

Essential Tax Information for Live Commerce Streamers

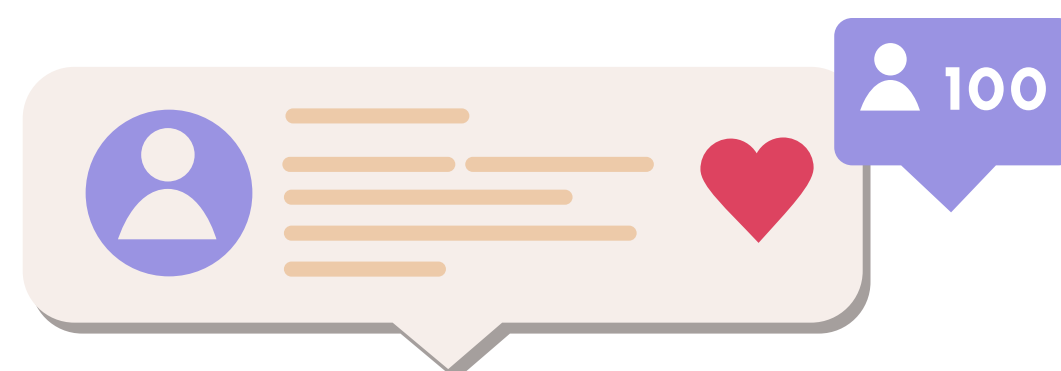


Income from online activities (including live streaming) that are undertaken on your own account or on behalf of third parties is taxable.

Some examples of live commerce streamers include live commerce sellers or social media influencers selling, promoting or advertising products on social media platforms/ online auctions on their own account or on behalf of third parties. They function as a freelancer, own account worker, independent contractor or service provider and are hired for their specific skills as and when required.

Income may be earned through the sale of products or an engagement fee and/ or commission which may include other benefits like free products/ gifts (e.g. a branded bag). The income earned is taxable and must be reported.

Employee or self-employed?



Employee

- Works under a **contract of service** and under **the control of an employer**
- Usually not in the position to realise a business profit or loss

Self-employed Person

- Works under a **contract for service** to carry out an assignment or project as an independent contractor engaged for a fee
- Works for themselves and **free to carry out the work on their own**

Live commerce streamers are generally self-employed persons engaged on a contract for service as their jobs are mostly short-term, in piecemeal and on an independent basis.

For more information, please refer to [Am I a Self-Employed Person?](#)

Reporting income as a live commerce streamer



Income derived from live streaming is taxable as gains or profits from a trade, business, profession or vocation, **even if:**

- **it was carried out on a part-time/ casual basis or intermittently; or**
- **used to supplement your other sources of income.**

Monetary and non-monetary payments or benefits-in-kind in exchange for the work done can take the form of money, goods or services and are taxable income. You are required to declare the income in Form B by providing a 2-line or 4-line statement under "Trade, Business, Profession or Vocation".

For more information on reporting your live streaming income, please refer to [Calculating business income](#).

Tax filing obligation

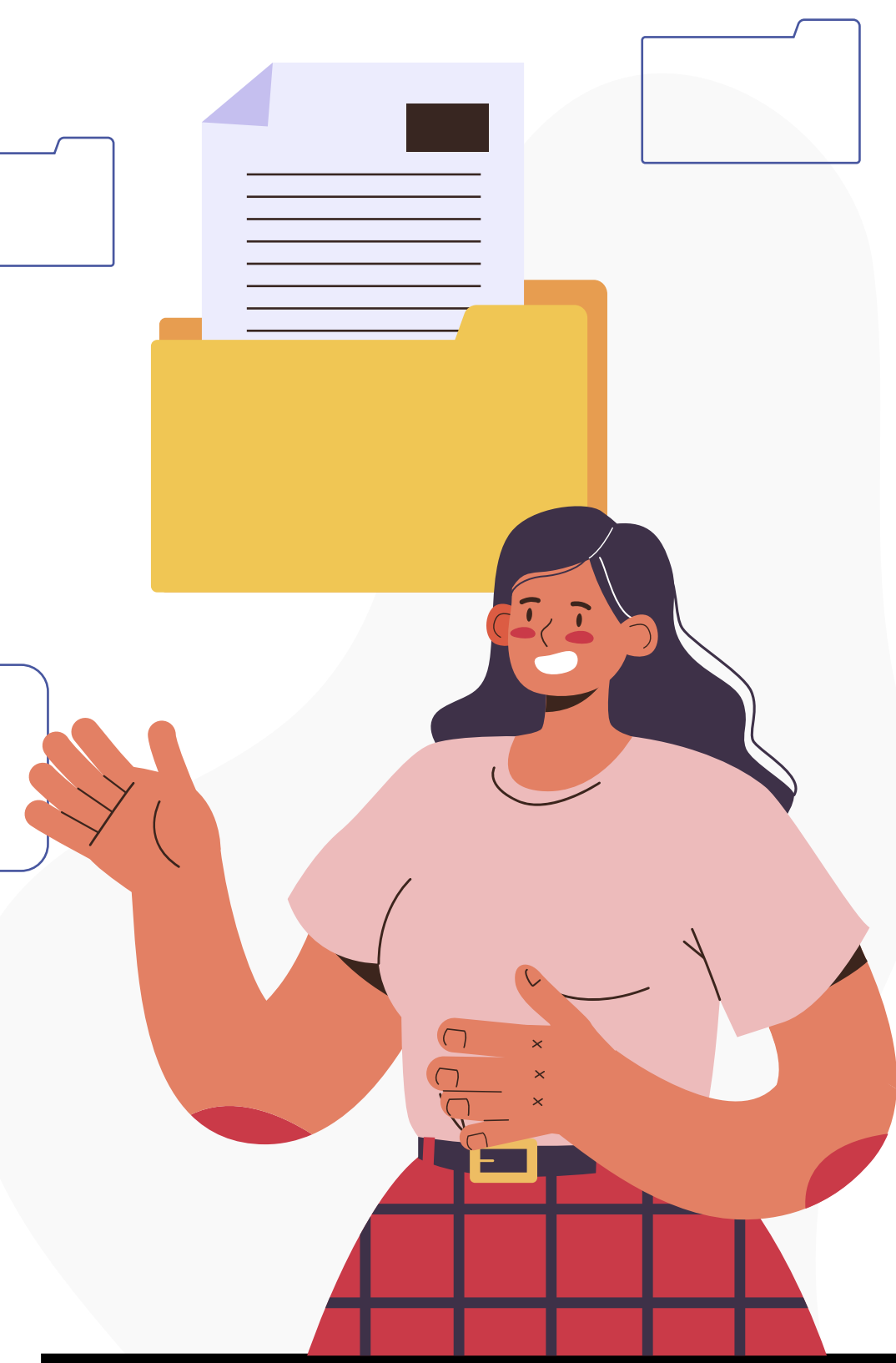
You must report your income from live streaming if:

- **you receive a Form B/ B1 or notification from IRAS to file tax; or**
- **your annual net trade income exceeds \$6,000; or**
- **your total annual income exceeds \$22,000.**

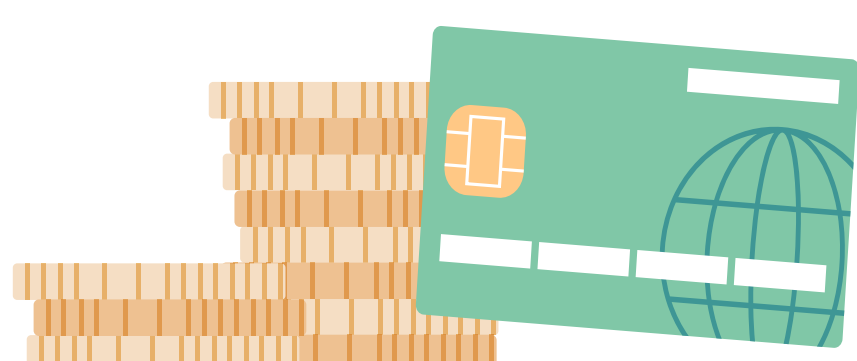
File your tax return at [myTax Portal \(mytax.iras.gov.sg\)](https://mytax.iras.gov.sg)

Filing your taxes for the first time? [Email us](#) to activate your myTax Portal account. You can also [check your filing requirements](#) to know your obligation to file.

For more details, please refer to [How to file tax](#).



Claiming business expenses



You may claim business expenses incurred to earn your live streaming income. However, personal and capital expenses are not deductible.

For more details, please refer to [Business expenses and deductions](#) and [Capital Allowances](#).

Record keeping

Keep proper records and accounts so that your income earned and business expenses claimed can be readily determined.

If your annual revenue is \$200,000 or less and you meet all the qualifying conditions for Simplified Record Keeping, you will only need to keep business records (e.g. registers, listings) and not the source documents such as receipts and invoices.

For more details on record keeping, please refer to [Keeping proper records and accounts](#).

