference to the date of execution of the transfer or assignment.

[13/2017]

(2) Sections 23 and 23A apply to a contract or agreement for the sale of equity interests in an entity as they apply to a conveyance of those equity interests, and for this purpose —

- (a) a reference in those sections, Article 3A of the First Schedule and Article 2A of the Third Schedule to a grantee of a conveyance is a reference to the purchaser;
- (b) a reference in those sections, Article 3A of the First Schedule and Article 2A of the Third Schedule to a grantor of a conveyance is a reference to the vendor; and
- (c) a reference in section 23 and Article 3A of the First Schedule to the date of execution of a conveyance is a reference to the date of execution of the contract or agreement.

[13/2017]

(3) Where duty A, duty B, duty C or duty D has been paid upon any contract or agreement by reason of subsection (2), the conveyance, transfer or assignment is exempt from that duty.

[13/2017]

Modification of section 23, etc., where grantee, etc., holds on trust for bare trust beneficiary

23BA. In sections 23, 23A and 23B, Article 3A of the First Schedule and Article 2A of the Third Schedule, in the case of an instrument executed on or after 10 May 2022 where the equity interests being conveyed, transferred, assigned or sold —

- (a) are (in the case of duty A or duty C) to be held on trust by the grantee, transferee, assignee or purchaser for a bare trust beneficiary; or
- (b) were (in the case of duty B or duty D) conveyed to the grantor, transferor, assignor or seller on or after 10 May 2022 to be held on trust by him, her or it for a bare trust beneficiary,

then a reference to the grantee, transferee, assignee, purchaser, grantor, transferor, assignor or seller (as the case may be) is to the bare trust beneficiary.

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Instruments effecting certain arrangements regarded as conveyances chargeable with section 23 duties, etc.

23C.—(1) Where —

- (a) an arrangement mentioned in subsection (3) has the effect of a person (X) beneficially owning equity interests, more equity interests or a higher percentage of equity interests in an entity (called in this section acquired equity interests), or a person (Y) beneficially owning no equity interest, less equity interests or a lower percentage of equity interests in an entity (called in this section disposed equity interests), or both; and
- (b) had the acquired equity interests been conveyed to X, or the disposed equity interests been conveyed by Y, or both (as

the case may be), the conveyance would have been chargeable with duty A, duty B, duty C, duty D or ad valorem duty under Article 3(c) of the First Schedule, or one or more of these,

then the arrangement is treated as a conveyance of equity interests to *X* or a conveyance of equity interests by *Y*, or from *X* to *Y* (as the case may be).

[13/2017]

(2) In the case mentioned in subsection (1), duty A, duty B, duty C, duty D or ad valorem duty under Article 3(c) of the First Schedule, or 2 or more of these (whichever is applicable), are chargeable on the following instrument as if it were such a conveyance:

- (a) any instrument that, in the Commissioner's opinion, effects (whether directly or indirectly and whether wholly or partially) or is evidence of the arrangement; or
- (b) in the absence of any such instrument, a notice prescribed in the section 23 Order for the purposes of this paragraph.

[13/2017]

(3) The arrangements in subsection (1) are —

- (a) an acquisition by an entity of its equity interests;
- (b) an issue by an entity of equity interests;
- (c) a cancellation or redemption of equity interests in an entity;
- (d) the conversion of —
 - (i) equity interests into instruments that are not equity interests;
 - (ii) instruments that are not equity interests into equity interests; or
 - (iii) equity interests from one class to another class;
- (e) the conversion of an entity to another type of entity;
- (f) a change of partners of a partnership, limited partnership or limited liability partnership;
- (g) an amalgamation of entities; and

- (h) any other arrangement that, in the Commissioner's opinion, has as its purpose or one of its purposes the effect mentioned in subsection (1)(a).

[13/2017]

(4) Despite subsection (2), ad valorem duty under Article 3(c) of the First Schedule is not chargeable on an instrument under that subsection in relation to any arrangement to which section 31, 32A, 32C or 33 applies, if the instrument in relation to that arrangement is chargeable with the same duty by reason of that section.

[13/2017]

(5) If the Commissioner is of the opinion that the effect mentioned in subsection (1)(a) could not reasonably have been prevented by any person who is liable (if not for this subsection) to pay any duty chargeable under subsection (2), then that duty is not chargeable on the instrument, or the amount of that duty is reduced by the amount of the duty that the person is liable to pay.

[13/2017]

(6) Where —

- (a) an arrangement in subsection (7) results in an entity ceasing to be a PHE;
- (b) had the entity been a PHE at the time of the execution of a conveyance, transfer or assignment of equity interests in it, or of a contract or agreement for the sale of equity interests in it, that instrument would have been chargeable with duty A or duty B, or both (as the case may be); and
- (c) the arrangement takes place at any time within such period as may be prescribed by the section 23 Order before the time of execution of that instrument,

then duty A or duty B, or both (as the case may be) are chargeable on that instrument as if it were a conveyance of equity interests in a PHE.

[13/2017]

(7) The arrangements in subsection (6) are —

- (a) a change in the composition of the tangible assets of an entity; and

- (b) any other arrangement that, in the Commissioner's opinion, has as its purpose or one of its purposes the effect mentioned in subsection (6)(a).

[13/2017]

(8) If the Commissioner is of the opinion that the arrangement under subsection (6) was not (whether solely or partly) carried out for the purpose of avoiding the liability to pay that duty, then the instrument is not chargeable with that duty.

[13/2017]

(9) Sections 23, 23A and 23B also apply (with such modifications as may be prescribed in the section 23 Order) to any other instrument that, in the Commissioner's opinion, effects (whether directly or indirectly and whether wholly or partially) or is evidence of any arrangement that the section 23 Order prescribes as an equivalent arrangement, as they apply to an instrument chargeable with duty under section 23.

[13/2017]

(10) The section 23 Order may prescribe, as an equivalent arrangement for the purposes of subsection (9), any arrangement the purpose or effect of which is to (directly or indirectly) —

- (a) alter the incidence of any duty which is payable or which would otherwise have been payable by any person under section 23;
- (b) relieve any person from any liability to pay such duty; or
- (c) reduce or avoid any liability imposed or which would otherwise have been imposed on any person by section 23.

[13/2017]

(11) In this section, “arrangement” means any scheme, trust, grant, covenant, agreement, disposition or transaction, whether or not it is or is part of a business or family dealing or is carried out for a bona fide commercial reason, and includes all steps by which it is carried into effect.

[13/2017]

(12) The section 23 Order may —

- (a) require a specified person to give notice in a specified form to the Commissioner of an arrangement to which subsection (1) applies;
- (b) treat the notice as an instrument for the purposes of subsection (2)(b);
- (c) provide that any contravention of a requirement under paragraph (a) shall be an offence punishable with a fine of up to 4 times the amount of ad valorem duty that is chargeable on the instrument; and
- (d) exempt specified arrangements from this section.

[13/2017]

Power to bring sections 23 to 23C into operation

23D.—(1) Sections 23 to 23C only come into operation at the time and in the manner mentioned in subsection (2).

[13/2017]

(2) The Minister may, from time to time, by order in the *Gazette*, declare that sections 23 to 23C come into operation on a date specified in the order, and those sections come into operation on that date and remain in force until the section 23 Order is revoked by the Minister.

[13/2017]

(3) The section 23 Order must prescribe —

- (a) the holding period for the purpose of section 23(8)(b);
- (b) the equity-owning percentage, the voting power percentage, the Type 1 PHE percentage, the Type 2 PHE percentage, and the significant stake percentage for the purposes of section 23(11), (13) and (16);
- (c) the type of prescribed immovable property for the purposes of the definition of that term in section 23(21);
- (d) the period in section 23C(6)(c); and

- (e) any other matter required or permitted to be prescribed by section 23 or 23C, or that are necessary or expedient for the purposes of giving effect to section 23, 23A, 23B or 23C.

[13/2017]

(4) The section 23 Order may specify the prescribed immovable property mentioned in subsection (3)(c) by —

- (a) the manner it is zoned under the Master Plan; or
- (b) the purpose for which it is —
 - (i) permitted to be used by a written permission granted under section 14(4) of the Planning Act 1998 (not being one that is granted for a period of 10 years or less);
 - (ii) permitted to be used by a notification under section 21(6) of the Planning Act 1998; or
 - (iii) used, in a case where the property was put to such use on 1 February 1960 and has not been put to any other use since that date, and where such use is not the subject of a written permission mentioned in sub-paragraph (i) or a notification mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii).

[13/2017]

(5) The section 23 Order may —

- (a) specify 2 or more types of prescribed immovable property under subsection (3)(c); and
- (b) specify different holding periods for different descriptions of property-holding entities.

[13/2017]

(6) The Minister may, in respect of the first section 23 Order made on or after 11 March 2017, specify in the Order a date of commencement for sections 23 to 23C that is before the date of publication of the Order in the *Gazette* but no earlier than 11 March 2017.

[13/2017]

(7) All orders made under this section are to be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

[13/2017]

What is deemed a conveyance, not being a sale or mortgage

24.—(1) Every instrument and every decree or order of any court, by which any property on any occasion, except a sale or mortgage, is transferred to or vested in any person, is chargeable as a conveyance or transfer of property.

(2) To avoid doubt, every instrument filed in the land registry by a personal representative declaring himself or herself to be absolute owner of any land is chargeable as a conveyance or transfer of property.

[28/2010]

Leases, how to be charged in respect of produce, etc.

25.—(1) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration for which a lease is granted or agreed to be granted consists of any produce or other goods, the value of the produce or goods is deemed a consideration in respect of which the lease or agreement is chargeable with ad valorem duty.

(2) If the rent or any other consideration payable by the lessee under a lease cannot be ascertained or estimated at the time that the lease is presented for stamping (whether because the consideration depends on some future contingency or for any other reason), the Commissioner may assess the duty payable based on the open market rent for the leased property as if the open market rent were the rate or average rate of rent per annum under the lease and there were no other consideration payable under the lease.

(3) If the consideration payable by the lessee under a lease can be ascertained or estimated at the time that the lease is presented for stamping but the duty that may be charged on the instrument (whether as a lease or a conveyance on sale or both) apart from this section is less than the duty that would be payable based on the open market rent for the property, the Commissioner may assess the duty payable based on the open market rent as if the open market rent were the rate

or average rate of rent per annum under the lease and there were no other consideration payable under the lease.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the Commissioner may cause a valuation to be made by the Chief Valuer of any property that is the subject of a lease for the purpose of determining the open market rent for the property.

(5) In this section, “open market rent” for property means the consideration (including rent, payment for the hire of any furniture, chattels, fittings or equipment or for the provision of services, facilities or other things in connection with the property, and any other form of valuable consideration) that a lessee might reasonably be expected to pay under a lease of the property, if it were unoccupied and offered for renting, expressed as a rate of rent per annum.

Directions as to duty upon leases, etc.

26.—(1) A lease or an agreement for a lease or with respect to any letting is not chargeable with any duty in respect of any penal rent, or increased rent in the nature of a penal rent, thereby reserved or agreed to be reserved or made payable or by reason of being made in consideration of the surrender or abandonment of any existing lease, or agreement of or relating to the same subject matter.

(2) A lease made for any consideration in respect of which it is chargeable with ad valorem duty, and in further consideration either of a covenant by the lessee to make, or of the lessee having previously made, any substantial improvement of or addition to the property demised to the lessee, or of any covenant relating to the matter of the lease, is not chargeable with any duty in respect of such further consideration, except where such further consideration consists of a covenant which if it were contained in a separate deed would be chargeable with ad valorem duty.

(3) An instrument by which the rent reserved by any other instrument chargeable with duty and duly stamped as a lease is increased is not chargeable with duty otherwise than as a lease in consideration of the additional rent thereby made payable.

Directions as to duty upon mortgages, etc.

27.—(1) A security for the transfer or retransfer of any stock is chargeable with the same duty as a similar security for a sum of money equal in amount to the value of the stock.

(2) A transfer, assignment or disposition of any security mentioned in subsection (1) and a reconveyance, release, discharge, surrender, resurrender or renunciation of any such security is chargeable with the same duty as an instrument of the same description relating to a sum of money equal in amount to the value of the stock.

(3) A security for the payment of any rentcharge, annuity or periodical payments by way of repayment, or in satisfaction or discharge of any loan, advance or payment, intended to be so repaid, satisfied or discharged, is chargeable with the same duty as a similar security for the payment of the sum of money so lent, advanced or paid.

(4) A transfer of a duly stamped security, and a security by way of further charge for money or stock, added to money or stock previously secured by a duly stamped instrument, is not chargeable with any duty by reason of its containing any further or additional security for the money or stock transferred or previously secured, or the interest or dividends thereof, or any new covenant, proviso, power, stipulation or agreement in relation thereto, or any further assurance of the property comprised in the transferred or previous security.

(5) An instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a mortgage is not chargeable with any further duty by reason of the equity of redemption in the mortgaged property being thereby conveyed or limited in any other manner than to a purchaser, or in trust for, or according to the direction of, a purchaser.

28. [*Repealed by Act 33 of 1999*]

Security for future advances, how to be charged

29.—(1) A security for the payment or repayment of money to be lent, advanced or paid, or which may become due upon an account current either with or without money previously due, is chargeable,

where the total amount secured or to be ultimately recoverable is in any way limited, with the same duty as a security for the amount so limited.

(2) Where such total amount is unlimited, the security is to be available for such an amount only as the ad valorem duty impressed on the security or denoted by the stamp certificate attached to the security (as the case may be) extends to cover; but where any advance or loan is made in excess of the amount covered by that duty, the security is for the purpose of stamp duty deemed to be a new and separate instrument bearing the date on the day on which the advance or loan is made.

[1/2013]

Certain mortgages of stock to be exempt from duty

30.—(1) Every instrument under hand only given upon the occasion of the deposit of any stock certificate to bearer, or any security for money transferable by delivery, by way of security for any loan, is exempt from duty.

(2) Every instrument under hand only making redeemable or qualifying a transfer, intended as a security, of any registered stock or marketable security, is exempt from duty, and the transfer, if executed on or after 19 February 2011, is also exempt from duty.

[23/2011]

Conversion of firm and private company to limited liability partnership

31.—(1) Every notice of registration issued by the Registrar upon the conversion of a firm to a limited liability partnership under section 26 of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005 is treated for the purposes of this Act as a conveyance on sale from the firm to the limited liability partnership of the chargeable property vested in the limited liability partnership upon such conversion, for a consideration equal to the value of the chargeable property so vested.

(2) Every notice of registration issued by the Registrar upon the conversion of a private company to a limited liability partnership under section 27 of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005 is treated for the purposes of this Act as a conveyance on sale from the

private company to the limited liability partnership of the chargeable property vested in the limited liability partnership upon such conversion, for a consideration equal to the value of the chargeable property so vested.

(3) In this section —

“chargeable property” means —

- (a) immovable property situated in Singapore, or any beneficial interest in the immovable property; and
- (b) stocks and shares registered in a register kept in Singapore, or any beneficial interest in the stocks and shares, other than stocks and shares deposited with and registered in the name of the Central Depository System established under section 81SH of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 or its nominee;

“firm” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Business Names Registration Act 2014;

“private company” has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967;

“Registrar” has the meaning given by the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005.

[29/2014; 35/2014]

Significant change of partners of limited liability partnership

32.—(1) This section applies for the purposes of sections 32A and 32B in determining whether a change of partners of a limited liability partnership as a result of —

- (a) any person becoming a partner of the limited liability partnership; or
- (b) any person ceasing to be a partner of the limited liability partnership,

(called in this section and sections 32A and 32B a change of partners) amounts to a significant change of partners of the limited liability partnership (called in this section and sections 32A and 32B a significant change of partners).

(2) A change of partners amounts to a significant change of partners in either of the following cases:

- (a) where the composition of the partners of the limited liability partnership upon the change of partners in question is such that, when compared to the composition of the partners of the limited liability partnership on one or more specified dates (as defined in subsection (3)) —
 - (i) half or more of the partners of the limited liability partnership on any of those specified dates are no longer partners of the limited liability partnership upon the change of partners in question; or
 - (ii) half or more of the partners upon the change of partners in question were not partners of the limited liability partnership on any of those specified dates;
 - (b) where the asset share of the partners of the limited liability partnership upon the change of partners in question is such that, when compared to the asset share of the partners of the limited liability partnership on one or more specified dates, the sum of all relevant increases in asset share of the partners of the limited liability partnership upon the change of partners in question amounts to 50% or more of the interest in the limited liability partnership.
- (3) In subsection (2), “specified date” means —
- (a) where one or more significant changes of partners took place within a period of 2 years before the change of partners in question —
 - (i) the date of any change of partners that took place between the significant change of partners closest in time to the change of partners in question and the change of partners in question; and
 - (ii) the date of the significant change of partners closest in time to the change of partners in question; and

- (b) where no significant change of partners took place within a period of 2 years before the change of partners in question —
 - (i) in the case of a limited liability partnership formed 2 or more years before the change of partners in question —
 - (A) the date of any change of partners that took place within the period of 2 years before the change of partners in question; and
 - (B) as at 2 years before the change of partners in question; and
 - (ii) in the case of a limited liability partnership formed less than 2 years before the change of partners in question —
 - (A) the date of any change of partners that took place between the formation of the limited liability partnership and the change of partners in question; and
 - (B) the date of the formation of the limited liability partnership.
- (4) For the purpose of subsection (2)(b), the relevant increase in asset share of a partner of a limited liability partnership is —
 - (a) where the partner upon the change of partners in question was also a partner of a limited liability partnership on the specified date, the difference between the asset share of the partner upon the change of partners in question and the asset share of the partner on the specified date; and
 - (b) where the partner upon the change of partners in question was not a partner of the limited liability partnership on the specified date, the asset share of the partner upon the change of partners in question.
- (5) In this section, “asset share”, in relation to a partner of a limited liability partnership, means any of the following:

- (a) in the case of an asset share upon a change of partners (whether significant or otherwise) —
 - (i) the proportion of the chargeable property held by the limited liability partnership that the partner is entitled to on the winding up of the limited liability partnership, as specified in any instrument effecting or evidencing the change of partners; or
 - (ii) if any instrument effecting or evidencing a change of partners does not specify the proportion mentioned in sub-paragraph (i) or if there is no such instrument, the proportion of the profits of the limited liability partnership that the partner is entitled to on the date of the change of partners;
- (b) in the case of an asset share upon the formation of the limited liability partnership —
 - (i) the proportion of the chargeable property held by the limited liability partnership that the partner is entitled to on the winding up of the limited liability partnership, as specified in any instrument evidencing the formation of the limited liability partnership; or
 - (ii) if any instrument evidencing the formation of the limited liability partnership does not specify the proportion mentioned in sub-paragraph (i) or if there is no such instrument, the proportion of the profits of the limited liability partnership that the partner is entitled to upon the formation of the limited liability partnership;
- (c) in the case of an asset share on any other date —
 - (i) the proportion of the chargeable property held by the limited liability partnership that the partner is entitled to on the winding up of the limited liability partnership, as specified in —
 - (A) where one or more changes of partners took place before that date, any instrument effecting

or evidencing the change of partners closest in time to that date; and

(B) where no change of partners took place before that date, any instrument evidencing the formation of the limited liability partnership;
or

(ii) if any instrument effecting or evidencing the change of partners or the formation of the limited liability partnership (as the case may be) does not specify the proportion mentioned in sub-paragraph (i) or if there is no such instrument, the proportion of the profits of the limited liability partnership that the partner is entitled to on that date.

Transfer of interest in limited liability partnership

32A.—(1) This section applies to any limited liability partnership holding any chargeable property.

(2) Where a change of partners amounts to a significant change of partners, every one of the following partners (called in this section a designated partner) must notify the Commissioner of the change of partners in question in such form as the Commissioner may require within 14 days of the change of partners in question:

(a) every person who, not being a partner of the limited liability partnership before the change of partners in question, becomes a partner of the limited liability partnership upon the change of partners in question;

(b) every partner of the limited liability partnership whose asset share upon the change of partners in question has increased when compared with the partner's asset share on any of the following dates:

(i) upon an earlier change of partners —

(A) which is closest in time to the change of partners in question; and

(B) in which the composition of the partners or asset share of the partners of the limited

liability partnership, when compared to the composition of the partners or asset share of the partners upon the change of partners in question, results in the change of partners in question amounting to a significant change of partners under section 32;

(ii) where there is no such earlier change of partners —

(A) in the case of a limited liability partnership formed 2 or more years before the change of partners in question, as at 2 years before the change of partners in question; and

(B) in the case of a limited liability partnership formed less than 2 years before the change of partners in question, upon the formation of the limited liability partnership.

(3) Any person who fails or neglects without reasonable excuse to comply with subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) Any instrument effecting or evidencing a significant change of partners of a limited liability partnership is treated for the purposes of this Act as a conveyance on sale from the limited liability partnership to each designated partner of an interest in the chargeable property held by the limited liability partnership for a consideration equal to the value of the interest as determined under subsection (6) or (7).

(5) Where any significant change of partners of a limited liability partnership is not effected or evidenced by any instrument, the notification to the Commissioner made under subsection (2) is treated for the purposes of this Act as such an instrument.

(6) Subject to subsection (7), for the purpose of subsection (4), the value of the interest, in relation to any designated partner, is an amount ascertained in accordance with the formula —

(a) in the case of a person who is a designated partner mentioned in subsection (2)(a), $A \times B$, where —

(i) A is the asset share of the person upon the person becoming a designated partner; and

- (ii) B is the value of the chargeable property held by the limited liability partnership upon the person becoming a designated partner; and
- (b) in the case of a person who is a designated partner mentioned in subsection (2)(b), $(C - D) \times E$, where —
 - (i) C is the asset share of the designated partner upon the significant change of partners in question;
 - (ii) D is —
 - (A) the asset share of the designated partner upon a significant change of partners closest in time to the significant change of partners in question; and
 - (B) if there is no such significant change of partners, the asset share of the designated partner upon the formation of the limited liability partnership; and
 - (iii) E is the value of the chargeable property held by the limited liability partnership upon the significant change of partners in question.
- (7) Despite subsection (6), where there is any instrument mentioned in subsection (4) which states the amount of the consideration specifically for the transfer of the interest in the chargeable property of the limited liability partnership to the designated partner, the value of the interest for the purpose of subsection (4) is the amount stated in the instrument or the amount ascertained under subsection (6), whichever is the higher.
- (8) In this section —
 - “asset share” has the meaning given by section 32(5);
 - “chargeable property” has the meaning given by section 31(3).

Conveyance between limited liability partnership and partner

32B.—(1) Subject to subsection (3), the ad valorem stamp duty chargeable on any instrument made for the purposes of or in

connection with the transfer, conveyance or assignment of any beneficial interest in any asset —

- (a) by a limited liability partnership to a partner thereof;
- (b) by a partner of a limited liability partnership to the limited liability partnership; or
- (c) by a person who becomes a partner of a limited liability partnership to the limited liability partnership,

is reduced by the proportion determined in accordance with subsection (2).

(2) The proportion by which the ad valorem stamp duty is reduced under subsection (1) is the same proportion as the following:

- (a) in the case of a transfer, a conveyance or an assignment of any beneficial interest in any asset between a limited liability partnership and a partner thereof —
 - (i) where one or more significant changes of partners took place before the transfer, conveyance or assignment, the asset share of the partner upon the significant change of partners closest in time to the transfer, conveyance or assignment; or
 - (ii) where no significant change of partners took place before the transfer, conveyance or assignment, the asset share of the partner upon the formation of the limited liability partnership;
- (b) in the case of a transfer, a conveyance or an assignment of any beneficial interest in any asset between a limited liability partnership and a person becoming a partner thereof, the asset share of that person upon the person becoming a partner thereof.

(3) Despite subsection (1), the minimum ad valorem stamp duty chargeable on any instrument made for the purposes of or in connection with the transfer, conveyance or assignment of any beneficial interest in any asset mentioned in that subsection is \$10.

(4) In this section, “asset share” has the meaning given by section 32(5).

Amalgamation of companies under sections 215A to 215H of Companies Act 1967

32C.—(1) This section applies to an amalgamation of companies in accordance with sections 215A to 215H of the Companies Act 1967, where applicable.

(2) Every notice of amalgamation issued by the Registrar of Companies under section 215F of the Companies Act 1967 upon an amalgamation mentioned in subsection (1) is treated for the purposes of this Act as a conveyance on sale —

- (a) by each amalgamating company (called in this section the transferor) in respect of the chargeable property held by that transferor which is transferred to and vested in the amalgamated company (called in this section the transferee) upon the amalgamation; and
 - (b) for a consideration equal to the higher of the following:
 - (i) the value of the chargeable property so vested;
 - (ii) where the amount of consideration is specified in any instrument relating to the transfer of the chargeable property by the transferor to, and the vesting of the chargeable property in, the transferee, that amount.
- (3) In this section, “chargeable property” means —
- (a) immovable property situated in Singapore, or any beneficial interest in the immovable property; and
 - (b) stocks and shares registered in a register kept in Singapore, or any beneficial interest in the stocks and shares, other than stocks and shares deposited with and registered in the name of the Central Depository System established under section 81SH of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 or its nominee.

[35/2014]

Directions as to disposal of shares in certain circumstances

33.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), where a disposal of shares in a company by a transferor to a transferee is effected by —

- (a) the cancellation of the shares of the transferor in the company; and
 - (b) the issue of new shares in that company to the transferee,
- such disposal of shares is treated as a transfer of shares from the transferor directly to the transferee and ad valorem duty is chargeable on any instrument that, in the Commissioner's opinion, effects, whether directly or indirectly and whether wholly or partially, any arrangement for the disposal of the shares.

[35/2014]

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a disposal of shares made for the purpose of effecting an amalgamation of companies under section 215D of the Companies Act 1967.

[35/2014]

Commissioner to disregard certain transactions and dispositions

33A.—(1) Subsection (2) applies where the Commissioner is satisfied that the purpose or effect of any arrangement is, directly or indirectly —

- (a) to alter the incidence of any duty that is payable or that would otherwise have been payable by any person;
- (b) to relieve any person from any liability to pay duty; or
- (c) to reduce or avoid any liability imposed or that would otherwise have been imposed on any person by this Act.

[41/2020]

(2) Without affecting any validity the arrangement may have in any other respect or for any other purpose, the Commissioner must disregard or vary the arrangement and make any adjustment that the Commissioner considers appropriate, including the amount of duty payable, or the imposition of liability to duty, so as to counteract any reduction in or avoidance of duty payable by that person from or under that arrangement.

[41/2020]

(3) In this section, “arrangement” means any scheme, trust, grant, covenant, agreement, disposition, transaction and includes all steps by which it is carried into effect.

[41/2020]

(4) This section applies to any arrangement made or entered into before, on or after 7 December 2020, but not one made or entered into before 1 September 1999.

[41/2020]

(5) This section does not apply to any arrangement carried out for bona fide commercial reasons and had not as one of its main purposes the avoidance or reduction of duty.

[41/2020]

Surcharge on adjustments under section 33A

33B.—(1) This section applies to any instrument, or any thing treated as an instrument, that is executed or treated as executed on or after 7 December 2020.

[41/2020]

(2) Where the Commissioner makes any adjustment under section 33A, a surcharge equal to 50% of the amount of —

(a) the additional duty payable by a person; or

(b) (where a liability to duty is imposed) the duty payable by a person,

as a result of the adjustment is imposed on the person, and is recoverable by the Commissioner from the person as a debt due to the Government.

[41/2020]

Payment, collection and recovery of duty and surcharge imposed under sections 33A and 33B and remission of surcharge, etc.

33C.—(1) Despite any objection under section 39A to an adjustment under section 33A or an appeal against it under section 40 —

(a) the duty or additional duty resulting from the adjustment; and

- (b) the surcharge,
- (collectively called the amounts due) must be paid —
- (c) within one month after the date of the notice of the amounts due from the Commissioner to the person liable for the amounts due; and
 - (d) in the manner stated in the notice.

[41/2020]

(2) The Commissioner may, in the Commissioner's discretion and subject to any term and condition (including the imposition of interest) as the Commissioner may impose, extend the time specified in subsection (1) within which payment is to be made.

[41/2020]

(3) If any part of the amounts due and any interest imposed under subsection (2) is not paid within the period specified in subsection (1) or extended under subsection (2), the person is liable to pay the following penalties:

- (a) where the outstanding amount is paid to the Commissioner within 3 months after the date of expiry of such period — a penalty of \$10 or the outstanding amount, whichever is the greater;
- (b) where the outstanding amount is not paid to the Commissioner within 3 months after the date of expiry of such period — a penalty of \$25 or 4 times the outstanding amount, whichever is the greater.

[41/2020]

(4) Sections 50 and 70AA apply to the collection and recovery by the Commissioner of the amounts due, interest imposed under subsection (2) and any penalty imposed under subsection (3) as they apply to the collection and recovery of duty and penalty required to be paid under this Act.

[41/2020]

(5) The Commissioner may, for good cause, remit wholly or in part the surcharge imposed under section 33B(2) or penalty imposed under subsection (3).

[41/2020]

(6) If, upon an objection under section 39A or an appeal under section 40, an adjustment made under section 33A is increased, reduced or annulled, then the surcharge is correspondingly increased, reduced or annulled (as the case may be), and —

- (a) if the amounts due are increased, subsections (1) to (5) apply to the increased amounts as they apply to the amounts due; or
- (b) if the amounts due are reduced or annulled and they or any part of them have already been paid to the Commissioner, the amount of the reduction or the entire amount (including any interest paid on the amount) must be refunded.

[41/2020]

PART 4

LIABILITY FOR PAYMENT OF DUTY

Duty by whom payable

34. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp duty is to be borne —

- (a) in the case of the instruments described in the second column of the Third Schedule, by the person mentioned in the third column of that Schedule; and
- (b) in the case of every other instrument, by the person drawing, making or executing the instrument.

35. *[Repealed by Act 26 of 1996]*

Exemptions

36. No duty is chargeable in respect of —

- (a) any instrument executed by or on behalf of or in favour of the Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable under section 34 to pay the duty chargeable in respect of that instrument;
- (b) any instrument for the sale, transfer, lease or other disposition, either absolutely or by way of mortgage or

otherwise, of land situated outside Singapore or any share, estate or interest in land situated outside Singapore;

- (c) any instrument which relates exclusively to things to be done outside Singapore;
- (d) any instrument for the transfer on sale or transfer by way of gift of any stock issued by or on behalf of any government or State, other than the Government of Singapore, or of any stock issued by or on behalf of any corporation, company, or body of persons incorporated, formed or established outside Singapore, except stock registered in a register kept in Singapore;
- (e) any instrument executed by or on behalf of or in favour of a co-operative society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act 1979 or executed by an officer or a member of any such co-operative society and relating solely to the business of the co-operative society where, but for this exemption, the co-operative society would be liable under section 34 to pay the duty chargeable on that instrument;
- (f) any instrument by which any security is assigned, transferred or negotiated to the Monetary Authority of Singapore (whether on sale or otherwise) under the Exchange Control Act 1953;
- (g) any instrument made by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Land Acquisition Act 1966;
- (h) any deed, conveyance, assignment or other assurance which relates solely to immovable property or to any mortgage, charge or other encumbrances on, or any estate, right or interest in, any immovable property or stock or shares which are part of the estate of any bankrupt (including any debtor proceeded against under the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018), and which, after the execution of the instrument, either at law or in equity, is or remains the estate of the bankrupt (including any debtor proceeded against under that Act) or of the Official Assignee, and any bond or other instrument relating solely to the property of any bankrupt; and

- (i) any instrument of transfer lodged under section 125 or 126 of the Land Titles (Strata) Act 1967.

[40/2018; 4/2021]

PART 5

ADJUDICATION, OBJECTION AND APPEAL

[41/2020]

Mode of adjudication as to proper stamp duty

37.—(1) Where —

- (a) any instrument (whether executed or not and whether previously stamped or not) is brought to the Commissioner; or
- (b) a copy of any instrument (whether executed or not and whether previously stamped or not) is sent to the Commissioner using the E-Stamping system or other means approved by the Commissioner,

and the person bringing or sending it applies to the Commissioner for adjudication on whether the instrument is chargeable with duty and (if so) the amount chargeable, the Commissioner must adjudicate and assess the duty with which, in the Commissioner's judgment, the instrument is chargeable.

[37/2018]

(2) Where the person seeks the Commissioner's opinion under subsection (1) as to the amount of duty chargeable, the person must in making the application for adjudication set out the value upon which in the person's opinion duty is chargeable.

(3) The person seeking the Commissioner's opinion under subsection (1) as to the amount of duty chargeable must pay the relevant adjudication fee prescribed in the Fourth Schedule at such time as the Commissioner may determine, and such fee remains payable even if the person subsequently withdraws the application for adjudication.

(4) For the purpose of the adjudication under subsection (1), the Commissioner may require any of the following:

- (a) an abstract of the instrument;
 - (b) an affidavit setting out all the facts and circumstances affecting the liability of the instrument to duty or the amount of such duty;
 - (c) any other evidence which the Commissioner considers necessary for the adjudication or determination of duty.
- (5) The Commissioner may refuse to proceed upon any application under subsection (1) until such abstract and evidence mentioned in subsection (4) have been furnished accordingly.
- (6) Despite any other provisions of this section, the Commissioner may himself or herself require in the case of a conveyance, lease, assignment or transfer of immovable property a certificate of the value of such property from the Chief Valuer.
- (7) The request for a certificate from the Chief Valuer must be made to the Chief Valuer directly by the Commissioner but the Commissioner is entitled (in addition to the fee payable under subsection (1)) to charge the person seeking the adjudication of such property or regarding whose property the Commissioner requires a certificate, a fee as specified in the Fifth Schedule.
- (8) Evidence furnished under this section must not be used against any person in any civil proceedings, except in an inquiry as to the duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable.

Certificate of adjudication by Commissioner

38.—(1) When an instrument brought to, or a copy of which sent to, the Commissioner under section 37 is in the Commissioner's opinion one of a description chargeable with duty, and —

- (a) the Commissioner determines that the instrument is already fully stamped; or
- (b) the duty assessed by the Commissioner under section 37, or such a sum as, with the duty already paid in respect of the instrument, is equal to the duty so assessed, has been paid,

the Commissioner must certify by issuing and attaching to the instrument a certificate of adjudication, stating that the full duty, with which it is chargeable, has been paid.

[37/2018]

(2) Subject to subsection (3), when the instrument is in the Commissioner's opinion not chargeable with duty or with full duty, the Commissioner must certify in the manner mentioned in subsection (1) that the instrument is not so chargeable.

[28/2010]

(3) Where the instrument is one mentioned in section 15A(1), the Commissioner may base his or her opinion on a statutory declaration in such form as he or she may direct, made by or on behalf of the target company, the acquiring company or the acquiring subsidiary, or all of them, mentioned in that provision, and such further evidence as the Commissioner considers necessary.

[28/2010]

(4) Any instrument in respect of and to which a certificate of adjudication has been issued and attached under this section is deemed to be duly stamped or not chargeable with duty (as the case may be); and, if chargeable with duty, is receivable in evidence or otherwise and may be acted upon and registered as if that instrument had been originally duly stamped.

(5) Nothing in this section is deemed to require the Commissioner to certify that the full duty with which an instrument is chargeable has been paid —

- (a) unless any penalty chargeable in respect of the instrument under this Act has been paid; or
- (b) if the instrument cannot by law be stamped.

Exception to sections 37 and 38

39. Nothing in sections 37 and 38 extends to any instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty and made as a security for money or stock without limit.

Notice of objection

39A.—(1) Any person who is dissatisfied with an assessment of the Commissioner under any provision of this Act may, by written notice (called in this Act a notice of objection), object to the assessment and apply to the Commissioner to review the assessment.

(2) Every notice of objection must state the grounds of objection to the Commissioner's assessment and must be made within 30 days after the date of the assessment or such further period as the Commissioner may allow in any particular case.

(3) The person giving a notice of objection must furnish further particulars and information in relation to the grounds of the objection if required to do so by the Commissioner in writing.

(4) The Commissioner must, on receipt of a notice of objection and such further particulars and information as the Commissioner may require under subsection (3), review the assessment.

(5) As soon as practicable after the objection is determined, the Commissioner must inform the person concerned in writing of the Commissioner's decision on the objection and the reasons for his or her decision.

(6) Where, on review, it appears to the Commissioner that the amount of duty originally assessed is excessive, the Commissioner may cancel the original assessment and make such other assessment in substitution of the original assessment as he or she considers proper.

(7) The Commissioner must serve a notice of amended assessment on the person concerned of the assessment substituted in accordance with subsection (6).

(8) The making of an objection does not relieve the person of liability to pay the duty or surcharge on the duty (if applicable) as required by this Act.

[41/2020]

(9) Any reference in this Act to an assessment includes a substituted assessment under subsection (6) and an adjustment under section 33A.

[41/2020]

Appeal to General Division of High Court

40.—(1) Any person who is dissatisfied with the Commissioner's decision under section 39A(5) on a notice of objection may —

- (a) within 30 days after the person is informed of that decision and upon payment of duty, and surcharge (if applicable), in conformity with that decision, appeal against the decision to the General Division of the High Court; and
- (b) for that purpose, require the Commissioner to state and sign a case, setting out the question upon which the Commissioner's opinion was required, and the decision made by the Commissioner.

[1/2013; 40/2019; 41/2020]

(2) Any appeal under subsection (1) is not effective unless written notice of the appeal is served on the Commissioner within 30 days of the person being informed of the Commissioner's decision under section 39A(5) on the notice of objection.

[1/2013]

(3) The Commissioner must thereupon state and sign a case and deliver it to the person by whom it is required, and the case may, within 7 days thereafter, be set down by that person for hearing.

(4) Upon hearing the case, the General Division of the High Court is to determine the question submitted and —

- (a) in the case of a decision on a notice of objection to an adjustment under section 33A — if the General Division of the High Court is of the opinion that the purpose or effect of the arrangement in question is that specified in section 33A(1), and section 33A(5) does not apply, the General Division of the High Court is to either confirm or vary the adjustment; and
- (b) in any other case — if the General Division of the High Court is of the opinion that the instrument in question is chargeable with duty, the General Division of the High Court is to assess the duty with which it is chargeable.

[40/2019; 41/2020]

(5) If it is decided by the General Division of the High Court that the Commissioner's decision is erroneous, any excess of duty which may have been paid in conformity with the erroneous decision, together with any interest, surcharge, fine or penalty which may have been paid in consequence of the erroneous decision, is to be ordered by the General Division of the High Court to be repaid to the appellant, with or without costs as the General Division of the High Court may determine.

[40/2019; 41/2020]

(6) If the Commissioner's decision is confirmed, the General Division of the High Court may make an order for payment to the Commissioner of the costs incurred by the Commissioner in relation to the appeal.

[40/2019]

(7) In this section —

“arrangement” has the meaning given by section 33A(3);

“surcharge” means a surcharge imposed under section 33B.

[41/2020]

Stamping after adjudication

41. When the Commissioner's opinion with respect to the amount of duty with which an instrument is chargeable has been obtained, the instrument must be stamped in accordance with the assessment of the Commissioner within 14 days after notice of the assessment, and in the case of an application to the General Division of the High Court under section 40 within 14 days after the issue of the order of the General Division of the High Court, or within such further period, in either case, as the Commissioner when giving notice of assessment or the General Division of the High Court when making the order, may specify.

[40/2019]

PART 6

TIME OF STAMPING INSTRUMENTS

Instruments executed in Singapore

42. Except where express provision to the contrary is made in this Act, all instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in Singapore must be stamped before being executed.

Instruments executed outside Singapore

43. Every instrument chargeable with duty executed only outside Singapore may be stamped within 30 days after it has first been received in Singapore.

44. *[Repealed by Act 26 of 1996]*

Transfers of shares

45.—(1) Transfers of shares must not be stamped until the numbers of the shares are entered.

(2) The Commissioner may, if he or she is satisfied that the numbers of the shares cannot be obtained or cannot be obtained without undue delay and expense, permit a transfer of shares to be stamped although the numbers of the shares are not entered on the transfer.

Stamping of instruments after execution

46.—(1) Except where other express provision is made by this Act or any other Act, any unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument may be stamped after the first execution of the instrument, subject to the following:

- (a) where the instrument drawn or made within Singapore, is stamped within 14 days after it has been first executed in Singapore or, if first executed outside Singapore, within 30 days after it has been first received in Singapore, on payment of the duty only;
- (b) when the instrument is stamped within 3 months after such execution or receipt as mentioned in paragraph (a), on payment in addition to the stamp duty of a penalty of \$10

or of the amount of deficient duty, whichever penalty is the greater;

- (c) when the instrument is not stamped within 3 months after such execution or receipt as mentioned in paragraph (a), on payment in addition to the stamp duty of a penalty of \$25 or 4 times the amount of deficient duty, whichever penalty is the greater.

(2) The Commissioner may reduce or remit any penalty imposed under this section.

[28/2010]

(3) For the purposes of this section, an instrument is deemed to be unstamped or insufficiently stamped even though a stamp certificate is attached to the instrument if, by reason of the circumstances mentioned in section 6D(3), the duty chargeable on the instrument was not deducted by the Commissioner from the designated account of a person.

[37/2018]

Period of time for stamping to start on day after execution

47. Where it is provided in this Act that an instrument is to be stamped within a certain period of time after execution, such period is reckoned as starting on the day after the execution of the instrument by the person who first executed the instrument, unless otherwise stated in this Act.

Denoting penalty

48. The payment of any penalty prescribed under section 46 must be denoted —

- (a) by a receipt issued by the Commissioner; or
- (b) by notation on the stamp certificate relating to the instrument.

[1/2013]

Persons liable to penalty

49. The person liable to any penalty under section 46 is the person by whom the duty is payable in accordance with Part 4.

Suit for recovery of duty, etc., by Commissioner

50.—(1) Despite the provisions of any other written law, all duty and penalty required to be paid under this Act may be sued for by way of a specially endorsed originating claim.

[Act 25 of 2021 wef 01/04/2022]

(2) The Commissioner may, in his or her own name, sue for any such duty or penalty and is entitled to all costs allowed by law against the person liable thereto.

(3) The Commissioner may appear personally or by counsel in any suit instituted under this section.

(4) In any suit under this section, the production of a certificate signed by the Commissioner giving the name and address of the defendant and the amount of duty or penalty due by the defendant is sufficient evidence of the amount so due and sufficient authority for the court to give judgment for that amount.

(5) Any penalty required to be paid under this Act is recoverable as if it were duty due and payable under this Act and accordingly, section 6(4) of the Limitation Act 1959 does not apply to such penalty.

PART 7**INSTRUMENTS NOT DULY STAMPED****Examination and impounding of instruments**

51.—(1) Every person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, and every public officer or officer of a statutory body, before whom any instrument, chargeable in his or her opinion with duty, is produced or comes in the performance of his or her functions, must, if it appears to him or her that such instrument is not duly stamped, impound the same.

[23/2011]

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), every such person must examine every instrument so chargeable and so produced or coming before the person in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a

stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in Singapore when such instrument was executed or first executed.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to —

- (a) a police officer; or
- (b) such other public officer or officer of a statutory body as the Minister may by order in the *Gazette* exempt from that subsection.

[23/2011]

(4) Nothing in this section is deemed to require any Magistrate or Judge of a criminal court to examine or impound, if he or she does not think fit to do so, any instrument coming before him or her in the course of any criminal proceeding.

(5) In the case of a Supreme Court Judge, the duty of examining and impounding any instrument under this section is to be performed by the Registrar or Deputy Registrar.

[40/2019]

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence

52.—(1) Subject to this section, an instrument chargeable with duty must not be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, and must not be acted upon, registered or authenticated by any such person or by any public officer, unless the instrument is duly stamped.

(2) Any instrument mentioned in subsection (1) must, subject to all just exceptions, be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty and the penalty (if any) chargeable in respect of that instrument under section 46.

(3) When a contract or agreement of any kind is effected by correspondence consisting of 2 or more letters and any one of the letters bears the proper stamp, the contract or agreement is deemed to be duly stamped.

(4) Nothing in this section prevents the admission of any instrument in evidence —

- (a) in any criminal court; or

- (b) in any court when the instrument has been executed by or on behalf of the Government, or of any other government or country, or where it bears the certificate of the Commissioner as provided by this Act.

Instruments impounded how dealt with

53.—(1) When the person impounding an instrument under section 51 has by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence and admits the instrument in evidence on payment of duty and penalty (if any), the person must, as soon as may be convenient, send the instrument, together with the amount of the duty and penalty (if any) paid in respect of the instrument, to the Commissioner.

(2) The Commissioner must stamp the instrument in accordance with section 46 and must return it to the person who sent it to the Commissioner.

(3) In every other case in which an instrument is impounded under section 51, the person impounding the instrument must send it immediately to the Commissioner.

(4) The Commissioner, on payment of the duty and penalty (if any) chargeable in respect of the instrument under section 46, must stamp the instrument and must return it to the person who sent it to the Commissioner, but if such duty and penalty (if any) is not paid, the Commissioner must retain the instrument.

54. [*Repealed by Act 26 of 1996*]

Recovery of duty and penalty

55.—(1) When any duty or penalty has been paid in respect of any instrument by any person (*X*), and by agreement or under the provisions of this Act or of any other law in force at the time when the instrument was executed or first executed some other person (*Y*) was liable to pay the duty on the instrument, *X* is entitled to recover from *Y* the amount of the duty or penalty so paid.

(2) For the purpose of any recovery mentioned in subsection (1), any certificate granted in respect of the instrument by the Commissioner is conclusive evidence as to the amount of the duty and penalty paid and the person by whom they were paid.

Liability of any person to pay full duty or penalty unaffected by erroneous assessment

56. The liability of any person to pay the full amount of duty or penalty due on any instrument is not affected by any erroneous or under assessment of that duty or penalty or the failure to assess that duty or penalty by the Commissioner, and the correct amount of duty or penalty due on the instrument is recoverable by the Commissioner.

PART 8**ALLOWANCE FOR DUTY PAID OR OVERPAID
IN CERTAIN CASES***[1/2013]***Allowance for duty paid for certain instruments**

57.—(1) Subject to the conditions specified in subsection (2) and to such rules as the Minister may make and to the production of such evidence by statutory declaration or otherwise as the Commissioner may require, allowance is to be made by the Commissioner for the duty paid in respect of any of the following instruments:

- (a) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found to be absolutely void from the beginning;
- (b) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake in the instrument, for the purpose originally intended;
- (c) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which has not been made use of for any purpose whatever, and which by reason of the inability or refusal of some necessary party to sign the instrument or to complete the transaction according to the instrument is incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended;
- (d) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which by reason of the inability or refusal of any person to act under the instrument, or for want of registration within the time required by law, fails of the intended purpose or becomes void;

- (e) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu of which another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped, or which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument duly stamped.

[1/2013]

(2) The conditions mentioned in subsection (1) are —

- (a) the application for allowance is made within 6 months after the date of the stamp or in the case of an executed instrument after the date of the instrument or if it is not dated within 6 months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed or within such further time as the Commissioner may prescribe in the case of any instrument sent abroad for execution or when from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another has been substituted cannot be produced within that period; and
- (b) in the case of an executed instrument no legal proceeding has been commenced in which the instrument could or would have been given or offered in evidence, and that the instrument is surrendered to the Commissioner, unless the Commissioner dispenses with such surrender in a particular case.

[1/2013; 30/2014]

Allowance for duty paid or overpaid

58.—(1) When any person —

- (a) has inadvertently paid duty of a greater value than was necessary; or
- (b) has inadvertently paid duty in respect of an instrument not liable to any duty,

and has been issued with a stamp certificate denoting the duty so paid in respect of the instrument, the Commissioner may —

(c) on an application made within 6 months after the date of the instrument; or

(d) if the instrument is not dated, on an application made within 6 months after the execution of the instrument by the person by whom it was first or alone executed,

and upon the instrument, if liable to duty, being stamped with the proper duty, cancel that certificate and make an allowance for the duty overpaid or paid (as the case may be).

[1/2013; 30/2014]

(2) When as a result of unavoidable circumstances an application under subsection (1) cannot be made within the period of 6 months, the Commissioner may, in his or her discretion, allow the application to be made within such further period as the Commissioner considers reasonable.

(3) Despite subsection (1), where the Commissioner has reasonable cause to believe that a person —

(a) has inadvertently paid duty of a greater value than was necessary; or

(b) has inadvertently paid duty in respect of an instrument not liable to any duty,

the Commissioner may, on the Commissioner's own initiative, make an allowance for the duty overpaid or paid (as the case may be).

[30/2014]

PART 8A

APPLICATION OF ACT TO ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS

Interpretation of this Part

59.—(1) In this Part —

“electronic” and “electronic record” have the meanings given by section 2(1) of the Electronic Transactions Act 2010;

Example

Anything sent by e-mail, SMS or any Internet-based messaging service is an electronic record.

“electronic instrument” means —

- (a) an electronic record, or a combination of an electronic record and a physical document, mentioned in section 60A(1)(a) or (b); or
- (b) an electronic record mentioned in section 60A(2);

“electronic signature” means any electronic method used to identify a person and to indicate the person’s intention in respect of the information contained in an electronic record.

[37/2018]

(2) In this Part, a stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication is duly issued for an electronic instrument if it is issued by the Commissioner for the electronic instrument —

- (a) using the E-Stamping system in accordance with the provisions of this Act; or
- (b) in such other manner as the Commissioner may determine.

[37/2018]

Application

60. This Part applies to electronic instruments that are executed, in accordance with section 60C, on or after 4 October 2018.

[37/2018]

Electronic instruments treated as instruments

60A.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, a reference to an instrument or a description of instrument that effects a transaction includes —

- (a) an electronic record that effects, or an electronic record and a physical document that together effect, the same transaction, whether directly or indirectly; and
- (b) if the same transaction is effected whether directly or indirectly by a verbal communication and an electronic record, the electronic record, but only if the transaction is concluded by means of the electronic record.

[37/2018]

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a reference to an instrument or a description of instrument that is evidence of, or that signifies any

matter includes, in a case where the transaction concerned is effected by electronic means and there is no physical document that evidences or signifies such matter, any electronic record that evidences or signifies the same matter.

[37/2018]

(3) To avoid doubt —

- (a) an instrument mentioned in subsection (1) includes an instrument between sub-funds mentioned in section 60I(1) and an instrument with a sub-fund mentioned in section 60J(1); and
- (b) an instrument mentioned in subsection (2) includes an instrument between sub-funds mentioned in section 60I(2) and an instrument with a sub-fund mentioned in section 60J(2).

[28/2019]

Application of Act to electronic instruments

60B. This Act applies in relation to an electronic instrument subject to the modifications set out in sections 60C to 60F and such other modifications as may be prescribed by rules under section 60H(2).

[37/2018]

Execution of electronic instruments

60C.—(1) An electronic instrument that is an electronic record is treated as executed or signed when an electronic signature is applied to it.

[37/2018]

(2) An electronic instrument that comprises an electronic record and a physical document is treated as executed or signed —

- (a) if the transaction is concluded by means of an electronic record, when an electronic signature is applied to the electronic record; or
- (b) if the transaction is concluded by means of a physical document, when the physical document is signed.

[37/2018]

(3) In a case in subsection (1) or (2)(a), the time when and the place where the signing party does an act that results in the application of the electronic signature to the electronic record are treated respectively as the time and place of the execution or signing of the electronic instrument.

Examples

1. *A* sends an e-mail from a place in Malaysia offering to sell property to *B*. *B* sends an e-mail from a place in Singapore accepting *A*'s offer. If a contract is concluded by means of the second e-mail, the electronic instrument comprising the 2 e-mails is treated as executed in Singapore, and at the time *B* sends the second e-mail.

2. *A* makes an offer to sell property on an Internet website. *B*, using a computer in a place in Singapore, transmits to the computer hosting the website *B*'s acceptance of *A*'s offer. If a contract is thereby concluded, the electronic instrument comprising the electronic records of the offer and acceptance is treated as executed in Singapore and at the time *B* transmits *B*'s acceptance.

[37/2018]

(4) In a case in subsection (2)(b), the time when and the place where the signing party signs the physical document are treated respectively as the time and place of the execution or signing of the electronic instrument.

[37/2018]

(5) The reference in subsection (3) to the signing party includes a person authorised by the signing party to apply the electronic signature on the signing party's behalf, but excludes a person that merely provides any facility for the application of the electronic signature, such as an online intermediary.

[37/2018]

Meaning of “duly stamped” and denoting of duties for electronic instruments

60D.—(1) An electronic instrument is duly stamped if a stamp certificate is duly issued for it.

[37/2018]

(2) All duties chargeable on an electronic instrument are paid and denoted by the due issue of a stamp certificate for it.

[37/2018]

No double duty

60E. If there is more than one copy of an electronic instrument and any one of them has been duly stamped, then the other copy or copies is or are exempt from duty.

[37/2018]

Other modifications of Act for electronic instruments

60F.—(1) A reference in this Act to the attachment or impression of a stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication to or on an instrument is, in the case of an electronic instrument, a reference to the due issue of such a certificate for the instrument.

[37/2018]

(2) A reference in this Act to a stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication that is attached to an instrument is, in the case of an electronic instrument, a reference to such a certificate that is duly issued for the instrument.

[37/2018]

(3) In this Act, an electronic instrument that is executed outside Singapore is received in Singapore if —

- (a) it is retrieved or accessed by a person in Singapore;
- (b) an electronic copy of it is stored on a device (including a computer) and brought into Singapore; or
- (c) an electronic copy of it is stored on a computer in Singapore.

Examples

1. *A* and *B* effect outside Singapore a transaction by means of electronic records. The electronic records are saved on a server in a country outside Singapore. *B* downloads a copy of the electronic record in Singapore. The electronic instrument comprising those electronic records, having been retrieved by a person in Singapore, is received in Singapore.

2. *A* and *B* effect outside Singapore a transaction by means of electronic records. The electronic records are stored on a server in a country outside Singapore. *B* uses an electronic device to view a copy of those electronic records in Singapore. The electronic instrument comprising those electronic records, having been accessed by a person in Singapore, is received in Singapore.

3. *A* and *B* effect outside Singapore a transaction by means of electronic records. The electronic records are stored on a server in Singapore. The electronic instrument

comprising those electronic records, having been stored on a computer in Singapore, is received in Singapore.

[37/2018]

(4) A reference in section 25(2) and (3) to the time a lease is presented for stamping is, if the lease is an electronic instrument, a reference to the time it is sent to the Commissioner for adjudication in accordance with section 37.

[37/2018]

(5) A reference in section 38(1) and (4) to the attachment of a certificate of adjudication to an instrument is to be disregarded in the case of an electronic instrument that is an electronic record.

[37/2018]

(6) Sections 51, 52(3) and 53 do not apply to an electronic instrument.

[37/2018]

Exempt electronic records and transactions

60G. Sections 60B to 60F do not apply to any electronic record, or to any transaction effected (whether wholly or partly) by electronic means, that is prescribed by rules made under section 60H(1) as an exempt record or exempt transaction.

[37/2018]

Rules

60H.—(1) The Minister may make rules —

- (a) to prescribe anything that is authorised to be prescribed under this Part; and
- (b) to provide that any electronic record of a particular description is an electronic record that is evidence of or that signifies a particular transaction or matter for the purposes of section 60A(2).

[37/2018]

(2) [*Omitted as spent*]

PART 8B

APPLICATION OF ACT TO VCCS

Application of Act to instrument between sub-funds

60I.—(1) A reference in this Act to an instrument or a description of instrument that effects a transaction, includes an instrument (called in this Part an instrument between sub-funds) that effects a transaction between sub-funds of an umbrella VCC that would have been the same transaction had the sub-funds been legal persons.

[28/2019]

(2) A reference in this Act to an instrument or a description of instrument that is evidence of, or that signifies any matter relating to a transaction, includes an instrument (also called in this Part an instrument between sub-funds) that is evidence of, or that signifies the same matter relating to a transaction between sub-funds of an umbrella VCC, that would have been the same transaction had the sub-funds been legal persons.

[28/2019]

(3) In the case of an instrument between sub-funds, a reference in this Act to —

(a) a party (however described) to an instrument; or

(b) a party who executes an instrument,

is to the umbrella VCC in relation to the relevant sub-fund.

[28/2019]

(4) Accordingly —

(a) any right of the party in subsection (3)(a) or (b) under this Act is a right of the umbrella VCC that is to be exercised for the purpose of the relevant sub-fund; and

(b) any liability or duty of that party under this Act is considered (for the purpose of section 29 of the VCC Act) a liability or duty of the umbrella VCC that is incurred, and to be discharged, for the purpose of the relevant sub-fund.

[28/2019]

(5) To avoid doubt, the time and place of the execution of an instrument between sub-funds is the time and place at which the umbrella VCC executes the instrument.

[28/2019]

(6) Where —

- (a) an umbrella VCC effects a transaction between its sub-funds otherwise than by way of an instrument, or that is not evidenced or signified by an instrument; and
- (b) had the transaction been effected, evidenced or signified by an instrument, the instrument would have been chargeable with duty under this Act,

the umbrella VCC must give notice to the Commissioner of the transaction, in such form as the Commissioner may require, within 14 days of the transaction.

[28/2019]

(7) The notice mentioned in subsection (6) is treated for the purposes of this Act as an instrument mentioned in subsection (6)(b) and chargeable with duty accordingly.

[28/2019]

(8) To avoid doubt, a reference to an instrument in subsections (6) and (7) includes an electronic instrument as defined in section 59(1).

[28/2019]

(9) An umbrella VCC that contravenes subsection (6) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 4 times the amount of duty that is otherwise chargeable on the notice.

[28/2019]

Application of Act to instrument with a sub-fund

60J.—(1) A reference in this Act to an instrument or a description of instrument that effects a transaction, includes an instrument (called in this Part an instrument with a sub-fund) that effects a transaction between an umbrella VCC and any of its sub-funds that would have been the same transaction had the sub-fund been a separate legal person.

[28/2019]

(2) A reference in this Act to an instrument or a description of instrument that is evidence of, or that signifies any matter relating to a transaction, includes an instrument (also called in this Part an instrument with a sub-fund) that is evidence of, or that signifies the same matter relating to a transaction between an umbrella VCC and any of its sub-funds, that would have been the same transaction had the sub-fund been a separate legal person.

[28/2019]

(3) In the case of an instrument with a sub-fund, a reference in this Act to —

(a) a party (however described) to an instrument; or

(b) a party who executes an instrument,

is to the umbrella VCC or the umbrella VCC in relation to the relevant sub-fund, as the case may be.

[28/2019]

(4) Where an umbrella VCC is a party to an instrument, or executes an instrument, for the purpose of a sub-fund —

(a) any right of that party in subsection (3)(a) or (b) under this Act is a right of the umbrella VCC that is to be exercised for the purpose of the relevant sub-fund; and

(b) any liability or duty of that party under this Act is considered (for the purpose of section 29 of the VCC Act) a liability or duty of the umbrella VCC that is incurred, and to be discharged, for the purpose of the relevant sub-fund.

[28/2019]

(5) To avoid doubt, the time and place of the execution of an instrument with a sub-fund is the time and place at which the umbrella VCC executes the instrument.

[28/2019]

(6) Where —

(a) an umbrella VCC effects a transaction with any of its sub-funds otherwise than by way of an instrument, or that is not evidenced or signified by an instrument; and

- (b) had the transaction been effected, evidenced or signified by an instrument, the instrument would have been chargeable with duty under this Act,

the umbrella VCC must give notice to the Commissioner of the transaction, in such form as the Commissioner may require, within 14 days of the transaction.

[28/2019]

(7) The notice mentioned in subsection (6) is treated for the purposes of this Act as an instrument mentioned in subsection (6)(b) and chargeable with duty accordingly.

[28/2019]

(8) To avoid doubt, a reference to an instrument in subsections (6) and (7) includes an electronic instrument as defined in section 59(1).

[28/2019]

(9) An umbrella VCC that contravenes subsection (6) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 4 times the amount of duty that is otherwise chargeable on the notice.

[28/2019]

Modifications to section 22A

60K.—(1) In the application of section 22A to an instrument between sub-funds, the disposal under that instrument of specified immovable property or part of such property is treated as a disposal of the property or part of such property for the purposes of that section.

[28/2019]

(2) In the application of section 22A to an instrument with a sub-fund, the disposal under that instrument of specified immovable property or part of such property is treated as a disposal of the property or part of such property for the purposes of that section.

[28/2019]

(3) In the application of section 22A to an instrument (including an instrument between sub-funds or an instrument with a sub-fund) under which an umbrella VCC disposes of any specified immovable property or part of such property that, immediately before such disposal, was held by the VCC for the purpose of any of its sub-funds because of an earlier instrument between sub-funds or an earlier

instrument with a sub-fund, the reference in that section to the date or time of acquisition of the property or part of such property is to the date or time the umbrella VCC first holds the property or part for the purpose of the sub-fund as a result of the earlier instrument, and section 22A(14) applies accordingly.

[28/2019]

(4) The reference to the voluntary winding up of a private company in section 22A(3)(c) includes the voluntary winding up of a VCC or a sub-fund under the VCC Act.

[28/2019]

(5) The reference to the winding up of the owner of the property in section 22A(15) is, where the property is held by an umbrella VCC for the purpose of a sub-fund, to the winding up of the VCC or the sub-fund under the VCC Act.

[28/2019]

Modifications to sections 23, 23A, 23B, 23C and 23D

60L.—(1) A reference in sections 23, 23A, 23B, 23C and 23D to an entity includes —

- (a) a VCC; and
- (b) a sub-fund of an umbrella VCC.

[28/2019]

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a), a reference in sections 23, 23A, 23B and 23C to equity interests in an entity that is a non-umbrella VCC is to its shares.

[28/2019]

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b) —

- (a) a reference in those sections to any asset or other property of an entity that is a sub-fund of an umbrella VCC is to such asset or property held by the umbrella VCC for the purpose of or that is attributable to the sub-fund;
- (b) a reference in those sections to an entity beneficially owning equity interests in another entity is, if the first entity is a sub-fund of an umbrella VCC, to the umbrella VCC holding equity interests in the other entity for the purpose of the sub-fund;

- (c) a reference in those sections to equity interests in an entity that is a sub-fund of an umbrella VCC is to shares of the umbrella VCC in respect of that sub-fund;
- (d) a reference in those sections to an accounting period of an entity that is a sub-fund of an umbrella VCC is to the accounting period of the umbrella VCC;
- (e) the following are arrangements to which section 23C(1) applies in a case where the entity is a sub-fund of an umbrella VCC, and section 23C(1), (2), (4) and (5) applies accordingly:
 - (i) an acquisition by the umbrella VCC of equity interests of the sub-fund;
 - (ii) an issue by the umbrella VCC of such equity interests;
 - (iii) a cancellation or redemption of such equity interests;
 - (iv) the conversion of —
 - (A) such equity interests into instruments that are not equity interests;
 - (B) instruments that are not equity interests into such equity interests; or
 - (C) such equity interests from one class to another class;
 - (v) an amalgamation of the sub-fund with another sub-fund, whether or not of the same umbrella VCC;
 - (vi) any other arrangement that, in the Commissioner's opinion, has as its purpose or one of its purposes the effect mentioned in section 23C(1)(a) in relation to the sub-fund.

[28/2019]

(4) The following paragraphs apply when applying sections 23, 23A and 23B in relation to an instrument to which an umbrella VCC is a party in relation to a sub-fund:

- (a) the umbrella VCC beneficially owns equity interests in an entity if it holds equity interests in that entity for the purpose of the sub-fund, and section 23(22)(a) is to be read accordingly;
- (b) the umbrella VCC ceases to own any equity interest in an entity if it ceases to hold equity interests in that entity for the purpose of the sub-fund;
- (c) the umbrella VCC is a significant owner of an entity if it holds, for the purpose of the sub-fund, a percentage of the equity interests in the entity that satisfies section 23(11)(a) or (b);
- (d) where the umbrella VCC is the grantor, transferor, assignor or vendor (as the case may be) under the instrument, the reference in section 23(8) to equity interests acquired by such party is to equity interests acquired by the VCC for the purpose of the sub-fund;
- (e) section 23(12) applies for the purposes of paragraph (a) as if a reference to an associate of the person mentioned in section 23(12) is to a person that is an associate of the umbrella VCC in relation to the sub-fund in accordance with the section 23 Order;
- (f) section 23A(3) applies as if a reference to an associate of the grantor or grantee mentioned in that provision is to a person that is an associate of the umbrella VCC in relation to the sub-fund in accordance with the section 23 Order.

[28/2019]

(5) The determination under section 23(20)(d) of whether an umbrella VCC is an associate of a party to an instrument is to be made in relation to each sub-fund, as if the umbrella VCC has only that one sub-fund.

[28/2019]

(6) The following paragraphs apply for the purpose of determining the beneficial ownership of equity interests in an entity of an associate of another person, where the associate is an umbrella VCC in relation to any of its sub-funds:

- (a) the umbrella VCC beneficially owns equity interests in that entity if it holds equity interests in that entity for the purpose of that sub-fund;
- (b) the umbrella VCC ceases to own any equity interest in the entity if it ceases to hold equity interests in that entity for the purpose of that sub-fund.

[28/2019]

(7) In determining, for the purpose of section 23C, whether an arrangement is to be treated as a conveyance of equity interests in an entity to or by an umbrella VCC for the purpose of a sub-fund, only equity interests in the entity that are held by the umbrella VCC for the purpose of or that are attributable to the sub-fund are treated as beneficially owned by the umbrella VCC.

[28/2019]

Modifications to other provisions

60M.—(1) A reference in section 21(2) and (6) to a person from whom property was conveyed or transferred is —

- (a) in the case of an instrument between sub-funds, to the sub-fund from which the property was conveyed or transferred; or
- (b) in the case of an instrument with a sub-fund, to the umbrella VCC or the sub-fund from which the property was conveyed or transferred, as the case may be.

[28/2019]

(2) The following provision applies in place of section 22(2) in a case where the subsequent instrument is an instrument between sub-funds, and section 22(3) applies accordingly:

“Where —

- (a) the purchaser under the contract or agreement to which subsection (1) applies is an umbrella VCC that acted for the purpose of a sub-fund;
- (b) ad valorem duty has been paid in accordance with subsection (1) on that instrument; and

- (c) before having obtained a conveyance or transfer of the property, the umbrella VCC assigns the equitable estate or interest in that property, or enters into any contract or agreement for the sale of that property, to any of its sub-funds,

the assignment, contract or agreement is chargeable with ad valorem duty in respect of the consideration moving from the sub-fund mentioned in paragraph (c) as if it were an actual conveyance on sale to the sub-purchaser.”.

[28/2019]

(3) The following provision applies in place of section 22(2) in a case where the subsequent instrument is an instrument with a sub-fund, and section 22(3) applies accordingly:

“Where —

- (a) the purchaser under the contract or agreement to which subsection (1) applies is an umbrella VCC that acted for itself or for the purpose of a sub-fund;
- (b) ad valorem duty has been paid in accordance with subsection (1) under that instrument; and
- (c) before having obtained a conveyance or transfer of the property, the umbrella VCC —
 - (i) in the case where it entered into the contract or agreement to which subsection (1) applies for itself, assigns the equitable estate or interest in that property, or enters into a contract or an agreement for the sale of that property, to the umbrella VCC for the purpose of a sub-fund; or
 - (ii) in the case where it entered into the contract or agreement to which subsection (1) applies for the purpose of a sub-fund, assigns the equitable estate or interest in that property, or enters into a contract or an agreement for the sale of that property, to and for itself,

the assignment, contract or agreement is chargeable with ad valorem duty in respect of the consideration moving from the sub-fund or the umbrella VCC (as the case may be) as if it were an actual conveyance on sale to the sub-purchaser.”.

[28/2019]

(4) Section 22(4) applies with the necessary modifications in relation to a variation of a contract or an agreement for the sale of any estate or interest in property to an umbrella VCC for the purpose of a sub-fund, where the variation is for the purpose of substituting one sub-fund with another or substituting the sub-fund with the umbrella VCC, as it applies to a direction mentioned in that provision.

[28/2019]

(5) Section 22(4) applies with the necessary modifications in relation to a variation of a contract or an agreement for the sale of any estate or interest in property to an umbrella VCC acting for itself, where the variation is for the purpose of substituting the umbrella VCC with one of its sub-funds, as it applies to a direction mentioned in that provision.

[28/2019]

(6) Section 33 applies in relation to shares in a VCC as it applies in relation to shares in a company.

[28/2019]

(7) Section 70B applies in relation to a VCC and a sub-fund of an umbrella VCC as it applies in relation to a company.

[28/2019]

(8) A reference to shares in the First Schedule includes shares of a VCC.

[28/2019]

Fines on umbrella VCC considered liability of its sub-funds in certain cases

60N. Any fine imposed on an umbrella VCC, and any composition sum that may be paid by it, for an offence under this Act that is committed —

- (a) in respect of any instrument executed for the purpose of a sub-fund; or

(b) in respect of any information, or other matter relating to a sub-fund,

are considered (for the purpose of section 29 of the VCC Act) liability incurred by the umbrella VCC for the purpose of the sub-fund.

[28/2019]

Rules

60O.—(1) The Minister may make rules to prescribe anything that is authorised to be prescribed under this Part.

[28/2019]

(2) For a period of 2 years starting on 15 January 2020, the Minister may make rules to prescribe further modifications to the provisions of this Act in their application in relation to VCCs, instruments between sub-funds and instruments with a sub-fund.

[28/2019]

PART 9

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

61. *[Repealed by Act 33 of 1999]*

Penalty for evasion of duty

- 62.** Any person who with intent to evade the payment of duty —
- (a) executes any instrument in which all the facts and circumstances are not fully and truly set out as required by section 5;
 - (b) being employed or concerned in or about the preparation of any instrument, neglects or omits to set out fully or truly in the instrument all those facts and circumstances;
 - (c) draws, makes, executes or signs, otherwise than as a witness, any instrument chargeable with duty without the instrument being duly stamped; or
 - (d) fails to comply with section 32A(2),

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

Penalty for executing instruments not duly stamped, etc.

63. Any person who —

- (a) having drawn, made, executed or signed, otherwise than as a witness, any instrument that is chargeable with duty without the instrument being duly stamped and fails, without lawful excuse, to procure the due stamping of the instrument within the time within which the instrument may be stamped without penalty under this Act;
- (b) not being a person authorised under section 9(1) or an employee of such person, represents himself, herself or itself to be such a person; or
- (c) being a person authorised under section 9(1) —
 - (i) fails to deliver to the Commissioner accounts as required by section 9(1)(a);
 - (ii) delivers to the Commissioner accounts which are false in any material particular; or
 - (iii) contravenes or fails to comply with any condition in section 9(1) not waived by the Commissioner,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

[37/2018]

Penalties relating to stamp certificates, etc.

64. Any person who —

- (a) sells or offers for sale a stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication;
- (b) falsifies any part of a stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication;
- (c) fraudulently attaches a stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication to an instrument other than the instrument for

which the stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication was issued;

- (d) fraudulently detaches a stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication or fraudulently causes a stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication to be detached from an instrument;
- (e) counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting, any stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication issued by the Commissioner;
- (f) sells or offers for sale any certificate which the person knows or ought reasonably to know to be a counterfeit of any stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication issued by the Commissioner;
- (g) has in the person's possession any certificate which the person knows to be a counterfeit of any stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication, intending to use or dispose of it as a genuine stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication, or in order that it may be used as a genuine stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication; or
- (h) uses as genuine a stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication, knowing it to be a counterfeit of any stamp certificate or certificate of adjudication,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

[37/2018]

Penalty for obstructing Commissioner and similar offences

65.—(1) A person must not —

- (a) resist or obstruct the Commissioner or any officer in the performance of any duty or the exercise of any power under this Act; or
- (b) wilfully mislead the Commissioner or any officer in any particular likely to affect the discharge of the Commissioner's or officer's duty.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a person must not, being lawfully asked any question by the Commissioner or any officer under this Act, give an answer (whether orally or in writing) to the question or, in furnishing information, make any statement or representation that is false or misleading in any material particular.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

[34/2016]

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

[34/2016]

(5) It is a defence to a charge under subsection (2) to prove that, when the answer, statement or representation was given or made, the defendant believed on reasonable grounds that it was neither false nor misleading.

(6) In this section, “officer” means any Deputy Commissioner of Stamp Duties and any officer of the Commissioner’s staff assisting the Commissioner in the administration of this Act.

General penalty

65A. Any person guilty of an offence under this Act for which no other penalty is provided shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and in default to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months.

Penalty for enrolling, etc., instrument not duly stamped

66.—(1) If any person whose office it is to enrol, register or enter in or upon any rolls, books or records any instrument chargeable with duty, enrolls, registers or enters any such instrument not being duly stamped, the person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

[23/2011]

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to such person as the Minister may by order in the *Gazette* exempt from that subsection.

[23/2011]

Fraud in relation to duty

67. Any person who practises or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contrivance or device not specially provided for by law, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

Institution and conduct of prosecution

68.—(1) No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under this Act is to be instituted without the consent of either the Commissioner or the Public Prosecutor.

[15/2010]

(2) The Commissioner may compound any offence under this Act that is prescribed as a compoundable offence by collecting from a person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence a sum not exceeding \$2,000.

(3) The Minister may make rules to prescribe the offences which may be compounded.

Service of summons

68A.—(1) Every summons issued by a court against any person in connection with any offence under this Act may be served on the person —

- (a) by delivering the summons to the person or to some adult member or employee of the person's family at the person's usual or last known place of residence;
- (b) by leaving the summons at the person's usual or last known place of residence or business in an envelope addressed to the person;
- (c) by sending the summons by registered post addressed to the person at the person's usual or last known place of residence or business; or

(d) where the person is a body of persons or a company —

- (i) by delivering the summons to the secretary or other similar officer of the body of persons or company at its registered office or principal place of business; or
- (ii) by sending the summons by registered post addressed to the body of persons or company at its registered office or principal place of business.

(2) Any summons sent by registered post to any person in accordance with subsection (1) is deemed to be duly served on the person to whom the letter is addressed at the time when the letter would in the ordinary course of post be delivered.

(3) In proving service of the summons by registered post, it is sufficient to prove that the envelope containing the summons was properly addressed, stamped and posted by registered post.

Protection of informers

68B.—(1) Except as provided in subsection (3), no witness in any civil or criminal proceedings commenced on or after 16 November 2021 is obliged or permitted —

- (a) to disclose the identity of an informer who has given any information (whether the information is given before, on or after that date) with respect to an offence under this Act; or
- (b) to answer any question if the answer to the question would lead, or would tend to lead, to the discovery of the identity of the informer.

[27/2021]

(2) If any document which is in evidence or liable to inspection in any civil or criminal proceedings contains any entry in which any informer is named or described or which may lead to the discovery of the informer's identity, the court must cause the entry to be concealed from view or to be obliterated so far only as may be necessary to protect the informer from discovery.

[27/2021]

(3) If —

- (a) in any proceedings for an offence under any written law, the court, after full enquiry into the case, believes that the informer wilfully made a material statement which the informer knew or believed to be false or did not believe to be true; or
- (b) in any other proceedings, the court is of the opinion that justice cannot be fully done between the parties to the proceedings without the discovery of the informer,

the court may permit enquiry and require full disclosure concerning the informer.

[27/2021]

PART 10

MISCELLANEOUS

Books, etc., in custody of public officers may be inspected without fee

69. Every public officer having in his or her custody any register, book, record, paper, document or proceeding the inspection of which may tend to secure any duty, or to prove or lead to the discovery of any fraud or omission in relation to any duty, must at all reasonable times permit any person authorised in writing by the Commissioner —

- (a) to inspect for such purpose the register, book, record, paper, document or proceeding; and
- (b) to take such notes and extracts as he or she may consider necessary without fee or charge.

Power to declare agent, etc., for recovery of duty

70.—(1) The Commissioner may, by written notice, declare any person to be the agent of any other person for the purposes of this Act, and may require the agent so declared to pay any duty due under this Act from any moneys (including sale proceeds, rents, bank balances, pensions, salary, wages or any other remuneration) which, at the date

of receipt of the notice or at any time during a period of 90 days after that date, may be held by the agent for or due by the agent to the other person.

[36/2008]

(2) In default of payment by an agent declared under subsection (1), the duty may be sued for by way of a specially endorsed originating claim in the name of the Commissioner who is entitled to all costs allowed by law against the person liable thereto.

[Act 25 of 2021 wef 01/04/2022]

(3) For the purposes of this section, the Commissioner may require any person to give the Commissioner information as to any moneys, funds or other assets which may be held by the person for, or of any moneys due by the person to, any other person.

(4) Where any person declared by the Commissioner to be the agent of any other person under subsection (1) is aggrieved by such declaration, the agent so declared may, by written notice to the Commissioner within 14 days after the date of the declaration, or within such further time as the Commissioner may allow, object to the declaration.

(5) The Commissioner must examine the objection and may cancel, vary or reconfirm the declaration.

(6) For the purposes of payment of any duty due from any moneys mentioned in subsection (1) in a joint account in any bank or from the proceeds of sale of any immovable property owned by 2 or more persons as joint owners, the following provisions apply:

- (a) the person (X) declared by the Commissioner under subsection (1) to be the agent of any person who is an owner of such moneys must —
 - (i) within 14 days of the receipt of the notice under subsection (1), send a notice by registered post addressed to every owner of such moneys at the address last known to X informing the owner of such declaration; and
 - (ii) retain such amount of the moneys as is presumed under paragraph (b) to be owned by the person from

whom the duty is due and, subject to paragraph (e), within 42 days of the receipt of the notice under subsection (1) pay over the duty due from such amount to the Commissioner;

- (b) it is presumed, until the contrary is proved, that —
 - (i) the holders of a joint account at any bank have equal share of the moneys in the account as at the date of receipt of the notice under subsection (1); and
 - (ii) the owners of any immovable property share the proceeds of sale of the property equally;
- (c) any owner of such moneys who objects to the share presumed under paragraph (b) must give written notice of the owner's objection to *X* within 28 days of the receipt of the notice sent by *X* under paragraph (a)(i), or within such further period as the Commissioner may allow, and furnish proof as to the owner's share of the moneys;
- (d) where an objection under paragraph (c) has been received, *X* must —
 - (i) retain the amount of such moneys mentioned in paragraph (a)(ii) until such time as the Commissioner by notice under paragraph (e) informs *X* of the Commissioner's decision on the objection; and
 - (ii) inform the Commissioner of the objection within 7 days of the receipt of the objection; and
- (e) the Commissioner must consider the objection and by written notice inform *X* of his or her decision and *X* must pay over any duty due from the share of the moneys decided by the Commissioner as the amount, not exceeding the amount presumed under paragraph (b) to be the share of the person by whom the duty is payable, held by *X* for or due by *X* to the person.

(7) Where an agent makes any payment of moneys to the Commissioner under this section —

- (a) the agent is deemed to have been acting under the authority of the person by whom the duty is payable (called in this section the person in default);
- (b) the agent is indemnified in respect of the payment to the Commissioner;
- (c) the amount of the duty due from the person in default is reduced by the amount paid by the agent to the Commissioner; and
- (d) the amount of the reduction is, to the extent of that amount, deemed to have been paid to the person in default in accordance with any law, contract or scheme governing the payment of moneys held by the agent for or due from the agent to the person in default.

[36/2008]

(8) Where —

- (a) an amount of duty is due from any person under this Act otherwise than as an agent under this section;
- (b) except for this subsection, an amount is or would, at any time during the period of 90 days after the date of the receipt of the notice in paragraph (c), be payable by the Government to the person in default by or under any written law, contract or scheme; and
- (c) before payment of the amount mentioned in paragraph (b) is made to the person in default, the Commissioner serves notice on any public officer (including an employee appointed under section 9(3) of the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore Act 1992) by whom the payment is to be made that the duty is due from the person in default,

then the public officer is, despite any other written law, contract or scheme, entitled to reduce the amount mentioned in paragraph (b) by the amount of the whole or any part of the duty mentioned in paragraph (a).

(9) If the public officer makes the reduction mentioned in subsection (8) —

- (a) the amount of the duty mentioned in subsection (8)(a) is reduced by the amount of the reduction; and
- (b) the amount of the reduction is, to the extent of such amount, deemed to have been paid to the person in default in accordance with any law, contract or scheme governing the payment of moneys mentioned in subsection (8)(b) to the person in default.

[36/2008; 21/2013]

(10) In this section —

“duty” includes any penalty or any other money which a person is liable to pay to the Commissioner under this Act;

“joint account” means any account in the names of 2 or more persons but excludes any partnership account, trust account and any account where a minor is one of the account holders.

Recovery of duty from deceased individual

70A.—(1) Where, at the time of a person’s death, any duty or penalty is due from the person under this Act and has not been paid, the Commissioner has the same powers and remedies for recovering the duty or penalty so payable from the person’s estate as the Commissioner would have in relation to the person if the person were alive.

(2) Any such duty or penalty or both are payable by the executor or administrator in respect of the deceased person’s estate to the same extent as it would be payable by the person if he or she were alive.

(3) This section does not apply if the duty is assessed after the end of the third year following the year in which the person died.

Recovery of duty, etc., from persons leaving Singapore

70AA.—(1) Where the Commissioner is of the opinion that any person is about or likely to leave Singapore without paying all the duty or penalty recoverable from the person under any provisions of this Act, the Commissioner may issue a certificate containing particulars of the duty or penalty and a direction to the Commissioner of Police or the Controller of Immigration, or both, that such person be prevented from leaving Singapore without paying

the duty or penalty or furnishing security to the Commissioner's satisfaction for payment of the duty or penalty.

[28/2010]

(2) Subject to the provisions of any order issued or made under any law for the time being in force relating to banishment or immigration, the Commissioner of Police or the Controller of Immigration, or both (as the case may be) must thereupon take, or cause to be taken by any police officer or immigration officer, such measures as may be necessary to prevent the person named in the direction from leaving Singapore until payment of the duty or penalty has been made or secured as aforesaid, including the use of such force as may be necessary and, if appropriate, the detention of any Singapore passport, certificate of identity or travel document and any exit permit or other document authorising such person to leave Singapore.

[28/2010]

(3) At the time of issue of the certificate, the Commissioner must issue to such person a notification thereof by personal service or registered post; but the non-receipt of the notification does not invalidate any proceedings under this section.

[28/2010]

(4) Payment of the duty or penalty to an officer in charge of a police station or to an immigration officer or production of a statement signed by the Commissioner stating that the duty or penalty has been paid or secured as aforesaid is sufficient authority for allowing such person to leave Singapore.

[28/2010]

(5) Any person who, knowing that a direction has been issued under this section for the prevention of his or her departure from Singapore, voluntarily leaves or attempts to leave Singapore without —

- (a) paying the duty or penalty payable by him or her; or
- (b) furnishing security to the Commissioner's satisfaction for payment of the duty or penalty,

shall be guilty of an offence and may be arrested, without warrant, by any police officer or immigration officer.

[28/2010]

(6) No civil or criminal proceedings shall be instituted or maintained against the Commissioner of Police, the Controller of Immigration or any other police officer or immigration officer, in respect of anything lawfully done under the authority of this section.

[28/2010]

Company wound-up

70B. Where a company is being wound up, the liquidator of the company must not distribute any of the assets of the company to the shareholders of the company unless the liquidator has made provision for the payment in full of any duty or penalty which may be found payable by the company.

Power to call for any instrument, book, document, account or other record, or to obtain information

70C.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, the Commissioner may by notice require any person to attend personally before the Commissioner or an authorised officer, at a place and time specified in the notice, to do one or both of the following:

- (a) provide, to the best of that person's knowledge, information and belief, any information concerning the liability of any instrument to duty;
- (b) produce for examination any instrument, book, document, account or other record (each called in this section a record) concerning such liability.

[34/2016]

(2) Where records are maintained by computer, the person required to make them available for examination must provide all facilities necessary for obtaining the computer records.

(3) The Commissioner has at all times full and free access to all buildings, places and records for any of the purposes of this Act, and may, without fee or reward, inspect, copy or make extracts from any such records.

[34/2016]

(4) In addition to the powers under subsection (3), the Commissioner may also require a person in or at the building or place and who appears to the Commissioner to be acquainted with

any facts or circumstances concerning the liability of any instrument to duty —

- (a) to answer any question to the best of that person's knowledge, information and belief; or
- (b) to take reasonable steps to produce any record for examination.

[34/2016]

(5) The Commissioner or the authorised officer may take possession of any record produced in purported compliance with a requirement under subsection (1) or (4), or which the Commissioner finds in the building or place under subsection (3), where in his or her opinion —

- (a) the inspection or copying of or extraction from the record cannot reasonably be performed without taking possession;
- (b) the record may be interfered with or destroyed unless possession is taken; or
- (c) the record may be required as evidence in proceedings for an offence under this Act or in proceedings for the recovery of duty or penalty, or in proceedings by way of an appeal against the assessment.

[34/2016]

(6) A statement made by any person asked when in attendance before the Commissioner or an authorised officer under subsection (1), or under subsection (4), must —

- (a) be reduced to writing;
- (b) be read over to the person;
- (c) if the person does not understand English, be interpreted for the person in a language that the person understands; and
- (d) be signed by the person.

[34/2016]

(7) The Commissioner may by notice require any person to give orally or in writing, as may be required, all such information, facts and circumstances affecting the liability of any instrument to duty.

[34/2016]

(8) The power to require a person to provide information or produce a record under subsection (4) or (7), or when in attendance before the Commissioner or an authorised officer pursuant to a notice under subsection (1), includes the power —

- (a) to require that person, or any person who is or was an officer or employee of that person, to provide an explanation of the information or record;
- (b) if the information is not provided or the record is not produced, to require that person to state, to the best of the person's knowledge and belief, where it is; and
- (c) if the information is recorded otherwise than in legible form, to require the information to be made available to the Commissioner or authorised officer (as the case may be) in legible form.

[34/2016]

(9) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails, neglects or refuses to comply with —

- (a) a notice or requirement of the Commissioner under this section; or
- (b) a demand by the Commissioner or an authorised officer to answer a question when in attendance before the Commissioner or officer pursuant to a notice under subsection (1),

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[34/2016]

(10) In this section, “authorised officer” means any Deputy Commissioner of Stamp Duties and any officer of the Inland

Revenue Authority of Singapore assisting the Commissioner in the administration of this Act.

[34/2016]

(11) Any person who, for the purpose of evading any duty under this Act, falsifies or destroys any document, book, account, record or other instrument shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

Commissioner may require declaration, etc.

71.—(1) The Commissioner may require any person to produce evidence by way of statutory declaration or otherwise for any purpose connected with the administration of this Act.

[13/2017]

(2) The Commissioner may by notice require any person to provide to the Commissioner by a specified time an appropriate valuation of any property that is the subject of an instrument (including any underlying property of a PHE within the meaning of section 23) for the purposes of determining the liability or the extent of the liability of the instrument to duty.

[13/2017]

(3) A person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with the notice in subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[13/2017]

(4) In subsection (2), an appropriate valuation is a valuation by a valuer who is independent of any party to the instrument, and has qualifications and experience that are relevant to the valuation sought by the Commissioner.

[13/2017]

Commissioner may impound instrument

72. The Commissioner may impound any instrument presented to the Commissioner for stamping where the Commissioner is of the opinion that it has not been duly stamped or it has been insufficiently

stamped, and detain such instrument until the proper amount of stamp duty on the instrument has been paid.

Responsibility for loss or damage

73.—(1) Neither the Government nor the Commissioner is responsible for the loss of or for damage to any instrument tendered for stamping while in the Commissioner's custody.

(2) No officer of the stamp office is responsible for any loss or damage mentioned in subsection (1), unless the officer has caused it wilfully, fraudulently or by gross negligence.

Power to reduce or remit duties

74.—(1) The Minister may, in his or her discretion and subject to such conditions as he or she may impose, reduce or remit, prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of Singapore, the duties with which any instrument or any particular class of instruments, or any of the instruments belonging to such class, or any instrument when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable.

[28/2010]

(2) The Minister may impose a condition under subsection (1) that a person who fails to comply with any condition imposed under that subsection, must pay interest on any amount recoverable under subsection (6) for the following period:

- (a) in a case where duty was paid on the instrument and then refunded, the period starting on the date on which the refund was made and ending on the expiry of the one month period mentioned in subsection (8) or earlier;
- (b) in any other case, the period starting on —
 - (i) the date of execution of the instrument, if it is executed in Singapore; or
 - (ii) the date the instrument is first received in Singapore, if it is executed outside Singapore,

and ending on the expiry of the one month period mentioned in subsection (8) or earlier.

[37/2018]

(3) A reduction or remission of duty in relation to a class of instruments, or any instrument belonging to such class, or any instrument when executed by or in favour of a class of persons, or by or in favour of members of such class, must be made by rules, and the conditions (if any) must be specified in the rules.

[28/2010; 23/2011]

(4) Orders made under subsection (3) in force immediately before 1 January 2012 are deemed to be rules made under subsection (3).

[1/2013]

(5) The Minister may, in any particular case, in his or her discretion and at any time, waive in whole or in part any condition imposed under subsection (1).

[23/2011; 1/2013]

(6) Where the Minister is satisfied that a person to whom a remission or reduction of duty is granted fails to comply with any condition imposed under subsection (1) (whether a condition precedent or a condition subsequent), an amount equal to the amount of duty so remitted or reduced, together with any interest that the person is to pay under a condition mentioned in subsection (2), is recoverable as a debt due to the Government.

[28/2010; 37/2018]

(7) Subsection (6) does not apply to any condition which has been, or to the extent that it has been, waived in the person's case under subsection (5).

[23/2011; 1/2013]

(8) The amount recoverable under subsection (6) is payable at the place stated in a notice served by the Commissioner on the person, within one month after the service of the notice by the Commissioner on that person.

[28/2010]

(9) The Commissioner may, subject to such terms and conditions (including the imposition of interest) as the Commissioner may impose, extend the time delimited by subsection (8) within which payment is to be made.

[28/2010]

(10) If any amount recoverable from a person under subsection (6) and any interest imposed under subsection (9) is not paid within the period specified in subsection (8) or extended under subsection (9), the following penalties shall be imposed on the person:

- (a) where the outstanding amount is paid to the Commissioner within 3 months from the end of such period, a penalty of \$10 or the outstanding amount, whichever is the greater; and
- (b) where the outstanding amount is not paid to the Commissioner within 3 months from the end of such period, a penalty of \$25 or 4 times the outstanding amount, whichever is the greater.

[28/2010]

(11) The Commissioner may reduce or remit any penalty imposed under this section.

[28/2010]

(12) Sections 50 and 70AA apply to the collection and recovery by the Commissioner of the amount recoverable under subsection (6), any interest imposed under subsection (9) and any penalty imposed under subsection (10) as they apply to the collection and recovery of duty and penalty required to be paid under this Act.

[28/2010]

Refund and repayment of duty

75.—(1) The Commissioner may certify any amount of money to be refunded and cause the refund to be made immediately under any of the following circumstances:

- (a) a claim that the amount of money has been overpaid as duty under this Act is lodged with the Commissioner within 6 months after the date of the overpayment or within such longer period as the Commissioner may allow, and the Commissioner is satisfied that the money has been overpaid as duty under this Act;
- (b) the Commissioner has reasonable cause to believe in any particular case that the amount of money has been overpaid as duty under this Act.

[30/2014]

(2) Without prejudice to any other remedy provided for under the provisions of this Act for the recovery of any duty, where, for any reason, the whole or any part of any duty (after having been paid) has been erroneously refunded, the person to whom such refund was erroneously made must repay the amount refunded to the person in excess, within 15 days of receiving a demand from the Commissioner for the amount.

Moneys to be paid into Consolidated Fund

76. All moneys collected under the provisions of this Act must be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Rules

77. The Minister may make rules to carry out generally the purposes of this Act, and may by such rules prescribe the fines, which shall in no case exceed \$1,000, to be incurred on breach of those rules.

Power to amend Schedules

78.—(1) The Minister may by notification in the *Gazette* add to, vary or revoke the whole or any part of the First, Third, Fourth or Fifth Schedule.

[1/2013]

(2) Where a notification adds to, varies or revokes any part of the First or Third Schedule, that notification or any subsequent notification may also make provisions to modify the application of one or more of the following provisions in relation to such addition, variation or revocation:

Sections 16, 18, 21, 22, 24, 31, 32A(4) to (7), 32C and 33.

[1/2013]

(3) All notifications making provisions as described in subsection (2) must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

[1/2013]

FIRST SCHEDULE

Sections 4(1), 15, 15A(1), 22A(1), 23,
23B, 23C, 60M(8) and 78

INSTRUMENTS CHARGEABLE WITH STAMP DUTY

In this Schedule, the amount of proper stamp duty is to be rounded down to the nearest dollar where applicable, subject to a minimum stamp duty of \$1 per instrument.

ARTICLE 1

BOND, COVENANT OR INSTRUMENT FOR SECURING PAYMENT

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
Bond, covenant or instrument for securing the payment for the hire of furniture, chattels, fittings or equipment in connection with the lease of immovable property and for the provision of services or facilities or to other matters or things in connection with such lease	The same duty as a lease (Article 8)

ARTICLE 2

CONTRACT NOTE

[Deleted by S 288/2000]

ARTICLE 3

CONVEYANCE, ASSIGNMENT OR TRANSFER

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
(a) Conveyance, assignment or transfer on sale of any immovable property or any interest of the immovable property —	
(i) if executed before 22 February 2014 —	
Amount of consideration	
(A) for every \$100 or any part thereof of the first \$180,000	\$1
(B) for every \$100 or any part thereof of the next \$180,000	\$2
(C) thereafter for every \$100 or any part thereof	\$3
(ii) if executed on or after 22 February 2014 but before 20 February 2018 —	

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
Amount of consideration	
(A) for every dollar of the first \$180,000	1%
(B) for every dollar of the next \$180,000	2%
(C) for every dollar exceeding \$360,000	3%
(iii) if executed on or after 20 February 2018 but before 15 February 2023 —	
(A) for the amount of the consideration of the part of the property attributable to a residential purpose (if any) —	
(AA) for every dollar of the first \$180,000	1%
(AB) for every dollar of the next \$180,000	2%
(AC) for every dollar of the next \$640,000	3%
(AD) for every dollar exceeding \$1,000,000	4%
(B) for any remainder of the consideration —	
(BA) for every dollar of the first \$180,000	1%
(BB) for every dollar of the next \$180,000	2%
(BC) for every dollar exceeding \$360,000	3%
(iv) if executed on or after 15 February 2023 —	
(A) for the amount of the consideration of the part of the property that is attributable to a residential purpose (if any) —	
(AA) for every dollar of the first \$180,000	1%
(AB) for every dollar of the next \$180,000	2%

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
(AC) for every dollar of the next \$640,000	3%
(AD) for every dollar of the next \$500,000	4%
(AE) for every dollar of the next \$1,500,000	5%
(AF) for every dollar exceeding \$3,000,000	6%
(B) for any remainder of the consideration —	
(BA) for every dollar of the first \$180,000	1%
(BB) for every dollar of the next \$180,000	2%
(BC) for every dollar of the next \$640,000	3%
(BD) for every dollar of the next \$500,000	4%
(BE) for every dollar exceeding \$1,500,000	5%
 (b) Conveyance, assignment or transfer on sale of residential property acquired on or after 20 February 2010 but before 30 August 2010	 <i>In addition to duty under paragraph (a), where the property is disposed of within one year from the date of its acquisition:</i>
Amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the residential property	
(i) for every \$100 or any part thereof of the first \$180,000	\$1
(ii) for every \$100 or any part thereof of the next \$180,000	\$2
(iii) thereafter for every \$100 or any part thereof	\$3

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>		
(ba) Conveyance, assignment or transfer on sale of residential property acquired on or after 30 August 2010 but before 14 January 2011	<i>In addition to duty under paragraph (a) and either paragraph (bc) or (bf) (as applicable), where the property is disposed of in the following period from the date of its acquisition:</i>		
Amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the residential property	Within one year	Exceeding one year but not exceeding 2 years	Exceeding 2 years but not exceeding 3 years
(i) for every \$100 or any part thereof of the first \$180,000	\$1	\$0.67	\$0.33
(ii) for every \$100 or any part thereof of the next \$180,000	\$2	\$1.33	\$0.67
(iii) thereafter for every \$100 or any part thereof	\$3	\$2	\$1
(bb) Conveyance, assignment or transfer on sale of residential property acquired on or after 14 January 2011 but before 12 January 2013, if the property is disposed of in the following period from the date of its acquisition:	<i>In addition to duty under paragraph (a) and either paragraph (bc) or (bf) (as applicable):</i>		
(i) within one year	16% of amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the residential property		
(ii) exceeding one year but not exceeding 2 years	12% of amount of such consideration or value		
(iii) exceeding 2 years but not exceeding 3 years	8% of amount of such consideration or value		
(iv) exceeding 3 years but not exceeding 4 years	4% of amount of such consideration or value		
(bc) Conveyance, assignment or transfer on sale of residential property (whether or not any other type of property is also conveyed, assigned or transferred under the same instrument), executed on or after 8 December 2011 but before 12 January 2013 —	<i>In addition to duty under paragraph (a) and either paragraph (ba) or (bb) (as applicable):</i>		
(i) if —	3% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the		

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
<p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a foreigner or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) one or more residential properties is or are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p>	residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(ii) if —	3% of the total amount of
<p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning one property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 2 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p>	consideration of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, after deducting the amount of consideration for any one of those residential properties, as elected by the person paying the duty
(iii) if —	3% of the total amount of
<p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen not owning property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident not owning property or owning property, a foreigner or an entity; and</p>	consideration of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, after deducting the total amount of consideration for any 2 of those residential properties, as elected by the person paying the duty

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
(B) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(iv) if the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a foreigner or an entity	3% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(v) if —	3% of the total amount of consideration of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, after deducting the amount of consideration for any one of those residential properties, as elected by the person paying the duty
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, a foreigner or an entity; and	
(B) 2 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(vi) if the grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a foreigner or an entity	10% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(bd) Conveyance, assignment or transfer on sale of industrial property acquired on or after 12 January 2013, if the property is disposed of in the following period from the date of its acquisition:	<i>In addition to duty under paragraphs (a) and (bf):</i>
(i) within one year	15% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to an industrial purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proportion of stamp duty</i>
(ii) exceeding one year but not exceeding 2 years	10% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to an industrial purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument
(iii) exceeding 2 years but not exceeding 3 years	5% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to an industrial purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument
(be) Conveyance, assignment or transfer on sale of “residential and mixed residential” property acquired on or after 12 January 2013 but before 11 March 2017, if the property is disposed of in the following period from the date of its acquisition:	<i>In addition to duty under paragraphs (a) and (bf):</i>
(i) within one year	The aggregate of the following (as applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) 15% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to an industrial purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument; (B) 16% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to a residential purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument
(ii) exceeding one year but not exceeding 2 years	The aggregate of the following (as applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) 10% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to an industrial purpose at the time of the

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
	execution of the instrument;
	(B) 12% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to a residential purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument
(iii) exceeding 2 years but not exceeding 3 years	The aggregate of the following (as applicable): (A) 5% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to an industrial purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument; (B) 8% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to a residential purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument
(iv) exceeding 3 years but not exceeding 4 years	4% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to a residential purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument (as applicable)
(bf) Conveyance, assignment or transfer on sale of residential property (whether or not any other type of property is also conveyed, assigned or transferred under the same instrument), executed on or after 12 January 2013 but before 16 December 2021 —	<i>In addition to duty under paragraph (a), and either paragraph (ba), (bb), (be) or (bg) (as applicable):</i>
(i) if —	(a) 7% of the amount of consideration of the

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
<p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning one property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) one residential property is conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p>	<p>residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred, if the instrument is executed before 6 July 2018; or</p> <p>(b) 12% of the amount of consideration of the residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred, if the instrument is executed on or after 6 July 2018</p>
<p>(ii) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) one residential property is conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p>	<p>5% of the amount of consideration of the residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred</p>
<p>(iii) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties or a Singapore permanent resident owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties or a Singapore permanent resident</p>	<p>(a) 10% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, if the instrument is executed before 6 July 2018; or</p> <p>(b) 15% of the amount or the total amount of</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
owning property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a foreigner or an entity; and	consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, if the instrument is executed on or after 6 July 2018
(B) one or more residential properties is or are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(iv) if —	(a) 7% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty, if the instrument is executed before 6 July 2018; or
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen not owning property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident, a foreigner or an entity; and	(b) 12% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty, if the instrument is executed on or after 6 July 2018
(B) 2 residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(v) if —	(a) if the instrument is executed before 6 July 2018, the aggregate of the following:
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen not owning property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident, a foreigner or an entity; and	(i) 7% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;
(B) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	(ii) 10% of the total amount of consideration

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued**Description of instrument**Proper stamp duty*

of the other residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, after deducting the amount of consideration of any one of those other residential properties, as elected by that person; or

(b) if the instrument is executed on or after 6 July 2018, the aggregate of the following:

(i) 12% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;

(ii) 15% of the total amount of consideration of the other residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, after deducting the amount of consideration of any one of those other residential properties, as

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
	elected by that person
(vi) if —	(a) if the instrument is executed before 6 July 2018, the aggregate of the following:
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning one property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner or an entity; and	(i) 7% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;
(B) 2 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	(ii) 10% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the other residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred; or
	(b) if the instrument is executed on or after 6 July 2018, the aggregate of the following:
	(i) 12% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued**Description of instrument**Proper stamp duty*

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| <p>(vii) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 2 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p> | <p>(ii) 15% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the other residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred</p> <p>(a) if the instrument is executed before 6 July 2018, the aggregate of the following:</p> <p>(i) 5% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(ii) 10% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the other residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred; or</p> <p>(b) if the instrument is executed on or after 6 July 2018, the aggregate of the following:</p> <p>(i) 5% of the amount of consideration of any one of</p> |
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FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
	the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;
	(ii) 15% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the other residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(viii) if the grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a foreigner, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is an entity	(a) 15% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, if the instrument is executed before 6 July 2018; or (b) 20% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, if the instrument is executed on or after 6 July 2018
(ix) if the grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is an entity (other than a housing developer), and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a housing developer	(a) 15% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, if the instrument is executed before 6 July 2018; or (b) 25% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
	residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, if the instrument is executed on or after 6 July 2018
(x) if the grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a housing developer	<p>(a) 15% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, if the instrument is executed before 6 July 2018; or</p> <p>(b) 30% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, if the instrument is executed on or after 6 July 2018</p>
(bg) Conveyance, assignment or transfer on sale of “residential and mixed residential” property acquired on or after 11 March 2017, if the property is disposed of in the following period from the date of its acquisition:	<i>In addition to duty under paragraph (a), and either paragraph (bf), (bh) or (bi) (as applicable):</i>
(i) within one year	<p>The aggregate of the following (as applicable):</p> <p>(A) 15% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to an industrial purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument;</p> <p>(B) 12% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to a residential purpose at the time of the</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
	execution of the instrument
(ii) exceeding one year but not exceeding 2 years	<p>The aggregate of the following (as applicable):</p> <p>(A) 10% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to an industrial purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument;</p> <p>(B) 8% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to a residential purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument</p>
(iii) exceeding 2 years but not exceeding 3 years	<p>The aggregate of the following (as applicable):</p> <p>(A) 5% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to an industrial purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument;</p> <p>(B) 4% of the amount of consideration or value (whichever is applicable) of the part of the property attributable to a residential purpose at the time of the execution of the instrument</p>
(bh) Conveyance, assignment or transfer on sale of residential property (whether or not any other type of property is also conveyed, assigned or transferred under the same instrument), executed	<i>In addition to duty under paragraphs (a) and (bg):</i>

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
on or after 16 December 2021 but before 27 April 2023 —	
(i) if —	5% of the amount of consideration of the residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and	
(B) one residential property is conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(ii) if —	17% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen not owning property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and	
(B) 2 residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
(iii) if —	17% of the amount of consideration of the residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning one property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and	
(B) one residential property is conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(iv) if —	The aggregate of the following:
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and	<p>(a) 5% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(b) 25% of the amount of consideration of the other residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred</p>
(B) 2 residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(v) if —	25% of the amount of consideration of the residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident owning one property, or	

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
<p>any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning one property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) one residential property is conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p>	
(vi) if —	The aggregate of the following:
<p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen not owning property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p>	<p>(a) 17% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(b) 25% of the total amount of consideration of the other residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, after deducting the amount of consideration of any one of those other residential properties, as elected by that person</p>
(vii) if —	The aggregate of the following:
<p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning one property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or</p>	<p>(a) 17% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(b) 25% of the amount of consideration of the other</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and	residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred
(B) 2 residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(viii) if —	The aggregate of the following:
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning one property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and	(a) 17% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;
(B) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	(b) 25% of the total amount of consideration of the other residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(ix) if there are 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees and —	The aggregate of the following:
(A) any of them is a Singapore citizen owning one property;	(a) 17% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;
(B) any of the others is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property;	(b) 25% of the amount of consideration of another of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;
(C) none of the others is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and	(c) 30% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the other

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
(D) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(x) if —	25% of the amount of consideration of the residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and	
(B) one residential property is conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(xi) if —	25% of the total amount of consideration of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and	
(B) 2 residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(xii) if —	25% of the total amount of consideration of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, or any of	

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
<p>2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p>	
<p>(xiii) if there are 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees and —</p> <p>(A) any of them is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties;</p> <p>(B) any of the others is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property;</p> <p>(C) none of the others is a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and</p> <p>(D) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p>	<p>The aggregate of the following:</p> <p>(a) 25% of the amount of consideration of any 2 of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(b) 30% of the amount or total amount of consideration of the other residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred</p>
<p>(xiv) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore</p>	<p>The aggregate of the following:</p> <p>(a) 5% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(b) 25% of the amount of consideration of another of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proportion of stamp duty</i>
<p>permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p>	<p>transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(c) 30% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the other residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred</p>
(xv) if —	The aggregate of the following:
<p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident owning one property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning one property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties, a foreigner, a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 2 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p>	<p>(a) 25% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(b) 30% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the other residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred</p>
(xvi) if —	30% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
<p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) one or more residential properties is or are conveyed,</p>	

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(xvii) if the grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a foreigner, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a trustee (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022), or an entity	30% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(xviii) if the grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is —	35% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(A) an entity (other than a housing developer); or	
(B) a trustee (other than a trustee for a housing developer) (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022),	
and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is —	
(C) a housing developer; or	
(D) a trustee for a housing developer (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022)	
(xix) if the grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a housing developer, or a trustee for a housing developer (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022)	40% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(bi) Conveyance, assignment or transfer on sale of residential property (whether or not any other type of property is also conveyed, assigned or transferred under the same instrument), executed on or after 27 April 2023 —	<i>In addition to duty under paragraphs (a) and (bg):</i>
(i) if —	5% of the amount of consideration of the residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a	

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
<p>Singapore permanent resident not owning property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) one residential property is conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p>	
<p>(ii) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen not owning property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 2 residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p>	<p>20% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty</p>
<p>(iii) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning one property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and</p>	<p>20% of the amount of consideration of the residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
<p>(B) one residential property is conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p> <p>(iv) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 2 residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p> <p>(v) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident owning one property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning one property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) one residential property is conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p> <p>(vi) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees</p>	<p>The aggregate of the following:</p> <p>(a) 5% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(b) 30% of the amount of consideration of the other residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred</p> <p>30% of the amount of consideration of the residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred</p> <p>The aggregate of the following:</p> <p>(a) 20% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
<p>or lessees is a Singapore citizen not owning property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p> <p>(vii) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning one property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 2 residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p> <p>(viii) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning one property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and</p>	<p>transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(b) 30% of the total amount of consideration of the other residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, after deducting the amount of consideration of any one of those other residential properties, as elected by that person</p> <p>The aggregate of the following:</p> <p>(a) 20% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(b) 30% of the amount of consideration of the other residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred</p> <p>The aggregate of the following:</p> <p>(a) 20% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(b) 30% of the total amount of consideration of the other residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
(B) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(ix) if there are 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees and —	The aggregate of the following:
(A) any of them is a Singapore citizen owning one property;	(a) 20% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;
(B) any of the others is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property;	
(C) none of the others is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and	(b) 30% of the amount of consideration of another of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;
(D) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	(c) 35% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the other residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(x) if —	30% of the amount of consideration of the residential property conveyed, assigned or transferred
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and	
(B) one residential property is conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(xi) if —	30% of the total amount of consideration of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees	

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
<p>or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 2 residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p> <p>(xii) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p> <p>(xiii) if there are 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees and —</p> <p>(A) any of them is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties;</p> <p>(B) any of the others is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property;</p> <p>(C) none of the others is a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and</p> <p>(D) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p> <p>(xiv) if —</p>	<p>30% of the total amount of consideration of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred</p> <p>The aggregate of the following:</p> <p>(a) 30% of the amount of consideration of any 2 of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(b) 35% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the other residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred</p> <p>The aggregate of the following:</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
<p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore citizen owning one property or owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 3 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p> <p>(xv) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident owning one property, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning one property, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties, a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and</p> <p>(B) 2 or more residential properties are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument</p> <p>(xvi) if —</p> <p>(A) the grantee, transferee or lessee is a Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties, and none of the other</p>	<p>(a) 5% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(b) 30% of the amount of consideration of another of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(c) 35% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the other residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred</p> <p>The aggregate of the following:</p> <p>(a) 30% of the amount of consideration of any one of the residential properties conveyed, assigned or transferred, as elected by the person paying the duty;</p> <p>(b) 35% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the other residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred</p> <p>35% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a foreigner, a trustee, or an entity; and	
(B) one or more residential properties is or are conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument	
(xvii) if the grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a housing developer, or a trustee for a housing developer, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a foreigner, a trustee (other than a trustee for a housing developer) or an entity (other than a housing developer)	40% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(xviii) if the grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a foreigner, and none of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a trustee (other than a trustee for a housing developer), or an entity (other than a housing developer)	60% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(xix) if the grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a trustee (other than a trustee for a housing developer) or an entity (other than a housing developer)	65% of the amount or the total amount of consideration of the residential property or properties conveyed, assigned or transferred
(c) Conveyance, assignment or transfer on sale of any stock or shares or any interest of the stocks and shares —	
(i) if executed before 22 February 2014	\$0.20 for every \$100 or any part thereof, of the amount of the consideration
(ii) if executed on or after 22 February 2014	0.2% of the amount of the consideration
(d) Conveyance, assignment or transfer of any property or any interest of the property by way of security	See MORTGAGE, AGREEMENT FOR A

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
	MORTGAGE AND DEBENTURE (ARTICLE 9)
(e) Conveyance, assignment or transfer of any property or any interest of the property by way of settlement	See SETTLEMENT (ARTICLE 11)
(f) <i>[Deleted by Act 23 of 2011]</i>	
(g) Conveyance, assignment or transfer of any property as above where the transaction is between trustees and where the beneficial interest in the property passes	The same duty as in paragraph (a) or (c), as the case may be
(h) Conveyance, assignment or transfer of any property or any interest of any property which is distributed in specie to a shareholder of a company in connection with a liquidation of the company <i>Exemption:</i> In a case where the conveyance, assignment or transfer is effected by more than one instrument and one instrument has been duly stamped, each other instrument.	(a) in the case of any immovable property or any interest thereof — the same duties as in paragraph (a) and paragraph (bi) (if applicable); or (b) in the case of any stock or shares or any interest thereof — the same duty as in paragraph (c)
(i) Conveyance, assignment or transfer of any property or any interest of property which is distributed in specie to a shareholder of a VCC in connection with a liquidation of the VCC or any of its sub-funds <i>Exemption:</i> In a case where the conveyance, assignment or transfer is effected by more than one instrument and one instrument has been duly stamped, each other instrument.	(a) in the case of any immovable property or any interest thereof — the same duties as in paragraph (a) and paragraph (bi) (if applicable); or (b) in the case of any stock or shares or any interest

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued**Description of instrument**Proper stamp duty*

thereof — the same duty as
in paragraph (c)

[S 669/2023 wef 13/10/2023]

[S 243/2023 wef 27/04/2023]

[S 68/2023 wef 15/02/2023]

[S 366/2022 wef 09/05/2022]

Notes:

(1) In this Article —

“entity” means a person who is not an individual, and includes —

- (a) an unincorporated association;
- (b) where the property conveyed, assigned or transferred is to be held as property of a VCC or sub-fund of a VCC, a collective investment scheme (not being a VCC or sub-fund) or a business trust — the VCC, the trustee for the collective investment scheme (when acting in that capacity) or the trustee-manager for the business trust (when acting in that capacity); and
- (c) where the property conveyed, assigned or transferred is to be held as partnership property — the partners of the partnership whether or not any of them is an individual,

but excludes a trustee;

[S 366/2022 wef 09/05/2022]

“foreigner” means an individual who is not a citizen of Singapore and not a permanent resident of Singapore;

“housing accommodation” includes a building or tenement wholly or principally constructed, adapted or intended for human habitation, or for human habitation and as business premises, but excludes a serviced apartment and a workers’ dormitory;

“housing developer” means an entity —

- (a) that is a licensed housing developer within the meaning of the Housing Developers (Control and Licensing) Act 1965;
- (b) that is an applicant for a licence within the meaning of that Act and whose application is not refused, or that intends to apply for such licence; or

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

(c) that engages or intends to engage in a business of housing development,

but only if the residential property or properties is or are conveyed, assigned or transferred to the entity for the purpose of housing development by the entity;

“housing development” means the construction of any number of units of housing accommodation, including any building operations in, on, over or under the land for the purpose of erecting such housing accommodation, and the sale of land which would be appurtenant to one or more such units of housing accommodation;

“industrial property” means any specified immovable property (or part thereof) mentioned in paragraph 8(1)(a) of the Stamp Duties (Section 22A) Order 2010, but excludes any “residential or mixed residential” property;

“property” means any immovable property and any stock or shares;

“residential property” means —

(a) in the case of paragraph (bc) of this Article, immovable property (or part thereof) which, under the Master Plan, may be used for solely residential purposes or for mixed purposes, one of which is residential; or

(b) in the case of paragraph (bf), (bh) or (bi) of this Article, any immovable property that is either —

(i) zoned or situated on land that is zoned in any of the following manner under the Master Plan:

(A) “Residential”;

(B) “Commercial and Residential”;

(C) “Residential/Institution”;

(D) “Residential with Commercial at 1st Storey”;

(E) “White”; or

(ii) permitted under the Planning Act 1998 to be used for solely residential purposes or for mixed purposes, one of which is residential;

[S 243/2023 wef 27/04/2023]

“residential or mixed residential” property means any specified immovable property (or part thereof) mentioned in paragraph 8(1)(b) of the Stamp Duties (Section 22A) Order 2010;

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- “Singapore citizen not owning property” means a citizen of Singapore who, if not for the transaction which is the subject of the instrument to be stamped, does not beneficially own (whether alone or jointly or in common with another) an estate or interest in any residential property situated within Singapore;
- “Singapore citizen owning one property” means a citizen of Singapore who, if not for the transaction which is the subject of the instrument to be stamped, beneficially owns (whether alone or jointly or in common with another) an estate or interest in a single residential property situated within Singapore;
- “Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties” means a citizen of Singapore who, if not for the transaction which is the subject of the instrument to be stamped, beneficially owns (whether alone or jointly or in common with another) an estate or interest in 2 or more residential properties situated within Singapore;
- “Singapore citizen owning 2 properties” means a citizen of Singapore who, if not for the transaction which is the subject of the instrument to be stamped, beneficially owns (whether alone or jointly or in common with another) an estate or interest in 2 residential properties situated within Singapore;
- “Singapore permanent resident not owning property” means a permanent resident of Singapore who, if not for the transaction which is the subject of the instrument to be stamped, does not beneficially own (whether alone or jointly or in common with another) an estate or interest in any residential property situated within Singapore;
- “Singapore permanent resident owning one property” means a permanent resident of Singapore who, if not for the transaction which is the subject of the instrument to be stamped, beneficially owns (whether alone or jointly or in common with another) an estate or interest in a single residential property situated within Singapore;
- “Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties” means a permanent resident of Singapore who, if not for the transaction which is the subject of the instrument to be stamped, beneficially owns (whether alone or jointly or in common with another) an estate or interest in 2 or more residential properties situated within Singapore;
- “Singapore permanent resident owning property” means a permanent resident of Singapore who, if not for the transaction which is the subject of the instrument to be stamped, beneficially owns (whether alone

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

or jointly or in common with another) an estate or interest in one or more residential properties situated within Singapore;

[S 366/2022 wef 09/05/2022]

“trustee” means a trustee for any trust when acting in that capacity, but excludes a trustee for a collective investment scheme when acting in that capacity, and a trustee-manager for a business trust when acting in that capacity;

[S 366/2022 wef 09/05/2022]

“trustee for a housing developer” —

- (a) for an instrument executed before 27 April 2023 — means a trustee who holds any residential property on trust for a housing developer whether or not for any other person, when acting in that capacity; and
- (b) for an instrument executed on or after 27 April 2023 — means a trustee who holds the residential property or properties that is or are conveyed, assigned or transferred on trust solely for a housing developer for the purpose of housing development by the housing developer.

[S 243/2023 wef 27/04/2023]

(1A) In this Article, an identifiable individual beneficiary for whom an estate or interest in residential property is held on trust, is an individual —

- (a) who is identified in the declaration of trust as a beneficiary of the estate or interest whether solely or together with another; and
- (b) who, because of the trust, has beneficial ownership of the estate or interest (whether solely or together with another) that is not, under the terms of the trust, revocable, variable, or subject to any condition subsequent,

but excludes an individual who is entitled to any estate or interest in property in remainder or reversion.

[S 366/2022 wef 09/05/2022]

(1B) To avoid doubt, each of the following is not an identifiable individual beneficiary:

- (a) an individual who has not been born on the date of the declaration of trust;
- (b) an individual who is entitled only to the income of the property under the trust;

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (c) an individual whose estate or interest in the property under the trust is a contingent or discretionary interest, or who becomes entitled to an estate or interest in the property only upon revocation of the trust.

[S 366/2022 wef 09/05/2022]

(2) In this Article —

- (a) a reference to a Singapore citizen not owning property, a Singapore citizen owning one property, a Singapore citizen owning 2 properties, a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident not owning property, a Singapore permanent resident owning one property, a Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties, a Singapore permanent resident owning property, or a foreigner, is a reference to a person who comes within the definition or description of that term at the time of execution of the instrument in question;
- (aa) for the purposes of an instrument executed on or after 9 May 2022, in a case where any estate or interest in any residential property is held on trust for an identifiable individual beneficiary (*X*), *X* is, for the purposes of the definitions of the terms in sub-paragraph (a), treated as one who beneficially owns the estate or interest;
- [S 366/2022 wef 09/05/2022]*
- (ab) to avoid doubt, for the purposes of the definitions of the terms in sub-paragraph (a), a settlor of a trust in section 22C does not beneficially own the residential property or interest in residential property being disclaimed or renounced by reason only of the section 22C notice being treated as a conveyance or transfer of the residential property or interest under that section (but without affecting the settlor being so treated because of the resulting trust);
- [Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]*
- (b) a reference in paragraph (bc) of this Article to the amount of consideration of any residential property is, in a case where the property is used for mixed purposes one of which is residential, a reference to the amount of consideration that is attributable to that part of the property that is used for residential purposes;
- (bb) a reference in paragraphs (bf), (bh) and (bi) of this Article to the amount of consideration of any residential property is a reference to the amount of consideration relating to the part of the property that is attributable to a residential purpose;
- [S 243/2023 wef 27/04/2023]*
- (bc) a reference in this Article to the amount of consideration includes a reference to the value of the consideration;

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (c) subject to paragraph (d), a reference to joint grantees, transferees or lessees is a reference to persons to whom the residential property in question is conveyed, assigned or transferred as joint tenants or as tenants in common;
- (d) in the case of an instrument executed before 9 May 2022, and except where the residential property is to be held as property of a business trust or a collective investment scheme or as partnership property, a reference to a grantee, transferee or lessee, in a case where the grantee, transferee or lessee is to hold the residential property on trust, is a reference to the beneficial owner; and where there is more than one beneficial owner (whether or not including the grantee, transferee or lessee), all the beneficial owners are treated as joint grantees, transferees or lessees; and

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- (e) a reference to a grantee, transferee or lessee, in a case where the property is to be held as partnership property, is a reference to the partners of the partnership.

(2A) For the purposes of paragraphs (a)(iii) and (iv), (bd), (be) and (bg) of this Article and paragraph (2)(bb), where the property is —

- (a) vacant land; or
- (b) immovable property comprising the land as well as all units or buildings within a development on the land,

then the gross floor area of the property specified in the second column of the following table, that corresponds to the applicable zoning of the land under the Master Plan in the first column, is deemed to be attributable to an industrial purpose; and the gross floor area of the property specified in the third column, that corresponds to the applicable zoning of the land under the Master Plan in the first column, is deemed to be attributable to a residential purpose:

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>	<i>Third column</i>
Zoning of land under Master Plan	Part of property deemed attributable to industrial purpose	Part of property deemed attributable to residential purpose
White	—	100% of gross floor area
B1	100% of gross floor area	—
B1 — White	The minimum gross floor area which must be set aside for “B1 uses” under	—

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>	<i>Third column</i>
Zoning of land under Master Plan	Part of property deemed attributable to industrial purpose	Part of property deemed attributable to residential purpose
	the Master Plan before “White uses” are allowed	
B2	100% of gross floor area	—
B2 — White	The minimum gross floor area which must be set aside for “B2 uses” under the Master Plan before “White uses” are allowed	—
BP	85% of gross floor area	—
BP — White	100% of gross floor area less maximum percentage thereof which may be set aside for “White uses” under the Master Plan	—
Residential	—	100% of gross floor area
Residential/Institution	—	100% of gross floor area
Commercial and Residential	—	60% of gross floor area
Residential with commercial on the 1st storey	—	Total gross floor area less the minimum gross floor area which must be set aside for commercial uses under the Master Plan

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(2B) For the purposes of paragraphs (a)(iii) and (iv), (bd), (be) and (bg) of this Article and paragraph (2)(bb), where the property is a building or part thereof —

- (a) a part of the property is attributable to an industrial purpose if it is permitted under the Planning Act 1998 to be used for any purpose set out in the Schedule to the Stamp Duties (Section 22A) Order 2010; and

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (b) a part of the property is attributable to a residential purpose if it is permitted under the Planning Act 1998 for a residential use.

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(2C) For the purposes of the definition of “residential property” as well as paragraph (2B), whether a building or part thereof is permitted under the Planning Act 1998 to be used for a particular purpose is to be determined in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Stamp Duties (Section 22A) Order 2010.

(3) To avoid doubt, in determining if a person beneficially owns (whether alone or jointly or in common with another) an estate or interest in any number of residential properties situated within Singapore, any ownership of partnership property or property held on trust by the person is disregarded.

(4) To avoid doubt —

- (a) a reference to the amount of consideration or value of property being conveyed, assigned or transferred includes a reference to the amount of consideration or value of the estate or interest in the property being conveyed, assigned or transferred; and
- (b) a reference to the number of residential properties being conveyed, assigned or transferred under an instrument includes a reference to the number of residential properties in which an estate or interest is being conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument.

(5) If —

- (a) the grantee, transferee or lessee or any of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees under the instrument to be stamped is a relevant individual;
- (b) at the time of the execution of the instrument, the relevant individual beneficially owns jointly or in common with one or more other persons any estate or interest in any residential property other than by virtue of the transaction which is the subject of the instrument; and
- (c) that other person or any of those other persons conveys, assigns or transfers the person’s estate or interest (or any part thereof) in that property under the instrument to the grantee, transferee or lessee or joint grantees, transferees or lessees,

then —

- (d) if no other residential property (or estate or interest in the property) besides that estate or interest is conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument, paragraph (bc), (bf), (bh) or (bi) of this Article does not apply to that instrument despite anything in that paragraph; or

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FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (e) in any other case, the conveyance, assignment or transfer of that estate or interest is disregarded in determining the applicability of paragraph (bc), (bf), (bh) or (bi) of this Article, including in determining the total number of residential properties being conveyed, assigned or transferred under the instrument and the amount of stamp duty payable.

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(6) Paragraph (5) (as it relates to paragraph (bc) of this Article) does not apply if —

- (a) the relevant individual is one of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees under the instrument; and
- (b) without considering the status of the relevant individual, sub-paragraph (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) or (vi) of paragraph (bc) of this Article applies to the instrument by virtue of the fact that the other joint grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees, not being a relevant individual who satisfies paragraph (5)(b) in relation to that estate or interest, is —
- (i) in the case of sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (bc) of this Article, a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties;
 - (ii) in the case of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (bc) of this Article, a Singapore citizen owning one property;
 - (iii) in the case of sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (bc) of this Article, a Singapore citizen not owning property;
 - (iv) in the case of sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph (bc) of this Article, a Singapore permanent resident owning property;
 - (v) in the case of sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph (bc) of this Article, a Singapore permanent resident not owning property;
- or
- (vi) in the case of sub-paragraph (vi) of paragraph (bc) of this Article, a foreigner or an entity.

(7) Paragraph (5) (as it relates to paragraph (bf) of this Article) does not apply if —

- (a) the relevant individual is one of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees under the instrument; and
- (b) without considering the status of the relevant individual, sub-paragraph (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix) or (x) of paragraph (bf) of this Article applies to the instrument by virtue of the

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

fact that the other joint grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees, not being a relevant individual who satisfies paragraph (5)(b) in relation to that estate or interest, is —

- (i) in the case of sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (bf) of this Article, a Singapore citizen owning one property;
- (ii) in the case of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (bf) of this Article, a Singapore permanent resident not owning property;
- (iii) in the case of sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (bf) of this Article, a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties or a Singapore permanent resident owning property;
- (iv) in the case of sub-paragraph (iv) or (v) of paragraph (bf) of this Article, a Singapore citizen not owning property;
- (v) in the case of sub-paragraph (vi) of paragraph (bf) of this Article, a Singapore citizen owning one property;
- (vi) in the case of sub-paragraph (vii) of paragraph (bf) of this Article, a Singapore permanent resident not owning property;
- (vii) in the case of sub-paragraph (viii) of paragraph (bf) of this Article, a foreigner;
- (viii) in the case of sub-paragraph (ix) of paragraph (bf) of this Article, an entity other than a housing developer; and
- (ix) in the case of sub-paragraph (x) of paragraph (bf) of this Article, a housing developer.

(7AA) Paragraph (5) (as it relates to paragraph (bh) of this Article) does not apply if the relevant individual is one of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees under the instrument, and, without considering the status of the relevant individual —

- (a) sub-paragraph (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (x), (xi), (xii), (xiv), (xv), (xvi), (xvii), (xviii) or (xix) of paragraph (bh) of this Article applies to the instrument by virtue of the fact that the other joint grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees (not being a relevant individual who satisfies paragraph (5)(b) in relation to that estate or interest) is —
 - (i) in the case of sub-paragraph (i), (iv) or (xiv) of paragraph (bh) of this Article — a Singapore permanent resident not owning property;

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (ii) in the case of sub-paragraph (ii) or (vi) of paragraph (*bh*) of this Article — a Singapore citizen not owning property;
 - (iii) in the case of sub-paragraph (iii), (vii) or (viii) of paragraph (*bh*) of this Article — a Singapore citizen owning one property;
 - (iv) in the case of sub-paragraph (v) or (xv) of paragraph (*bh*) of this Article — a Singapore permanent resident owning one property;
 - (v) in the case of sub-paragraph (x), (xi) or (xii) of paragraph (*bh*) of this Article — a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties;
 - (vi) in the case of sub-paragraph (xvi) of paragraph (*bh*) of this Article — a Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties;
 - (vii) in the case of sub-paragraph (xvii) of paragraph (*bh*) of this Article — a foreigner;
 - (viii) in the case of sub-paragraph (xviii) of paragraph (*bh*) of this Article — an entity other than a housing developer, or a trustee other than a trustee for a housing developer (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022); and
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 - (ix) in the case of sub-paragraph (xix) of paragraph (*bh*) of this Article — a housing developer, or a trustee for a housing developer (but only if the instrument is executed on or after 9 May 2022); or
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- (b) sub-paragraph (ix) or (xiii) of paragraph (*bh*) of this Article applies to the instrument by virtue of the fact that —
- (i) in the case of sub-paragraph (ix) of paragraph (*bh*) of this Article — any of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees (not being a relevant individual who satisfies paragraph (5)(b) in relation to that estate or interest) is a Singapore citizen owning one property and another is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property; and
 - (ii) in the case of sub-paragraph (xiii) of paragraph (*bh*) of this Article — any of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees (not being a relevant individual who satisfies paragraph (5)(b) in relation to that estate or interest) is a Singapore citizen

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

owning 2 or more properties and another is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property.

(7AB) Paragraph (5) (as it relates to paragraph (bi) of this Article) does not apply if the relevant individual is one of 2 or more joint grantees, transferees or lessees under the instrument, and, without considering the status of the relevant individual —

(a) sub-paragraph (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (x), (xi), (xii), (xiv), (xv), (xvi), (xvii), (xviii) or (xix) of paragraph (bi) of this Article applies to the instrument by virtue of the fact that the other joint grantee, transferee or lessee, or any of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees (not being a relevant individual who satisfies paragraph (5)(b) in relation to that estate or interest) is —

- (i) in the case of sub-paragraph (i), (iv) or (xiv) of paragraph (bi) of this Article — a Singapore permanent resident not owning property;
- (ii) in the case of sub-paragraph (ii) or (vi) of paragraph (bi) of this Article — a Singapore citizen not owning property;
- (iii) in the case of sub-paragraph (iii), (vii) or (viii) of paragraph (bi) of this Article — a Singapore citizen owning one property;
- (iv) in the case of sub-paragraph (v) or (xv) of paragraph (bi) of this Article — a Singapore permanent resident owning one property;
- (v) in the case of sub-paragraph (x), (xi) or (xii) of paragraph (bi) of this Article — a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties;
- (vi) in the case of sub-paragraph (xvi) of paragraph (bi) of this Article — a Singapore permanent resident owning 2 or more properties;
- (vii) in the case of sub-paragraph (xvii) of paragraph (bi) of this Article — a housing developer, or a trustee for a housing developer;
- (viii) in the case of sub-paragraph (xviii) of paragraph (bi) of this Article — a foreigner; and
- (ix) in the case of sub-paragraph (xix) of paragraph (bi) of this Article — an entity other than a housing developer, or a trustee other than a trustee for a housing developer; or

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

(b) sub-paragraph (ix) or (xiii) of paragraph (bi) of this Article applies to the instrument by virtue of the fact that —

(i) in the case of sub-paragraph (ix) of paragraph (bi) of this Article — any of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees (not being a relevant individual who satisfies paragraph (5)(b) in relation to that estate or interest) is a Singapore citizen owning one property and another is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property; and

(ii) in the case of sub-paragraph (xiii) of paragraph (bi) of this Article — any of the other joint grantees, transferees or lessees (not being a relevant individual who satisfies paragraph (5)(b) in relation to that estate or interest) is a Singapore citizen owning 2 or more properties and another is a Singapore permanent resident not owning property.

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(7A) In paragraphs (5), (6), (7), (7AA) and (7AB), “relevant individual” means —

(a) in the case of paragraph (bc) of this Article, an individual who is —

(i) a Singapore citizen owning one property;

(ii) a Singapore citizen owning 2 properties; or

(iii) a Singapore permanent resident owning one property,

where the property or any of the properties (as the case may be) is the property mentioned in paragraph (5)(b); or

(b) in the case of paragraph (bf), (bh) or (bi) of this Article, an individual who is a Singapore citizen owning one property, being the property mentioned in paragraph (5)(b).

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(8) In determining if a person beneficially owns (whether alone or jointly or in common with another) an estate or interest in any number of residential properties situated within Singapore, any ownership of property that is the subject of a notification under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act 1966 is disregarded.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

ARTICLE 3A

CONVEYANCE OF EQUITY INTERESTS IN PROPERTY-HOLDING
ENTITIES OR ENTITIES WITH OWNERSHIP INTERESTS
IN PROPERTY-HOLDING ENTITIES

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
1 Conveyance of equity interests in a PHE	<p>Duty A or duty B or both (as applicable).</p> <p>Duty A is the sum total of the amounts in paragraphs (a)(i), (ii) or (iii) (as applicable), and (b), for a PHE that is a Type 1 PHE, the sum total of the amounts in paragraphs (c)(i), (ii) or (iii) (as applicable), and (d), for a PHE that is a Type 2 PHE, and the sum total of the amounts in paragraphs (c)(i), (ii) or (iii) (as applicable), and (d), for a PHE that is both a Type 1 PHE and a Type 2 PHE.</p> <p>Duty B is the amount in paragraph (e) for a PHE that is a Type 1 PHE, the amount in paragraph (f) for a PHE that is a Type 2 PHE, and the amount in paragraph (f) for a PHE that is both a Type 1 PHE and a Type 2 PHE.</p>
(a) Market value of the underlying property of the PHE under paragraph (a) of the definition of “underlying property” in section 23(21) —	
(i) where the conveyance is executed before 20 February 2018 —	<i>The sum of the following:</i>
for every dollar of the first \$180,000	$1\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$
for every dollar of the next \$180,000	$2\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
for every dollar exceeding \$360,000	$3\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$
(ii) where the conveyance is executed on or after 20 February 2018 but before 15 February 2023 —	<i>The sum of the following:</i>
for every dollar of the first \$180,000	$1\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$
for every dollar of the next \$180,000	$2\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$
for every dollar of the next \$640,000	$3\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$
for every dollar exceeding \$1,000,000	$4\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$
(iii) where the conveyance is executed on or after 15 February 2023 —	<i>The sum of the following:</i>
for every dollar of the first \$180,000	$1\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$
for every dollar of the next \$180,000	$2\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$
for every dollar of the next \$640,000	$3\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$
for every dollar of the next \$500,000	$4\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$
for every dollar of the next \$1,500,000	$5\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$
for every dollar exceeding \$3,000,000	$6\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$
(b)	$Z\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W$
(c) Market value of the underlying property of the PHE under paragraph (b) of the definition of	

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
“underlying property” in section 23(21) —	
(i) where the conveyance is executed before 20 February 2018 —	<i>The sum of the following:</i>
for every dollar of the first \$180,000	$(1\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$ $+$ $(1\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
for every dollar of the next \$180,000	$(2\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$ $+$ $(2\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
for every dollar exceeding \$360,000	$(3\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$ $+$ $(3\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
(ii) where the conveyance is executed on or after 20 February 2018 but before 15 February 2023 —	<i>The sum of the following:</i>
for every dollar of the first \$180,000	$(1\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$ $+$ $(1\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
for every dollar of the next \$180,000	$(2\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$ $+$ $(2\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
for every dollar of the next \$640,000	$(3\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
	$+$ $(3\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
for every dollar exceeding \$1,000,000	$(4\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$ $+$ $(4\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
(iii) where the conveyance is executed on or after 15 February 2023 —	<i>The sum of the following:</i>
for every dollar of the first \$180,000	$(1\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$ $+$ $(1\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
for every dollar of the next \$180,000	$(2\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$ $+$ $(2\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
for every dollar of the next \$640,000	$(3\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$ $+$ $(3\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
for every dollar of the next \$500,000	$(4\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$ $+$ $(4\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
for every dollar of the next \$1,500,000	$(5\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$ $+$ $(5\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
for every dollar exceeding \$3,000,000	$(6\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$ $+$ $(6\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
(d)	$(Z\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W1 \times X)$

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
	$+$ $(Z\% \times \frac{U}{V} \times W2)$
(e)	$12\% \times \frac{U1}{V} \times W$
(f)	$(12\% \times \frac{U1}{V} \times W1 \times X)$ $+$ $(12\% \times \frac{U1}{V} \times W2)$

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Where —

(a) U is —

- (i) if, as a result of the conveyance, the grantee becomes a significant owner of the PHE, and this is the first time the grantee becomes such significant owner since the effective date, the difference between —

(A) the sum of the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by the grantee following the conveyance, and the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates, acquired on or after the effective date; and

(B) the lowest amount, at any time in the period between the effective date and the time of execution of the conveyance, of the sum of —

(BA) the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by the grantee; and

(BB) the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates;

- (ii) if, as a result of the conveyance, the grantee becomes a significant owner of the PHE at any time other than that mentioned in sub-paragraph (i), the difference between —

(A) the sum of the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by the grantee following the conveyance, and the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates; and

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (B) the lowest amount, at any time in the period between the date of the most recent conveyance by which the grantee ceased to be a significant owner and the time of execution of the conveyance, of the sum of —
 - (BA) the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by the grantee; and
 - (BB) the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates;
 - (iii) if, after the conveyance, the grantee remains a significant owner of the PHE, the total number of all equity interests in the PHE conveyed under the conveyance to the grantee;
- (aa) however, in a case where —
- (i) the equity interests had earlier been conveyed to the grantor on or after 10 May 2022 to hold on trust for the grantee as beneficiary (but not a bare trust beneficiary);
 - (ii) the grantor then exercised a power of appointment (whether pursuant to the trust or otherwise) over those equity interests in favour of the grantee, as a result of which the grantee became a significant owner of the PHE; and
 - (iii) the conveyance is a conveyance executed on or after 10 May 2022 of those equity interests by the grantor to the grantee under the trust,
- then U is —
- (iv) if this is the first time that the grantee becomes such significant owner since the effective date, the difference between —
 - (A) the sum of the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by the grantee following the conveyance, and the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates, acquired on or after the effective date; and
 - (B) the lowest amount, at any time in the period between the effective date and the time of execution of the conveyance, of the sum of —
 - (BA) the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by the grantee; and

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (BB) the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates; and
 - (v) if the grantee becomes such significant owner at any other time, the difference between —
 - (A) the sum of the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by the grantee following the conveyance, and the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates; and
 - (B) the lowest amount, at any time in the period between the date of the most recent conveyance by which the grantee ceased to be a significant owner and the time of execution of the conveyance, of the sum of —
 - (BA) the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by the grantee; and
 - (BB) the equity interests in the PHE beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates;
- [Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]*
- (b) U1 is the amount of equity interests specified in section 23(8) that are comprised in the conveyance;
 - (c) V is the total amount of all equity interests in the PHE;
 - (d) W is the market value, at the time of execution of the conveyance, of the underlying property of the PHE under paragraph (a) of the definition of “underlying property” in section 23(21);
 - (e) W1 is the market value, at the time of execution of the conveyance, of the underlying property of the PHE under paragraph (b)(i) of the definition of “underlying property” in section 23(21);
 - (f) W2 is the market value, at the time of execution of the conveyance, of the underlying property of the PHE under paragraph (b)(ii) of the definition of “underlying property” in section 23(21);
 - (g) X is the percentage of the equity interests in a Type 1 PHE that the PHE (being a Type 2 PHE) beneficially owns (including indirectly by applying section 23(18)); and
 - (h) Z% is —
 - (i) if the conveyance is executed before 6 July 2018, 15%;

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

(ii) if the conveyance is executed between 6 July 2018 and 15 December 2021 (both dates inclusive), 30%;

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(iii) if the conveyance is executed between 16 December 2021 and 26 April 2023 (both dates inclusive), 40%; and

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(iv) if the conveyance is executed on or after 27 April 2023, 65%.

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
2 Conveyance of equity interests in an entity with ownership interests in a PHE	<p>Duty C or duty D or both (as applicable).</p> <p>Duty C is the sum total of the amounts in paragraphs (a)(i), (ii) or (iii) (as applicable), and (b), for a PHE that is a Type 1 PHE, the sum total of the amounts in paragraphs (c)(i), (ii) or (iii) (as applicable), and (d), for a PHE that is a Type 2 PHE, and the sum total of the amounts in paragraphs (c)(i), (ii) or (iii) (as applicable), and (d), for a PHE that is both a Type 1 PHE and a Type 2 PHE.</p> <p>Duty D is the amount in paragraph (e) for a PHE that is a Type 1 PHE, the amount in paragraph (f) for a Type 2 PHE, and the amount in paragraph (f) for a PHE that is both a Type 1 PHE and a Type 2 PHE.</p>
(a) Market value of the underlying property of the PHE under paragraph (a) of the definition of “underlying property” in section 23(21) —	
(i) where the conveyance is executed before 20 February 2018 —	<i>The sum of the following:</i>
for every dollar of the first \$180,000	$1\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
for every dollar of the next \$180,000	$2\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$
for every dollar exceeding \$360,000	$3\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$
(ii) where the conveyance is executed on or after 20 February 2018 but before 15 February 2023 —	<i>The sum of the following:</i>
for every dollar of the first \$180,000	$1\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$
for every dollar of the next \$180,000	$2\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$
for every dollar of the next \$640,000	$3\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$
for every dollar exceeding \$1,000,000	$4\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$
(iii) where the conveyance is executed on or after 15 February 2023 —	<i>The sum of the following:</i>
for every dollar of the first \$180,000	$1\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$
for every dollar of the next \$180,000	$2\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$
for every dollar of the next \$640,000	$3\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$
for every dollar of the next \$500,000	$4\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$
for every dollar of the next \$1,500,000	$5\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$
for every dollar exceeding \$3,000,000	$6\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$
(b)	$Z\% \times \left[\left(\frac{U}{V} \times Y \right) + P \right] \times W$

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
(c) Market value of the underlying property of the PHE under paragraph (b) of the definition of “underlying property” in section 23(21) —	
(i) where the conveyance is executed before 20 February 2018 —	<i>The sum of the following:</i>
for every dollar of the first \$180,000	$\{1\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$ $\{1\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
for every dollar of the next \$180,000	$\{2\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$ $\{2\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
for every dollar exceeding \$360,000	$\{3\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$ $\{3\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
(ii) where the conveyance is executed on or after 20 February 2018 but before 15 February 2023 —	<i>The sum of the following:</i>
for every dollar of the first \$180,000	$\{1\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$ $\{1\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
for every dollar of the next \$180,000	$\{2\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$ $\{2\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
for every dollar of the next \$640,000	$\{3\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
	$\{3\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
for every dollar exceeding \$1,000,000	$\{4\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$ $\{4\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
(iii) where the conveyance is executed on or after 15 February 2023 —	<i>The sum of the following:</i>
for every dollar of the first \$180,000	$\{1\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$ $\{1\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
for every dollar of the next \$180,000	$\{2\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$ $\{2\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
for every dollar of the next \$640,000	$\{3\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$ $\{3\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
for every dollar of the next \$500,000	$\{4\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$ $\{4\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
for every dollar of the next \$1,500,000	$\{5\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$ $\{5\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
for every dollar exceeding \$3,000,000	$\{6\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$ $\{6\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
(d)	$\{Z\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W1 \times X\}$ $+$

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
	$\{Z\% \times [(\frac{U}{V} \times Y) + P] \times W2\}$
(e)	$12\% \times \frac{U1}{V} \times W \times Y$
(f)	$(12\% \times \frac{U1}{V} \times W1 \times Y \times X)$ $+$ $(12\% \times \frac{U1}{V} \times W2 \times Y)$

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Where —

(a) U is —

- (i) if the equity interests in the entity (called the target entity) being conveyed, together with the equity interests in one or more other entities (each called a 2nd entity) beneficially owned by the grantee, would result in the grantee becoming a significant owner of the combined single entity, and this is the first time the grantee becomes such significant owner since the effective date, the difference between —
 - (A) the sum of the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by the grantee following the conveyance, and the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates, that are acquired on or after the effective date; and
 - (B) the lowest amount, at any time in the period between the effective date and the time of execution of the conveyance, of the sum of —
 - (BA) the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by the grantee; and
 - (BB) the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates;
- (ii) if the equity interests in the entity (called the target entity) being conveyed, together with the equity interests in one or more other entities (each called a 2nd entity) beneficially owned by the grantee, would result in the grantee becoming a significant owner of the combined single entity, and this is not the first time that the grantee becomes such significant owner since the effective date, the difference between —

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (A) the sum of the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by the grantee following the conveyance, and the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates; and
 - (B) the lowest amount, at any time in the period between the date of the most recent conveyance by which the grantee ceased to be a significant owner and the time of execution of the conveyance, of the sum of —
 - (BA) the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by the grantee; and
 - (BB) the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates; or
 - (iii) if the grantee is already a significant owner of the combined single entity at the time of execution of the conveyance, the amount of equity interests in the entity (called the target entity) conveyed under the conveyance;
- (aa) however, in a case where —
- (i) the equity interests in the entity (being the target entity) had earlier been conveyed to the grantor on or after 10 May 2022 to hold on trust for the grantee as beneficiary (but not a bare trust beneficiary);
 - (ii) the grantor then exercised a power of appointment (whether pursuant to the trust or otherwise) over those equity interests in favour of the grantee;
 - (iii) those equity interests together with the equity interests in one or more entities (each called a 2nd entity) beneficially owned by the grantee, would result in the grantee becoming a significant owner of the combined entity; and
 - (iv) the conveyance is a conveyance executed on or after 10 May 2022 of those equity interests by the grantor to the grantee under the trust,
- then U is —
- (v) if this is the first time that the grantee becomes such significant owner since the effective date, the difference between —
 - (A) the sum of the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by the grantee following the

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

conveyance, and the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates, that are acquired on or after the effective date; and

(B) the lowest amount, at any time in the period between the effective date and the time of execution of the conveyance, of the sum of —

(BA) the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by the grantee; and

(BB) the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates; and

(vi) if this is not the first time that the grantee becomes such significant owner since the effective date, the difference between —

(A) the sum of the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by the grantee following the conveyance, and the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates; and

(B) the lowest amount, at any time in the period between the date of the most recent conveyance by which the grantee ceased to be a significant owner and the time of execution of the conveyance, of the sum of —

(BA) the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by the grantee; and

(BB) the equity interests in the target entity beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates;

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(b) P is —

(i) in the case mentioned in paragraph (a)(i), the total of the sums calculated for each 2nd entity mentioned in that provision using the formula $\frac{Q}{R} \times S$, where —

(A) Q is the sum of the equity interests in the 2nd entity beneficially owned by the grantee, and the equity interests in the 2nd entity beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates, that were acquired between the effective date and the time of execution of the conveyance;

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (B) R is the total amount of all equity interests in the 2nd entity; and
 - (C) S is the percentage of the equity interests in the PHE that the 2nd entity beneficially owns (including indirectly by applying section 23(18));
- (ii) in the case mentioned in paragraph (a)(ii), the total of the sums calculated for each 2nd entity mentioned in that provision using the formula $\frac{Q1}{R} \times S$, where —
- (A) Q1 is the difference between —
 - (AA) the sum of the equity interests in the 2nd entity beneficially owned by the grantee following the conveyance, and the equity interests in the 2nd entity beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates; and
 - (AB) the lowest amount of equity interests in the 2nd entity beneficially owned by the grantee in the period between the date of the most recent conveyance by which the grantee, and the equity interests in the 2nd entity beneficially owned by each of the grantee's associates, ceased to be a significant owner and the time of execution of the conveyance; and
 - (B) R and S have the same meanings as in sub-paragraph (i); and
- (iii) in the case mentioned in paragraph (a)(iii), zero;
- (c) U1 is the amount of equity interests specified in section 23(8) that are comprised in the conveyance;
 - (d) V is the total amount of all equity interests in the target entity;
 - (e) W is the market value, at the time of execution of the conveyance, of the underlying property of the PHE under paragraph (a) of the definition of “underlying property” in section 23(21);
 - (f) W1 is the market value, at the time of execution of the conveyance, of the underlying property of the PHE under paragraph (b)(i) of the definition of “underlying property” in section 23(21);
 - (g) W2 is the market value, at the time of execution of the conveyance, of the underlying property of the PHE under paragraph (b)(ii) of the definition of “underlying property” in section 23(21);

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (h) X is the percentage of the equity interests in a Type 1 PHE that the PHE (being a Type 2 PHE) beneficially owns (including indirectly by applying section 23(18));
- (i) Y is the percentage of the equity interests in the PHE that the target entity beneficially owns (including indirectly by applying section 23(18)) at the time of the execution of the conveyance; and
- (j) Z% is —
 - (i) if the conveyance is executed before 6 July 2018, 15%;
 - (ii) if the conveyance is executed between 6 July 2018 and 15 December 2021 (both dates inclusive), 30%;
[S 243/2023 wef 27/04/2023]
 - (iii) if the conveyance is executed between 16 December 2021 and 26 April 2023 (both dates inclusive), 40%; and
[S 243/2023 wef 27/04/2023]
 - (iv) if the conveyance is executed on or after 27 April 2023, 65%.

Note:

In this Article, the market value of the underlying property of a PHE is the amount of the value of the part of the property that is attributable to a residential purpose, as defined in paragraphs (2A), (2B) and (2C) of Article 3.

[S 243/2023 wef 27/04/2023]

ARTICLE 4

DECLARATION OF TRUST

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
Declaration of any trust of or concerning any immovable property, stock or shares, or equity interests in an entity, by any writing, not being a will, or an instrument chargeable with duty as a conveyance on sale, gift or settlement	<p>(a) If it is a self-declared trust in relation to the property, the same duty as for a conveyance, assignment or transfer; or</p> <p>(b) In any other case — \$10</p>

Note:

In this Article, “entity” and “equity interest” have the meanings given by section 23.

[S 366/2022 wef 09/05/2022]

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

ARTICLE 5

[Deleted by Act 23 of 2011]

ARTICLE 6

EXCHANGE

Description of instrument

Proper stamp duty

Any instrument by which immovable properties are exchanged or agreed to be exchanged

The same duty as for a conveyance on sale for each of the immovable properties in the exchange

ARTICLE 7

GIFT

Description of instrument

Proper stamp duty

Gift

The same duty as for a conveyance on sale

ARTICLE 8

LEASE OR AGREEMENT FOR A LEASE

Description of instrument

Proper stamp duty

Lease or agreement for a lease of any immovable property including any furniture, chattels, fittings or equipment and for securing the payment for the provision of services or facilities or to other matters or things in connection with such lease —

When the Lease is for a period

<i>Not exceeding one year</i>	<i>Exceeding one year but not exceeding 3 years</i>	<i>Exceeding 3 years or for any indefinite term</i>
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(a) Without premium and executed on or after 1 April 2003 but before 22 February 2014, for every \$250 or any part thereof of the average rent

\$1

\$2

\$4

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued***Description of instrument****Proper stamp duty**

and other consideration
calculated for a whole year

Not exceeding 4 years

*Exceeding 4 years or for any
indefinite term*

(aa) Without premium and
executed on or after
22 February 2014

$$0.4\% \times \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{the total rent} \\ \text{and other} \\ \text{consideration} \\ \text{payable for} \\ \text{the period of} \\ \text{the Lease} \end{array} \right)$$

$$0.4\% \times A \times 4$$

where A is the average rent
and other consideration
calculated for a whole year

(b) In consideration of a
premium only

The same duty as for a conveyance for a sum equal to the
amount of such consideration

(c) In consideration of a
premium and reserving a
rent or other consideration

The same duty as for a conveyance on sale in
consideration of the premium and a lease for the rent and
other consideration

Exemptions:

1. Any lease or agreement for a lease mentioned in paragraph (a), (aa) or (c) executed on or after 1 April 2003 where the average rent and other consideration calculated for a whole year does not exceed \$1,000.
2. Any lease or agreement for a lease executed on or after 19 February 2011 pursuant to a duly stamped agreement, or another duly stamped agreement, for the same.
3. Any lease or agreement for a lease mentioned in paragraph (a) or (aa) executed on or after 1 June 2012 in respect of the direct leasing of a flat from the Housing and Development Board under a scheme known as the “Public Rental Scheme”.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

ARTICLE 9

MORTGAGE, AGREEMENT FOR A
MORTGAGE AND DEBENTURE

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
(a) Mortgage, agreement for a mortgage and debenture of immovable property and stock or shares, being a security (other than an equitable mortgage) for the payment or repayment of money —	
(i) if executed before 22 February 2014	\$4 for every \$1,000 or any part thereof, of the amount of the money, subject to a maximum of \$500
(ii) if executed on or after 22 February 2014	0.4% of the amount of the money, subject to a maximum of \$500
(b) Mortgage, agreement for a mortgage and debenture of immovable property and stock or shares, being an equitable mortgage for the payment or repayment of money —	
(i) if executed before 22 February 2014	\$2 for every \$1,000 or any part thereof, of the amount of the money, subject to a maximum of \$500
(ii) if executed on or after 22 February 2014	0.2% of the amount of the money, subject to a maximum of \$500
(c) Transfer, assignment or disposition of any mortgage or debenture —	
(i) if executed before 22 February 2014 —	
(A) for every \$1,000 of the amount transferred, assigned or disposed, inclusive of interest which is in arrears;	\$2 subject to a maximum of \$500

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
(B) where any further money is added to the money already secured;	\$4 for every \$1,000 or any part thereof, of the amount of such further money, subject to a maximum of \$500
(ii) if executed on or after 22 February 2014 —	
(A) for the amount transferred, assigned or disposed, inclusive of interest which is in arrears;	0.2% of the amount subject to a maximum of \$500
(B) where any further money is added to the money already secured	0.4% of the amount of such further money, subject to a maximum of \$500

Exemptions:

1. Any mortgage of stock or shares under hand only.
2. Any mortgage executed on or after 19 February 2011 pursuant to a duly stamped agreement for the same.
3. Any security executed on or after 19 February 2011 in conjunction with the security which is duly stamped under paragraph (a).

ARTICLE 10

[Deleted by Act 23 of 2011]

ARTICLE 11

SETTLEMENT

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
Instrument of settlement or agreement for settlement of any of the following:	The same duty as for a conveyance, assignment or transfer
(a) an immovable property;	
(b) any stock or shares;	

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

(c) equity interests in an entity

Exemption:

Any settlement executed on or after
19 February 2011 pursuant to a duly
stamped agreement for the same.

Notes:

(1) In this Article, “entity” and “equity interest” have the meanings given by section 23.

(2) For the purpose of computing the proper stamp duty for an instrument in this Article that is made upon a good or valuable consideration other than a bona fide pecuniary consideration, the instrument is treated as a conveyance on sale for a consideration equal to the value of the property.

(3) For the purpose of determining the duty mentioned in Article 3 for an instrument executed on or after 9 May 2022 in this Article, a reference to the grantor, transferor or lessor is a reference to the settlor, and a reference to the grantee, transferee or lessee is a reference to the trustee.

(4) For the purpose of determining the duty mentioned in Article 3A for an instrument executed on or after 10 May 2022 in this Article, a reference to the grantor, transferor or lessor is a reference to the settlor, and a reference to the grantee, transferee or lessee is —

- (a) in a case where the equity interests in the entity are to be held on trust by the grantee, transferee or lessee for a beneficiary who is not a bare trust beneficiary — the grantee, transferee or lessee; or
- (b) in a case where the equity interests in the entity are to be held on trust by the grantee, transferee or lessee for a bare trust beneficiary — the bare trust beneficiary.

[Act 22 of 2022 wef 10/05/2022]

[S 366/2022 wef 09/05/2022]

ARTICLE 12

SURRENDER OF A LEASE

<i>Description of instrument</i>	<i>Proper stamp duty</i>
Surrender of lease of immovable property for consideration	The same duty as for a conveyance on sale for a consideration equal to the

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

amount of such
consideration

*[23/2011; 13/2017; 28/2019; S 474/2010; S 16/2011;
S 644/2011; S 647/2011; S 117/2012; S 253/2012;
S 12/2013; S 96/2014; S 84/2017; S 87/2018; S 452/2018;
S 460/2018; S 943/2021]*

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Repealed by Act 33 of 1999]

THIRD SCHEDULE

Sections 23, 23B, 34(a) and 78

PERSONS LIABLE TO PAY STAMP DUTY

<i>Article</i>	<i>Nature of the instrument and the reference number thereto in the First Schedule</i>	<i>Person liable to pay stamp duty</i>
1	BOND, COVENANT or INSTRUMENT FOR SECURING PAYMENT — Article 1	The lessee
2	CONVEYANCE, ASSIGNMENT or TRANSFER — Article 3(a) to (h)	
	(a) for all purposes other than Article 3(b), (ba), (bb), (bd), (be) and (bg)	The grantee, transferee or lessee
	(b) for the purposes of Article 3(b), (ba), (bb), (bd), (be) and (bg)	The grantor or transferor
2A	CONVEYANCE — Article 3A	
	(a) for duty A and duty C	The grantee
	(b) for duty B and duty D	The grantor
3	EXCHANGE — Article 6	Same as a conveyance
4	LEASE or AGREEMENT FOR A LEASE — Article 8	The lessee

THIRD SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Article</i>	<i>Nature of the instrument and the reference number thereto in the First Schedule</i>	<i>Person liable to pay stamp duty</i>
5	MORTGAGE, AGREEMENT FOR A MORTGAGE and DEBENTURE — Article 9	The mortgagor or obligor

[6/2010; 23/2011; 13/2017; S 474/2010; S 16/2011;
S 12/2013; S 84/2017]

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Sections 37(3) and 78(1)

ADJUDICATION FEES

<i>Subject matter of instrument</i>	<i>Fee</i>
1. Any of the following subject matter under section 15:	\$390, whether or not the instrument qualifies for relief under section 15
(a) a transfer of the undertaking or shares in respect of a scheme for reconstruction of a company or companies, or an amalgamation of companies;	
(b) a transfer, conveyance or assignment of beneficial interest in assets between associated entities;	
(c) a conversion of a firm or private company to a limited liability partnership	
2. An acquisition of ordinary shares in a target company under section 15A	\$390, whether or not the instrument qualifies for relief under section 15A
3. A conveyance of equity interest in a property-holding entity under section 23, or a transaction or an arrangement described in section 23B or 23C	\$390, whether or not the instrument is chargeable with ad valorem duty under section 23

FOURTH SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Subject matter of instrument</i>	<i>Fee</i>
4. Any transaction in respect of any immovable property	\$210, whether or not the instrument is chargeable with duty
5. All other transactions	\$210, whether or not the instrument is chargeable with duty

[S 555/2019]

FIFTH SCHEDULE

Sections 37(7) and 78(1)

VALUATION FEES

<i>Subject matter of instrument</i>	<i>Fee</i>
1. Any immovable property —	\$100
(a) sold under Part 4 of the Housing and Development Act 1959; or	
(b) falling under Part 4B of the Housing and Development Act 1959 and treated as sold under Part 4 of that Act	
2. Any strata unit comprised in a strata title plan registered under the Land Titles (Strata) Act 1967	\$300
3. Any of the following immovable property not falling under item 1 or 2:	\$1,070
(a) factory;	
(b) landed dwelling house;	
(c) shophouse;	
(d) warehouse	
4. Any —	\$2,290
(a) immovable property not falling under item 1, 2 or 3; or	
(b) vacant land,	
where the Chief Valuer determines the value of such immovable property or vacant land to be \$20 million or less	
5. Any —	\$5,255

FIFTH SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (a) immovable property not falling under item 1, 2 or 3; or
- (b) vacant land,

where the Chief Valuer determines the value of such immovable property or vacant land to be more than \$20 million

Note:

- (1) In item 3 —

“factory” excludes any factory which is used wholly or in part for any of the following purposes or industries:

- (a) aeronautical;
- (b) concrete batching;
- (c) district cooling;
- (d) petrochemical;
- (e) pharmaceutical;
- (f) power supply generation;
- (g) ship building or ship repair;
- (h) temporary storage or transit of oil, gas or liquid;
- (i) treatment of sewage, water or waste;
- (j) water fabrication;

“landed dwelling house” means any of the following types of houses used wholly or mainly for the purpose of human habitation:

- (a) detached house;
- (b) semi-detached house;
- (c) terrace house;

“warehouse” means a building where storage is the principal use and where no business is transacted other than incidentally to such storage.

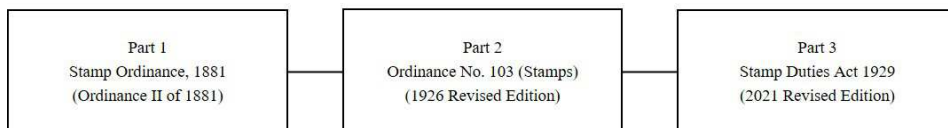
[S 304/2016; S 555/2019]

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

STAMP DUTIES ACT 1929

This Legislative History is a service provided by the Law Revision Commission on a best-efforts basis. It is not part of the Act.

PICTORIAL OVERVIEW OF PREDECESSOR ACTS



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY DETAILS

PART 1

STAMP ORDINANCE, 1881

(ORDINANCE II OF 1881)

1. Act VI of 1867 — Stamp Act Amendment Act of 1867

Bill	:	Information not available
First, Second and Third Readings	:	4 May 1867
Commencement	:	4 May 1867

Note: This Act was read as part of Act of the Legislative Council of India, No. 10 of 1862.

2. Act XXVI of 1867 — Stamp Act, 1867

Bill	:	Information not available
First and Second Readings	:	24 May 1867
Select Committee Report	:	Information not available
Notice of Amendments	:	17 September 1867
Third Reading	:	17 September 1867
Commencement	:	1 January 1868

Note: This Act ceased the operation of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India No. X of 1862 and XXVIII of 1863 and repealed the Stamp Act Amendment Act of 1867 (Act VI of 1867).

3. Ordinance VIII of 1873 — The Stamp Ordinance, 1873

Bill	:	S.S.G.G. No. 31/1873
First Reading	:	4 June 1873
Second Reading	:	4 August 1873
Notice of Amendments	:	17 October 1873
Third Reading	:	17 October 1873
Commencement	:	17 October 1873 (passed)

4. Ordinance I of 1875 — Stamps Amendment Ordinance, 1874

Bill	:	S.S.G.G. No. 52/1874
First Reading	:	11 December 1874
Second Reading	:	28 December 1874
Notice of Amendments	:	28 December 1874
Third Reading	:	5 January 1875
Commencement	:	4 January 1875 (passed)

5. Ordinance II of 1881 — Stamp Ordinance, 1881

Bill	:	G.N. No. 409/1880
First Reading	:	7 September 1880
Second Reading	:	14 September 1880
Notice of Amendments	:	10 June 1881
Third Reading	:	10 June 1881
Commencement	:	1 September 1881

6. Ordinance X of 1885 — The Stamp Ordinance, 1885

Bill	:	G.N. No. 274/1885
First Reading	:	11 May 1885
Second Reading	:	18 May 1885
Notice of Amendments	:	9 June 1885
Third Reading	:	9 June 1885
Commencement	:	1 August 1885

7. Ordinance XVII of 1887 — The Stamp Ordinance 1887

Bill	:	G.N. No. 507/1887
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First Reading	:	13 October 1887
Second Reading	:	15 November 1887
Third Reading	:	15 December 1887
Commencement	:	1 January 1888

8. Ordinance XXI of 1904 — The Stamp Ordinance 1904

Bill	:	G.N. No. 1310/1904
First Reading	:	18 November 1904
Second Reading	:	2 December 1904
Third Reading	:	16 December 1904
Commencement	:	16 December 1904

PART 2
ORDINANCE NO. 103 (STAMPS)
(1926 REVISED EDITION)

9. Ordinance XXXVI of 1907 — The Stamp Ordinance 1907

Bill	:	G.N. No. 995/1907
First Reading	:	20 September 1907
Second Reading	:	2 December 1907
Notice of Amendments	:	20 December 1907
Third Reading	:	20 December 1907
Commencement	:	1 February 1908

10. Ordinance II of 1908 — The Stamp Ordinance 1907 Amendment Ordinance 1908

Bill	:	Information not available
First and Second Readings	:	21 February 1908
Notice of Amendments	:	21 February 1908
Third Reading	:	21 February 1908
Commencement	:	21 February 1908

11. 1920 Revised Edition — Ordinance No. 103 (Stamps)

Operation	:	28 November 1921
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12. Ordinance 26 of 1921 — Statute Laws (Revised Edition) Operation Ordinance, 1921

(Amendments made by section 3(a) read with Part I of Schedule C to the above Ordinance)

Bill	:	G.N. No. 1854/1921
First and Second Readings	:	22 November 1921
Notice of Amendments	:	22 November 1921
Third Reading	:	22 November 1921
Commencement	:	28 November 1921 (section 3(a) read with Part I of Schedule C)

13. Ordinance 12 of 1922 — Ordinance No. 103 (Stamps) Amendment Ordinance, 1922

Bill	:	G.N. No. 282/1922
First Reading	:	20 February 1922
Second Reading	:	27 March 1922
Notice of Amendments	:	27 March 1922
Third Reading	:	24 April 1922
Commencement	:	27 April 1922

14. 1926 Revised Edition — Ordinance No. 103 (Stamps)

Operation	:	1 August 1926
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15. Ordinance 11 of 1929 — Estate Duty Ordinance, 1929
(Amendments made by section 43 of the above Ordinance)

Bill	:	G.N. No. 110/1929
First Reading	:	28 January 1929
Second Reading	:	25 March 1929
Notice of Amendments	:	25 March 1929
Third Reading	:	13 May 1929
Commencement	:	1 July 1929 (section 43)

PART 3
STAMP DUTIES ACT 1929
(2021 REVISED EDITION)

16. Ordinance 16 of 1929 — Stamp Ordinance, 1929

Bill	:	G.N. No. 597/1929
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First Reading	:	25 March 1929
Second Reading	:	13 May 1929
Notice of Amendments	:	13 May 1929
Third Reading	:	2 September 1929
Commencement	:	1 November 1929

17. Ordinance 17 of 1931 — Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931

Bill	:	G.N. No. 1936/1931
First Reading	:	28 September 1931
Second Reading	:	12 October 1931
Notice of Amendments	:	12 October 1931
Third Reading	:	14 October 1931
Commencement	:	1 January 1932

18. Ordinance 56 of 1935 — Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935

Bill	:	G.N. No. 2208/1935
First Reading	:	26 August 1935
Second Reading	:	28 October 1935
Notice of Amendments	:	20 November 1935
Third Reading	:	20 November 1935
Commencement	:	8 December 1935

19. 1936 Revised Edition — Stamp Ordinance (Chapter 228)

Operation	:	1 September 1936
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20. Ordinance 39 of 1936 — Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936

Bill	:	G.N. No. 2324/1936
First Reading	:	24 August 1936
Second Reading	:	7 December 1936
Notice of Amendments	:	7 December 1936
Third Reading	:	7 December 1936
Commencement	:	30 December 1936

21. Ordinance 6 of 1939 — Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1939

Bill	:	G.N. No. 318/1939
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First Reading	:	27 February 1939
Second and Third Readings	:	24 April 1939
Commencement	:	12 May 1939

22. Ordinance 16 of 1940 — Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940

Bill	:	G.N. No. 1306/1940
First and Second Readings	:	22 April 1940
Notice of Amendments	:	22 April 1940
Third Reading	:	22 April 1940
Commencement	:	26 April 1940

23. Ordinance 14 of 1954 — Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954

Bill	:	17/1954
First Reading	:	18 May 1954
Second Reading	:	15 June 1954
Third Reading	:	20 July 1954
Commencement	:	1 April 1946

24. Ordinance 31 of 1949 — Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1949

Bill	:	G.N. No. S 335/1949
First Reading	:	28 July 1949
Second Reading	:	23 August 1949
Notice of Amendments	:	23 August 1949
Third Reading	:	23 August 1949
Commencement	:	1 January 1950

25. Ordinance 40 of 1950 — Betting and Sweepstake Duties Ordinance, 1950
(Amendments made by section 8 of the above Ordinance)

Bill	:	G.N. No. S 304/1950
First Reading	:	18 July 1950
Select Committee Report	:	Council Paper No. 87 of 1950
Second and Third Readings	:	21 November 1950
Commencement	:	21 November 1950 (section 8)

26. Ordinance 20 of 1952 — Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1952

Bill	:	20/1952
First Reading	:	20 May 1952
Second Reading	:	17 June 1952
Notice of Amendments	:	17 June 1952
Third Reading	:	17 June 1952
Commencement	:	25 June 1952

27. Ordinance 37 of 1952 — Law Revision (Penalties Amendment) Ordinance, 1952

(Amendments made by section 2 read with item 82 of the Schedule to the above Ordinance)

Bill	:	32/1952
First Reading	:	16 September 1952
Second and Third Readings	:	14 October 1952
Commencement	:	30 April 1955 (section 2 read with item 82 of the Schedule)

28. 1955 Revised Edition — Stamp Ordinance (Chapter 170)

Operation	:	1 July 1956
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29. Ordinance 32 of 1956 — Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956

Bill	:	Information not available
First, Second and Third Readings	:	7 November 1956
Commencement	:	12 November 1956

30. Ordinance 46 of 1957 — Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957

Bill	:	Information not available
First, Second and Third Readings	:	4 December 1957
Commencement	:	7 December 1957

31. G.N. No. S (N.S.) 177/1959 — Singapore Constitution (Modification of Laws) (No. 3) Order, 1959

Commencement	:	20 November 1959
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32. G.N. No. S (N.S.) 179/1959 — Singapore Constitution (Modification of Laws) (No. 5) Order, 1959

Commencement : 20 November 1959

33. Ordinance 71 of 1959 — Transfer of Powers Ordinance, 1959

(Amendments made by section 4 read with the First Schedule to the above Ordinance)

Bill : 30/1959
 First Reading : 22 September 1959
 Second and Third Readings : 11 November 1959
 Commencement : 20 November 1959 (section 4 read with the First Schedule)

34. Ordinance 72 of 1959 — Transfer of Powers (No. 2) Ordinance, 1959

(Amendments made by section 2 read with the First Schedule to the above Ordinance)

Bill : 31/1959
 First Reading : 22 September 1959
 Second Reading : 11 November 1959
 Notice of Amendments : 11 November 1959
 Third Reading : 11 November 1959
 Commencement : 20 November 1959 (section 2 read with the First Schedule)

35. Ordinance 60 of 1960 — Transfer of Powers Ordinance, 1960

(Amendments made by section 2 read with the Schedule to the above Ordinance)

Bill : 99/1960
 First Reading : 20 October 1960
 Second and Third Readings : 16 November 1960
 Commencement : 9 December 1960 (section 2 read with the Schedule)

36. Ordinance 24 of 1961 — Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961

Bill : 145/1961
 First Reading : 24 May 1961
 Second and Third Readings : 14 June 1961

Commencement	:	1 January 1961(section 15)
		7 July 1961 (except section 15)

37. Ordinance 6 of 1962 — Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962

Bill	:	162/1961
First Reading	:	20 December 1961
Second Reading	:	15 January 1962
Notice of Amendments	:	15 January 1962
Third Reading	:	15 January 1962
Commencement	:	1 January 1961

38. Act 20 of 1965 — Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1965

Bill	:	52/1965
First Reading	:	13 December 1965
Second and Third Readings	:	29 December 1965
Commencement	:	1 January 1966

39. Act 27 of 1967 — Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1967

Bill	:	24/1967
First Reading	:	7 September 1967
Second Reading	:	2 November 1967
Notice of Amendments	:	2 November 1967
Third Reading	:	2 November 1967
Commencement	:	17 November 1967

40. Act 38 of 1968 — Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1968

Bill	:	50/1968
First Reading	:	9 December 1968
Second and Third Readings	:	23 December 1968
Commencement	:	2 January 1969

41. Act 9 of 1969 — Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1969

Bill	:	10/1969
First Reading	:	11 June 1969
Second and Third Readings	:	15 October 1969

Commencement : 24 October 1969

42. Act 8 of 1970 — Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1970

Bill : 11/1970

First Reading : 30 March 1970

Second and Third Readings : 7 May 1970

Commencement : 1 September 1970

43. 1970 Revised Edition — Stamp Act (Chapter 147)

Operation : 30 April 1971

44. G.N. No. S 68/1972 — Stamp (Variation of the First Schedule) Notification, 1972

Commencement : 8 March 1972

45. G.N. No. S 74/1973 — Stamp (Variation of the First Schedule) Notification, 1973

Commencement : 26 February 1973

46. G.N. No. S 421/1973 — Stamp (Variation of the First Schedule) (No. 2) Notification, 1973

Commencement : 1 January 1974

47. Act 38 of 1975 — Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1975

Bill : 53/1975

First Reading : 11 November 1975

Second and Third Readings : 20 November 1975

Commencement : 2 December 1975

Note: The Stamp Act was renamed as the Stamp Duties Act by this Act.

48. G.N. No. S 224/1976 — Stamp Duties (Variation of the First Schedule) Notification, 1976

Commencement : 12 November 1976

49. G.N. No. S 125/1980 — Stamp Duties Act (Substitution of Schedules) Notification, 1980

Commencement : 1 April 1980

50. Act 4 of 1981 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act, 1981

Bill : 9/1981

First Reading : 16 March 1981

Second and Third Readings : 26 March 1981

Commencement : 6 April 1981

51. G.N. No. S 254/1982 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Notification, 1982

Commencement : 17 September 1982

52. G.N. No. S 74/1983 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of the First and Second Schedules) Notification 1983

Commencement : 1 April 1983

53. Act 14 of 1983 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 1983

Bill : 9/1983

First Reading : 30 August 1983

Second and Third Readings : 20 December 1983

Commencement : 6 January 1984

54. G.N. No. S 239/1986 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule) (No. 2) Notification 1986

Commencement : 8 March 1985

55. Act 18 of 1986 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 1986

Bill : 15/1986

First Reading : 5 May 1986

Second and Third Readings : 29 July 1986

Commencement : 8 March 1985

56. G.N. No. S 56/1986 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Notification 1986

Commencement : 1 March 1986

57. G.N. No. S 260/1986 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Notification 1986

Commencement : 1 October 1986

58. 1985 Revised Edition — Stamp Duties Act (Chapter 312)

Operation : 30 March 1987

**59. G.N. No. S 337/1987 — Revised Edition of the Laws (Rectification)
Order 1987**

Operation : 30 March 1987

**60. G.N. No. S 411/1988 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule)
Notification 1988**

Commencement : 4 March 1988 (paragraph 3(c))
1 April 1988 (paragraph 3(a))
23 December 1988 (paragraph 3(b))

**61. G.N. No. S 110/1989 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule)
Notification 1989**

Commencement : 1 April 1989

**62. G.N. No. S 285/1990 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of
Second Schedule) Notification 1990**

Commencement : 6 August 1990

**63. G.N. No. S 468/1990 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of
Second Schedule) (No. 2) Notification 1990**

Commencement : 21 December 1990

**64. G.N. No. S 252/1993 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of
Second Schedule) Notification 1993**

Commencement : 18 June 1993

65. Act 31 of 1993 — Goods and Services Tax Act 1993
(Amendments made by section 92 read with paragraph (9) of the
Fifth Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 14/1993
First Reading : 26 February 1993
Second Reading : 19 March 1993
Select Committee Report : Parl. 4 of 1993
Third Reading : 12 October 1993
Commencement : 26 November 1993 (section 92 read
with paragraph (9) of the
Fifth Schedule)

**66. G.N. No. S 66/1994 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule)
Notification 1994**

Commencement : 23 February 1994

**67. G.N. No. S 34/1996 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule)
Notification 1996**

Commencement : 2 March 1995

**68. G.N. No. S 164/1996 — Stamp Duties Act (Substitution of Schedules)
Notification 1996**

Commencement : 29 February 1996

69. Act 26 of 1996 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 1996

Bill : 16/1996

First Reading : 21 May 1996

Second Reading : 12 July 1996

Notice of Amendments : 12 July 1996

Third Reading : 12 July 1996

Commencement : 23 August 1996

70. 1997 Revised Edition — Stamp Duties Act (Chapter 312)

Operation : 30 May 1997

**71. G.N. No. S 284/1998 — Stamp Duties Act (Substitution of Schedules)
Notification 1998**

Commencement : 28 February 1998

72. Act 33 of 1999 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 1999

Bill : 28/1999

First Reading : 3 August 1999

Second and Third Readings : 18 August 1999

Commencement : 1 September 1999 (except
sections 2(a), 36, 37 and 39(2))
9 January 2012 (sections 2(a), 36 and
37)

**73. G.N. No. S 288/2000 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule)
Notification 2000**

Commencement : 30 June 2000

74. Act 32 of 2000 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2000

Bill : 31/2000

First Reading : 13 November 2000

Second and Third Readings : 22 November 2000
 Commencement : 1 July 2000

75. 2000 Revised Edition — Stamp Duties Act (Chapter 312)

Operation : 30 December 2000

76. Act 38 of 2002 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2002

Bill : 40/2002
 First Reading : 31 October 2002
 Second and Third Readings : 25 November 2002
 Commencement : 1 January 2003

77. G.N. No. S 192/2003 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First and Third Schedules) Notification 2003

Commencement : 8 April 2003

78. G.N. No. S 525/2004 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Notification 2004

Commencement : 31 August 2004

79. Act 6 of 2005 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2005

Bill : 60/2004
 First Reading : 19 October 2004
 Second and Third Readings : 25 January 2005
 Commencement : 11 April 2005

80. G.N. No. S 448/2005 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of Fifth Schedule) Notification 2005

Commencement : 8 July 2005

81. Act 39 of 2005 — Stamp Duties (Amendment No. 2) Act 2005

Bill : 38/2005
 First Reading : 17 October 2005
 Second and Third Readings : 21 November 2005
 Commencement : 1 January 2006

82. 2006 Revised Edition — Stamp Duties Act (Chapter 312)

Operation : 1 April 2006

83. Act 36 of 2008 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2008

Bill	:	32/2008
First Reading	:	20 October 2008
Second and Third Readings	:	18 November 2008
Commencement	:	15 February 2007 (section 3) 16 December 2008 (section 2) 1 January 2009 (sections 4 and 5)

84. Act 6 of 2010 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2010

Bill	:	6/2010
First, Second and Third Readings	:	12 March 2010
Commencement	:	20 February 2010

85. Act 28 of 2010 — Stamp Duties (Amendment No. 2) Act 2010

Bill	:	24/2010
First Reading	:	15 September 2010
Second and Third Readings	:	18 October 2010
Commencement	:	20 February 2010 (section 4) 1 April 2010 (sections 3 and 6) 15 July 2010 (section 5) 9 December 2010 (sections 2, 7, 8 and 9)

86. Act 23 of 2011 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2011

Bill	:	15/2011
First Reading	:	17 October 2011
Second and Third Readings	:	22 November 2011
Commencement	:	20 February 2010 (section 4(a)) 1 April 2010 (section 5) 19 February 2011 (sections 2, 3, 4(b), (c) and (d), 6, 7(a) and (b), 8, 12, 13 and 15) 1 January 2012 (sections 7(c) to (f), 9, 10, 11 and 14)

87. Act 1 of 2013 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2013

Bill	:	38/2012
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First Reading	:	12 November 2012
Second and Third Readings	:	14 January 2013
Commencement	:	1 April 2010 (section 2) 22 February 2013 (sections 3 to 14)

88. Act 13 of 2010 — Land Titles (Strata) (Amendment) Act 2010
(Amendments made by section 12 of the above Act)

Bill	:	9/2010
First Reading	:	26 April 2010
Second and Third Readings	:	18 May 2010
Commencement	:	15 July 2010 (section 12)

89. G.N. No. S 474/2010 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First and Third Schedules) Notification 2010

Commencement	:	30 August 2010
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90. Act 15 of 2010 — Criminal Procedure Code 2010

(Amendments made by section 430 read with item 99 of the Sixth Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	11/2010
First Reading	:	26 April 2010
Second Reading	:	18 May 2010
Third Reading	:	19 May 2010
Commencement	:	2 January 2011 (section 430 read with item 99 of the Sixth Schedule)

91. G.N. No. S 16/2011 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First and Third Schedules) Notification 2011

Commencement	:	14 January 2011
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92. G.N. No. S 644/2011 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule) (No. 2) Notification 2011

Commencement	:	8 December 2011
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93. G.N. No. S 117/2012 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Notification 2012

Commencement	:	8 December 2011
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94. G.N. No. S 134/2012 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of Fourth and Fifth Schedules) Notification 2012

Commencement : 1 April 2012

95. G.N. No. S 253/2012 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule) (No. 2) Notification 2012

Commencement : 1 June 2012

96. G.N. No. S 12/2013 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First and Third Schedules) Notification 2013

Commencement : 12 January 2013

97. G.N. No. S 776/2013 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of Fourth and Fifth Schedules) Notification 2013

Commencement : 23 December 2013

98. Act 21 of 2013 — Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act 2013
(Amendments made by section 9 read with item 3 of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 17/2013

First Reading : 21 October 2013

Second Reading : 11 November 2013

Notice of Amendments : 11 November 2013

Third Reading : 11 November 2013

Commencement : 1 January 2014 (section 9 read with item 3 of the Schedule)

99. G.N. No. S 96/2014 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Notification 2014

Commencement : 22 February 2014

100. Act 30 of 2014 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2014

Bill : 27/2014

First Reading : 8 September 2014

Second and Third Readings : 8 October 2014

Commencement : 1 January 2015

101. Act 2 of 2016 — Income Tax (Amendment) Act 2016
(Amendments made by section 55 of the above Act)

Bill : 3/2016

First Reading	:	25 January 2016
Second and Third Readings	:	29 February 2016
Commencement	:	1 April 2015 (section 55)

102. Act 35 of 2014 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Act 2014

(Amendments made by section 16 of the above Act)

Bill	:	24/2014
First Reading	:	8 September 2014
Second and Third Readings	:	7 October 2014
Commencement	:	3 January 2016 (section 16)

103. Act 29 of 2014 — Business Names Registration Act 2014

(Amendments made by section 47 read with item 18 of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	26/2014
First Reading	:	8 September 2014
Second and Third Readings	:	8 October 2014
Commencement	:	3 January 2016 (section 47 read with item 18 of the Schedule)

104. Act 34 of 2016 — Income Tax (Amendment No. 3) Act 2016

(Amendments made by section 63 of the above Act)

Bill	:	34/2016
First Reading	:	10 October 2016
Second and Third Readings	:	10 November 2016
Commencement	:	1 April 2016 (section 63(a) to (f)) 29 December 2016 (section 63(g) to (q))

105. G.N. No. S 304/2016 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of Fourth and Fifth Schedules) Notification 2016

Commencement	:	1 July 2016
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106. G.N. No. S 84/2017 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First and Third Schedules) Notification 2017

Commencement	:	11 March 2017
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107. Act 13 of 2017 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2017

Bill : 18/2017
 First, Second and Third : 10 March 2017
 Readings
 Commencement : 11 March 2017

108. Act 32 of 2019 — Income Tax (Amendment) Act 2019
 (Amendments made by section 45 of the above Act)

Bill : 26/2019
 First Reading : 2 September 2019
 Second and Third Readings : 7 October 2019
 Commencement : 1 January 2018 (section 45)

109. G.N. No. S 87/2018 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Notification 2018

Commencement : 20 February 2018

110. G.N. No. S 452/2018 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule) (No. 2) Notification 2018

Commencement : 6 July 2018

111. G.N. No. S 460/2018 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule) (No. 2) Notification 2018 (Corrigendum)

Commencement : 6 July 2018

112. Act 37 of 2018 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2018

Bill : 30/2018
 First Reading : 6 August 2018
 Second and Third Readings : 10 September 2018
 Commencement : 4 October 2018

113. G.N. No. S 555/2019 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of Fourth and Fifth Schedules) Notification 2019

Commencement : 15 August 2019

114. Act 28 of 2019 — Variable Capital Companies (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2019
 (Amendments made by Part 3 of the above Act)

Bill : 23/2019

First Reading	:	5 August 2019
Second and Third Readings	:	3 September 2019
Commencement	:	15 January 2020 (Part 3)

115. Act 40 of 2018 — Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018
(Amendments made by section 516 of the above Act)

Bill	:	32/2018
First Reading	:	10 September 2018
Second and Third Readings	:	1 October 2018
Commencement	:	30 July 2020 (section 516)

116. Act 41 of 2020 — Income Tax (Amendment) Act 2020
(Amendments made by section 63 of the above Act)

Bill	:	38/2020
First Reading	:	5 October 2020
Second and Third Readings	:	3 November 2020
Commencement	:	7 December 2020 (section 63)

117. Act 40 of 2019 — Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019
(Amendments made by section 28(1) read with item 152 of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	32/2019
First Reading	:	7 October 2019
Second Reading	:	5 November 2019
Notice of Amendments	:	5 November 2019
Third Reading	:	5 November 2019
Commencement	:	2 January 2021 (section 28(1) read with item 152 of the Schedule)

118. Act 4 of 2021 — Statute Law Reform Act 2021
(Amendments made by section 22(8) of the above Act)

Bill	:	45/2020
First Reading	:	3 November 2020
Second and Third Readings	:	5 January 2021
Commencement	:	1 March 2021 (section 22(8))

119. Act 27 of 2021 — Income Tax (Amendment) Act 2021

(Amendments made by section 60 of the above Act)

Bill	:	27/2021
First Reading	:	13 September 2021
Second and Third Readings	:	5 October 2021
Commencement	:	16 November 2021 (section 60)

120. G.N. No. S 943/2021 — Stamp Duties Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Notification 2021

Commencement	:	16 December 2021
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121. 2021 Revised Edition — Stamp Duties Act 1929

Operation	:	31 December 2021
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122. Act 25 of 2021 — Courts (Civil and Criminal Justice) Reform Act 2021

(Amendments made by Part 7 of the above Act)

Bill	:	18/2021
First Reading	:	26 July 2021
Second and Third Readings	:	14 September 2021
Commencement	:	1 April 2022

123. G.N. No. S 366/2022 — Stamp Duties Act 1929 (Amendment of First Schedule) Notification 2022

Date of commencement	:	9 May 2022
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124. Act 22 of 2022 — Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2022

Bill	:	13/2022
First Reading	:	9 May 2022
Second and Third Readings	:	5 July 2022
Commencement	:	10 May 2022

125. G.N. No. S 68/2023 — Stamp Duties Act 1929 (Amendment of First Schedule) Notification 2023

Date of commencement	:	15 February 2023
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126. Act 36 of 2022 — Accountancy Functions (Consolidation) Act 2022

(Amendments made by the above Act)

Bill	:	29/2022
First Reading	:	3 October 2022

Second and Third Readings : 9 November 2022

Commencement : 1 April 2023

127. G.N. No. S 243/2023 — Stamp Duties Act 1929 (Amendment of First Schedule) (No. 2) Notification 2023

Date of commencement : 27 April 2023

128. G.N. No. S 669/2023 — Stamp Duties Act 1929 (Amendment of First Schedule) (No. 3) Notification 2023

Date of commencement : 13 October 2023

129. Act 5 of 2025 — Electronic Gazette and Legislation Act 2025

Bill : 47/2024

First Reading : 11 November 2024

Second and Third Readings : 7 January 2025

Commencement : 9 March 2025

Abbreviations

(updated on 29 August 2022)

G.N.	Gazette Notification
G.N. Sp.	Gazette Notification (Special Supplement)
L.A.	Legislative Assembly
L.N.	Legal Notification (Federal/Malaysian)
M.	Malaya/Malaysia (including Federated Malay States, Malayan Union, Federation of Malaya and Federation of Malaysia)
Parl.	Parliament
S	Subsidiary Legislation
S.I.	Statutory Instrument (United Kingdom)
S (N.S.)	Subsidiary Legislation (New Series)
S.S.G.G.	Straits Settlements Government Gazette
S.S.G.G. (E)	Straits Settlements Government Gazette (Extraordinary)

COMPARATIVE TABLE

STAMP DUTIES ACT 1929

This Act has undergone renumbering in the 2020 Revised Edition. This Comparative Table is provided to help readers locate the corresponding provisions in the last Revised Edition.

2020 Ed.	2006 Ed.
5—(2)	5—(1A)
(3)	(2)
15—(2)	15—(1AA)
(3)	(1A)
(4)	(1B)
(5)	(1C)
(6)	(2)
(7)	(3)
(8)	(3A)
(9)	(3B)
(10)	(3C)
(11)	(3D)
(12)	(4)
15A—(2)	15A—(1A)
(3)	(2)
(4)	(2A)
(5)	(3)
(6)	(4)
(7)	(5)
(8)	(6)
(9)	(7)
(10)	(8)
(11)	(8A)
(12)	(8B)

2020 Ed.	2006 Ed.
(13)	(8C)
(14)	(8CA)
(15)	(8CB)
(16)	(8D)
(17)	(8E)
(18)	(8F)
(19)	(8FA)
(20)	(8FB)
(21)	(8FC)
(22)	(8FD)
(23)	(8G)
(24)	(9)
(25)	(10)
(26)	(11)
(27)	(11A)
(28)	(12)
(29)	(13)
(30)	(13A)
(31)	(14)
(32)	(15)
(33)	(16)
(34)	(17)
(35)	(18)
(36)	(18A)
(37)	(19)
(38)	(20)
—	16—(2) [<i>Deleted by Act 36 of 2008</i>]
16—(2)	(3)

2020 Ed.	2006 Ed.
(3)	(3A)
(4)	(3B)
(5)	(4)
(6)	(5)
—	19—(4) [<i>Deleted by Act 23 of 2011</i>]
22A—(2)	22A—(1A)
(3)	(2)
(4)	(3)
(5)	(4)
(6)	(5)
(7)	(6)
(8)	(7)
(9)	(8)
(10)	(9)
(11)	(10)
(12)	(10A)
(13)	(11)
(14)	(12)
(15)	(13)
(16)	(14)
27—(2)	27—(1A)
(3)	(2)
(4)	(3)
(5)	(4)
—	30—(3) [<i>Deleted by Act 23 of 2011</i>]
37—(2)	37—(1A)
(3)	(1B)
(4)	(2)

2020 Ed.	2006 Ed.
(5)	(2A)
(6)	(3)
(7)	(4)
(8)	(5)
38—(3)	38—(2A)
(4)	(3)
(5)	(4)
40—(2)	40—(1A)
(3)	(2)
(4)	(3)
(5)	(4)
(6)	(5)
(7)	(6)
51—(3)	51—(2A)
(4)	(3)
(5)	(4)
53—(2)	53—(1A)
(3)	(2)
(4)	(3)
—	57—(3) [<i>Deleted by Act 1 of 2013</i>]
[<i>Omitted as spent</i>]	60H—(2)
65—(4)	65—(3A)
(5)	(4)
(6)	(5)
—	70—(6) [<i>Deleted by Act 36 of 2008</i>]
70—(6)	(7)
(7)	(7A)
(8) and (9)	(7B)

2020 Ed.	2006 Ed.
(10)	(8)
70C—(4)	70C—(3A)
(5)	(4)
(6)	(4A)
(7)	(5)
(8)	(6)
(9)	(6A)
(10)	(6B)
(11)	(7)
74—(2)	74—(1A)
(3)	(2)
(4)	(2A)
(5)	(2B)
(6)	(3)
(7)	(3A)
(8)	(4)
(9)	(5)
(10)	(6)
(11)	(7)
(12)	(8)
—	75—(2) <i>[Deleted by Act 30 of 2014]</i>
75—(2)	(3)