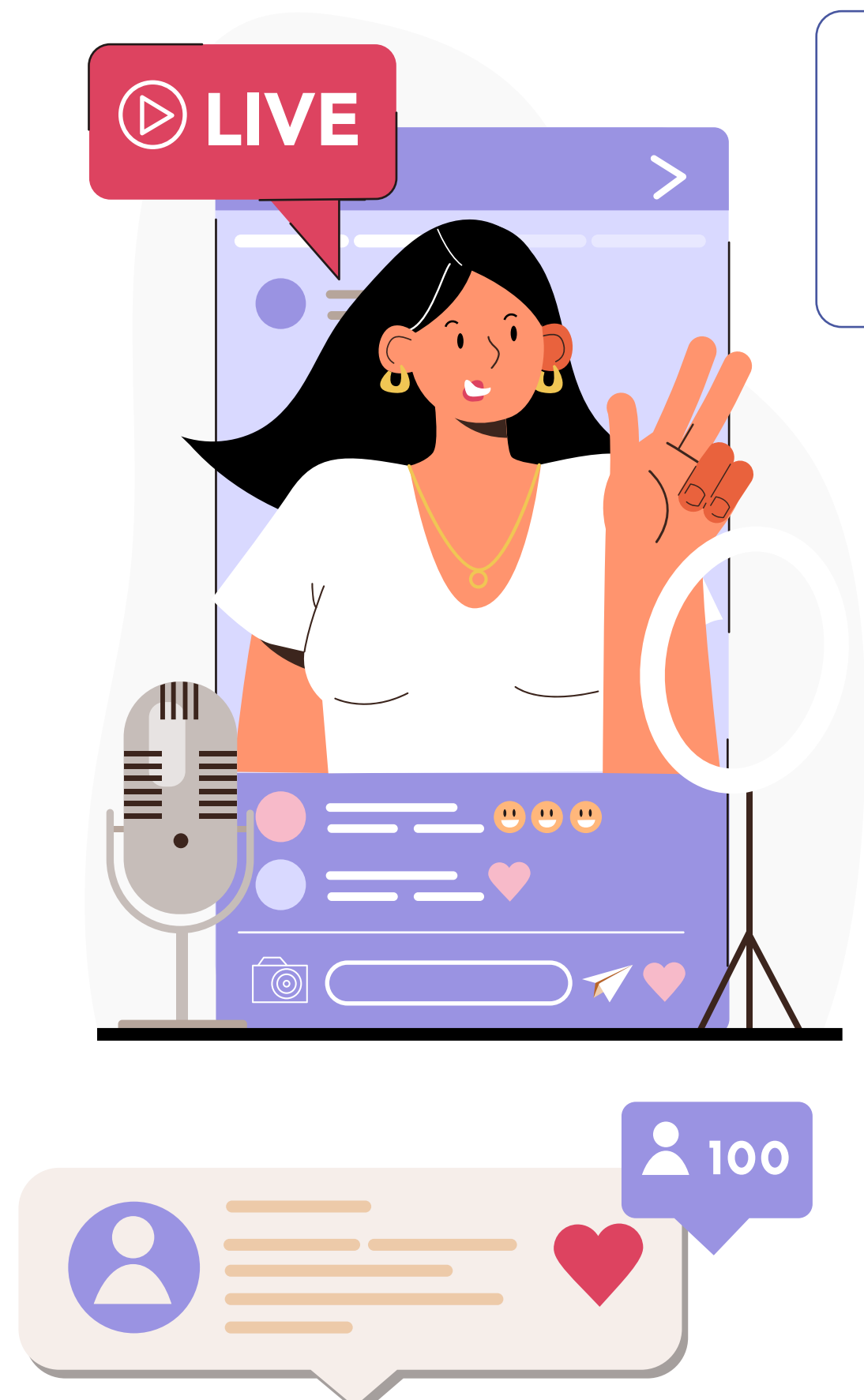


Essential Tax Information for Live Commerce Streamers



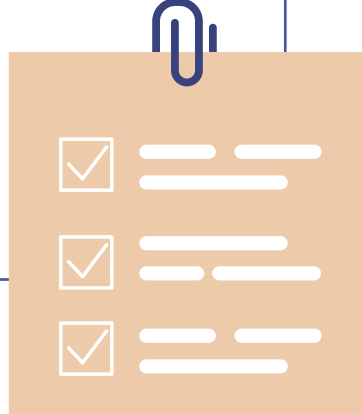
Income from online activities (including live streaming) that are undertaken on your own account or on behalf of third parties is taxable.

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.

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.

Even if there was no contract signed prior to selling/ promoting a product or service, as long as income was received in relation to the live commerce streaming business, the income is taxable and must be reported.

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. **This is especially if the activities are conducted repeatedly in an organised manner like how a typical business is being run.** Such income is taxable **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 in exchange for the work done are taxable income. Non-monetary payments can take the form of benefits-in-kind such as goods or services.

The taxable value of non-monetary benefits will be the market retail price. If the market retail price is not readily available (e.g. products/ services have not been launched or sold in the open market), the market retail price of similar products/ services available in the market can be used. If the product/ service is a niche item that cannot be found in the open market, you may obtain the value from the providers.

You are required to declare the income by providing a 2-line statement if your revenue is \$200,000 or less, or 4-line statement if your revenue is more than \$200,000, under the “Trade, business, Profession or Vocation” section of your Income Tax Return.

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 filing notification from IRAS; or
- your **annual net trade income in the preceding year is more than \$6,000; or**
- your **total annual income (including employment income and gross rental income) in the preceding year is more than \$22,000.**

If you are working full-time as a salaried employee and carrying out live streaming activities on a part-time basis, besides reporting your employment income from your full-time job, you will also need to report income received from live streaming as self-employment income.

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

Filing your taxes for the first time and did not receive a notification from IRAS to file? **Email IRAS** to activate your myTax Portal account.

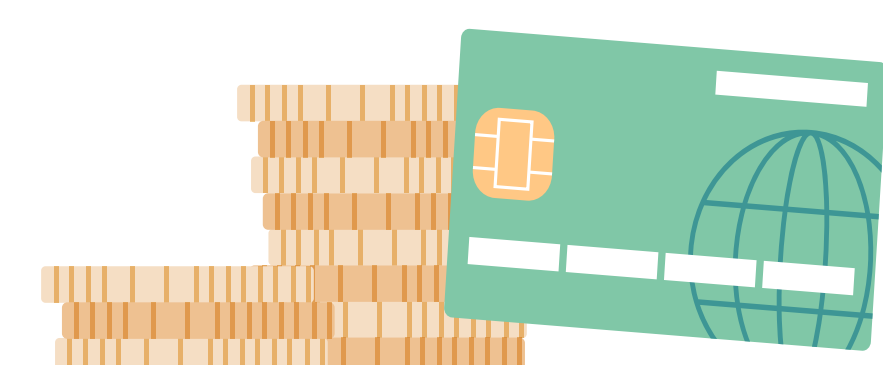
You can also use the **Filing Checker** to check your filing obligation.

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 that are not prohibited under the law (e.g. private car expenses are disallowable even if the private car is used for business purposes). Expenses that are personal (e.g. food and entertainment purposes for yourself or your family members) or capital in nature (e.g. purchase of fixed assets) are not deductible.



Where expenses relate to both live streaming activities and other purposes (e.g. internet services for live streaming and private purposes), only the portion relating to the live streaming activities may be claimed.

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

Record keeping

Keep proper records and accounts for 5 years so that your income earned and business expenses claimed can be readily determined. Reporting of estimates in the Income Tax Return and not keeping proper records and accounts are not acceptable.

If your annual revenue is \$200,000 or less for the past 2 financial years 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 source documents (e.g. receipts and invoices).

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

