



## Singapore CA Qualification (Foundation) Examination

20 June 2025

### Singapore Taxation

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. The time allowed for this examination paper is **3 hours 15 minutes**.
2. This examination paper has **FOUR (4)** questions and comprises **TWENTY-THREE (23)** pages (including this instruction sheet, Appendix A and Appendix B). Each question may have **MULTIPLE** parts and **ALL** questions are examinable.
3. This is a restricted open-book examination. You are allowed to have only the following materials with you at your exam location:
  - One A4-sized double-sided cheat sheet
  - One A4-sized double-sided blank scratch paper
4. During the examination, you are allowed to use your laptop and any calculators that comply with the ISCA's regulations. Please note that smartwatches, mobile phones, tablets, and all other electronic devices **MUST NOT** be used during the examination.
5. During the examination, videos of you and your computer screen will be recorded for the purpose of ensuring examination integrity and you have consented to these recordings.
6. This examination paper and all video recordings of this exam are the property of the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority.
7. Only answers in **English** are accepted.

#### MODULE-SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS:

8. Assume that all dollar amounts are in Singapore dollar (S\$) unless otherwise stated.
9. All computations should be presented up to **TWO (2)** decimal places, unless otherwise stated.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE:

**If you are not feeling well, please do not press "Start Assessment". If you have started and leave during the exam, you would be deemed to have attempted the paper.**

**\*\*VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE\*\***

1. Your question paper is attached under the "**Resource**" tab found at the bottom right of **EACH** question.

**Other important information:**

2. You will **only be allowed** to access the Excel function from your computer.
3. You are **NOT ALLOWED** to access any websites or reference materials (except for your A4-sized double-sided cheat sheet) during the exam.
4. You are **NOT ALLOWED** to print the question paper.
5. **Please take note that your screen will be monitored throughout the examination. If you are found to have accessed unauthorised materials or websites, or if you cheat or attempt to cheat, you will be liable to severe disciplinary action.**

Should you encounter any issues during the exam, please call the following number:

+65 6028 9811

6. **You do not need to fill in an answer to this instruction question.**

### Question 1 – (a) and (b)

Diamond Pte Ltd (“DPL”) is a dealer in precious and semi-precious stones. DPL was incorporated in Singapore on 15 June 2022 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Diamond Inc, a company tax resident in Country X. DPL closed its first set of accounts for the period ended 30 November 2023. It commenced its dealing business on 10 January 2024 with the first sale booked on 8 March 2024.

For the year ended 30 November 2024, DPL recorded total gross revenue of \$20,500,000 and a net profit before tax of \$2,250,000 after taking into consideration the following income and expense items:

Income	\$
Interest income received on a 9-month fixed deposit placement with China Construction Bank, an approved bank in Singapore that matured on 30 September 2024.	(32,400)
Rental income from sub-let of excess premises, commencing on 1 December 2023.	(130,000)
Foreign exchange losses/(gains) include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exchange gain on revaluation of trading accounts; and</li><li>• Exchange gain on settlement of foreign currency denominated purchase contracts of various low value equipment (scales, dichroscopes, polariscopes, etc.).</li></ul>	(10,800) (8,000)
Corporate income tax cash grant.	(2,000)
<b>Expenses</b>	
Depreciation for the year	170,000
Interest expense on loan from the Singapore branch of a bank tax resident in Country X which was used to acquire office premises (40,000 sq. ft.) in Singapore. 80% of the premises was used as office premises for the business of dealing in precious and semi-precious stones while the remaining 20% was excess space which DPL decided to sub-let.	150,000

Property tax and other annual revenue expenses incurred in respect of the office premises (40,000 sq. ft.). 80% of the office premises was occupied for business purposes while 20% was excess space sub-let out.	50,000
Legal and professional fees relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drafting of tenancy agreement with landlord in respect of additional premises used for business purposes, for a period of 2 years.</li> <li>Valuation of rubies purchased from Country K.</li> <li>Valuation of office premises in order to secure financing for the purchase of office premises.</li> </ul>	18,300  52,500 15,500
Staff remuneration, comprising salaries, bonuses, employer's statutory Central Provident Fund (CPF) contributions, directors' fees of \$140,000 and cash allowances in lieu of medical expenses of \$60,000.	4,500,000
Hospitalization and dental insurance. The company has implemented the Transferable Medical Insurance Scheme (TMIS) for its employees.	45,600
Donations made to an Institution of a Public Character (IPC) comprising the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash donation of \$12,000.</li> <li>Semi-precious stones worth \$38,000 donated for auction during a community event to raise funds for the IPC.</li> </ul>	50,000
Travelling and transportation expenses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Car rental charges on overseas business travels.</li> <li>Car rental charges paid to car hire companies in Singapore.</li> <li>Chauffeured-driven private hire car charges.</li> </ul>	10,500 17,500 17,600

### **Note 1**

The following capital expenditures (capitalised to the Balance Sheet) were incurred in the respective financial years:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Financial year</b>	<b>\$</b>
Office furniture (each unit costing more than \$5,000).	2024	183,000
Scales, dichroscopes, polariscopes, refractometers, etc. (each unit costing not more than \$5,000).	2024	34,000
Approval from the Commissioner of Building and Control was <b>not</b> required on the following non-structural renovation works:		
• Re-configuration of office layout comprising fixed partitions and flooring works	2024	159,000
• Plumbing works	2024	86,000
• Cabinets, each costing \$6,000	2024	36,000
• General electrical installation	2023	58,000
• Fire sprinklers	2023	8,400

- a) DPL has opted for accelerated Section 14N deduction.
- b) DPL intends to claim maximum accelerated capital allowances.

### **Note 2**

DPL has an accounting loss of \$167,500 for the period ended 30 November 2023 which comprises as follows:

- Salaries and related costs of \$125,000, not inclusive of medical allowances
- Office rental of \$30,000
- Incorporation expense of \$9,000
- Shelves written off at \$3,500

**e-Exam  
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**Question 1 required:**

**2**

**(a)** Calculate the minimum chargeable income of DPL for YA 2025. Show all relevant workings/information in relation to the following:

- Special deductions under 14N of the Singapore Income Tax Act;
- Section 14R; and
- Capital allowances

**(22 marks)**

**3**

**(b)** Discuss the Singapore withholding tax implications with regard to the interest expense paid to the Singapore branch of the foreign bank tax resident in Country X. There is no tax treaty between Country X and Singapore.

**(3 marks)**

**(Total: 25 marks)**

## Question 2 – (a) and (b)

Peter Sanders, a citizen of Country Y, has been living in Singapore for the past 30 years. He was granted Singapore Permanent Resident status 25 years ago. He is 53 years old and married to Tricia Tan, a Singapore citizen, and the couple are parents to 3 children who are also Singapore citizens. For the past 15 years, Peter has been the Managing Director of XYZ Pte Ltd (“XYZ”), a company tax resident in Singapore. For the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, Peter derived the following income from XYZ and incurred the following expenses and outlay:

- Monthly salary of \$45,000.
- Bonus of \$135,000 payable as follows:
  - a. \$45,000 payable on completion of employment year ending on 31 December 2024. Peter was paid his bonus of \$45,000 on 3 January 2025.
  - b. \$90,000 payable on completion of employment year and provided he remains an employee by 31 January of the following year. Peter received the bonus on 3 February 2025.
- As his home was undergoing renovations, XYZ is agreeable for Peter and his family to live in company-owned accommodation from 1 November 2023 till 31 March 2025. In return, Peter only needs to pay a nominal rent of \$1,000/month to XYZ. The fully furnished company-owned accommodation (with an annual value of \$150,000) had previously been let out for a rental income of \$18,000 per month.
- Peter has access to a company-owned car costing \$240,000 (inclusive of COE) with PARF rebate of \$60,100. The annual maintenance expenses (e.g. road tax, motor insurance, etc.) of \$21,000 is borne by the company while the daily running expenses (e.g. petrol, car park, etc.) is borne by Peter.
- Monthly transport allowance of \$1,800.
- Annual premium of \$30,000 paid on Peter’s private annuity policy. Peter contributed \$6,000 to the annual premium.
- Peter and his employer made contributions to CPF according to the statutory limits.
- Peter incurred the following expenses in year 2024 that were not reimbursed by XYZ:
  - a) Business entertainment expenses of \$2,700;

- b) Running expenses of \$9,600 on the use of the company car for business travels; and
- c) Chauffeured-driven private hire car charges of \$3,000 for business-related travels.

**Other information:**

- Net rental income/(deficit) derived by Peter from his various rental properties as follows:
  - a) Property #1 (Singapore): \$15,000
  - b) Property #2 (Singapore): (\$8,000)
  - c) Property #3 (Country K): \$25,000 (remitted to Singapore on 16 November 2024)
- Interest income of \$4,800 from loan extended to KLM Pte Ltd, a company tax resident in Singapore.
- Peter made cash donation of \$7,000 to Mercy Relief Singapore, an institution of public character ("IPC"), earmarked for the following:
  - a) \$5,000 for local outreach programs run by the IPC; and
  - b) \$2,000 for the IPC's international programs.
- Peter has three (3) children who are Singapore citizens:
  - a) 21-year-old son, Elijah, completed his National Service in August 2024. He is due to commence tertiary education in Country A in January 2025.
  - b) 17-year-old daughter, Laura, is currently studying at a high school in Country A.
  - c) 14-year-old visually handicapped son, Ethan, who is currently studying at a special needs school in Singapore.
- Peter's spouse, Tricia, is 50 years old and was unemployed throughout 2024. She derived investment income totalling \$5,500 for the year 2024.
- Peter's mother, a widow in her eighties and a citizen of Country Y, lives with the couple and does not derive any income.
- Peter is no longer required to perform National Service reservist duties.



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**Question 2 required:**

**4**

- (a)** Compute Peter's minimum tax payable for the Year of Assessment 2025 and maximise the claim for reliefs available to him. All relevant reliefs available to Peter should be considered and included in your answer. You do not need to consider any personal tax rebate that is prescribed for YA 2025.

**(21 marks)**

**5**

- (b)** Peter received a Notice of Additional Assessment for Year of Assessment 2024 on 25 August 2024. He does not agree with the adjustments made by the Comptroller of Income Tax that resulted in additional tax assessed. What course of action can Peter take?

**(4 marks)**

**(Total: 25 marks)**

### Question 3 – (a)

Woodcrafters Pte Ltd (“WPL”), a Singapore-incorporated company, is in the business of manufacturing and supplying quality solid wood flooring and related products. It has a showroom and factory in Singapore. WPL also has a factory in Country X. WPL is a Goods and Services Tax (GST) registered company. It has also opted to apply a reverse charge on all imported services.

The following WPL transactions were conducted in the quarter ended 30 September 2024. **Unless otherwise stated**, all purchases made in Singapore were from GST-registered suppliers, and all sales values stated are exclusive of GST (“Goods and Services Tax”).

- (i) Sales made during the quarter as follows:
  - (i-1) Sales of wood cladding and flooring worth \$500,000 which was supplied from the Singapore factory to a residential property in Singapore.
  - (i-2) Sales of wood flooring worth \$180,000 to a Singapore couple where the wood planks were transported from the Singapore factory to the couple’s holiday home in Country K.
  - (i-3) Clearance sales of wood flooring during the Great Singapore Sale at a discount of 20% off their normal retail price of \$400,000. GST was absorbed by the company on the clearance sales items.
  - (i-4) Sales of \$1,600,000 for delivery to customers in Country K and Country L where the orders were fulfilled from stocks owned by WPL which were kept at the factory in Country X.
- (ii) Made purchases of timber supplies during the quarter as follows:
  - (ii-1) Stocks worth \$350,000 were imported into Singapore not inclusive of freight and transport charges levied by the overseas supplier of the goods at a cost of \$25,000.
  - (ii-2) Stocks worth \$480,000 were bought by WPL from its subsidiary in Country X and the goods were kept in Country X.
- (iii) Bought a motor car costing \$280,000 (exclusive of COE of \$105,000) for business use.

- (iv)** Sold existing parquet floor polishing machines and buffers to a non-GST registered company for \$48,000.
- (v)** Stocks, imported in previous quarters, were written off as follows:
  - (v-1)** Stocks costing \$20,000 were written off due to termite infestation.
  - (v-2)** Old stocks worth \$5,000 were installed at the director's residence.
- (vi)** Reimbursement of staff medical consultation expenses of \$10,464 (inclusive of GST) under the company's medical scheme which allows staff to claim their medical consultation expenses up to a limit of \$500/person/month.
- (vii)** Legal fees of \$18,000 paid to a legal firm in Country K in relation to a dispute with a customer in Country K.
- (viii)** Reimbursement of mobile phone charges of \$550 (inclusive of GST) to staff who used his phone for business purposes.

**Question 3 required:**

- (a) For each of the above transactions referred to by the Roman numeral code, and with reference only to the quarter ended 30 September 2024, provide your answer in the following format:

	Others, state if OS, NS, BL or EXS	<u>Value</u> of supply made			Output GST	Value of taxable purchase	Input GST
		SR	ZR	EX			
(i-1)							

**Note:** You may copy the above table into Excel to prepare your answers.

Where there is no taxable (i.e., standard-rated “SR” or zero-rated “ZR”) or exempt (i.e., “EX”) supply made or there is no input GST to be claimed, please state why under the column marked “Others”, using the following abbreviations:

**OS** – Out-of-Scope

**NS** – No Supply

**BL** – Blocked

**ZR** – Purchase that is a zero-rated supply

**EX** – Purchase that is an exempt supply

**EXS** – Incurred in the making of exempt supply

Using the abbreviations indicated in the legend and the following example transaction as a guide, this is how you should present your answer:

Transaction: **(i-1)** Purchase from a non-GST registered supplier  
- \$300

	Others	Value of supply made			Output GST	Value of taxable purchase	Input GST
		SR	ZR	EX			
(i-1)	OS					\$0	\$0

Legend for the example answer:

(i-1) – Is the unique line number identifying the transaction in the case;

OS (out-of-scope) is the reason why there is no taxable purchase and input tax.

**(25 marks)**

**(Total: 25 marks)**

#### **Question 4 – (a) and (b)**

Queenie Ong, a sought-after interior designer, and Luxington-Caplan Construction Pte Ltd (“CCPL”), a general building contractor, are partners in QC Build and Design (“QC”), a general partnership business in design and construction of bespoke projects. The partners have agreed to share the partnership profits and losses equally. After turning in losses for the past 4 years, the net accounting profit for the year ended 31 May 2024 was \$180,000, after charging/crediting the following items:

#### **Revenue**

- 1) Interest income of \$30,000 received on a deposit placement with SBC Bank, a bank tax resident in Country Y. The interest income was credited to the partnership bank account with UOB Singapore on 20 February 2024. There was no interest withholding tax in Country Y.
- 2) Interest income of \$55,000 on late settlement of trading accounts with customers.
- 3) Sale of bespoke furniture for \$43,000 that was used to furnish show flats for sale. The furniture, costing \$45,000 which was expensed off and included under Cost of Goods Sold, are not retained nor reused for other projects.

#### **Expenses**

- 1) Depreciation charge for the year of \$48,000.
- 2) Reimbursement of running expenses of \$10,000 on Queenie’s personal car SMZ 4229K, of which \$7,600 was in respect of business-related travels while the remaining were personal in nature.
- 3) 8% interest on capital contributed. Capital contributions are \$100,000 and \$250,000 by Queenie and CCPL respectively.
- 4) Payment of \$180,000 made to CCPL for the following:
  - \$150,000 annual charge for accounting and administrative support provided by CCPL to QC.
  - \$30,000 annual sponsorship of lucky draw prizes at CCPL’s annual staff dinner and dance. This is mandated under the partnership agreement.
- 5) Staff remuneration comprising:
  - Salary, allowances and employer’s CPF contribution in respect of employees of \$1,000,000.

- Salary of \$120,000 paid to Queenie.
- Entertainment allowance of \$12,000 paid to Queenie who spent \$10,800 on business entertainment.
- Medical and dental expenses in respect of employees of \$13,000.
- Medical and dental expenses in respect of Queenie of \$6,900.

The partnership has implemented portable medical scheme for the benefit of its employees.

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**Question 4 required:**

**7**

- (a)** Compute the adjusted profit and divisible profit for QC for Year of Assessment 2025.

**(10 marks)**

**8**

- (b)** CCPL has unabsorbed capital allowances of \$26,000 and unabsorbed losses of \$12,500 arising from the Year of Assessment 2022. The loss items were derived from the Build and Design business carried out through QC.

CCPL was 100% owned by Luxington and Sons Limited (Luxington), a private company tax resident in Country K, until 31 August 2022. On 1 September 2022, Luxington sold 40% of its stake in CCPL to Caplan Builders PLC, a publicly listed company in Country K. Caplan has not been the subject of any takeover or merger. Luxington is owned by brothers, David (40%), James (30%) and Rex (30%).

Explain if CCPL is able to deduct the abovementioned loss items in YA 2025. CCPL has been in the business of general building contractors since incorporation. All relevant conditions, comparison dates and shareholdings by the relevant shareholders considered must be provided in your answer.

**(15 marks)**

**(Total: 25 marks)**

**END OF PAPER**



## Appendix A – Standard Taxation Rates and Reliefs - Year of Assessment 2025

### Goods and Services Tax

Standard rate	7% (up to 31 December 2022)
	8% (1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023)
	9% (from 1 January 2024 onwards)

#### Compulsory Registration threshold

- taxable supplies exceeding \$1 million (either under the retrospective or prospective basis)
- imported services, within the scope of reverse charge, in excess of S\$1 million in a 12-month period (either under the retrospective or prospective basis) and importer of service is not entitled to full input tax credit when GST-registered.

### Corporate Income Tax (CIT) Rate

Year of Assessment 2025	17%
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### Computation of exempt income under Partial/Start-up Tax Exemption Scheme

Effective Year of Assessment 2020:

<u>Partial Tax Exemption</u>	\$
First \$10,000 of chargeable income is 75% exempt	7,500
Next \$190,000 of chargeable income is 50% exempt	<u>95,000</u>
Total	<u>102,500</u>

#### Start-up Tax Exemption

First \$100,000 of chargeable income is 75% exempt	75,000
Next \$100,000 of chargeable income is 50% exempt	<u>50,000</u>
Total	<u>125,000</u>

**Personal Income Tax effective for Year of Assessment 2025 (Resident)**

<b>Chargeable Income</b>	<b>Rate (%)</b>	<b>Gross Tax Payable (\$)</b>
First \$20,000	0	0
Next \$10,000	2.0	200
First \$30,000	-	200
Next \$10,000	3.5	350
First \$40,000	-	550
Next \$40,000	7.0	2,800
First \$80,000	-	3,350
Next \$40,000	11.5	4,600
First \$120,000	-	7,950
Next \$40,000	15.0	6,000
First \$160,000	-	13,950
Next \$40,000	18.0	7,200
First \$200,000	-	21,150
Next \$40,000	19.0	7,600
First \$240,000	-	28,750
Next \$40,000	19.5	7,800
First \$280,000	-	36,550
Next \$40,000	20.0	8,000
First \$320,000	-	44,550
Next \$180,000	22.0	39,600
First \$500,000	-	84,150
Next \$500,000	23.0	115,000
First \$1,000,000	-	199,150
In excess of \$1,000,000	24.0	

**Personal tax rebate**

Any personal tax rebate granted for YA 2025 is to be ignored.

## Personal Income Tax (Non-resident)

General Rate: 24% (effective from YA 2024)

### Section 40B Relief for Non-resident Employees

Tax payable on the Singapore employment income of a non-resident individual is calculated at a flat rate of 15% or on a resident basis, whichever results in a higher tax amount.

## Central Provident Fund (CPF)

Contributions for individuals aged 55 years and below and earning at least \$750 per month.

Rates of CPF contributions (effective from 1 January 2016 onwards)

Employee	20%
Employer	17%

Maximum monthly ordinary wages (OW) attracting CPF (for calendar year 2024)	\$6,800
Maximum annual additional wages (AW) attracting CPF	\$102,000 less OW subject to CPF

## Ad hoc Contribution to Medisave

Cap on deductible ad hoc contribution by employers to employees' Medisave accounts

- Effective from 1 January 2018, \$2,730 per employee per year.

## Personal Income Tax Reliefs

With effect from YA 2018, the overall personal income tax relief available to resident individuals, as detailed below, will be capped at \$80,000.

## Earned income

Age	Normal (able-bodied) maximum	Handicapped maximum
Below 55 years	\$1,000	\$4,000
55 to 59 years	\$6,000	\$10,000
60 years and above	\$8,000	\$12,000

## Other reliefs

Type of relief	Amount of relief
Spouse relief	\$2,000
Handicapped spouse relief	\$5,500
Qualifying child relief (per child) (QCR)	\$4,000
Handicapped child relief (per child) (HCR)	\$7,500
Handicapped sibling relief (per sibling)	\$5,500
Parent relief	
- Staying with dependant	\$9,000
- Not staying with dependant	\$5,500
Handicapped parent relief	
- Staying with dependant	\$14,000
- Not staying with dependant	\$10,000
Working mother's child relief (WMCR) for Qualifying Singaporean child born/adopted before 1 Jan 2024	% of mother's earned income
- First child	15%
- Second child	20%
- Third and subsequent child	25%
- Maximum cumulative WMCR	100% of earned income
Working mother's child relief (WMCR) for Qualifying Singaporean child born/adopted on or after 1 Jan 2024	
- First child	\$8,000

Type of relief	Amount of relief
- Second child	\$10,000
- Third and subsequent child	\$12,000
- Maximum cumulative WMCR	100% of earned income
Maximum relief per child (comprising QCR or HCR and WMCR)	\$50,000
Grandparent caregiver relief	\$3,000
Life insurance relief	\$5,000 (max)
CPF relief for self-employed	Tax relief will be capped at the lower of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 37% of net trade income assessed; or</li> <li>• CPF relief cap of \$37,740; or</li> <li>• Actual amount contributed in the basis period.</li> </ul>
Course fee relief	\$5,500 (max)
Supplementary Retirement Scheme	
- Singapore citizens and PRs	\$15,300 (max)
- Foreign citizens	\$35,700 (max)
CPF cash top-up relief	
- Self	\$8,000 (max)
- Qualifying family members	\$8,000 (max)

#### National Service Man (NSman) relief

	Normal Appointment	Key Appointment Holder
Active NSman	\$3,000	\$5,000
Non-active NSman	\$1,500	\$3,500
Wife/widow/parent of NSman	\$750	\$750

#### Withholding tax rates

Nature of income	% rates payable
Interest and other payments in connection with loan or indebtedness	15%

Royalty or other lump sum payments for the use of, or the right to use, movable properties	10%
Payment for the use of, or the right to use scientific, technical, industrial, or commercial knowledge or information	10%
Technical assistance and service fees	Prevailing Corporate Tax Rate
Management fees	Prevailing Corporate Tax Rate
Rent or other payments for the use of movable properties	15%
Director's remuneration	24%
Non-resident professional	15% of gross or 24% of net

## Appendix B – Common verbs used by the Examiners

Verb	Description
<b>Calculate / Compute</b>	Do the number crunching and derive the correct answer. Make sure that you write down your workings and crosscheck your numbers.
<b>Determine</b>	Ascertain or <b>conclude</b> after <b>analysis</b> and <b>evaluation</b> the most appropriate course of action or most correct answer from a range of viable alternatives.
<b>Discuss</b>	<b>Discuss</b> requires you to provide the 'for' and 'against' arguments, you cannot have a discussion without opposing views otherwise it would be just a conversation. If <b>discuss</b> is placed near the front of the instruction, then it requires you to provide an answer that is similar to <b>explain</b> , but addresses both the for and against arguments.
<b>Explain</b>	<b>Explain</b> requires you to write at least several sentences conveying how you have <b>analysed</b> the information in a way that a layperson can easily understand the concept or grasp the technical issue at hand.
<b>Prepare/Present</b>	<b>Prepare</b> (or <b>present</b> ) requires you to produce your answer using a specific format. For instance, " <b>Present</b> an extract of the notes to the accounts for..." or " <b>Prepare</b> all the relevant journal entries for ...". Remember, a journal is only complete if it shows the date of the entry, the correct accounts, the correct amounts, and has a description (narration) – easy marks are often thrown away through carelessness.
<b>State</b>	<b>State</b> is similar to <b>list</b> , but the items require your professional judgement. For instance, " <b>State</b> any restrictions that apply". One of the easiest ways to make sure that you state comprehensively is to think, " <b>list and justify</b> ".
<b>Use / Using</b>	This instruction tells you the type of model that you must <b>use</b> when formulating your answer. For instance, " <b>Using</b> the <u>Discounted Cash Flow approach</u> , ..." tells you what valuation approach to use.
<b>With reference to</b>	This instruction requires you to relate your answer back to a specific document/s or set of facts. For instance, " <b>With reference to</b> relevant Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, <b>explain</b> the risk of material misstatements relating to ...". In this example, relevant <u>Singapore Financial Reporting Standards</u> acts as a qualifier ( <b>with reference to</b> 'what'). Failure to make specific mention of the document/s or facts in your answer will result in a substantial loss of marks.