

GROUP RELIEF SYSTEM

- What you need to know
- How to complete the forms

AT A GLANCE:

1. Takes effect from Year of Assessment 2003
2. Only available to Singapore incorporated companies belonging to the same group
3. Transferor and claimant companies must satisfy 75% ordinary shareholding level
4. 75% ordinary shareholding level must be maintained during the continuous period
5. Transferor and claimant companies must have the same accounting year end
6. Only current year unabsorbed capital allowances/trade losses/donations can be transferred

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Corporations often organise themselves into multiple holding companies, subsidiaries and associate companies to reflect the structure of their business and to limit liabilities. Before the introduction of the group relief system, companies within a group are not allowed to offset the losses of one company against the taxable profits of another within the same group. As a result, setting up separate companies may result in a higher aggregate tax payable for the whole group. In an effort to encourage risk taking and enterprise, the Government has introduced the group relief system which takes effect from Year of Assessment (YA) 2003.

This guide gives an overview of the Group Relief (“GR”) system and includes instructions on how to complete the GR Forms. Full details of the GR system are set out in the IRAS Circular issued on 23.10.02 and legislative provisions are provided under Section 37C of the Income Tax Act.

I What you need to know – An overview

Q1. What is group relief?

A1. The group relief system basically recognises group companies as a single entity by allowing the current year unabsorbed capital allowances/trade losses/donations (collectively known as “loss items”) of one company to be offset against the assessable income¹ of another company belonging to the same group. The transfer of loss items under the GR system is known as “group relief”.

The company that transfers its loss items is known as the transferor company. The company that claims the loss items is known as the claimant company.

Q2. When does GR system take effect?

A2. It takes effect from YA 2003.

Q3. What is a group?

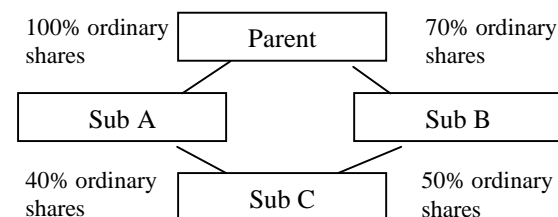
A3. A group consists of a Singapore incorporated company and its Singapore incorporated group members. Two Singapore incorporated companies are members of the same group if

- (a) at least 75% of the ordinary share capital in one company is beneficially held, directly or indirectly, by the other; or

¹ Assessable income of a company refers to assessable income as determined under section 37, after deducting any investment allowance under part X of the Economic Expansion Incentive (Relief from Income Tax) Act.

- (b) at least 75% of the ordinary share capital in each of the two companies is beneficially held, directly or indirectly, by a third Singapore incorporated company.

Example 1



Loss set-off between	Allowed?	75% ordinary shareholding threshold satisfied?
Parent & A	Yes	100% (direct shareholding)
Parent & B	No	70% (direct)
Parent & C	Yes	75% = [(100% x 40%) + (70% x 50%)] (indirect)
A & B	No	Parent & A = 100% (direct), Parent & B = 70% (direct)
A & C	Yes	Parent & A = 100% (direct), Parent & C = 75% (indirect)
B & C	No	Parent & B = 70% (direct), Parent & C = 75% (indirect)

Q4. How is the 75% ordinary shareholding level determined?

A4. The 75% ordinary shareholding requirement is determined by using two tests :

First Level Test : Ordinary Shareholding Requirement and
 Second Level Test : Profits and assets available for distribution.

First Level Test

- Ordinary shares are all shares issued by a company apart from shares that carry a right to fixed dividends i.e., dividends payable based on
 - a) a fixed amount;
 - b) a fixed rate percentage of the nominal value of the shares; or
 - c) a fixed rate percentage of the profits of the company.

Second Level Test

- The holders of ordinary shares must demonstrate that they are beneficially entitled, directly or indirectly, to at least 75% of
 - (a) any residual profits of the company available for distribution to the company's equity holders; and
 - (b) any residual assets of the company available for distribution to the company's equity holders upon notional winding up of the company.
 - Equity holders include all holders of ordinary shares and any creditors in respect of non-commercial loans.²
 - Residual profits are profits of the company:
 - (a) after deducting any fixed dividends on all shares (including any fixed dividends on ordinary shares);
 - (b) but before deducting any non-fixed return on non-commercial loans and any non-fixed dividend on ordinary shares.
 - Residual assets available for distribution to equity holders are net assets of the company upon a notional winding up, after distribution to commercial loan creditors and shareholders other than ordinary shareholders.

Where the residual profits or residual assets are less than or equal to zero in any YA, notional amount of \$100 will be used to compute equity holder's notional entitlement.

Example 2

Co. X is a Singapore incorporated company with accounting profits of \$100 for YA 2004. It has negative residual assets as at the end of the basis period.

² Non-commercial loans are any borrowings other than commercial loans. Commercial loans are any borrowings which entitle the creditor to only a fixed return i.e., a return payable at a fixed amount, a fixed rate percentage (including a specified floating rate) of the principal value of the loan, or a fixed rate percentage of the profits of the company which obtained the loan. In other words, non-commercial loans are any borrowings which entitle the creditor to variable profit participation in a company.

Its capital structure is as follows:

<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Type 1 shares</u>		<u>Type 2 shares</u>	
	- confers right to share in profits based on share capital held (nominal value: \$1)		- pays fixed dividend of 8% p.a. & confers right to share in profits based on share capital held (nominal value: \$1)	
Shareholders	Co. A 500 shares	Co. B 200 shares	Co. A 250 shares	Co. B 50 shares

<u>Loan</u>	<u>Principal Value</u>	<u>Rate of Return</u>	<u>Annual Return</u>
Loan creditor Co. Z	\$500	3% p.a. + right to share in profits based on principal value of loan	\$15 + variable profit

To determine whether Co. X and Co. A are members of the same group for YA 2004, we apply the two tests:

Level 1 Test: Ordinary Shareholding Requirement

- Total value of ordinary shares (for the purpose of group relief) issued by Co. X = $\$(500 + 200 + 300) = \$1,000$
- Total value of ordinary shares held by Co. A = $\$(500 + 250) = \750
- Co. A owns 75% (i.e., 750/1,000) of the ordinary shares issued by Co. X. Co. A therefore satisfies the first level test.

Level 2 Test: Profits & Assets Test

- The equity holders in this case are Co. A, Co. B, and Co. Z (non-commercial loan creditor).

- Computation of residual profits and each equity holder's entitlement:

Accounting profit (after deducting the \$15 fixed return for non-commercial loan)	\$100
Less: Distribution of fixed dividend	
Co. A, 250 shares @ 8%	(\$20)
Co. B, 50 shares @ 8%	(\$4)
Residual profits available for distribution* to equity holders:	\$76
Co. A, $(750/1,500) \times \$76$	\$38
Co. B, $(250/1,500) \times \$76$	\$13
Co. Z, $(500/1,500) \times \$76$	\$25

* Assuming that the ratio of distribution, as agreed amongst the equity holders, is determined using the value of the ordinary shares (total \$1,000) and the value of the non-commercial loan (\$500).

Co. A's percentage entitlement to the residual profits of Co. X is = $\$38/\76
= 50%.

- Computation of residual assets and each equity holder's entitlement:

Since Co. X has negative residual assets, notional residual assets of \$100 is used for the test. Assuming that the agreed ratio used to compute the equity holders' entitlement to the residual assets is the same as that used for residual profits, Co. A's entitlement to the residual assets is also 50%.

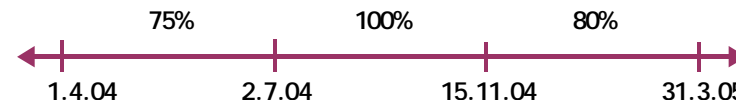
- Co. A's beneficial entitlement to Co. X's profits and assets is less than 75%. Co. A has therefore failed the second level test and it cannot form a group with Co. X for the purpose of group relief.

Q5. What is the period during which the 75% ordinary shareholding level must be maintained and the quantum of loss items to be transferred?

A5. The ordinary shareholding level must be maintained at or above 75% during the continuous period that ends on the last day of the basis period. Where the continuous period covers the whole basis period of that YA, all the loss items can be transferred, subject to the claimant company's assessable income for the same period.

Example 3

Co. A owns Co. B directly and the two companies have the same accounting year end of 31 March. The shareholding of Co. A in Co. B is maintained at or above 75% during the year ended 31.3.05 as shown below.



All the loss items can be transferred/claimed between Co. A and Co. B subject to the assessable income for the same period.

Where the shareholding level on the last day of the basis period for a YA falls below 75%, the companies cannot enjoy group relief for that YA.

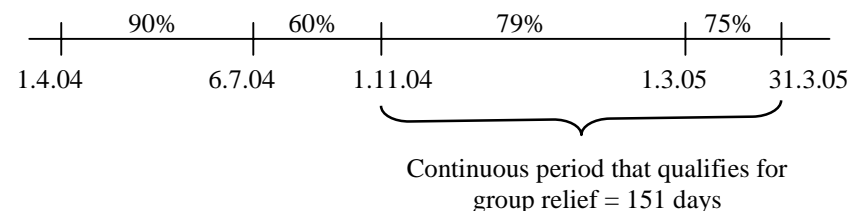
Using Example 3 above, if the shareholding level of Co. A in Co. B is less than 75% on 31.3.05, then no group relief is available for the whole of YA 2006.

Q6. What is the quantum of loss items to be transferred if the continuous period does not cover the whole basis period?

A6. In this situation, only the loss items attributable to that continuous period ending on the last day of the basis period can be transferred, subject to the claimant company's assessable income for the same period.

Example 4

Co. P owns Co. S directly and the two companies have the same accounting year end of 31 March. The shareholding of Co. P in Co. S fluctuates during the year ended 31.3.05 as shown below.



Co. S has loss items of \$80,000 while Co. P has assessable income of \$100,000. The amount of group relief that can be transferred is the lower of:

a) Co. S (transferor company)'s loss items available for GR
 = \$80,000 x (151 days/365 days) = \$33,096

OR

b) Co. P (claimant company)'s assessable income available for GR
 = \$100,000 x (151 days/365 days) = \$41,370

In this case, the amount of group relief available for YA 2006 is therefore \$33,096.

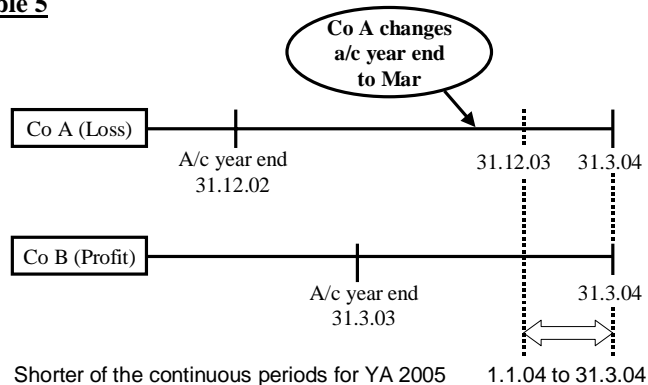
Q7. What if there are two different continuous periods?

A7. Where two companies are owned directly or indirectly by a third Singapore incorporated company and the length of the continuous periods for both companies do not coincide, only the amount of loss items attributable to the shorter of the two continuous periods can be transferred from one company to the other. An example is shown in the section on "How to Complete the Group Relief Forms".

Q8. Do the transferor and claimant companies need to have the same accounting year end ?

A8. Yes. If the two companies have different accounting year end, they will not be eligible for group relief. This is so even if the two companies are members of the same group for group relief purpose. If they wish to enjoy the group relief, they will have to change the accounting year end to coincide with each other.

Example 5



Co. A's accounting year end is December while Co. B's accounting year end is March. Co. A is unable to transfer its loss items to Co. B as their accounting year ends are different. Hence, Co. A changes its accounting year end to coincide with Co. B, i.e. March and prepares its accounts for the 15 month period from 1.1.03 to 31.3.04.

For tax purposes, the basis periods for YA 2005 for Co. A and Co. B are:

Co. A: 1.1.04 to 31.3.04

Co. B: 1.4.03 to 31.3.04.

The period that qualifies for group relief is the shorter of the two periods for YA 2005, i.e., the 3 months from 1.1.04 to 31.3.04.

Q9. What can be transferred?

A9. The items that can be transferred are :

- a) Current year unabsorbed capital allowances
- b) Current year unabsorbed trade losses
- c) Current year unabsorbed donations

Example 6

Adjusted loss	<u>(100,000)*</u>
Unabsorbed losses of prior years	<u>(80,000)</u>
Interest income	80,000
Less : Unabsorbed capital allowances of prior years	<u>70,000</u>
	10,000
Less : Current year capital allowances	<u>120,000</u>
Current unabsorbed capital allowances	<u>110,000*</u>

* In this example, the adjusted loss (i.e., current year unabsorbed trade loss) of \$100,000 and current year unabsorbed capital allowances of \$110,000 are available for transfer.

Q10. What cannot be transferred ?

A10. The following items cannot be transferred:

- a) Prior years' unabsorbed losses/capital allowances/donations
- b) Losses attributable to the operation of foreign branches

- c) Investment allowances
- d) Loss items in respect of an activity or trade, the income from which is wholly exempt from tax. Even if there are provisions for such loss items to be deducted against other non-exempt income within the same company at the end of the incentive period, these loss items are not available for transfer.
- e) Current year unabsorbed capital allowances and current year unabsorbed trade losses in respect of specific categories of activities or trade that are only deductible against assessable income from such activities or trade (e.g. income from finance leases taxable under section 10D of Income Tax Act, income from business of hiring out motor cars under section 10H of Income Tax Act, etc.).
- f) Loss items of companies enjoying the following incentives under the Economic Expansion Incentive (Relief from Income Tax) Act :
 - investment in new technology companies
 - technopreneur investment incentive
 - overseas investment and venture capital incentives.
- g) Current year unabsorbed trade losses and capital allowances of section 10E companies.

Q11. What is the order of transfer/ claim?

- A11. The loss items will be transferred/ claimed in the following order:
- 1) Capital allowances
 - 2) Losses
 - 3) Donations

Where within each category of loss items, there are amounts relating to income subject to tax at more than one rate of tax, any amount relating to income subject to tax at the higher rate of tax will be transferred first, followed by amount relating to income subject to tax at a lower rate of tax (subject to the adjustment specified under section 37B of the Income Tax Act, if applicable).

Similarly, where a claimant company has assessable income subject to tax at more than one rate of tax, the loss items will be allowed first against its assessable income subject to tax at the higher rate of tax, followed by its assessable income subject to tax at the lower rate of tax (subject to the adjustment specified under section 37B of the Income Tax Act, if applicable).

Q12. How much can be transferred?

- A12. Full amount of the loss items can be transferred to the extent that it can be absorbed by the claimant company.

Q13. Can a transferor company transfer loss items to more than one claimant company?

- A13. Yes, but it has to specify the order of priority of the claimant companies. Once specified, the order of priority is irrevocable.

The loss items must be fully set off against the assessable income of the first claimant company before the excess loss items can be set off against the assessable income of second claimant company and so on.

If the loss items cannot be fully claimed by the claimant companies, the balance will be retained within the transferor company for setoff against its future profits (subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, e.g. shareholding test under sections 23(2) and 37(5) of the Income Tax Act).

Example 7

Transferor company has specified the order of transfer as follows :

<u>Order</u>	<u>Claimant Company</u>		
1	A		
2	B		
	<u>Scenario 1</u>	<u>Scenario2</u>	<u>Scenario 3</u>
	\$	\$	\$
<u>Transferor company</u>			
Loss items	(4,000)	(1,000)	(6,000)
Less: Loss items transferred to			
Co. A	2,000	1,000	2,000
Loss items transferred to			
Co. B	<u>2,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Amount to be carried forward	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>
<u>Claimant Company A</u>			
Assessable income	2,000	2,000	2,000
Less: Loss items claimed	<u>(2,000)</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>(2,000)</u>
Assessable income (after GR)	<u>0</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>0</u>

<u>Claimant Company B</u>			
Assessable income	3,000	3,000	3,000
Less: Loss items claimed	<u>(2,000)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(3,000)</u>
Assessable income (after GR)	<u><u>1,000</u></u>	<u><u>3,000</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>

Q14. Can a claimant company claim loss items from more than one transferor company?

A14. Yes, but it has to specify the order of priority of the transferor companies. Once specified, the order of priority is irrevocable.

The loss items transferred from the first transferor company must be fully deducted against the assessable income of the claimant company before loss items can be transferred from a second transferor company, and so on.

Example 8

The claimant company has specified the order of set-off as follows :-

<u>Order</u>	<u>Transferor company</u>	<u>Scenario 1</u>	<u>Scenario 2</u>	<u>Scenario 3</u>
1	X			
2	Y			
		\$	\$	\$
<u>Transferor company X</u>				
Loss items		(50,000)	(120,000)	(30,000)
Less: Loss items transferred		<u>50,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
Amount to be carried forward		<u><u>0</u></u>	<u><u>(20,000)</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>
<u>Transferor company Y</u>				
Loss items		(60,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)
Less: Loss items transferred		<u>50,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Amount to be carried forward		<u><u>(10,000)</u></u>	<u><u>(60,000)</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>

	<u>Scenario 1</u>	<u>Scenario 2</u>	<u>Scenario 3</u>
	\$	\$	\$
<u>Claimant Company</u>			
Assessable income (before GR)	100,000	100,000	100,000
Less: Loss items transferred from			
Company X	<u>(50,000)</u>	<u>(100,000)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>
	50,000	<u><u>0</u></u>	70,000
Loss items transferred from			
Company Y	<u>(50,000)</u>		<u>(60,000)</u>
Assessable income (after GR)	<u><u>0</u></u>		<u><u>10,000</u></u>

Q15. How to transfer/ claim loss items?

A15. To apply for transfer of loss items, the transferor company must complete the Form GR-A and the claimant company must complete the Form GR-B. The GR Forms are available from IRAS website (<http://www.iras.gov.sg>) and fax express service @ 1800-356-8677 [Code 210 (Form GR-A) and Code 211 (Form GR-B)].

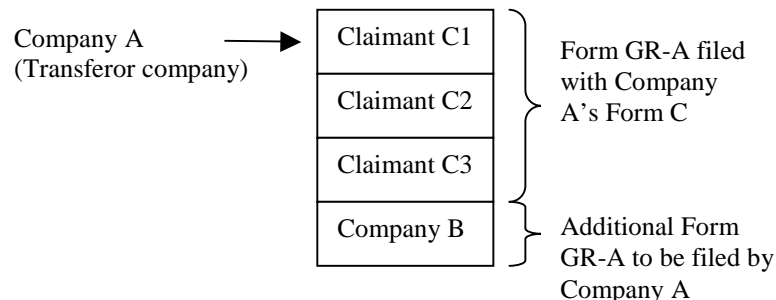
Q16. When must the Forms GR-A and GR-B be submitted?

A16. They must be submitted together with the Form C.

Q17. Can a new/additional GR form be submitted after filing of Form C?

A17. No, unless the company receives a notice of assessment showing a change in its tax position from loss to profit or vice versa. If it wishes to claim group relief, a new/additional GR form will have to be submitted within 30 days from the date of the notice of assessment.

Example 9



Company A (transferor company) has adjusted loss. It has filed a Form GR-A specifying companies C1, C2 and C3 as its claimant companies in that order.

On 1.7.04, the adjusted loss of company B was revised to a profit by CIT. If company A wishes to transfer its loss items to company B, it has to file an additional Form GR-A, stating company B as its 4th claimant company within 30 days from 1.7.04.

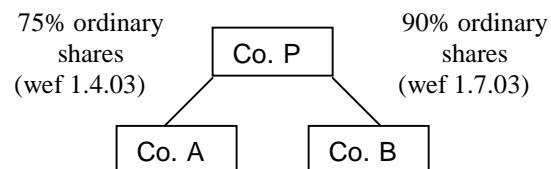
Company B also has to file a new Form GR-B stating company A as its transferor company within 30 days from 1.7.04.

II How to Complete the Group Relief Forms

The following example illustrates how the Forms GR-A and GR-B should be completed :

Co. P acquired two subsidiaries, Co. A and Co. B on 1.4.03 and 1.7.03 respectively. All three companies have the same accounting year end of 31 December.

Group Structure



Continuous Periods

Co. P's ordinary shareholding in Co. A	0%	75%	75%	75%
	1.1.03	1.4.03	1.7.03	31.12.03
Co. P's ordinary shareholding in Co. B	0%	0%	90%	90%

The relevant continuous periods for YA 2004 are -

- (i) between Co. P and Co. A: 1.4.03 to 31.12.03 (275 days)
- (ii) between Co. P and Co. B: 1.7.03 to 31.12.03 (184 days)
- (iii) between Co. A and Co. B: 1.7.03 to 31.12.03 (184 days) [ie., the shorter of the 2 periods – 1.4.03 to 31.12.03 (275 days) or 1.7.03 to 31.12.03 (184 days)]

Tax Computations of Group Companies

Co. A incurred losses for YA 2004, whereas Co. P and Co. B were in profits positions. Co. A wishes to transfer its loss items to Co. P first, followed by Co. B.

YA 2004

Assessable Income of Claimant Companies (Co. P & Co. B)

Applicable tax rate	22%
Co. P	7,000
Co. B	40,000

Loss items of Transferor Company (Co. A)

Applicable tax rate	5%	10%	22%	Total
Current year unabsorbed CA	1,000	2,000	3,000	6,000
Current year unabsorbed losses	4,000	5,000	6,000	15,000
				<u>21,000</u>
Section 37B adjustment factor ³	5/22	10/22	-	
Current year unabsorbed CA after S37B adjustment	227	909	3,000	4,136
Current year unabsorbed losses after S37B adjustment	909	2,273	6,000	9,182
				<u>13,318</u>

Co. P

The amount available for group relief between Co. P and Co. A is the lower of \$10,034 (275/365 x \$13,318) or \$5,274 (275/365 x \$7,000), i.e., \$5,274.

Tax Computation for Co. P

Assessable Income	7,000	
Less: Group Relief		
CA (22%)	3,000	}
CA (10%) [2,000 x 10/22]	909	}
CA (5%) [1,000 x 5/22]	227	} 5,274
Loss (22%) [5,274 – 3,000 – 909 – 227]	<u>1,138</u>	}
Chargeable Income	<u>1,726</u>	

Co. B

The amount available for group relief between Co. A and Co. B is the lower of \$1,440 [{184/365 x \$13,318} - \$5,274 (this was claimed by Co. P)] or \$20,164 (184/365 x \$40,000), i.e., \$1,440.

Tax Computation for Co. B

Assessable Income	40,000
Less: Group Relief	
Loss (22%)	<u>1,440</u>
Chargeable Income	<u>38,560</u>

Co. A

The excess amount of the loss items that cannot be transferred will be retained within Co. A under the respective tax rate categories for setoff in future YAs as shown below:

Tax Computation for Co. A

	5%	10%	22%	Total
Current year unutilised CA	1,000	2,000	3,000	6,000
Less: Amount transferred to Co. P	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>(2,000)</u>	<u>(3,000)</u>	<u>(6,000)</u>
Current year unutilised CA	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Current year unutilised losses	4,000	5,000	6,000	15,000
Less: Amount transferred to Co. P	0	0	(1,138)	(1,138)
Amount transferred to Co. B	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,440)</u>	<u>(1,440)</u>
Current year unutilised losses c/f	<u>4,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>3,422</u>	<u>12,422</u>

Based on the above example, Co. A should submit a Form GR-A and Co. P and Co. B should each submit a Form GR-B to IRAS together with their respective Forms C for YA 2004. The completed GR forms are presented in the following pages.

³ As Co. A has loss items to which different tax rates apply, the loss items have to be subject to Section 37B adjustment before the amount of group relief available can be determined.

SPECIMEN
FORM GR-A

GROUP RELIEF FORM FOR TRANSFEROR COMPANY FOR YEAR OF ASSESSMENT

2004

Important: Group relief is available to Singapore incorporated companies belonging to the same group and which have the same accounting year end.

This form must be submitted together with the Form C.

Please read the Group Relief guide before completing this form.

Please use separate forms if you have more than 5 claimant companies.

Part 1 Details of transferor company

Name: Company A Pte Ltd

Tax Ref No: 199200000A

Total loss items transferred ¹ \$8,578

Part 2 Declaration

I declare that the ordinary shareholding levels of the relevant holding company are maintained at or above 75% during the continuous period² stated in Part 3 and all the information given in this form is true and complete. I understand that I need to retain my computation on the ordinary shareholding levels of the relevant holding company as the Comptroller of Income Tax may request for it.

Yvonne Tan

Company Secretary

30.6.04

6312 3456

Full name & signature of person making the return

Capacity of person making the return

Date

Telephone No

Part 3 Details of claimant companies in order of priority

Order	Details	Loss items transferred ³	Continuous period ²
1	Name: <u>Company P Pte Ltd</u> <hr/> <hr/> Tax Ref No: <u>199000000P</u>	Unabsorbed CA (NTR) <u>3,000</u> Unabsorbed CA (CTR) <u>3,000</u> Unabsorbed loss (NTR) <u>1,138</u> Unabsorbed loss (CTR) <u>0</u> Unabsorbed donation (NTR) <u>0</u> Unabsorbed donation (CTR) <u>0</u>	From: <u>01/04/2003</u> <small>dd/mm/yyyy</small> To: <u>31/12/2003</u> <small>dd/mm/yyyy</small>

¹ Total refers to the aggregate quantum of the loss items transferred as listed under Part 3.

² Continuous period refers to the period ending on the last day of the basis period during which the ordinary shareholding level of the relevant holding company is maintained at or above 75%.

³ The quantum to be completed here is based on tax computation submitted with Form C before S37B adjustment.

NTR = Normal corporate tax rate CTR = Concessionary tax rate

SPECIMEN
FORM GR-A

GROUP RELIEF FORM FOR TRANSFEROR COMPANY FOR YEAR OF ASSESSMENT

2004

Tax Ref No: 199200000A

Part 3 Details of claimant companies in order of priority			
Order	Details	Loss items transferred ³	Continuous period ²
2	Name: <u>Company B Pte Ltd</u> <hr/> <hr/> Tax Ref No: <u>199500000B</u>	Unabsorbed CA (NTR) <u>0</u> Unabsorbed CA (CTR) <u>0</u> Unabsorbed loss (NTR) <u>1,440</u> Unabsorbed loss (CTR) <u>0</u> Unabsorbed donation (NTR) <u>0</u> Unabsorbed donation (CTR) <u>0</u> 	From: <u>01/07/2003</u> <small>dd/mm/yyyy</small> To: <u>31/12/2003</u> <small>dd/mm/yyyy</small>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name: _____ <hr/> <hr/> Tax Ref No: _____	Unabsorbed CA (NTR) _____ Unabsorbed CA (CTR) _____ Unabsorbed loss (NTR) _____ Unabsorbed loss (CTR) _____ Unabsorbed donation (NTR) _____ Unabsorbed donation (CTR) _____ 	From: _____ <small>dd/mm/yyyy</small> To: _____ <small>dd/mm/yyyy</small>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name: _____ <hr/> <hr/> Tax Ref No: _____	Unabsorbed CA (NTR) _____ Unabsorbed CA (CTR) _____ Unabsorbed loss (NTR) _____ Unabsorbed loss (CTR) _____ Unabsorbed donation (NTR) _____ Unabsorbed donation (CTR) _____ 	From: _____ <small>dd/mm/yyyy</small> To: _____ <small>dd/mm/yyyy</small>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name: _____ <hr/> <hr/> Tax Ref No: _____	Unabsorbed CA (NTR) _____ Unabsorbed CA (CTR) _____ Unabsorbed loss (NTR) _____ Unabsorbed loss (CTR) _____ Unabsorbed donation (NTR) _____ Unabsorbed donation (CTR) _____ 	From: _____ <small>dd/mm/yyyy</small> To: _____ <small>dd/mm/yyyy</small>

