The 5 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ IMF-Japan High-Level Tax Conference for Asian Countries

## Latest tax policy reform in Malaysia

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## Contents

1. GST headlines
2. The current sales tax and services tax
3. Why the need for GST in Malaysia?
4. Types of supply
5. Assistance

## GST Headlines

- Standard rate : 6\%
- Effective date : 1 April 2015
- Sales \& services tax to be abolished
- Registration: Businesses with annual sales turnover $\geq$ RM500,000


## The Current Sales Tax and Services Tax



## Sales Tax



Manufacturer $\uparrow$ Wholesaler
Retailer Consumer
Sales tax is collected at the manufacturing stage

## Services Tax

## Why the need for GST in Malaysia?

## A more effective and efficient tax

- Fairness and equality
- Enhance compliance
- The current tax has many weaknesses.
- Avoid tax cascading, multiple taxation \& transfer pricing bias


## Broaden tax base

## Types of Supply



A supply arises where: - Consideration is received - It is for something that is done


| Standard-rated supply |
| :---: |
| GST rate $6 \%$ |
| Zero-rated supply |
| GST rate $0 \%$ |

Input tax is
recoverable

| Non- taxable |
| :---: |
| Supply |


| Exempt supply |
| :---: |
| No GST |
| Out-of-scope |
| Not a supply |

Generally, input tax is not recoverable

## What are the types of supply?

## Standardrated

- All supplies taxable at $6 \%$ unless specifically designated as zero-rated or exempt supply
- Business has to collect GST on the supply and can claim input tax credit on business inputs in making taxable supplies
- Examples
- Purchase of professional service
- Purchase of household items
- Purchase of apparels
- Purchase of luxury goods


## Standard - rated



## What are the types of supply?

## Zerorated

- Certain necessities are zero-rated
- Business do not collect any GST on their supplies but are entitled to claim credit on inputs used in the course or furtherance of the business
- Examples:
- Basic food items
- Export of goods and services
- First 200 units of electricity to domestic households
- Supply of treated water to domestic consumers
- International services


## Zero- rated



## What are the types of supply?

## Exempt

- No GST charged
- Business do not collect any GST on their supplies and are not entitled to claim input credit on business inputs
- Examples
- Land \& building used for residential, agricultural, burial and religious purposes
- Private healthcare services
- Private education services
- Public transportation
- Financial services


## Exempt



## What are the types of supply?

- No GST charged on out-of-scope supplies
- Examples


## Out-ofscope

- Supplies made by Federal \& State Government except for prescribed services
- Supplies made by local authorities \& statutory bodies with regulatory \& enforcement functions


## Assistance to business

|  | Description | Effective |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reduce cost of doing business | - Reduction in corporate tax rate by $1 \%$ <br> - Reduction in cooperatives tax rate by $1 \%$ to $2 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YA } 2016 \\ & \text { YA } 2015 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | - Accelerated Capital Allowance (ACA) for ICT equipment \& software extended | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YAs } 2014 \\ & \text { to } 2016 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | - Expenses for GST-related training in accounting \& ICT given further deduction | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YAs } 2014 \\ & \& 2015 \end{aligned}$ |
| Financial assistance | - RM150mil allocation for purchase of accounting software by SMEs | $\begin{aligned} & 2014 \& \\ & 2015 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | - Training grant of RM100 mil for GST training | $\begin{aligned} & 2013 \text { \& } \\ & 2014 \end{aligned}$ |

## Assistance to individuals

|  | Description | Effective |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - Personal tax rate reduction across tax bands by $1 \%$ to $3 \%$ | YA 2015 |
| Increase disposable | - Highest marginal tax rate reduced from $26 \%$ to $25 \%$ |  |
| income | - Restructuring of income tax bands by increasing chargeable income subject to maximum rate from $>$ RM100,000 to RM400,000 |  |
| Financial assistance | - One-off cash assistance of RM300 to households who are BR1M recipients | 2015 |

## Thank You

