

Singapore

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1 Connection Factors

1.1 To what extent is domicile or habitual residence relevant in determining liability to taxation in your jurisdiction?

Singapore taxes income that is accrued in or derived from Singapore, or is received in Singapore from outside Singapore. Tax residents and non-tax residents are subject to income tax on income falling within the foregoing definition, but potentially at different rates as different exemptions/relief may apply. Domicile or habitual residence is less relevant, save to the extent that only Singapore tax residents would be entitled to relief from double taxation under Singapore's double tax treaties with other jurisdictions.

1.2 If domicile or habitual residence is relevant, how is it defined for taxation purposes?

See question 1.1 above. There is no definition of domicile or habitual residence in the Income Tax Act 1947, though "resident in Singapore" for tax purposes is defined in section 2 of the Act (see question 1.4 below).

1.3 To what extent is residence relevant in determining liability to taxation in your jurisdiction?

See question 1.1 above.

1.4 If residence is relevant, how is it defined for taxation purposes?

"Resident in Singapore" is defined in section 2 of the Income Tax Act 1947. In relation to an individual, it means a person who, in the year preceding the year of assessment, resides in Singapore except for such temporary absences therefrom as may be reasonable and not inconsistent with a claim by such person to be resident in Singapore, and includes a person who is physically present or who exercises an employment (other than as a director of a company) in Singapore for 183 days or more during the year preceding the year of assessment. In relation to a company or body of persons,

it means a company or body of persons who exercises the control and management of the business in Singapore.

1.5 To what extent is nationality relevant in determining liability to taxation in your jurisdiction?

As a general rule, nationality is not relevant to the issue of liability to taxation in Singapore.

1.6 If nationality is relevant, how is it defined for taxation purposes?

This is not applicable.

1.7 What other connecting factors (if any) are relevant in determining a person's liability to tax in your jurisdiction?

None, other than those stated in question 1.1 above.

2 General Taxation Regime

2.1 What gift, estate or wealth taxes apply that are relevant to persons becoming established in your jurisdiction?

Singapore does not have gift taxes, estate duties or wealth taxes.

2.2 How and to what extent are persons who become established in your jurisdiction liable to income and capital gains tax?

There is no capital gains tax in Singapore. Singapore taxes income that is accrued in or derived from Singapore or that is received in Singapore from outside Singapore. Tax-resident individuals are subject to income tax at progressive rates capped at 22%. As announced in the Singapore Budget Statement 2022, the top marginal personal income tax rate will be increased to 24% with effect from the year of assessment 2024. Corporates are subject to income tax at 17%.

2.3 What other direct taxes (if any) apply to persons who become established in your jurisdiction?

Other than income tax, persons are required to pay property tax in respect of their ownership of Singapore immovable properties as well as stamp duties on documents transferring interests in shares and Singapore immovable properties.

2.4 What indirect taxes (sales taxes/VAT and customs & excise duties) apply to persons becoming established in your jurisdiction?

Goods and services tax (“GST”) of 7% is currently applicable to the supply of goods and services in Singapore. With effect from 1 January 2023, GST will be increased from 7% to 8% and with effect from 1 January 2024, GST will be increased from 8% to 9%. Customs and excise duties also apply, but only to dutiable goods such as intoxicating liquors, tobacco products, motor vehicles, as well as petroleum products and biodiesel blends.

2.5 Are there any anti-avoidance taxation provisions that apply to the offshore arrangements of persons who have become established in your jurisdiction?

While there are no specific anti-avoidance taxation provisions specifically targeted at offshore arrangements, there are general anti-avoidance provisions in the Income Tax Act 1947, Goods and Services Tax Act 1993 and Stamp Duties Act 1929. In addition, transactions between related parties are required to be at arm’s length and to meet transfer pricing requirements.

2.6 Is there any general anti-avoidance or anti-abuse rule to counteract tax advantages?

See question 2.5 above.

2.7 Are there any arrangements in place in your jurisdiction for the disclosure of aggressive tax planning schemes?

There are no such arrangements.

3 Pre-entry Tax Planning

3.1 In your jurisdiction, what pre-entry estate, gift and/or wealth tax planning can be undertaken?

Singapore does not have any estate, gift or wealth taxes.

3.2 In your jurisdiction, what pre-entry income and capital gains tax planning can be undertaken?

Singapore does not have capital gains tax. For pre-entry planning regarding income tax, see question 3.3.

3.3 In your jurisdiction, can pre-entry planning be undertaken for any other taxes?

There are various tax relief and exemption schemes that an individual or company entering into the Singapore jurisdiction may be able to avail itself. In particular, for income generated from

investments, applications can be made under sections 13O or 13U of the Income Tax Act 1947 for income to be exempt from tax. There are also other incentives under other provisions of the Income Tax Act 1947 such as section 13N, where an application is not necessary. Additionally, it is possible to apply for a tax ruling from the tax authorities to obtain certainty on the tax treatment of transactions. The tax authorities may decline to issue a tax ruling in certain circumstances (where for example, a ruling would require the tax authority to determine a question of fact, or the correctness of the ruling depends on the making of assumptions in respect of a future event or any other matter).

Singapore has more than 95 double tax treaties with other jurisdictions, which reduce the tax burden on many types of cross-jurisdictional transactions and entities.

4 Taxation Issues on Inward Investment

4.1 What liabilities are there to tax on the acquisition, holding or disposal of, or receipt of income from investments made by a non-resident in your jurisdiction?

Income from investments is *prima facie* subject to income tax, though there are many exemptions where an individual or company entering the Singapore jurisdiction may be able to avail itself. For example, foreign-sourced income received by non-resident individuals are exempt from tax. Interest from debt securities derived by individuals (except where such income is derived through a partnership in Singapore or from the carrying on of a trade, business or profession) is also tax-exempt.

4.2 What taxes are there on the importation of assets into your jurisdiction, including excise taxes?

GST at the rate of 7% is chargeable on the importation of assets into Singapore. With effect from 1 January 2023, GST will be increased from 7% to 8% and with effect from 1 January 2024, GST will be increased from 8% to 9%. Customs and excise duties also apply to dutiable goods such as intoxicating liquors, tobacco products, motor vehicles, as well as petroleum products and biodiesel blends.

4.3 Are there any particular tax issues in relation to the purchase of residential properties by non-residents?

Agreements for the purchase of residential properties are subject to stamp duties in Singapore. The buyer’s stamp duty rate for residential properties is tiered and capped at 4%, computed on the higher of consideration and the market value of the residential property. In addition, additional buyer’s stamp duty of 30% (also computed on the higher of consideration and market value) applies to foreigners buying any residential property. Corporates buying residential property are also subject to additional buyer’s stamp duty at the rate of 35% to 40% (see https://www.iras.gov.sg/docs/default-source/stamp-duty/absd-fact-sheet.pdf?Status=Master&sfvrsn=f55f6050_2). With effect from 9 May 2022, additional buyer’s stamp duty of 35% will apply on any transfer of residential property into a living trust, i.e. a trust that is created by a person during his or her lifetime.

There are also free trade agreements between Singapore and countries such as the United States of America, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland that allow nationals of such countries to be accorded the same stamp duty treatment as Singapore citizens and eligibility for the remission of additional buyer’s stamp duty (see <https://www.iras.gov.sg/taxes/stamp-duty/for-property/>

appeals-refunds-reliefs-and-remissions/common-stamp-duty-remissions-and-reliefs-for-property/foreigners-eligible-for-absd-remission-under-free-trade-agreements-(ftas)).

5 Taxation of Corporate Vehicles

5.1 What is the test for a corporation to be taxable in your jurisdiction?

Singapore taxes income that is accrued in or derived from Singapore or is received in Singapore from outside Singapore. A corporation, whether tax resident or not, can be subject to income tax in Singapore on this basis.

5.2 What are the main tax liabilities payable by a corporation which is subject to tax in your jurisdiction?

The corporate tax rate in Singapore is 17%.

5.3 How are branches of foreign corporations taxed in your jurisdiction?

Branches of foreign corporations, like other companies in Singapore, are taxed on income accruing in or derived from Singapore, or received in Singapore from outside Singapore by the branch. A main difference is, however, that a branch is generally regarded as non-tax resident and therefore would not be able to enjoy the benefits of the double tax treaties that Singapore has entered into with other jurisdictions.

6 Tax Treaties

6.1 Has your jurisdiction entered into income tax and capital gains tax treaties and, if so, what is their impact?

Yes, Singapore has more than 95 double tax treaties with other jurisdictions. Singapore does not have capital gains tax.

6.2 Do the income tax and capital gains tax treaties generally follow the OECD or another model?

Singapore's double tax treaties generally follow the OECD model.

6.3 Has your jurisdiction entered into estate and gift tax treaties and, if so, what is their impact?

Singapore does not have estate or gift taxes.

6.4 Do the estate or gift tax treaties generally follow the OECD or another model?

This is not applicable.

7 Succession Planning

7.1 What are the relevant private international law (conflict of law) rules on succession and wills, including tests of essential validity and formal validity in your jurisdiction?

Issues of succession are governed by either the law of the place

of the deceased's domicile (the "*lex domicilii*") (in the case of movable property) or the law where the immovable property is situated (the "*lex situs*") (in the case of immovable property). (See *Banque Indosuez v Madam Sumilan Awal also known as Aw Kim Lan and Others* [1998] SGHC 22 and section 4(1) of the Intestate Succession Act 1967.)

Under Singapore law, a will is formally valid if its execution conforms to the law in force of any of the following: (a) the place where the will was executed; (b) the jurisdiction where the testator was domiciled either at the time of the execution of the will or at his death; (c) the jurisdiction in which the testator was habitually resident either at the time of the execution of the will or at his death; or (d) the jurisdiction in which the testator was a national either at the time of the execution of the will or at his death (section 5 of the Wills Act 1838).

7.2 Are there particular rules that apply to real estate held in your jurisdiction or elsewhere?

Singapore private international law rules will apply the *lex situs* to real estate wheresoever situated.

7.3 What rules exist in your jurisdiction which restrict testamentary freedom?

The general rule under Singapore law is that testamentary freedom is unrestricted except for Muslims who are domiciled in Singapore.

In accordance with section 111 of the Administration of Muslim Law Act 1966, no Muslim domiciled in Singapore may dispose of his property by will except in accordance with the provisions of the school of Muslim law professed by him. Under Muslim law, a Muslim is subject to two main restrictions: (a) he may not give away more than one third of his estate; and (b) he may not increase or reduce the share of any of his legal heirs as determined according to Muslim law.

The rule as to testamentary freedom for non-Muslims is subject to the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act 1966, which allows the court to provide reasonable maintenance to the deceased's dependant out of the deceased's net estate. "Dependant" is defined as a spouse, a child (of any gender or age) who is by reason of physical or mental incapacity incapable of maintaining himself or herself, an infant son or an unmarried daughter.

Further, funds held through a deceased's Central Provident Fund account (applicable to Singapore citizens and permanent residents) cannot be disposed of via a will, but only through the appropriate instrument of nomination.

8 Powers of Attorney

8.1 In your jurisdiction, can an individual create a power of attorney which continues to be effective after the individual has lost capacity?

A person who is at least 21 years of age ("**donor**") can execute a Lasting Power of Attorney ("**LPA**") that allows him/her to voluntarily appoint one or more persons ("**donees**") to make decisions and act on his/her behalf in the event that he/she ceases to have mental capacity. A donee can be appointed to act in the two broad areas of: (i) personal welfare; and (ii) property and affairs.

The LPA takes effect only when the donor has been adjudged by a medical practitioner to lack mental capacity. The LPA is to be contrasted with a general power of attorney, which has effect when the donor has capacity but ceases to be effective when the donor loses mental capacity.

8.2 To what extent would such a power of attorney made by an individual in their home jurisdiction be effective to allow the attorney to deal with assets belonging to the individual which are located in your jurisdiction?

An LPA made by an individual in their home jurisdiction or an order of court from the individual's home jurisdiction allowing the attorney to deal with the assets of the individual can be given effect in Singapore. Such an attorney may apply to the Singapore courts for the individual's assets in Singapore to be transferred to the attorney or for directions on how the individual's Singapore assets may be dealt with (see paragraph 7, schedule 2 of the Mental Capacity Act 2008).

9 Trusts and Foundations

9.1 Are trusts recognised/permited in your jurisdiction?

Trusts are recognised in Singapore.

9.2 How are trusts/settlers/beneficiaries taxed in your jurisdiction?

As the settlor has divested his assets into the trust, generally the settlor would not be subject to income tax.

Trustees (whether an individual or company) are subject to tax at the prevailing corporate rate (currently 17%). Trusts can be accorded tax transparency in respect of a beneficiary who is entitled to the trust income and is resident in Singapore (in other words, the trustee is not subject to tax at the trustee level, and instead, the beneficiaries are subject to tax). There are also specific tax incentives and tax exemptions that may apply to trusts.

9.3 How are trusts affected by succession and forced heirship rules in your jurisdiction?

The validity and operation of trusts are not affected by succession and forced heirship rules in Singapore. See question 7.3 above.

In *Shafeeg bin Salim Talib v Fatimah bte Abud bin Talib* [2010] SGCA 11, the Court of Appeal opined that a Muslim had complete freedom to dispose of his property *inter vivos*, even at the expense of his legal heirs under Muslim law. Accordingly, any assets of a Muslim settled into a trust in his lifetime will be treated as trust assets and not part of the estate and effects of the Muslim (which is subject to the application of *Syariah* succession laws).

In relation to foreign persons who are subject to forced heirship rules elsewhere, section 90 of the Trustees Act 1967 provides that no rule relating to inheritance or succession shall affect the validity of a trust or the transfer of any property to be held on trust if the person creating the trust or transferring the property had the capacity to do so under the law applicable in Singapore, the law of his domicile or nationality or the proper law of the transfer. In order for this provision to apply, the following conditions must be met: (a) at the time of the creation of the trust or transfer of the property to be held on trust, the person creating the trust or transferring the property is neither a Singapore citizen nor domiciled in Singapore; and (b) the trust is expressed to be governed by Singapore law and the trustees are resident in Singapore.

9.4 Are private foundations recognised/permited in your jurisdiction?

Singapore does not have foundation (in the sense as it is used

in European countries such as Liechtenstein) as a legal entity, though foundations (which are duly set up in the European countries) are recognised as foreign entities.

Whilst self-funded non-profit and charitable organisations can use the word "Foundation" in their names, these typically take the form of a society, a company limited by guarantee or a trust.

9.5 How are foundations/founders/beneficiaries taxed in your jurisdiction?

Foundations/founders/beneficiaries are taxed depending on whether they have income accrued in or derived from Singapore or received in Singapore from outside Singapore. There are also specific tax incentives and tax exemptions that may apply to the foundation/founders/beneficiaries.

9.6 How are foundations affected by succession and forced heirship rules in your jurisdiction?

The operation of a "foundation" in the form of a society, a company limited by guarantee or trust, is not affected by succession and forced heirship rules in Singapore. See questions 7.3 and 9.3 above.

10 Matrimonial Issues

10.1 Are civil partnerships/same-sex marriages permitted/recognised in your jurisdiction?

Civil partnerships/same-sex marriages are neither permitted nor recognised in Singapore (see section 12 of the Women's Charter 1961).

10.2 What matrimonial property regimes are permitted/recognised in your jurisdiction?

Singapore adopts a deferred community approach where the matrimonial assets may only be divided once the marriage has been legally terminated – see section 112 of the Women's Charter 1961 and *BPC v BPB* [2019] 1 SLR 608.

Matrimonial assets are defined under section 112(10) of the Women's Charter 1961 as: (a) any asset acquired before marriage by either or both parties to the marriage that is ordinarily used or enjoyed by the family or that has been substantially improved during the marriage; and (b) any asset acquired during the marriage. Matrimonial assets exclude gifts and inheritance unless this is the matrimonial home or an asset that has been substantially improved during the marriage by the other party. Gifts between spouses are, however, considered matrimonial assets.

10.3 Are pre-/post-marital agreements/marriage contracts permitted/recognised in your jurisdiction?

Pre-/post-marital agreements are permitted and/or recognised in Singapore. These agreements would be subject to the usual contractual principles such as intention to enter into a contract, consideration, absence of vitiating factors (i.e. misrepresentation, duress, undue influence and fraud) and is subject to scrutiny of the Singapore courts as to whether the agreements are against public policy and are just and equitable and, where involving the children of the marriage, are in the best interests of the children. In the division of matrimonial assets or the determination as to custody, care and control of children or the maintenance to be paid to the

wife or the children, the pre-/post-marital agreements are only one of various other factors to be taken into account by the courts.

In its scrutiny of an agreement, the courts may also take into account whether the parties sought legal advice and were provided with full disclosure of information relating to the matrimonial assets or other relevant information prior to entering into the agreement.

10.4 What are the main principles which will apply in your jurisdiction in relation to financial provision on divorce?

In relation to the division of matrimonial assets, the Singapore courts apply the “just and equitable” principle. Generally, in order to arrive at what is “just and equitable” for the parties, the court takes a “structured approach” by computing what amounts to parties’ direct and indirect (financial and non-financial) contributions to determine their share of the matrimonial assets. The “average ratio” (being the averages of the ratios allocated to parties’ respective financial and non-financial contributions) are non-binding figures, and the court is at liberty to make adjustments whenever the parties’ collective direct contribution did not carry the same weight as that of the parties’ collective indirect contribution. See *ANJ v ANK* [2015] 4 SLR 1043. For long marriages where there is only one main income earner, the courts will lean towards an equal division of the matrimonial assets (*TNL v TNK* [2017] 1 SLR 609). This, however, should not detract from the court’s ultimate objective of achieving a just and equitable division (see *UQP v UQQ* [2019] SGHCF 7).

In relation to the amount of maintenance to be paid by a man to his wife or former wife or by a woman to her incapacitated husband or incapacitated former husband, or by either party to the child of the marriage, sections 114 and 127 of the Women’s Charter 1961 require the court to have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including: the income, earning capacity, property and financial resources of each party; the financial needs, obligations and responsibilities of each party; the needs of the child of the marriage; and the standard of living enjoyed during the marriage.

11 Immigration Issues

11.1 What restrictions or qualifications does your jurisdiction impose for entry into the country?

In principle, a visa is required for entry into Singapore, though there is a list of nationalities for which a visa is not required (e.g. ASEAN countries). Foreigners who wish to enter Singapore to work will require the relevant work passes.

11.2 Does your jurisdiction have any investor and/or other special categories for entry?

Serial entrepreneurs, high-calibre innovators and experienced investors (as defined by the scheme) who want to operate a business in Singapore may apply for the Singapore Entrepreneur Pass (“**EntrePass**”) to remain in Singapore for up to one year, with subsequent renewals of two years. The applicant must meet the innovative criteria for an entrepreneur, innovator or investor.

Tech entrepreneurs, leaders or technical experts may also apply for the Tech.Pass, which is administered by the Singapore Economic Development Board. The Tech.Pass will be valid for two years in the first instance, with subsequent renewals of two years. The Tech.Pass allows the holder to concurrently perform the following: (a) start and operate one or more tech companies; (b) be an employee in one or more Singapore-based companies

at any time; (c) transit between employers or to an entrepreneur; and (d) be a consultant or mentor, lecture in local institutions of higher learning, or be an investor and director in one or more Singapore-based companies.

After 2023, top talents in business, arts and culture, sports, science and technology, and academic and research, who meet the eligibility criteria, which includes a fixed monthly salary of at least S\$30,000, may apply for the Overseas Networks & Expertise Pass (the “**ONE Pass**”). More details on the eligibility criteria for new applications and renewals for the ONE Pass are expected to be released closer to 1 January 2023. The ONE Pass is a personalised pass tied to the individual and gives greater employment flexibility. The pass holder can concurrently start, operate and work for multiple companies at any one time, and need not reapply for a new pass when he/she changes jobs. The ONE Pass is valid for five years in the first instance, with subsequent renewals of five years.

11.3 What are the requirements in your jurisdiction in order to qualify for nationality?

Singapore nationality is obtained either by birth, by descent (whether maternal or paternal), or by registration. To apply for Singapore citizenship, the applicant must have been a Singapore Permanent Resident for at least two years (save for certain exceptions; see https://www.ica.gov.sg/PR/citizenship/PR_citizenship_becomeasc). Each application is, however, considered according to prevailing policies based on the merits of the application.

11.4 Are there any taxation implications in obtaining nationality in your jurisdiction?

There are generally no Singapore tax implications arising solely because of obtaining nationality in Singapore. See question 1.1.

11.5 Are there any special tax/immigration/citizenship programmes designed to attract foreigners to become resident in your jurisdiction?

The Global Investor Programme (“**GIP**”) allows eligible foreign investors with substantial business track records and successful entrepreneurial backgrounds who intend to drive their business and investment growth from Singapore to apply for Singapore Permanent Residence.

Under the GIP, eligible foreign investors can either invest at least S\$2.5 million in a new business entity or in the expansion of an existing business operation, or set up a family office with assets under management in excess of S\$200 million. Such applicants’ spouses and unmarried children below the age of 21 years old are also eligible to apply for Permanent Residence under the GIP application.

Apart from the GIP scheme, the Professionals, Technical Personnel and Skilled Workers scheme allows Employment Pass or S Pass holders working in Singapore to apply for Permanent Residence. Such persons can also apply for Permanent Residence for their spouse and children at the same time.

12 Reporting Requirements/Privacy

12.1 What automatic exchange of information agreements has your jurisdiction entered into with other countries?

Singapore has concluded various international tax agreements

on the exchange of information: (a) Singapore and the United States of America signed a Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“**FATCA**”) Model 1 IGA on 9 December 2014, and signed the reciprocal FATCA Model 1 IGA on 13 November 2018, which supersedes the non-reciprocal one and entered into force on 1 January 2021; (b) Singapore endorsed and implemented the Common Reporting Standards (“**CRS**”); (c) Singapore signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on the exchange of CbC Reports in 2017; and (d) Singapore is a party to the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting and is a participant in the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (see <https://www.iras.gov.sg/taxes/international-tax/international-tax-agreements-concluded-by-singapore/exchange-of-information-arrangements>).

FATCA reporting obligations in respect of the reciprocal FATCA Model 1 IGA have been incorporated into Singapore’s domestic legislative framework via the Income Tax (International Tax Compliance Agreements) (United States of America) Regulations 2020, which entered into force on 1 January 2021.

The reporting requirements of the CRS have been incorporated into Singapore’s domestic legislative framework via the Income Tax (International Tax Compliance Agreements) (Common Reporting Standard) Regulations 2016, which entered into force on 1 January 2017. As at 3 February 2022, Singapore had activated more than 75 Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information relationships for exchange in 2022 (see https://www.iras.gov.sg/media/docs/default-source/uploadedfiles/pdf/list-of-reportable-jurisdictions_crs-reporting.pdf?sfvrsn=cd1997ed_20).

12.2 What reporting requirements are imposed by domestic law in your jurisdiction in respect of structures outside your jurisdiction with which a person in your jurisdiction is involved?

The obligations imposed by the agreements referred to in question 12.1 above have generally been ratified and given effect

under Singapore’s domestic law. Therefore, structures that fall within the disclosure/reporting requirements as required under such agreements will need to be disclosed.

Save for the above, there is no general reporting requirement imposed on individuals in Singapore to report any trust, companies or other structures that they may have established outside Singapore.

12.3 Are there any public registers of owners/beneficial owners/trustees/board members of, or of other persons with significant control or influence over companies, foundations or trusts established or resident in your jurisdiction?

The identity and details of the shareholders, board of directors and company secretary of companies and registered foreign companies are publicly available.

While companies and registered foreign companies (unless exempted) are required to maintain a register of registrable controllers (i.e. persons with significant interest or significant control over the company) and to maintain a register of nominee directors, such registers must not be disclosed or made available to any member of the public. These registers are to be produced to the Registrar of Companies and an officer of the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority on their request.

In relation to trusts, there are no public registers of owners, beneficial owners, trustees or other persons with significant control or influence over trusts established or resident in Singapore.



Sim Bock Eng is the Joint Head of the Private Wealth Practice, Head of the Specialist & Private Client Disputes Practice and a Partner in the International Arbitration, Banking & Financial Disputes Practice. She has over 20 years of experience in trusts, estates and family laws – both front-end, as well as litigation. She regularly advises ultra-high-net-worth individuals and families on succession and estate planning and business continuity.

Bock Eng is the winner of the 2020 *Best Lawyers* "Lawyer of the Year" Award for Trusts and Estates in Singapore. She is a leading Trusts & Estates lawyer in *Best Lawyers 2019* and *Asialaw* "Leading Lawyers". She is also a recommended lawyer in the areas of Dispute Resolution and Private Wealth in *The Legal 500: Asia Pacific*. Bock Eng is the immediate past Chairman of the Society of Trust and Estate Practitioners (Singapore). She is also the course co-ordinator for the Wills, Probate & Administration Preparatory Course leading to Part B of the Singapore Bar Examinations.

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Tan Shao Tong is a Partner in the Tax Practice. His main practice areas are income tax, GST, stamp duty and property tax.

Matters of significance in which he has been involved in include: *Comptroller of Income Tax v BBO* (on the tax treatment of investment gains by insurance companies); *ATG v The Comptroller of Income Tax* (involving an appeal against the Comptroller of Income Tax's decision to disallow claims for capital allowances incurred for plant and machinery used by the appellant's sub-contractors and vendors); *Comptroller of Income Tax v ACC* (involving a judicial review application relating to withholding tax on payments under interest rate swaps) and the follow-on landmark decision of *ACC v Comptroller of Income Tax*; *ZF v Comptroller of Income Tax* (on demountable dormitories and capital allowances); and *ABB v Comptroller of Income Tax* (on the taxation of stock options granted to an employee's estate).

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Aw Wen Ni is a Partner in the Specialist & Private Client Disputes Practice and in the Private Wealth Practice.

Wen Ni's main practice areas are in civil commercial litigation and private wealth.

Wen Ni regularly advises ultra-high-net-worth individuals and families with assets spanning different jurisdictions on succession and estate planning with a view to business continuity and providing for the future generation. This includes the setting up of trust structures, family offices and applications for the relevant tax exemption schemes.

Being a litigator, Wen Ni also acts for ultra-high-net-worth individuals and families in complex and high-value disputes including contested estate/probate matters, shareholders' disputes, banking and financial disputes and proceedings commenced under the Mental Capacity Act 2008. As a litigator, Wen Ni regularly appears as Counsel before the Singapore courts.

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