

# InTouch

with indirect tax news

**pwc**

Issue 01/18

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Welcome to issue 01/18 of InTouch\* which covers the key developments in VAT/GST in Asia Pacific during the period January 2018 to 31 March 2018. Please feel free to reach out to any of the PwC contacts on the back of this issue if you have any questions on the news items.

Registration for the Asia Pacific ITX Conference in Singapore on 22 May 2018 is open. For programme and registration details, please visit [www.pwchk.com/en/events/apconferences2018.html](http://www.pwchk.com/en/events/apconferences2018.html).

# China

## **Proposed VAT reforms**

Premier Li Keqiang delivered the 2018 Government Work Report (“the Report”) at the first session of the 13th National People’s Congress (NPC) on 5 March 2018 which set forth a series of China’s fiscal and taxation objectives for 2018. Among which, the Report proposed to simplify the VAT tax brackets from three categories into two categories and prioritise the lowering of the VAT rate of the manufacturing and transportation industry.

On 28 March, the Standing Committee Meeting of the State Council set out a series of measures to deepen the VAT reform in response to the work plan in the Report. The major points of the meeting decisions are as follows:

- The VAT rate of manufacturing industries, transportation, construction, basic telecommunications service industries and agricultural goods will be reduced. In particular, for the manufacturing industry and other industries, the VAT rate will be reduced from 17% to 16%. For transportation, construction, basic telecommunications service industries and agricultural goods, the VAT rate will be reduced from 11% to 10%.

- Increase the annual sales revenue threshold of small scale industrial and commercial VAT taxpayers. Currently, the sales amount threshold for industrial enterprise and commercial enterprise is RMB 500,000 and RMB 800,000 respectively. From 1 May 2018, the annual amount threshold will be increased to RMB 5 million.
- Registered general VAT taxpayers that do not meet the new annual sales amount threshold will be allowed to change its registration status to a small-scale VAT taxpayer within a specific period of time.
- VAT taxpayers in certain specific industries including advance manufacturing industry, modern service industries such as R&D services and power grid enterprises will be allowed to obtain a one-off VAT refund on the excess input VAT credit.

These measures will be effective from 1 May 2018. The Ministry of Finance (“MOF”) and State Administration of Taxation (“SAT”) have jointly issued Caishui [2018] 32 and 33 to stipulate the tax rate reduction and unified VAT small-scale taxpayer threshold. It is expected that the MOF and SAT will release subsequent circulars to clarify the collection and administration issues as well as to address any uncertainties to ensure the smooth implementation.

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# India

## **Notifications/Circulars for CGST**

- Pursuant to Notification No. 9/2018 – Central Tax, the Common Goods and Services Tax (“CGST”) Electronic Portal for facilitating registration, payment of tax, furnishing of returns, computation and settlement of integrated tax is [www.gst.gov.in](http://www.gst.gov.in). The CGST Electronic Portal for furnishing electronic way bill is [www.ewaybillgst.gov.in](http://www.ewaybillgst.gov.in).
- Pursuant to Notification No. 3/2018-Central Tax (Rate), the services supplied by the Central Government, State Government, Union territory or local authority by way of renting of immovable property to a person registered under the CGST is payable on reverse charge basis by such registered person.
- Circular No. 39/13/2018-GST clarifies the decision with respect to the IT-Grievance Redressal Mechanism. The mechanism addresses the difficulties faced by a section of taxpayers as a result of technical glitches on the GST portal.
- The Central Board of Excise and Customs (“CBEC”) has issued Circular No. 36/10/2018-GST to clarify the administrative compliances by entities having a Unique Identity Number (“UIN”). These entities are namely foreign diplomatic missions and embassies in India.

## **Case law for CGST**

- The High Court of Allahabad in the case of Samsung (India) Electronics (P.) Ltd. vs. Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, U.P. Lucknow [Sales/ Trade Tax Revision No. - 479 of 2017] held that where the appellant sold mobile phones with a battery charger in the same packaging and there is no intention of the appellant to affect a separate or distinct sale of the charger and no separate price is fixed or declared for the charger, the charger contained in a composite package would not be subject to tax separately.

## **Notifications/Circulars for SGST/UTGST**

- Pursuant to Notification No. 01/2018 to 06/2018 - Union Territory Tax, an E-Way bill should not be generated where the movement of goods commences and terminates within the Union Territory of Lakshadweep or Daman and Diu or Dadra and Nagar or Chandigarh or Andaman and Nicobar islands. This is irrespective of the value of the consignment.

## **Notifications/Circulars for IGST**

- Notification No. 06/2018 Integrated Tax (Rate) exempts the integrated tax levied on services of temporary transfer or permitting the use or enjoyment of any intellectual property right imported into India. The exemption is to the extent of the aggregate of

custom duties levied under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 on the consideration declared under the Customs Act, 1962 towards royalty and license fees included in the transaction value on which the appropriate custom duties have been paid.

- Notification No. 04/2018 - Integrated Tax (Rate) prescribes that the liability to pay tax shall arise in the event a registered person of development rights or construction services (e.g. developer, builder, construction company or any other registered person as the case may be) transfers the possession or right in the constructed complex, building or civil structure, to the person supplying the development rights by entering into a conveyance deed or similar instrument (e.g. allotment letter).

## **Case law for IGST**

- In the case of Hon’ble Madras High Court in K. K. Ramesh vs. Union of India [W.P (MD) No. 16112 of 2017], the writ petition was filed as a “Public Interest Litigation” by the petitioner, stating that GST is based on two parliamentary Acts, namely the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act and the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, for the covered object of “One Nation One Tax” and the said GST Act was passed in April 2017. The grievance expressed by the petitioner is that although the main aim of the GST Act is “One

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# Malaysia

Nation One Tax”, petrol and diesel have not been brought under the purview of the GST Act. The prices of petrol and diesel are also fixed daily and has reached an all-time high, despite the fact that the international market price of crude oil per barrel is very low.

The High Court ordered that it is the prerogative of Central Government to act on recommendations of the GST council so as to bring the petroleum and diesel prices within the scope of GST. The High Court cannot determine whether a particular policy or particular decision taken in fulfilment of that policy is fair.

## **Compensation to States Act**

Notification No. 1/2018 exempts all old and used motor vehicles from the payment of Compensation Cess.

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## **GST relief for importation of big ticket items**

With effect from 1 January 2018, businesses operating in the aviation, shipping and oil & gas industries can apply to the Ministry of Finance (“MOF”) to obtain relief from the payment of GST on the importation of Big Ticket Items (“BTI”) such as aircrafts, ships and oil rigs. The applicant must fulfil and comply with all conditions imposed by the MOF in order to qualify for the relief. The guidelines for application of the above relief are available on the MOF’s website.

## **Bi-monthly taxable period**

GST-registered businesses which are currently on a monthly taxable period and not in cash-basis industries such as retailing can apply to the Director General of Customs (“DG”) to change the taxable period to two months. The application must be made online via the Taxpayer Access Point (“TAP”) and the approval will be subject to the applicant fulfilling all the stipulated conditions.

## **GST Compliance Assurance Programme**

The Malaysian GST Compliance Assurance Programme (“MyGCAP”) was launched on 24 January 2018 with the aim of assisting GST-registered businesses to enhance GST compliance and managing GST risks.

Under MyGCAP, GST-registered businesses will undergo a GST review by external reviewers who have been certified by the Royal Malaysian Customs Department (“RMCD”). Upon completion of the GST review process, these businesses will receive certification from RMCD that will entitle them to certain benefits such as faster GST refunds, step down of GST audit activities by the RMCD on the business and auto-renewal of special schemes.

Participation in MyGCAP is on a voluntarily basis and the programme is expected to start by the end of the second quarter of 2018.

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# Philippines

## **Tax advisory and amendment of VAT provisions**

### **Tax advisory on VAT status of purely self-employed individuals and professionals who are VAT-registered taxpayers**

- The Commissioner of Internal Revenue (“CIR”) has issued a Tax Advisory on purely self-employed individuals and/or professionals who are VAT-registered taxpayers whose gross sales/receipts and other non-operating income do not exceed the new VAT threshold of PHP3,000,000.00 in the preceding year.
- These taxpayers may elect to change their status from VAT to Non-VAT by filing the BIR Form No. 1905 (Application for Registration Information Update) to the Revenue District Office having jurisdiction of the head office of the concerned taxpayers on or before 31 March 2018.
- Taxpayers have an option to choose between the following:
  1. Graduated Rates (Sec. 24 [A] of the Tax Code, as amended); or
  2. 8% on gross sales/receipts and other non-operating income in excess of PHP250,000.00 in lieu of Graduated Rates under Sec. 24(A) of the Tax Code and Percentage Tax under Sec. 116 of the Tax Code, as amended.

- Unless the taxpayer signifies in the 1st quarter return of the taxable year the intention to elect the 8% Income Tax Rate, the taxpayer shall be considered as having availed of the Graduated Rates under Sec. 24 (A) of the Tax Code, as amended. Such election shall be irrevocable for the taxable year.

### **Taxpayers subject to percentage taxes mandated under the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (“TRAIN”) Law**

- The CIR has issued a Tax Advisory dated 8 February 2018 in compliance with Section 40 of the TRAIN Law, providing instructions to taxpayers subject to percentage taxes. The said section of the TRAIN Law mandates taxpayers, subject to percentage taxes under Title V of the Tax Code, as amended, to file quarterly returns of their gross sales, receipts or earnings and pay the tax due thereon within 25 days after the end of each taxable quarter.
- The following instructions must be observed:
  1. All taxpayers subject to percentage tax pursuant to Section 116 of the Tax Code and those who will be subject thereto due to change of registration from VAT to Non-VAT, are required to pay the percentage tax on a quarterly basis using BIR Form No. 2551Q. There is no need to file and pay monthly percentage tax on their monthly gross receipts using BIR Form No. 2551M.

2. Taxpayers who are required to withhold Other Percentage Taxes and Value-added Tax under Revenue Regulations (“RR”) No. 2-98, as amended, shall continue to withhold and remit taxes on a monthly basis using BIR Form No. 1600 – Remittance Return of VAT and Other Percentage Taxes Withheld, considering that taxes withheld are held in trust for the government.

### **Taxpayers subject to percentage taxes and those required to withhold Other Percentage Taxes and VAT**

- The CIR has issued a Supplemental Tax Advisory dated 19 February 2018 pursuant to Section 128 (A) (1) of the National Internal Revenue Code as amended by Section 40 of the TRAIN law providing clarifications and instructions to taxpayers subject to percentage tax.
- The tax advisory provides that the filing of percentage tax returns shall be made on a quarterly basis as reiterated in the TRAIN rather than on a monthly basis as previously prescribed in RR No. 6-2001, as amended.
- Taxpayers who are required to withhold Other Percentage Tax and VAT under RR No. 2-98, as amended, shall continue to withhold and remit taxes on a monthly basis using BIR Form No. 1600 (Remittance Return of VAT and Other Percentage Taxes Withheld) notwithstanding the quarterly filing of

percentage tax returns. Also, the BIR Form No. 1600 shall still be used for VAT withheld on government money payments and payments to non-residents.

- In view of the increase of the VAT exemption on the sale or lease of goods or properties or the performance of services where the gross annual sales and/or receipts do not exceed the amount of PHP3m, existing VAT-registered persons may need to update the registration of their business tax type from VAT to percentage tax, by completing BIR Form No. 1905 (Application for Registration Information Update), except for those who opt to remain as VAT-registered.

#### **Amending provisions on the Processing of Claims for Issuance of Tax Refund/Tax Credit Certificate (“TCC”)**

- The CIR has issued RMC No. 17-2018 dated 27 February 2018 to amend certain provisions in RMC Nos. 89-2017 and 54-2014 relating to the processing of claims for the issuance of tax refund/TCC, except for claims processed under the jurisdiction of the Legal Service.
- The main provisions of the Circular are as follows:

#### **1. General policies on claims for value-added tax (VAT) refund**

- Tax Verification Notices (“TVN”) shall be issued by the head of the processing office in the verification of claims.
- Pursuant to Section 112 (C) of the Tax Code, the time frame to grant claims for VAT refund is 90 days from the date of submission of the application and complete supporting documents. Findings leading to a deficiency in internal revenue taxes, other than VAT, in the course of the verification/review of VAT claims shall be communicated to the concerned investigating office having jurisdiction over the taxpayer-claimant. Findings involving VAT may result to disallowance or denial of claim and in some cases, assessment of VAT liability. The denial of claim should be communicated in writing to the taxpayer within the 90-day period.

#### **2. Claims for VAT refund by direct exporters, including those under the jurisdiction of the Large Taxpayer Service (“LTS”), shall be processed and filed with the VAT Credit Audit Division. The following are the authorised approving revenue officials:**

Amount of claim	Approving revenue official
Not more than PHP 50m	Assistant Commissioner (ACIR) - Assessment Service
More than PHP 50m up to PHP 150m	Deputy Commissioner - Operations Group
More than PHP 150m	Commissioner of Internal Revenue

3. Claims for VAT refund by other zero-rated taxpayers, indirect exporters and claims filed in accordance with Sec 112 (B) of the Tax Code, shall be filed with and processed by the concerned Revenue District Office (“RDO”) and Large Taxpayers Audit Division having jurisdiction over the taxpayer-claimant. The claims shall be subject to the approval by the Regional Director (“RD”)/ACIR-LTS, as the case may be, irrespective of amount.
4. The stipulated 90-day period to process VAT claims under Sections 112 (A) and (B) of the Tax Code shall start from the actual date of filing of the application with complete documents duly received by the processing office, and shall be applied prospectively (i.e., for claims filed 1 January 2018, the effective date of the TRAIN legislation).

## **Implementing VAT provisions under TRAIN and amendment of Revenue Regulations**

- RR No. 13-2018 was issued to amend certain provisions of RR No. 16-2005, as amended and to implement the VAT and percentage tax provisions of TRAIN. The salient provisions of RR No. 13 - 2018 are set out below:

### *Transactions subject to VAT*

- The sale of electricity by generation, and transmission by any entity including the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (“NGCP”) and distribution companies including electric cooperatives shall be subject to 12% VAT.
- Certain export sale of goods and VAT zero-rated sale of services shall be subject to 12% VAT once the conditions on the successful establishment of an enhanced VAT refund system and payment in cash by 31 December 2019 of all pending VAT refund claims as of 31 December 2017 are satisfied.
- The lease of residential units where gross receipts from rentals exceed PHP15,000 per month per unit shall be subject to VAT if the aggregate annual gross receipts exceed PHP3m. Otherwise, the gross receipts shall be subject to 3% percentage tax under Section 116 of the Tax Code.

### *Zero-rated transactions*

- The sale of goods, supplies, equipment, and fuel to persons engaged in international shipping or air transport operations shall be subject to 0% VAT when these goods are exclusively used for international shipping and air transport operations.
- The sale of services to persons engaged in international shipping or air transport operations, including leases of property for use thereof, shall be subject to 0% VAT when the services are exclusively rendered for international shipping and air transport operations.
- Transport of passengers and cargo by domestic air or sea vessels from the Philippines to a foreign country shall be subject to 0% VAT.

### *VAT-exempt transactions*

- Importation of professional instruments and implements, tools of trade, occupation or employment, wearing apparel, domestic animals, and personal and household effects of persons coming to settle in the Philippines and overseas Filipinos shall be exempt from VAT.

- The sale of residential lot valued at PHP1.5m and below, or house & lot and other residential dwellings valued at PHP2.5m and below, as adjusted in 2011 using the 2010 Consumer Price Index values\*, shall be VAT-exempt.
- The lease of residential units with a monthly rental per unit exceeding PHP15,000, but the annual aggregate of such rentals during the year does not exceed PHP3,000,000 shall be VAT-exempt. However, it shall be subject to 3% percentage tax.
- The lease of several residential units where gross receipts from rentals do not exceed PHP15,000 per month per unit shall be exempt from VAT and 3% percentage tax regardless of the aggregate annual gross receipts.
- The following transactions are now VAT-exempt:
  - (a) Sale or lease of goods and services to senior citizens and persons with disabilities as provided under the Expanded Senior Citizens Act and An Act Expanding the Benefits and Privileges of Persons with Disability;
  - (b) Transfer of property pursuant to Section 40(C)(2) of the Tax Code, as amended;



- (c) Association dues, membership fees, and other assessments and charges collected on a purely reimbursement basis by homeowners' associations and condominium corporations;
- (d) Sale of gold to the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas;
- (e) Sale of drugs and medicines prescribed for diabetes, high cholesterol, and hypertension beginning 1 January 2019 as determined by the Department of Health;
- (f) Sale or lease of goods or properties or the performance of services other than the transactions already mentioned, the gross annual sales and/or receipts do not exceed PHP3m; and
- (g) Self-employed individuals and professionals availing of the 8% tax on gross sales and/or receipts and other non-operating income.

*\*PHP1,919,500 for sale of residential lot and PHP3,199,200 for sale of house and lot and other residential dwellings.*

#### *Input tax on depreciable goods*

- A VAT-registered person may claim input tax on depreciable goods provided that the amortisation of the input VAT shall only be allowed until 31 December 2021 after which taxpayers with unutilized input VAT on capital goods purchased or imported shall be allowed to apply the same as scheduled until fully utilised.
- With effect from 1 January 2023, the filing and payment of VAT shall be done within 25 days following the close of each taxable quarter.
- In relation to Section 109(1)(BB), an existing VAT-registered taxpayer whose gross sales/receipts in the preceding taxable year did not exceed the VAT threshold of PHP3m may continue to be VAT-registered taxpayer and avail of the "Optional Registration for Value-Added Tax of Exempt Person" provided by Section 236(H). Once availed, the taxpayer shall not be entitled to cancel the VAT registration for the next 3 years.
- A VAT-registered taxpayer who opted to register as non-VAT as a result of the implementation of the TRAIN, shall immediately:

(1) submit an inventory list of unused invoices and/or receipts as of the date of filing of application for update of registration from VAT to Non-VAT, indicating the number of booklets and its corresponding serial numbers; and

(2) surrender the said invoices and/or receipts for cancellation.

- A number of unused invoices/receipts, as determined by the taxpayer with the approval of the appropriate BIR Office, may be allowed for use, provided the phrase "Non-VAT registered as of (date of filing an application for update of registration). Not valid for claim of input tax." shall be stamped on the face of each and every copy thereof, until new registered non-VAT invoices or receipts have been received by the taxpayer. Upon such receipt, the taxpayer shall submit a new inventory list of, and surrender for cancellation, all unused previously-stamped invoices/receipts.
- RR No. 13-2018 shall take effect from 1 January 2018, which is the effective date of the TRAIN Law.



## **“Status Quo” on VAT Zero-Rating Incentive on Sales of Goods/Services to Separate Customs Territory**

- The Philippine Economic Zone Authority (“PEZA”) Memorandum Circular No. 2018-003 was issued to clarify the vetoed provisions of the TRAIN in relation to the VAT zero-rating of sales of goods/services to PEZA locators based on the letter issued by the Department of Finance.
- The TRAIN legislation does not affect the current VAT zero-rating of sales of goods/services to PEZA locators. Accordingly, Section 8 of Republic Act No. 7916, otherwise known as the “Special Economic Zone Act of 1995”, which provides that special economic zones are to be operated and managed as separate customs territory, has not been amended or repealed by the TRAIN legislation. Thus, the VAT zero-rating incentive being enjoyed by PEZA locators shall remain in full force and effect.

## **Advisory on the Revised Mandatory Requirements Checklist for VAT Refund Claims**

The CIR has issued a Tax Advisory dated 27 March 2018 on the revised mandatory requirements checklist for VAT refund claims under Annex A.1 of Revenue Memorandum Circular (RMC) No. 17-2018 which requires the submission of the certified true copy of Certificate

of Incorporation of Non-Resident Foreign Corporation (“NRFC”) buyers of services for the purpose of filing VAT refund applications. For VAT refund applications filed from 1 January to 31 March 2018, a copy of the Certificate of Incorporation of the NRFC buyers of services shall be accepted as temporary compliance for the above-mentioned provision of the Circular. However, a certified true copy must be submitted within 30 days from 31 March 2018 or on or before 30 April 2018. Failure to submit the certified true copy of Certificate of Incorporation on or before the prescribed date shall mean non-compliance with the submission of complete documents in support for VAT refund claims prescribed by RMC No. 17-2018.

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# **Singapore**

## **Budget 2018 updates**

The following GST changes were announced in Singapore Budget 2018 on 19 February 2018:

### **1. GST rate hike**

GST rate will increase by 2 percentage points to 9% any time between 2021 and 2025.

### **2. Taxing the digital economy**

Rules were introduced to tax imported services with effect from 1 January 2020.

- For business-to-consumer (B2C) transactions, an overseas vendor registration will be introduced for the overseas vendor to register for GST in Singapore and to charge and collect GST on digital sales to Singapore consumers.
- For business-to-business (B2B) transactions, services that are procured by certain sectors would be subject to the reverse charge.

## South Korea

The Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (“IRAS”) has issued draft consultation documents covering the above rules for feedback on 20 February 2018. The public consultation exercise had since closed and the IRAS is currently studying the feedback and will provide a summary of the feedback received by 31 May 2018.

The Government has also announced that it is still studying how best to tax the importation of low-value goods (i.e. goods under the S\$400 import relief threshold).

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### ***Case law for apportionment of VAT***

A recent Supreme Court decision (Daebeop2017du55329, Jan. 25, 2018) determined whether it was possible to apportion the input VAT between the tax-exempt and taxable businesses by treating a certain government subsidy as the supply price of services related to the tax-exempt business.

In the case, the railroad operator was engaged in a taxable business (i.e. express railway passenger transport, cargo transport and lease) and a tax-exempt business (i.e. general railway and wide area railway passenger transport) for VAT purposes. The railroad operator offered a freight reduction or exemption to railroad passengers as part of public services (“public services”) and received reimbursement from the government for the cost incurred by having provided such public services. Even though several lines suffered continuing operating losses, they were operated for the sake of public interest and the government’s special purposes. In return for the continued operation of these lines, the operator received a certain amount of reimbursement from the government (“reimbursement”) for the costs incurred in the continued operation of these lines in accordance with a prearranged agreement

with the government in 2008. In filing the VAT return for the second half year of 2008, the operator allocated the input VAT that was cannot be directly attributed to either the VAT-able and VAT-exempt businesses (so-called, ‘common input VAT’) based on the ratio of the supply price of each business over the total supply price of both businesses without taking into account the reimbursement received from the government. However, the tax authorities challenged the allocation of the common input VAT and argued that the reimbursement should have been treated as the supply price for the operator’s VAT-exempt business.

The Supreme Court set aside the original High Court judgment (which was in favour of the tax authority) and ruled that the reimbursement in question constitutes a government subsidy which is not directly related to the supply of the services (such that it should be excluded from the VAT base) and thus it could not be regarded as the supply price of the services related to the tax-exempt business.

The Supreme Court decision affirmed the existing interpretation that government subsidies which cannot be regarded as the payment for the supply of services related to a tax-exempt business and would not be considered in the allocation of common input VAT.

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# Vietnam

Meanwhile, the recently amended Presidential Decree of the VAT Law includes a significant change regarding the allocation of input VAT between the tax-exempt and taxable businesses. With effect from 3 February 2018, the amended regulations provide that if government subsidies are provided to a taxpayer in relation to the supply of goods or services used in a taxable or a tax-exempt business and excluded from the VAT base, the subsidies must be included in the taxpayer's supply value for purpose of apportioning the input VAT between the tax-exempt and the taxable business.

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## *New regulations on VAT*

The Government has issued Decree No. 146/2017/ND-CP ("Decree 146") amending and supplementing the current VAT regulations.

Decree 146 provides guidance on VAT applicable to exported natural resources and VAT refund in relation to export activities. The key changes are as follows:

- 1) Exported goods which are directly and mainly processed from natural resources/minerals where the total value of natural resources/minerals and energy costs account for at least 51% will continue to be VAT exempt. However, Decree 146 provides for cases where 0% VAT should be applied:
  - Exported goods processed from natural resources/minerals which are either directly exploited or purchased and subsequently processed by the trading entity or outsourcing manufacturing entity, where the goods have been transformed into other products during the manufacturing process before being processed into exported goods; and
  - Exported goods which are not mainly processed from natural resources/minerals.

- 2) Decree 146 also provides further guidance on the determination of the ratio of the value of natural resources/minerals and the energy costs over the cost of goods sold. Specifically, the ratio shall be determined based on the investment plan for the first year of exporting.
- 3) Exported goods and imported goods for re-export are not entitled to VAT refund if the customs procedures are not carried out at the customs office as regulated.

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For a comprehensive guide to global VAT/GST information from over 70 countries worldwide, please visit GlobalVATOnline at [www.globalvatonline.com](http://www.globalvatonline.com). GlobalVATOnline can keep you up to date on all VAT issues and developments as they unfold.

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