



***Doing
business in
Malaysia 2018***



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Foreword

Malaysia, an attractive regional hub for services.

Malaysia has over the last 60 years developed from a primary commodities exporter to be a strong industrial base for foreign electrical and electronics multinational corporations. As an oil and gas exporter, Malaysia continues to benefit from recovering world energy prices, but the government recognizes the need to reduce dependence on petroleum as the main source of revenue. In the last decade, as it moved up the industry value chain,

Malaysia has emerged as an attractive regional hub for services, including financial services, information and communications technology (ICT) and logistics sectors. Malaysia is increasingly being recognised as an innovative international Islamic financial centre. It is also emerging as a springboard for regional expansion into

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in view of its strategic, central location and multi-lingual “Truly Asia” mix of Malay, Chinese and Indian populace.

This Guide has been prepared to assist those interested in doing business in Malaysia. The coverage of the subjects is not exhaustive but is intended to deal with some of the more important and/or broad questions that may arise.

The material contained in this Guide is based on legislation as at 31 March 2018, **unless otherwise indicated.**

Contents

Chapter 1 *Investment environment*

Location and climate
History and political background
Legal system
People, languages and social patterns
Economic structure
International trade
Foreign investment
Principal government agencies

Chapter 2 *Business formation and the regulatory environment*

Business formation: types of business entities
General regulatory environment
Raising capital
Securities market
Competition policy
Monopolies and antitrusts
Price control and anti-profiteering
Mergers and acquisitions
Court system
Intellectual property rights
Controls on foreign exchange

Chapter 3 *Labour relations and social security*

Employment regulations
Unions
Working conditions, wages/salaries and statutory contributions
Foreign personnel

Chapter 4

Audit requirements and accounting practices

Statutory requirements for Malaysian incorporated companies

Statutory requirements for foreign companies carrying business within Malaysia

Financial Reporting Framework in Malaysia

Auditing requirements

Chapter 5

Business taxation

Principle taxes

Income tax

Corporate tax system

Tax administration

Transfer pricing

Business reorganizations

Chapter 6

Personal taxation

Scope of tax

Taxable income

Basis of assessment

Residence status of individuals

Rates of tax

Employment income

Exemptions and concessional tax treatment for foreign nationals

Deductions

Tax rebates

Filing obligations and tax collection

Capital gains

Chapter 7

Other taxes

Tourism tax

Goods and services tax

Import duties

Export duties

Excise duties

Stamp duty

Other taxes

Introduction to PwC

Appendices





Chapter 1

Investment environment

Location and climate

History and political background

Legal system

People, languages and social patterns

Economic structure

International trade

Foreign investment

Principal government agencies

Location and climate

Malaysia is situated in Southeast Asia, in the area bordered by longitudes 100 degrees and 120 degrees east and latitudes formed by the equator and 7 degrees north. The landmass of Malaysia comprises Peninsula Malaysia, at the south eastern tip of the Asian mainland, and East Malaysia, on the island of Borneo. About four fifths of Malaysia (including Sabah and Sarawak) is covered by tropical rain forests. The entire country has a tropical climate, which is warm and sunny throughout the year with temperatures from about 33 degrees Celsius in the afternoon to about 22 degrees Celsius during the night. The average annual rainfall is 2,712 millimetres (about 107 inches). The wettest months, particularly on the east coast of Peninsula Malaysia and in East Malaysia, are during the monsoon, which blows from October to March.

The capital of Malaysia, the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, is located on the west coast of the peninsular, about 48 kilometres (30 miles) from the country's main port, Port Klang. However, the seat of the Malaysian government is now sited in Putrajaya, which was developed to be the new administrative capital of Malaysia where all the main offices of the various departments of the federal government are located. Putrajaya is situated 25 km from Kuala Lumpur and 20 km from the Kuala Lumpur International Airport.

The bulk of commercial activity in Malaysia is concentrated in the Klang Valley, which links Kuala Lumpur and Port Klang. The other principal business centres in Peninsula Malaysia are Penang, which is the oldest port in the country; Johor Bahru, which has a free port (Johor Port) and is linked to Singapore by two causeways; Kota Kinabalu and Kuching in East Malaysia are centres for the country's timber industry.

History and political background

The early development of Malaysia was linked to the strategic position of Peninsula Malaysia (then called Malaya) alongside the Straits of Malacca, one of the world's major trade routes. Referred to in Greek literature as the "Golden Chersonese," it was the centre of the spice trade that flourished in the 15th century, attracting traders from as far as Portugal and England in the west and China in the east, many of whom settled in the peninsular and were the forebears of the country's multiracial population. Malaya, as it was known at that time, consisted of a number of territories, each governed by a Malay ruler. From the 1500s, parts of the peninsular fell at various periods under the domination of the Portuguese, Dutch and British. By 1914 the British had extended their influence over the whole of Malaya, and the peninsular came under British protection.

After World War II an independence movement arose, culminating in independence for the 11 states comprising the Federation of Malaya on August 31, 1957.

The Federation of Malaysia was established in 1963. It consisted of the 11 states of Malaya, Sabah (formerly British North Borneo), Sarawak, and Singapore. In 1965, Singapore left the Federation to become an independent republic. Malaysia now comprises 13 states and the federal territories of Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya and Labuan. Nine of these states are headed by hereditary rulers, the Sultans, who serve as constitutional heads of state. The remaining four states are headed by Yang di-Pertua Negeri (governors), who are appointed for fixed terms of office to serve as constitutional heads of state.

Each state has its own written constitution and an elected legislative assembly. Each state government is led by a Menteri Besar (Chief Minister), who is appointed from among the members of the legislative assembly. The division of powers between the various state governments on the one hand and the federal government on the other is defined in the Federal Constitution, which provides for a parliamentary system of government, with a central federal government and a measure of autonomy for the 13 constituent states.

The Head of State is the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler or King), who is elected by the nine Malay hereditary rulers from among their number to serve for a term of five years. The Paramount Ruler serves as constitutional monarch, acting on the advice of a cabinet of ministers led by the Prime Minister.

The federal legislature comprises the Dewan Rakyat (House of Representatives) and the Dewan Negara (Senate). The Dewan Rakyat is a body of 222 members who are elected by Malaysian voters. The Dewan Negara comprises 70 members, 44 of whom are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the advice of the Prime Minister. The 13 state legislative assemblies also elect two senators each to represent their respective states in the Dewan Negara.

A member of the Dewan Rakyat who commands the confidence of the majority of the members may be appointed Prime Minister and may select cabinet ministers from among the members of the Dewan Rakyat and the Dewan Negara. In practice, the overwhelming majority of cabinet ministers are drawn from the Dewan Rakyat.

Legal system

The Malaysian legal system is substantially based on the British legal system and the principles of common law. Matters brought before the High Court may be appealed to the Court of Appeal and later to the Federal Court, which is the final court of appeal in the country. Offences against Islamic law are tried by Syariah courts, which are set up by the respective state governments. Please refer to Chapter 2 for further details on the Malaysian court system.

People, languages and social patterns

Population

Malaysia has a total population of 32.0 million in 2017. The Malaysian population has a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural composition, the dominant racial group being the Malays, who with other Bumiputra¹ groups, make up 69% of the population. The rest of the population is made up of Chinese (23%), Indians (7%) and other unlisted ethnic groups (1%).

Language, religion and education

Bahasa Malaysia, which is romanised Malay, is the official language. It is the language of administration for the federal and state governments. Correspondence from the government is in Bahasa Malaysia, although certain government departments may accept correspondence in English. English, taught as a second language in schools, is widely used in business.

All of the world's major religions have substantial representation in Malaysia. The official religion is Islam, and persons of the Islamic faith constitute more than half the total population. Free education is provided to pupils between the ages of 7 and 17, and it extends to 19 for those who attain the required academic standards. After completion of their primary school education (which requires 6 years to complete) the majority of students continue their education in secondary schools. They make up a pool of young, educated and highly productive workers. Apart from government run educational institutions ranging from kindergartens to vocational schools and universities which are under the care of the Ministry of Education, there is an expanding system of private and international schools and institutions of higher learning that cater to the educational needs of various level, including professional and vocational training.

1. "Bumiputra" includes Malaysians with cultural affinities indigenous to the region, mainly the Malays in West Malaysia, and various other indigenous natives of Sabah and Sarawak.



Economic structure

Malaysia is an upper-middle income country, and one of the most developed economies in the region, with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of US\$9,510. It has an open economy that is highly trade dependent, with exports and imports of goods and services equivalent to about 130% of GDP according to the World Trade Organization. The country has progressed from an economy dependent on agriculture and primary commodities to one that is manufacturing-based, and is now transforming into a service and knowledge driven economy.

Malaysia's real GDP growth has averaged 6.4% per year since 1970, outperforming most of its regional peers. During this period, the economy began to diversify into a leading exporter of electrical appliances, electronic parts and components, palm oil, and natural gas.

In 2010, Malaysia launched the New Economic Model (NEM) and the Economic Transformation Program (ETP), which aims to develop the

country into a high income nation by 2020. The NEM and ETP plans to move the economy further up the value-added chain by attracting investments and focusing on a knowledge-based economy.

Economic sectors

In terms of the magnitude of the various economic activities, the service sector is the largest contributor to GDP, accounting for 54.8% of GDP in 2017. Major sub-sectors within services include: finance, real estate and business services; wholesale and retail trade; and transport and communications. The government plans to develop the services sector further, which is expected to contribute 60% of GDP by 2020, through initiatives such as the Services Sector Blueprint.

The manufacturing sector is placed second only to services, accounting for about 22.8% of GDP. Other major economic activities in Malaysia include the agriculture and mining sectors, which account for about 8.3% and 8.2% of GDP respectively in 2017.

Framework of the industry

Industry falls into three broad categories:

1. Indigenous small businesses, which were once largely concentrated in light industry as well as in wholesale and retail distribution and trading, have now successfully evolved to be small and medium enterprises (SMEs). SMEs contribution to GDP is 36.6% in 2016 and is expected to expand to 41% by 2020.
2. Large Malaysian corporations, many of which are listed on Bursa Malaysia, previously known as the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange. The shareholdings in these companies are largely institutional, with significant proportions held by government trust agencies (sovereign wealth fund). For instance, Government Linked Companies (GLCs) listed on Bursa Malaysia account for approximately 40% of the total market capitalization at the end of 2016.

3. Local operations of multinationals (MNCs), most of which are majority-owned by their foreign parent corporations. They account for about 28% of total approved investments in 2017, most of the investments went to the services and manufacturing sectors.

Economic outlook

The Malaysian economy grew by 5.9% in 2017 supported by a gradual improvement in global growth, recovery in global commodity prices and the continued growth of domestic demand.

The country's economy is expected to remain resilient in 2018 registering between 5.0% to 5.5%, with domestic demand continuing to be the key driver of growth. Domestic demand will continue to be the anchor of growth, underpinned by private sector activity.

Private expenditure will continue to be the driver of growth with private investment and consumption expected to grow by 8.9% and 6.8% respectively in 2018. Private investments will be spurred by implementation of the government's infrastructure projects under various economic programmes and the inflows of foreign direct investment. Meanwhile, private consumption will be mainly driven by stable income growth, improving labour market conditions and continued government incentives.

On the supply side, growth is expected to be broad-based with construction taking the lead, growing at 7.2%, followed by services (6.1%) and manufacturing (5.9%).

Inflation is expected to moderate to between 2.5% to 3.5% in 2018 reflecting a smaller contribution from global cost factors and a stronger ringgit compared to 2017. With a modest inflation and sustained economic growth, the central bank is expected to maintain overnight policy interest rate at 3.25%.

New Economic Model

The New Economic Model (NEM) is the government's response to the need to "shift (the economy) to a higher level of value added and productivity" that is based on innovation, creativity and high value add activities, in order to lift the country into the ranks of a high income nation by 2020.

The NEM was unveiled by the Prime Minister on 30 March 2010. Its formulation incorporates 3 basic principles, namely, high income, sustainability, and inclusiveness that undergirds the following key goals:

Principle	Goal
High income	USD 15,000 – 20,000 per capita by 2020 (compared to USD 7,000 currently)
Sustainability	Meets present needs without compromising future generations
Inclusiveness	All communities to fully benefit from the wealth of the country

Based on these principles, a holistic approach is adopted to foster competition in all sectors of the economy through the implementation of market-friendly policies and regulations with the aim of creating new sources of growth and promoting higher value added sectors (e.g. private education, health tourism, Islamic finance, ICT, creative industries and biotechnology).

Economic Transformation Programme (ETP)

The ETP is a comprehensive effort to transform Malaysia into a high income nation by 2020, by boosting both investments and private consumption. Through collaborations between the public and private sector, the ETP aims to create a vibrant and competitive business environment for investments, focusing on two broad areas:

- 12 NKEAs¹; and
- Six Strategic Reform Initiatives² (SRIs)

The 12 NKEAs represent economic sectors that will drive the highest possible growth and will receive prioritized government support. As of 2014, there were 182 active entry point projects, with RM219.3 billion of investment committed as of December 2016, meeting 27% of its RM794.5 billion (US\$177 billion) target investments up to 2020.

1. The 12 key sectors/NKEAs are: Oil, gas and energy; palm oil; financial services; tourism; business services; electronics and electrical; wholesale and retail; education; healthcare; communications content and infrastructure; agriculture; and the Greater Kuala Lumpur/Klang Valley.
2. The six SRIs are: Competition, standards and liberalization; public finance reform; public service delivery; government's facilitative role in business; human capital development; and narrowing disparities.

The six SRIs, complement the 12 NKEAs, aim to boost the country's competitiveness and investment climate in areas such as ease of doing business, talent development and improving public service delivery. Malaysia is turning into a competitive place to do business, it ranked 24th overall in ease of doing business in World Bank Doing Business 2018 report. It is also ranked the third best global services location in A.T Kearney's Global Services Location Index 2017.

Eleventh Malaysia Plan (11MP)

The 11MP, called "Anchoring growth on people", is the closing chapter of the 2020 Vision Plan to make Malaysia a fully developed country by 2020. Spanning 2016 to 2020, the plan is meant to steer development efforts to ensure that the country becomes an advanced nation that is inclusive and sustainable. The plan targets a growth rate of 5% to 6% a year for the Malaysian economy, led by sustained domestic demand, private investments and infrastructure development. Under the plan, Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is targeted to increase to US\$15,690 by 2020. In

addition, average monthly household income is to increase to RM10,540 in 2020. This will entail the creation of 1.5 million jobs by 2020 under the 11MP.

As a platform for the country to make vital policy shifts and invest new approaches to address new and existing challenges, the 11MP sets out:

- Six strategic thrusts to help Malaysia stay ahead of the challenges and opportunities of the changing global and political landscape³; and
- Six game changers⁴ representing innovative approaches to accelerate the country's development and growth

Transformasi Nasional 2050 (TN50)

With the year 2020 approaching soon, the Government is embarking on its next phase of development, namely focussing on "Transformasi Nasional 2050" or TN50 and the National Industry 4.0 framework.

TN50 is an initiative to plan for the future of Malaysia in the period 2020 to 2050. TN50 is part of the same continuum in Malaysia's development journey, taking the baton from Vision

2020. This initiative will be driven by clear 30 year goals and targets which are being developed via an inclusive and consultative process. The general goal for TN50 is for Malaysia to become a top 20 country in the world by the year 2050.

The government plans to unveil TN50 sometime between late 2018 and early 2019.

National Industry 4.0 framework

Malaysia is also working on the blueprint for the National Industry 4.0 policy framework. The blueprint will outline the nation's objectives and aspirations in achieving the desired status of the fourth industrial revolution by empowering key stakeholders in the manufacturing and supportive sectors.

3. The six strategic trusts are: enhancing inclusiveness, improving wellbeing for all, accelerating human capital development, pursuing sustainable growth, strengthening infrastructure and re-engineering economic growth.
4. The six game changers are: unlocking productivity, uplifting households to middle-income, enabling technical and vocational education and training, embarking on green growth, translating innovation to wealth, and investing in competitive cities.

International trade

Trade policy is basically in favour of free trade, with some protection for selected industries. The government is seeking the progressive removal of many of the existing trade barriers. As a member of ASEAN, Malaysia has worked towards greater trade liberalization among the ASEAN member countries in realising the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) in the year 2003.

Another key trade initiative is the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). It aims for regional economic and trade integration in the near future, supporting free flow of goods, services, investment and capital among the ASEAN member countries.

World Trade Organisation research estimates that the gains from trade facilitation reform has a significant impact on ASEAN. For instance, improving port facilities and competitiveness in the internet services sector would boost trade by 7.5% (US\$22 billion) and 5.7% (US\$17 billion) respectively, in the region.

Free Trade Agreements

Malaysia has concluded several regional and bilateral free trade agreements and several more are still at the negotiation stage. One of the key features of free trade agreements is the preferential tariff treatment accorded to member countries. As to date Malaysia has signed the following free trade agreements:

- ASEAN Trade In Goods Agreement
- ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement
- ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement
- ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement
- ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement
- Preferential Trade Agreement Amongst D-8 Member States
- Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership
- Malaysia-Japan Economic Partnering Agreement
- Malaysia-Chile Free Trade Agreement
- Malaysia-India Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement

- Malaysia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement
- Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement
- Malaysia-Turkey Free Trade Agreement

Free trade agreements under negotiation are as follows:

- Malaysia-European Union Free Trade Agreement
- Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

The preferential tariff treatment and the rules of origin may vary from one free trade agreement to another.

Imports and exports

Malaysia's import and export policy is to encourage free trade, and generally most imports and exports do not require import / export licenses.

However for economic, social and political reasons certain goods may be prohibited from import or export. An import/export licence has to be obtained for the importation / exportation of prohibited goods. There is a tariff of varying rates covering most imports. Raw materials,

machinery, essential foodstuffs and pharmaceutical products are generally non-dutiable or subject to duties at lower rates. For machinery and equipment and raw materials that are dutiable, application for duty exemption may be considered if they are not available locally and are used directly in the manufacturing process.

Export duty is generally imposed on the country's main commodities such as crude petroleum and palm oil. Licences are required for the export of primary products, such as palm oil and timber. These primary products are also subject to export duties at rates that vary with the price of the product. The export from Malaysia of crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas is controlled by Petroliam Nasional Berhad (Petronas), the government owned national oil corporation.

A resident is freely permitted to make payment in Ringgit for international trade in goods and services provided payments are made or receipts are received through the non-resident's external account. Prior permission of the Controller of Foreign Exchange is required if such settlement is not through the non-resident's external account.

Foreign investment

Malaysia welcomes and actively attracts foreign investments. It offers a combination of incentives for foreign investors, without restrictions on the repatriation of capital and profits. There is a well developed infrastructure of support services and facilities, and a labour force that is priced relatively lower than in developed countries.

Malaysia has significant natural resources. Government policy encourages development and processing in the manufacturing sector through a number of incentives available for resource-based manufacturing. Special incentives are also given to promote manufacturing related, regional operations and services-based industries, industries that are technology-intensive and involve high technology.

In line with the government's plan for the implementation of the NEM, the Prime Minister has liberalized major sectors of the economy through the years, namely, the services sector, the financial services sector as well as the capital market. One significant step taken was the deregulation of

the Foreign Investment Committee's investment guidelines from 30 June 2009.

Some of the liberalizations initiated by the Malaysian government include:

Manufacturing sector

Equity holdings in manufacturing companies licensed by MITI are allowed 100% foreign participation.

Financial sector

The limit on foreign equity ownership of investment banks, Islamic banks, insurance companies and takaful operators is up to 70%. Additionally, 100% foreign ownership was allowed for fund management companies and up to 70% foreign ownership for unit trust management companies and stockbrokers.

100% foreign equity ownership is allowed for unit trust management companies and new foreign unit trust management companies may also enter Malaysia. For credit rating agencies, equity shareholdings will be liberalized from 1 January 2017. Fully foreign owned international credit rating agencies may also enter Malaysia from that date.

Services sub-sectors

27 services sub-sectors were liberalized in 2009 with no equity conditions imposed. These sub-sectors were in the areas of ICT, education and training, healthcare, welfare, logistics, tourism and business services.

There was further liberalization (in phases) in 2012 of 18 services Subsectors including telecommunications, departmental and specialty stores, private hospital services, medical and dental specialist services, accounting and taxation, legal services, courier services; education and training services.

In addition to relaxation for foreign equity interest, the government has also relaxed the requirements for Bumiputra equity interest. With the repeal of the Guidelines for the Acquisition of Interest, Mergers and Takeovers by Local and Foreign Interest with effect from 2009, the Foreign Investment Committee (FIC) no longer imposes the requirement of at least 30% Bumiputra equity in an acquired Malaysian company.

Notwithstanding the above, strategic sectors of national interest will continue to be safeguarded through sector regulators. Companies in sectors such as water, telecommunications, ports and energy continue to be subject to equity conditions as imposed by their respective sector regulator.

Such measures will encourage the entry of foreign players, including those with intentions to set-up a regional base in view of Malaysia's strong international linkages (including Islamic finance). However, with a challenging global economic environment, only strategic investors with a long-term view of Malaysia are expected to consider capitalizing on this platform of liberal market-friendly policies. Malaysia is now better placed alongside its regional peers in attracting foreign investments and providing a business friendly environment for high technology, creative and value add sectors.

Repatriation of profits and investment guarantee

Profits are freely remittable. Investment guarantee agreements (IGA) have been concluded with a number of countries. IGAs serve to:

- Protect against nationalization and expropriation
- Ensure prompt and adequate compensation in the event of nationalization or expropriation
- Provide free transfer of profits, capital and other fees
- Ensure settlement of investment disputes under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes of which Malaysia has been a member since 1966

See Appendix A(1.1) for list of countries with which Malaysia has signed IGAs.

Labour attitude towards foreign investment

The Malaysian labour force welcomes foreign investment as a source of employment. The industrial relations climate has traditionally been cordial and is likely to continue to be so. The government encourages the employment structure to reflect the multi-racial composition of the Malaysian population.

Work permits can be obtained for skilled foreign personnel, but it is expected that the foreign investor will make a sincere effort to train Malaysians to fill these positions over time.

Taxation policy

The current corporate tax rate is 24%.

Tax holidays (for companies granted "pioneer status"), investment tax allowance and a multiplicity of other forms of incentives are available for qualifying projects. The various tax incentives can be complex, and some

are mutually exclusive. Professional advice should be sought in order to maximize the benefits from these incentives.

Tax incentives

In cognisance of the importance of the role of private sector investment in ensuring sustainable growth in the medium and long term, the government has instituted measures to enhance investment activity in Malaysia. One of the measures is through tax incentives. Tax incentives are generally applicable to investors who establish tax resident companies in Malaysia. The policy is to encourage foreign companies wishing to engage in continuing operations in Malaysia to incorporate local subsidiaries. Tax incentives to promote investments in Malaysia are generally in the form of tax exemptions on profit, capital based incentives in the form of allowances or deductions based on the quantum of capital expenditure incurred.

Examples of tax incentives available are as follows:

Pioneer status (PS) and investment tax allowance (ITA)

PS incentive is an exemption from income tax on 70% of statutory income (adjusted income after deducting depreciation allowances) for a period of five years. ITA is an allowance of 60% of qualifying capital expenditure (QCE) incurred on a building or plant and machinery for a period of five years. ITA is an alternative incentive to PS.

Companies in the manufacturing, agricultural, hotel and tourism sectors or any other industrial or commercial sector that participates in a promoted activity of producing a promoted product may be eligible for the PS or ITA incentive when qualifying conditions are met.

There are also enhanced PS and ITA incentives available for companies undertaking projects in promoted products or activities where the government intends to further expedite growth. Enhanced PS usually takes the form of a full tax exemption whilst ITA is given on 100% of QCE.

Currently, eligible projects range from projects of national and strategic importance, high technology, research & development, healthcare, education, to those undertaking green technology activities such as energy conservation and generation of energy using renewable resources.

Enhanced PS and ITA incentives are also given to MSC (Multimedia Super Corridor) status companies. MSC status is awarded to both local and foreign companies that develop or use multimedia technologies to produce or enhance their products and services and for process development. MSC status companies are situated in special zoned areas in Malaysia.

Islamic financial services sector

There are also an array of incentives available in furtherance of the government's objective of developing Malaysia into a leading international Islamic Financial Centre. These range from tax deduction given for issuance costs of various Islamic securities to tax exemptions granted for fees earned from management of funds in accordance to syariah principles.

Principal hub

A principal hub is a locally incorporated company which uses Malaysia as a base for conducting its regional and global businesses and operations through management, control and support of key functions. These include management of risks, decision making and strategic business activities such as trading, finance, management and human resource.

Income tax at tiered rates (0%, 5%, or 10%) is given for a period of up to ten years, subject to conditions being met (for applications from 1 May 2015 to 31 December 2020). Other available non-fiscal incentives available include:

- No equity/ownership conditions.
- Foreign exchange administration flexibilities and expatriate positions.
- Customs duty exemption for raw materials, components, or finished products brought into free zones, licensed and bonded warehouses for production or repackaging, cargo consolidation, and integration before distribution to its final customers for goods-based companies.

“Pre-packaged” incentives

As part of the Government’s efforts to attract high quality investments, specially “pre-packaged” incentives are available to companies resident in Malaysia carrying on an “approved business”. An “approved business” is defined to mean any business approved by the Minister of Finance (“the Minister”) under the special incentive scheme. Under this scheme, a company is entitled to claim either:

- Tax exemption of 70% (or any other rate as prescribed by the Minister) of the company’s statutory income; or
- Tax exemption of 70% (or any other rate as prescribed by the Minister) of statutory income granted based on a percentage (as determined by the Minister) of qualifying capital expenditure incurred.

Principal government agencies

See Appendix A(1.2)* for a list of government agencies (with brief descriptions of the function of each agency.)

Development Regions


The following development regions were launched as part of the Malaysian government's plan for national economic advancement through regional development and growth acceleration in various strategic locations by promotion of domestic and foreign investments:

Economic Region	Location
1. Iskandar Malaysia (www.iskandarmalaysia.com.my)	Southern Johor
2. Northern Corridor Economic Region (http://www.koridorutara.com.my/)	States of Perlis, Kedah, Penang and northern Perak
3. East Coast Economic Region (www.ecerdc.com.my)	States of Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang and district of Mersing in Johor
4. Sabah Development Corridor (www.sedia.com.my/)	Western, central and eastern regions of Sabah
5. Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (www.recoda.com.my)	Central Sarawak

Basic to the strategy for promotion of investments in these development regions is the provision of all necessary infrastructure (financial and non-financial) for the creation of a business-friendly environment, including tax and other financial incentives. Apart from existing incentives which are available for promoted activities and products provided under the Promotion of Investments Act 1986 (PS, ITA, etc.) and the Income Tax Act 1967, special incentives which are customized for the purpose of each development region have been (or will be) developed. To date, special legislation has been enacted for Iskandar Malaysia and the East Coast Economic Region.







Chapter 2

Business formation and the regulatory environment

Business formation: types of business entities

General regulatory environment

Raising capital

Securities market

Competition policy

Monopolies and antitrusts

Price control and anti-profiteering

Mergers and acquisitions

Court system

Intellectual property rights

Controls on foreign exchange

Business formation: types of business entities

Types of entity

The following are the forms of business organization available in Malaysia.

Company

Effective 31 January 2017, companies are governed by the new Companies Act 2016, which provides for three types of companies:

1. Company limited by shares;
2. Company limited by guarantee; or
3. Unlimited company.

In practical terms, almost all companies will be companies limited by shares, i.e., companies with limited liability, the maximum liability of a member being limited to the value of share capital. Companies may be formed as either private companies or public companies.

A private company is one which is prohibited by its articles of association to issue any invitation to the public

to subscribe for shares or debentures of the company or to deposit money with the company. Shareholders / members of a private company shall not be more than fifty and are also restricted in their right to transfer their shares in the company. A public company is employed where it is intended to invite the public to subscribe for shares or debentures in the company or to deposit money with the company.

Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)

LLP is an alternative business vehicle regulated under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2012, which combines the characteristics of a company and a conventional partnership.

An LLP is a separate legal entity from its partners. The liabilities of the partners of an LLP are limited while the LLP has unlimited capability in conducting business and holding property.

Two or more individuals or bodies corporate may form an LLP for any lawful business in accordance with the terms of the LLP Agreement. An LLP may also be formed for the purposes of carrying on professional services of which the partners must be natural persons of same professional practice and have in force, professional indemnity insurance approved by the Registrar.

An LLP has perpetual succession and any change in the partners will not affect the existence, rights or liabilities of a LLP.

Partnership or sole proprietorship

All sole proprietorships and partnerships (excluding LLPs) are unincorporated and must be registered with the Registrar of Businesses also under the auspices of the Companies Commission Malaysia (CCM). As unincorporated entities, sole proprietorships and partnerships have unlimited liability. In the case of partnerships, partners are both jointly and severally liable for the debts and obligations of the partnerships.

Joint venture

Joint ventures are structured either as partnerships or as incorporated companies; the term “joint venture” does not denote a separate and distinct business entity.

Branch of foreign company

A foreign company is a company incorporated outside Malaysia. A foreign company that desires to establish a place of business or to carry on business within Malaysia, may establish a branch by filing the required returns to CCM. The establishment of a branch is not encouraged for a foreign company engaged in wholesale or retail trade.

A foreign company or organization that does not have the intention to undertake commercial activities in Malaysia and only represents its head office / principal to undertake designated functions may apply to the appropriate Government Authority for a Representative / Regional Office.

Representative/Regional office

The representative regional office does not undertake any commercial activities and only represents its head office/principal to undertake designated functions. The representative/regional office’s operation is completely funded from sources outside Malaysia.

The representative office/ regional office is not required to be incorporated under the Companies Act 2016. The set up of a representative/ regional office requires the approval of the Malaysian Government.

- Representative office: An office of a foreign company/organisation approved to collect relevant information on investment opportunities in the country, especially in the manufacturing and services sector, enhance bilateral trade relations, promote the export of Malaysian goods and services and carry out research and development (R&D).
- Regional office: An office of a foreign company/organisation that serves as the coordination centre for the company/organisation’s

affiliates, subsidiaries and agents in Southeast Asia and the Asia Pacific. The regional office established is responsible for the designated activities of the company/ organisation within the region it operates.

Foreign enterprise entities

Most foreign investors incorporate one or more companies in Malaysia through which all operations in Malaysia are carried out.

Foreign companies that come to Malaysia solely to undertake a construction project or some similar form of infrastructure development occasionally form unincorporated joint ventures with a local company. The choice of such structures is usually necessitated by the tax environment in the home country of the foreign company.

For a comparison of the relative advantages of a corporation, branch and sole proprietorship or partnership structure, see Appendix B(2.1).

General regulatory environment

Various government agencies are responsible for implementation and enforcement of regulations governing various aspects of doing business in Malaysia, such as registration of businesses, issue of licences, enforcement of health and safety requirements, as well as ensuring compliance with various government policies (for example, policies relating to employment of workers or to equity structures of companies).

In a move to become a developed and high income nation, the government has introduced six Strategic Reform Initiatives¹ (SRIs) in 2011 to provide the enablers for Malaysia to be competitive. One of the six SRIs includes reforms in competition, standards and liberalization. It includes three main components, they are:

1. The implementation of the Competition Act 2010, which aims to boost economic growth by promoting and protecting the process of competition;

2. Adoption of international standards and best practices to improve the quality of Malaysian goods and services as well as access to international markets; and
3. Liberalisation of the services sector which opens markets to foreign investment while encouraging competition.

The Government had also introduced the new Companies Act 2016. This replaced the 1965 Act, which had been in place for over 50 years. The new Act will facilitate and modernise the legal framework on how companies are incorporated, organised and managed in Malaysia. It is being implemented in stages, beginning from 31 January 2017.

In recent years, the government has also adopted a policy of allowing greater flexibility on foreign equity participation in local companies. Recent measures taken in this direction are summarized in Chapter 1 (refer to section on “Foreign Investments”.)

The main regulatory agencies are listed in Appendix B(2.2).

1. The six SRIs are: Competition, standards and liberalisation; public finance reform; public service delivery; government’s facilitative role in business; human capital development; and narrowing disparities.

Raising Capital

Securities Commission (SC)

The SC is the single regulator for all fund raising activities and is established by law to regulate and oversee the orderly development of the securities and futures contracts markets. SC's many regulatory functions include:

- Supervising exchanges, clearing houses and central depositories;
- Registering authority for prospectuses of corporations other than unlisted recreational clubs;
- Approving authority for corporate bond issues;
- Regulating all matters relating to securities and futures contracts;
- Regulating the take-over and mergers of companies;
- Regulating all matters relating to unit trust schemes;
- Licensing and supervising all licensed persons;
- Encouraging self-regulation; and
- Ensuring proper conduct of market institutions and licensed persons.

The Malaysian capital market moved from a merit-based (MBR) to a disclosure-based regulatory (DBR) framework for fund raising in 2003. Under DBR, the onus of assessing the merit of any securities rests with the investors whose money is being put at risk. The investors assess and determine the investment merits of the offering while the SC regulates the disclosure of material information. Essentially, in moving from MBR to DBR, the capital market progresses to an environment largely governed by self-regulation, high standards of disclosure and due diligence as well as corporate governance practices.

In striking a regulatory balance between under and over-regulation, SC's regulatory framework will increasingly feature a more outcomes based design, favouring broad-based standards over prescriptive, detailed rules.

Wherever possible, SC is also simplifying and streamlining regulation to foster an innovative and vibrant capital market environment.

Among others, the SC will focus on the following moving forward:

- Liberalising requirements for retail participation in the bond and sukuk market
- Accelerating development of a Shariah-compliant Sustainable and Responsible Investment ecosystem
- Implementing the SC's digital markets strategy
- Introducing enhancements to the IPO framework to promote efficiencies in equity fundraising

Securities market

Bursa Malaysia

Public trading/exchange of shares in Malaysia is conducted through Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad (BMSB), the stock exchange unit of Bursa Malaysia Berhad (Bursa Malaysia). Bursa Malaysia was previously known as the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange Berhad (KLSE), pursuant to its demutualization in January 2004. From 3 August 2009, listing of shares is done through Bursa Malaysia's two Markets – the Main Market for established corporations, and the ACE Market which is an alternative market open to companies of all sizes and from all economic sectors.

A third new market, known as the Leading Entrepreneur Accelerator Platform (LEAP) Market was officially launched on 26 July 2017. This new market aims to provide small and medium enterprises (SMEs) with both visibility and an alternative and efficient fund-raising platform through the capital market.

The exchange also acts as the front line regulator for the Malaysian stock market and is in turn supervised by the SC.

Under the fund-raising framework launched by the SC and Bursa Malaysia on 8 May 2009, “rules and processes for equity”, fund-raising has been streamlined in order to provide greater certainty, shorter time-to-market and lower regulatory costs. Under the framework, the SC's review of corporate proposals will focus on the following:

- Compliance with minimum requirements;
- Standards of corporate governance;
- Resolution of conflicts of interest;
- Preservation of public interest; and
- Adequacy of disclosures to enable investors to make informed investment decisions.

SC's approval (under relevant legislative provision) would only be required for the following substantive corporate proposals in the Main Market:

- Initial Public Offerings;
- Acquisitions resulting in a significant change in business direction or policy of a listed corporation (reverse takeovers and back-door listings);

- Secondary listings and cross listings; and
- Transfer of listings from the ACE Market to the Main Market.

All other equity-based corporate proposals such as acquisitions (other than reverse take-overs and back door listings), disposals, placements of securities, rights offerings and issuance of warrants, would no longer require the SC's approval. The SC would continue to vet and register prospectuses to ensure adequate and meaningful disclosures to investors. Bursa Malaysia will take on “a more active role as the frontline regulator for secondary equity fund raisings.”²

Bursa Malaysia Derivatives Berhad

Exchange of financial and commodities futures in Malaysia is conducted through Bursa Malaysia Derivatives Bhd, a futures and options exchange covering financial, equity and commodity-related instruments.

2. Quoted from Bursa Malaysia's Media Release on 8 May 2009.

Competition policy

In general, the government is not against competition. Given the active participation of the government in business and the need to nurture infant Malaysian industries, protection from competition is provided to specific industries through licensing and fiscal measures.

In 2010, the Competition Act 2010 (CA) and the Competition Commission Act 2010 (CCA) were passed by the Malaysian parliament and have come into force on 1 January 2012 and 1 January 2011 respectively. The purpose of the CA is to promote and protect the process of competition and interest of consumers with the ultimate objective of promoting economic development. The CCA governs the establishment of a Competition Commission and its powers and functions. Under the CA, enterprises are prohibited from participating in specified trade practices, namely, the making of horizontal or vertical agreements,

and engaging (individually or collectively) in conduct which amounts to abuse of dominant position in any market for goods or services. If an agreement is entered into which could be deemed to be preventing, distorting or restricting competition, liability will be imposed upon the enterprise involved. Certain activities are excluded from the CA (e.g. agreements made to comply with legislative requirements, or collective bargaining activities). The Malaysian Competition Commission, an independent body established under the CCA is tasked with enforcing the CA. The commission is responsible for investigating complaints on anti-competition behaviours, carrying out market reviews and imposing penalties on offenders.

Monopolies and anti-trusts

There is no specific anti-monopoly or anti-trust legislation in Malaysia. Monopolies per se are not deemed to be against the public interest and are found in various sectors of the economy.

Price control and anti-profiteering

The Price Control and Anti-Profiteering Act 2011 (PCAPA) enables the government to determine the price of goods and services in order to curb profiteering by penalizing businesses that make “unreasonably high profits”. The Act was introduced as part of the government’s plan to implement goods and services tax (GST).

In January 2015, the Price Control and Anti-Profiteering (Mechanism to Determine Unreasonably High Profit) (Net Profit Margin) Regulations 2014 was put in place to operationalise the PCAPA. The regulations, which were introduced ahead of the GST implementation on 1 April 2015, were set to expire by 31 December 2016.

In December 2016, a new Price Control and Anti-Profiteering (Mechanism to Determine Unreasonably High Profit for Goods) Regulations 2016 (PCAP 2016) was introduced to replace all earlier regulations, with effect from 1 January 2017.

PCAP 2016 applies only to food and beverages, and household goods (excluding cosmetics). It is not applicable to services. It also implements a formula-based approach to determine unreasonably high profits. This measure was taken to curb exorbitant price hikes in household items by unscrupulous businesses.

The method of determining high profit is done using either the mark-up percentage or the margin percentage of the goods sold or offered using the formulas prescribed by the regulation.



Mergers and acquisitions

The regulatory framework for take overs and mergers in Malaysia was revised on 15 August 2016 with the revocation of the Malaysian Code on Take-Overs and Mergers 2010 (Old Code). In its place, the Minister of Finance prescribed the Malaysian Code on Take-Overs and Mergers 2016 (New Code), a legislative supplement issued under the Malaysian Capital Markets and Services Act. The Rules on Take-Overs, Mergers and Compulsory Acquisition 2016 (Rules) was also issued contemporaneously by the SC.

The New Code consists of 12 overarching general principles which must be observed and complied with by all persons engaged in any take-over or merger transaction. The Rules are the equivalent of the superseded practice notes that set out the operative provisions for take-overs.

The SC stated that the New Code and Rules are intended to “facilitate market activities in a fast changing environment, whilst ensuring appropriate shareholder protection” and to ensure that the take-over framework “will be facilitative to commercial realities while providing protection to shareholders where required”.

Some of the key changes under the Rules and New Code are as follows:

- Removal of the requirement of a minimum 50% shareholding for parties intending to initiate a take-over scheme (e.g. arrangement, compromise, amalgamations and selective capital reductions). Previously, any person intending to initiate a takeover scheme must hold at least 50% of the voting share or right in the target company in order to do so.
 - In the case of unlisted public companies, the takeover framework will only apply to sizeable unlisted public companies having more than 50 shareholders and net assets of RM15 million or more. Business trusts listed in Malaysia are also subject to the framework.
 - In respect of an offeree with primary listing on both a stock exchange in Malaysia and outside of Malaysia, and which as a result may be subject to dual jurisdiction of the SC and the foreign take-over regulator, early consultation with the SC is required so that guidance may be given on how to resolve any conflicts between the relevant regulatory frameworks.
- Where the offeree has a primary listing on a foreign stock exchange and a secondary listing in Malaysia, the Rules provide that the SC may consider disapplying the Rules, provided that the applicant is able to demonstrate that the relevant foreign take-over regulation accords an equivalent level of protection to offeree shareholders as provided under the Rules.
 - In mandatory take-overs arising from an arrangement, agreement or understanding to control between offeror and persons acting in concert (PACs), the offer price shall be the higher of the highest purchase price paid by the offeror and PACs, or the volume weighted average traded price (VWAP) of the offeree for the last 20 market days prior to the triggering of the mandatory take-over offer. The SC has the discretion to disregard any unusually high or low traded prices within the relevant period for the VWAP.

For more information on the Rules and to view the details of the 12 general principles outlined in the New Code, visit www.sc.com.my/legislation-guidelines/take-overs-code/.

Court system

General

The Malaysian legal system is substantially based on the British legal system and the principles of common law. At the lowest level in the hierarchy of courts in Malaysia is the Magistrates Court, the next being the Sessions Court, then the High Court, then the Court of Appeal. At the apex is the Federal Court. There are generally two types of trials, civil and criminal.

The Magistrates Court and Sessions Court have jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters. The former hears all civil matters where the claim does not exceed RM100,000. The latter has jurisdiction to try all civil actions or suits where the claim does not exceed RM1,000,000, except in matters relating to motor vehicle accidents, landlord and tenant and distress, where the Sessions Courts have unlimited jurisdiction.

There are two High Courts, the High Court in Malaya and the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak. The two High Courts in Malaysia have general supervisory and revisionary jurisdiction over all the Subordinate

Courts, and jurisdiction to hear appeals from the Subordinate Court in civil and criminal matters. They have unlimited civil jurisdiction, however they generally confine themselves to matters on which the Magistrates and Sessions Courts have no jurisdictions, i.e. civil actions where the claim exceeds RM1,000,000 (other than actions involving motor vehicle accidents, landlord and tenant disputes and distress) and criminal cases where the offences carry the death penalty.

The Court of Appeal generally hears all civil appeals against decisions of the High Courts except where it is against judgment or orders made by consent. It also hears appeals of criminal decisions of the High Court. It is the court of final jurisdiction for cases which began in any subordinate courts.

The highest court in Malaysia is the Federal Court. The Federal Court may hear appeals of civil decisions of the Court of Appeal where the Federal Court grants leave to do so. It also hears criminal appeals from the Court of Appeal, but only in respect of

matters heard by the High Court in its original jurisdiction (i.e. where the case has not been appealed from the Subordinate Courts).

Besides the ordinary courts of law, there are also scores of specialized statutory tribunals, for example the Industrial Court, Labour Court and the Tribunal for Consumer Claims. These quasi-judicial bodies serve to provide an alternative, inexpensive and expedited means to settle disputes between parties within their specialised jurisdictions.

Syariah Courts

There is a parallel system of state Syariah Courts which has limited jurisdiction over matters of state Islamic law. The Syariah Courts have jurisdiction only over matters involving Muslims.

Income tax appeals

Income tax appeals are first heard by Special Commissioners of Income Tax who have all the powers of a subordinate court. Appeals against the decision of the Special Commissioners of Income Tax are made to the High Court, and then to the Court of Appeal, which is the final court for appeal for such cases.

Intellectual property rights

Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia

The administration of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is undertaken by the Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia (MyIPO) which is a corporate body established under the Intellectual Property Corporation of Malaysia Act 2002. MyIPO is an agency under the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperative and Consumerism. Its functions include the following:

- Establishment of a strong and effective administration of intellectual property;
- Strengthening of intellectual property laws;
- Providing comprehensive and user-friendly information on intellectual property;
- Promoting public awareness programmes on the importance of intellectual property; and
- Providing advisory on intellectual property.

Malaysia is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a signatory to the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) signed under the auspices of the World Trade Organization (WTO), and a signatory to the Paris Convention and Berne Convention which govern intellectual property rights. Malaysia has also acceded to the Patents Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in the year 2006 and effective from 16 August 2006, the PCT International Application can be made at MyIPO.

Malaysia's intellectual property laws are in conformity with international standards and provide protection to local and foreign investors. The various legislations are listed below

Legislation	Protection for
Patents Act 1983 Patents Regulations 1986	Patents
Trade Marks Act 1976 Trade Marks Regulations 1997 Trade Descriptions Act 2011	Trade marks
Industrial Designs Act 1996 Industrial Designs Regulations 1999	Industrial designs
Copyright (Amended) Act 2012 Various regulations	Copyrights
Geographical Indications Act 2000 Geographical Indications Regulations 2001	(Upon registration) protection of goods following the name of the place where the goods are produced, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the goods is essentially attributable to their geographical origin.
Layout Designs and Integrated Circuit Act 2000	Layout designs of integrated circuits

Controls on foreign exchange

Malaysia has a system of exchange control measures aimed at monitoring the settlement of foreign currency payments and receipts as well as encouraging the use of the country's financial resources for productive purposes in Malaysia. The Financial Services Act 2013 is the main legislation governing dealings and transactions in foreign currency whilst the Exchange Control Notices issued by the Central Bank of Malaysia, i.e. Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) embody the general permissions and directions of the Controller of Foreign Exchange (the Controller).

Some of the controls put into place include:

Remittances abroad by a resident

A resident is freely permitted:

- To pay in Ringgit (to be converted when remitting abroad) to a non-resident for settlement of domestic or international trade in goods and services provided payments are made or receipts are received through the non-resident's external account.

- To pay in foreign currency to a non-resident for any purpose (other than derivatives), including settlement of import of goods and services.

Investments abroad by a resident

Investment assets in foreign currency assets are subject to the following:

- A resident without domestic Ringgit credit facilities is free to invest any amount abroad.
- A resident entity with domestic Ringgit borrowing is able to invest any amount abroad from conversion of Ringgit up to RM50 million per annum (based on aggregate borrowing of entities within its group of entities or direct shareholder). However for resident companies that meet prudential requirements, direct investment abroad is permitted without limit. Written permission is required from BNM to undertake these investments.
- An individual with domestic credit facilities is able to invest any amount abroad from conversion of Ringgit up to RM1 million per annum.

Borrowings in foreign currency by a resident

A resident company is free to:

- borrow any amount in foreign currency from its resident and non-resident entities within its group of entities or direct shareholder or licensed onshore banks. However, where a non-resident special purpose vehicle is set up solely to obtain borrowings from any person which is not part of the resident entity's group of entities, the borrowings are subject to the prevailing aggregate limit of RM100 million equivalent from non-residents.
- procure from non-resident suppliers, any amount of foreign currency supplier's credit for capital goods.

Borrowings in Ringgit by non-residents

Non-residents are permitted to borrow any amount of Ringgit credit facilities from residents to finance activities in the real sector of Malaysia. Real sector is the sector where there is production of goods and services which includes

all industries except for financial services. Non-residents are allowed to finance or purchase any residential or commercial property in Malaysia (excluding financing for purchase of land only).

Types of accounts

- **Foreign currency accounts**


In general, a resident is allowed to open foreign currency accounts with licensed onshore banks, or non-resident financial institutions for any purpose. For resident exporters, export proceeds must be credited into foreign currency accounts maintained with licensed onshore banks only and where the proceeds is from export of goods, only up to 25% of the proceeds can be retained in foreign currency with the balance converted into Ringgit. There is no restriction on the maintenance of a foreign currency account by a non-resident.

- **Non-resident accounts (external accounts)**

Non-residents may maintain any number of external accounts with any financial institution in Malaysia and there is no restriction on the amount of Ringgit funds to be retained in the external accounts.







Chapter 3

Labour relations and social security

Employment regulations

Unions

Working conditions, wages/salaries and statutory contributions

Foreign personnel

Employment regulations

Employment Act 1955

The provisions of the Employment Act 1955 (Employment Act) cover any person who works under a contract of service with an employer and who does not earn more than RM2,000 (wef 1 April 2012, previously RM1,500) a month on wages, or specific categories of employees. Employees earning more than RM2,000 but not exceeding RM5,000 may use the enforcement provisions of the Employment Act to enforce monetary claims under their contracts. This is applicable to West Malaysia only. The Sabah and Sarawak Labour Ordinances (the ordinances) cover certain types of employees who have entered into or work under a contract of service with their employers. The ordinances include foreign workers of these specified occupations. Where the persons are not covered by the Employment Act and the ordinances, common law relating to employment will apply to them.

The Industrial Relations Act 1967

The Industrial Relations Act 1967 (the Act) and the Industrial Relations Regulations 1980, form the legal framework within which the industrial relations system in Malaysia operates. The objective of the Act, as stated in its preamble, is “to provide for the regulation of the relations between employers and workmen and their trade unions, and the prevention and settlement of any differences or disputes arising from their relationship and generally to deal with trade disputes and matters arising therefrom”. The Act aims to provide safeguards for legitimate rights, prerogatives and interest of employees and employers and their trade unions, and to ensure that trade disputes are settled speedily and in a just manner, so as not to prejudice public and national interests.

The Department of Industrial Relations Malaysia continues to play an important role in maintaining a harmonious environment in the labour market, by helping to avert industrial action through active intervention, consultations as well as negotiations between parties. In the event of a dispute, the Act provides for free negotiation between trade unions and employers on a voluntary basis. Disputes may be reported to the Ministry of Human Resources for conciliation and referred to the Industrial Court for settlement. Awards made by the Industrial Court are final and legally binding. The Act prohibits strikes or lockouts after a dispute has been referred to the Industrial Court.

The Employment (Part-Time Employees) Regulations 2010 (EPTEP)

The EPTEP came into effect on 1 October 2010 and provides protection for part-time employees (PTE) who are hitherto, not protected under any labour law. Some of the protection and benefits provided under the EPTEP include payments for hours worked beyond normal hours, paid holidays, paid annual leave, sick leave and weekly rest days for PTE who fall within the regulations. This regulation will require employers to make contributions to the national Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Social Security Organization (SOCSO) for most part-time workers who are eligible for such contributions.

Others

The following legislative enactments/code are relevant in providing for the health, safety and general well-being of employees:

- *Factories and Machinery Act 1967* - law relating to the safety of employees in the use of machinery;
- *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994* - imposes general duties upon employers, self-employed persons and employees to secure workplace health and safety;
- *Code of Practice on the Prevention and Eradication of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace* - provides guidelines for employers on the establishment of in-house mechanism at the enterprise level to prevent and eradicate sexual harassment in the workplace. With effect from 1 April 2012, new Part XVA has been inserted into the Employment Act 1955 which deals with matters pertaining to sexual harassment.

Unions

Omnibus or general workers' unions are not permitted, but unions belonging to the same industry may apply to form a federation of trade unions or become affiliated with the Malaysian Trade Unions Congress or the Malaysian Labour Organization.

All trade unions are required by law to be registered with the Registrar of Trade Unions and must comply with the requirements of the Trade Unions Act 1959. This Act sets out rules for the conduct of union business, such as the election of officers, strike ballots and the use of union funds.

Working conditions, wages/salaries and statutory contributions

The Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) publishes on its website at www.mida.gov.my a guide on the Cost of Doing Business in Malaysia which provides information on regulatory requirements relating to the following:

- Paid leave (annual leave; maternity leave; sick leave;) See Appendix C(3.1)
- Paid holiday;
- Normal working hours;
- Payment for overtime work;
- Salaries (maximum and minimum) for executives and non-executives in the manufacturing sector.
- Statutory contributions in respect of employees to the following funds:

Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)

The Employees Provident Fund Act 1991 requires employers and employees to make monthly contributions to the EPF to secure lump sum payments to employees at the age of 60 or earlier in the case of incapacity or upon permanent departure from Malaysia. Contributions are mandatory for employees who are Malaysian citizens or permanent residents. Expatriates and foreign workers,

who are not Malaysian citizens or permanent residents are not required to contribute to EPF although they may elect to do so. The rates of contributions are as follows:

The statutory rates of contributions are as follows:

	Malaysian citizens and permanent residents (mandatory)		Expatriates and foreign workers ¹	
	% of contribution of employee's wages (minimum)			
Contribution by	Employer	Employee	Employer	Employee
Till age 60 (Income ≤ RM5,000) ²	13%	11%	RM5 per person	11%
Till age 60 (Income > RM5,000)	12%	11%	RM5 per person	11%
Age 60 till 75	6%	5.5%	RM5 per person	5.5%
Age 60 till 75 (Income ≤ RM5,000) ²	6.5%	5.5%	RM5 per person	5.5%

1. Not required to contribute to EPF, but can elect to contribute.
2. If the employer pays bonus to an employee who receives monthly wages of RM5,000.00 and below and upon receiving the said bonus renders the wages received for that month to exceed RM5,000.00, the calculation of the employer contribution rate shall be calculated at the rate of 13% / 6.5%, and the total contribution which includes cents shall be rounded to the next Ringgit.

Social Security Organization (SOCSO)

The Social Security Organization is an insurance scheme that cover Employment Injury and Invalidity Pension Scheme. All employees are covered by the Employment Injury Insurance Scheme (EIIS) and the Invalidity Pension Schemes (IPS), which are administered by the Social Security Organization (SOCSO). Employees falling within the schemes will continue to remain within the schemes. A monthly contribution must be made for each eligible employee. There are two categories of contributions:

- The first category of contribution (to both EIIS and IPS) is by both the employer and employee. The amount is based on the employee's monthly wages, restricted to a maximum of RM69.05 and RM19.75 for employer and employee respectively.
- The second category of contribution (EIIS only) is solely by the employer for an employee who is not eligible for coverage under the IPS, restricted to a maximum of RM49.40 .

Human Resources Development Fund (HRDF)

HRDF provides financial assistance for training by contributing employers under certain designated training schemes.

The employer that fall under the industries listed by HRDF are required to register with the HRDF and contribute in respect of employees who are Malaysian citizens.

Currently there are 63 sub sectors covered by HRDF under Manufacturing, Services Mining and Quarrying.

HRDF has standardized the minimum number of local employees to register with HRDF to 10 for all employers under the existing coverage of 63 sub sectors. The contribution rate will be at 1%.

HRDF will allow voluntary registration to all employers under the existing 63 subsectors that employs 5 to 9 local employee to contribute HRDF at 0.5% of their monthly wages.

List of Industry covered under HRDF

1. Manufacturing Sector

- Electrical and Electronic
- Metal Product
- Mineral Product
- Food and Beverages
- Transport Equipment
- Plastic
- Wood & Wood based and Cork
- Machinery
- Industrial Chemicals
- Paper and Pulp
- Iron and Steel
- Rubber Product
- Furniture and Fixtures
- Printing and Publishing
- Textile and Apparel
- Petroleum and Coal
- Optical and Photography
- Glass and Glass Product
- Petroleum Refinery
- Footwear
- Ceramic
- Tobacco
- Leather

2. Mining & Quarrying Sector

- Petroleum and gas extraction
- Mineral and stone quarrying

3. Service Sector
- Energy
 - Hypermarket/Supermarket/ Departmental Store
 - Direct Selling
 - Commercial Land Transport and Railway Transport Services
 - Warehousing Services
 - Port Services
 - Hotel Industry
 - Freight Forwarding
 - Shipping
 - Air Transport
 - Tour Operating Business (In-bound only)
 - Postal or Courier
 - Telecommunication
 - Research & Development
 - Engineering Support & Maintenance Services
 - Security Services
 - Computer Services
 - Advertising
 - Private Hospital Services
 - Higher Education
 - Training
 - Gas, steam and air-conditioning supply
 - Water treatment and supply
 - Sewerage
 - Waste management and material recovery services

- Food and beverage services
- Production of motion picture, video and television programme, sound recording and music publishing
- Information service
- Tourism enterprise
- Building and landscape services
- Event management services
- Early childhood education
- Health support services
- Franchise
- Sale and repair of motor vehicles
- Private broadcasting services
- Driving school
- Veterinary services

Employment Insurance System

The Employment Insurance System, (EIS) was first implemented in January 2018 as a social security network aimed at helping workers who lost their jobs for financial assistance and seeking new jobs. EIS is administered by Social Security Organisation (SOCSO).

It is mandatory for all private sector employer to make monthly contribution for each of their employees. The maximum contribution wage ceiling is fixed at RM4000 per month. EIS contribution rate is at 0.2% of the employees of the employee's monthly wages and payable by the employer and employee respectively. The monthly contribution amount for employee and employer will range from a minimum of RM0.05 to a maximum of RM7.90 per employee as per the Second Schedule.

Foreign personnel

Approval for expatriate posts

Approvals for expatriate posts are given by different authorized bodies or agencies depending on the type of core business of the company. The Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) approves expatriate posts in the following fields:

- Manufacturing
- Manufacturing related services – Regional Office; Operational Headquarters; Overseas Mission; International Procurement Centre, etc.
- Hotel and tourism industry
- Research and Development

Other approving agencies for expatriate posts are:

- Multimedia Development Corporation (MDec) – for expatriate posts and skilled workers in IT based companies with MSC status.
- Public Service Department (PSD) – doctors and nurses in government hospitals and clinics; lecturers and tutors in government institutions of higher learning; contract posts in public services and jobs offered by the Public Service Commission or related government agencies.
- Central Bank of Malaysia - posts in banking, finance and insurance sectors.
- Securities Commission – employment in security and share market.
- Department of Immigration Malaysia (the expatriate committee) – employment in sectors other than the above.

The following minimum paid-up share capital requirements must be fulfilled before an application for an expatriate position can be processed by the expatriate committee:

100% Malaysian owned company:
RM250,000

Malaysian and foreign owned company:
RM350,000

100% foreign owned company:
RM500,000

Company undertaking distributive trade and foreign owned restaurant:
RM1,000,000

Restrictions on employment of foreign personnel

The government permits a company investing in Malaysia to bring in technical expertise or other executive personnel necessary for the functioning of the company. However, it is the government's policy that jobs should be filled by Malaysians eventually. The Malaysian government is desirous that Malaysians are eventually trained and employed at all levels of employment.





Chapter 4

Audit requirements and accounting practices

Statutory requirements for Malaysian incorporated companies

Statutory requirements for foreign companies carrying on business within Malaysia

Financial Reporting Framework in Malaysia

Auditing requirements

Statutory requirements for Malaysian-incorporated companies

Accounting and other records

Every company incorporated under the Companies Act 2016 is required to keep accounting and other records so as to sufficiently explain the transactions and financial position of the company and enable preparation of financial statements showing true and fair view to be conveniently and properly audited. All transactions must be recorded within 60 days of completion. These accounting and other records are the responsibility of the company's directors.

These accounting and other records must be kept at the company's registered office (which must be in Malaysia) or such other place as the directors think fit. Accounting and other records relating to operations outside Malaysia may be kept at a place outside Malaysia, provided such accounting and other records are sent to and kept at a place in Malaysia. The accounting and other records must be made available for inspection by the directors at all times.

Accounting and other records are to be retained for seven years after the completion of the transactions or operations to which they relate.

System of Internal Control

The directors of a public company or a subsidiary of a public company shall have in place a system of internal control that will provide reasonable assurance that the assets of the company are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition, to give a proper account of assets and all transactions are properly authorised and that the transactions are recorded as necessary to enable the preparation of true and fair view of the financial statements of the company.

Financial statements

The directors must present a set of financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting standards issued or adopted by Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016.

The financial statements or where applicable consolidated financial statements for a financial year shall give a true and fair view of the financial position as at the end of the financial year and the financial performance for the financial year of the company or where applicable of the company and all its subsidiaries which are dealt with in the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

The financial statements shall contain, in the notes to the statements, the information as the Registrar of Companies (Registrar) may determine and may include but not limited to the directors' remuneration, the directors' retirement benefits, compensation to directors for loss of office, loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of directors, auditors' remuneration for their service as auditors given by or from the company or from any subsidiary of the company.

Directors' report

The matters required to be covered in the directors' report are set out in Section 253 and Fifth Schedule of the Companies Act 2016. A directors' report must be attached to every financial statements.

A directors' report may include a business review.

Duty of Circulation and Lodgement of Financial Statements and Directors' reports

The directors of every company must prepare financial statements within 18 months from the date of incorporation and, subsequently within 6 months of the company's financial year end. Every company must circulate a copy of its financial statements and directors' report for each financial year to shareholders, auditors, debenture holders and every person who is entitled to receive notice of general meetings.

For a private company, the financial statements and directors' report must be circulated within 6 months of the company's financial year end and must be lodged with the Registrar within 30 days from the date the financial statements and the directors' reports are circulated to its members. For a public company, the financial statements and directors' report must be circulated at least 21 days before the annual general meeting and must be lodged with the Registrar within 30 days from its annual general meeting.

All amounts shown in the financial statements and directors' reports lodged with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM) shall be presented in Malaysian currency and if such financial statements and reports are in a language other than the national language or English language, there must be a translation in the national language or English language certified to be a correct translation by the Registrar annexed to such financial statements and reports.

Statement by directors on the financial statements

A statement signed by at least two directors and in the case of a sole director, by that director in accordance with the resolution of the Board of director(s) stating whether in their or his opinion the financial statements or where applicable the consolidated financial statements is or are drawn up, in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, to give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the company and of the group.

Statutory declaration by the director or person responsible for financial management

In addition, a statutory declaration by a director or where the director is not primarily responsible for the financial management of the company, by the person responsible for the financial management of the company, setting forth that director's or person's opinion as to the correctness of the financial statements and attested by the Commissioner for Oaths, must also be attached to the financial statements.

Statutory requirements for foreign companies carrying on business within Malaysia

Auditors' report

The financial statements should be duly audited by an approved auditor except for those private companies qualified and elected for audit exemption.

The auditors' report shall state whether the financial statements have been properly drawn up in accordance with the applicable approved accounting standards and the Companies Act 2016 so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the group and of the company.

Additional disclosure requirements for public listed companies

Public listed companies are also required to comply with the disclosures required by the Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad in their annual reports. The timeline for filing annual reports with the stock exchange is within 4 months from close of financial year.

Public listed companies are also required to provide quarterly report on the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and explanatory notes to their shareholders within 2 months after the end of each quarter. Guidelines for disseminating material information on public listed companies are set out in the Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

Accounting and other records

A foreign company desiring to establish a place of business or to carry on business within Malaysia is required by the Companies Act 2016 to register itself with the CCM.

The Companies Act 2016 requires the accounting and other records of a foreign company's operations in Malaysia to be kept in Malaysia that will sufficiently explain the transactions and financial position of the foreign company arising out of its operations in Malaysia and shall cause these records to be kept in such a manner as to enable them to be

conveniently and properly audited. All transactions must be recorded within 60 days of completion.

Filing requirements

A foreign company with operations in Malaysia is required to lodge with the CCM within two months of its annual general meeting a copy of its financial statements and other documents required to be attached to its financial statements by the law applicable to the company in its place of incorporation or origin. Where the foreign company is not required to hold an annual general meeting and prepare a financial statements by the law of the place of its incorporation, the company is required to prepare a financial statements containing such particulars as if it were a public company incorporated in Malaysia.

In addition, a foreign company is required to lodge with the CCM a duly audited financial statements and other documents required to be attached with the financial statements and a duly audited statement showing its assets used in Malaysia and its liabilities arising out of its operations

in Malaysia as at the date to which its financial statements was made up, so far as is practicable, complies with the applicable approved accounting standards and which gives a true and fair view of the foreign company's operations in Malaysia.

Financial statements

The requirement of financial statements is similar to those companies incorporated in Malaysia. In addition, foreign companies that are listed in Malaysia can apply the acceptable internationally recognised accounting standards or MASB approved accounting standards.

Foreign companies that are listed in Malaysia are required to comply with the disclosure requirements stated in the Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad in their annual reports, timeline for filing annual reports and quarterly reports similar to a Malaysian-incorporated company listed in Malaysia.



Financial Reporting Framework in Malaysia

The MASB has been established as the sole authority for issuing accounting standards and other financial reporting pronouncements in Malaysia. All financial statements prepared pursuant to any law administered by the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) and the CCM have to comply with approved accounting standards issued by the MASB.

MASB Approved Accounting Standards for Entities other than Private Entities

Entities other than Private Entities shall apply the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) Framework which is identical to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), with the exception of Transitioning Entities (TEs). TEs are entities subject to the application of MFRS 141 Agriculture and/or IC Interpretation 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate.

TEs shall comply with the MFRS Framework for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. They may apply the older Malaysian national GAAP (known as Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) Framework) for annual periods beginning before 1 January 2018. An entity that consolidates or equity accounts the TEs are also granted similar exception.

MASB Approved Accounting Standards for Private Entities

A private entity is a private company as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2016 that:

- (a) is not itself required to prepare or lodge any financial statements under any law administered by the SC or BNM; and
- (b) is not a subsidiary or associate of, or jointly controlled by an entity which is required to prepare or lodge any financial statements under any law administered by the SC or BNM.

Notwithstanding the above, a private company that is itself, or is a subsidiary or associate of, or jointly controlled

by, an entity that is a management company as defined in section 2 of the Interest Schemes Act 2016 is not a private entity.

An entity may only be treated as a private entity in relation to such annual periods or interim periods throughout which it is a private entity.

Private entities shall comply with either:

1. Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standards (MPERS) in their entirety for financial statements with annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The MPERS is based on the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in 2009 and IASB's 2015 Amendments to the IFRS for SME issued in May 2015 except for property development activities;
2. MFRS in their entirety; or
3. FRS in their entirety for financial statements with annual periods beginning before 1 January 2018, only for TEs.

Auditing requirements

Auditors

To qualify for appointment as an auditor, a person must be approved as an “approved auditor” by the Minister of Finance and complied with the provisions as set out in the Companies Act 2016. No auditor will be so approved if he is not a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA).

Audit requirements for public companies

The directors of a public company must appoint an auditor at any time before the first annual general meeting of the company or to fill a casual vacancy the office of auditor. If the directors fail to appoint an auditor, the shareholders must appoint an auditor by ordinary resolution. After the first annual general meeting, the shareholders have the right to appoint an auditor by ordinary resolution at the annual general meeting or when the company fails to appoint an auditor at an annual general meeting. If a public company fails to appoint an auditor, the Registrar has the power

to appoint one or more auditors upon application in writing from any shareholder of the company.

Audit requirements for private companies

The directors of a private company (other than those companies meet the audit exemption criteria and have elected for the audit exemption) must appoint an auditor at least 30 days before the end of the period for the submission of the first financial statements to the Registrar (for newly incorporated companies) or to fill a casual vacancy the office of auditor. If the directors fail to appoint an auditor, the shareholders must appoint an auditor by ordinary resolution. Auditor must be appointed 30 days before the expiry of the period allowed for lodgement of the previous year’s financial statements with the Registrar. If a private company fails to appoint an auditor, the Registrar has the power to appoint one or more auditors upon application in writing from any shareholder of the company.

Audit exemption for private companies

Pursuant to the Companies Act 2016, the Registrar have the power to exempt any private company from the requirement to appoint an auditor according to the conditions as determined by the Registrar.

CCM had on 4 August 2017 issued a Practice Directive setting out the qualifying criteria for private companies from having to appoint an auditor in a financial year. A private company that meets the MASB’s definition of a private entity and meets the criteria of one of the following 3 categories may elect for audit exemption. The categories are set out below:

- (a) Dormant company, i.e. a company that has been dormant from the time of its incorporation or it is dormant throughout the current financial year and in the immediate preceding financial year. For dormant companies incorporated on or after 31 January 2017, the audit exemption is effective for

the financial statements with annual periods commencing on or after 31 January 2017 and for dormant companies incorporated on or before 30 January 2017, audit exemption is effective for the financial statements with annual periods commencing on or after 1 September 2017;

- (b) Zero-Revenue company, i.e. a company that does not have any revenue during the current financial year, does not have any revenue in the immediate past two financial years and its total assets in the current financial year's statement of financial position does not exceed RM300,000 as well as in the statement of financial position of the immediate past 2 financial years. The audit exemption is effective for financial statements with annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018;

(c) Threshold-Qualified company, i.e. a company that:

- (i) has revenue not exceeding RM100,000 during the current financial year and in the immediate past 2 financial years;
- (ii) its total assets in the current financial year's statement of financial position does not exceed RM300,000 and in the immediate past 2 financial years; and
- (iii) has not more than 5 employees at the end of its current financial year and in each of its immediate past 2 financial year ends.

The audit exemption is effective for financial statements with annual periods commencing on or after 1 July 2018.

Any company that elects for audit exemption must circulate and lodge its unaudited financial statements with

Registrar accompanied with required certificate in accordance with the requirements of Companies Act 2016. The unaudited financial statements prepared shall comply with applicable approved accounting standards, and shall be lodged together with the directors' report, statement by directors and statutory declaration.

Approved standards on auditing

Approved company auditor shall conduct the audit of the financial statements in accordance with both approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing (ISA).

Therefore, an audit of a company incorporated under the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia is conducted in accordance with globally accepted standards.







Chapter 5

Business taxation

Principle taxes

Income tax

Corporate tax system

Tax administration

Transfer pricing

Business reorganizations

Principal taxes

The principal taxes are shown below:

Taxes on income

Income tax
Petroleum income tax

Taxes on transactions

Customs and excise duties
Goods and Services tax
Entertainment duty
Stamp duty
Windfall profit levy
Contract levy

Taxes on capital gains

There is no capital gains tax except for real property gains tax (RPGT) which is a tax on gains arising from the disposal of real property or shares in real property companies (RPC).

Income tax

Scope of tax

Income tax is imposed on income accruing in or derived from Malaysia with the general exception of resident companies carrying on a business of air/sea transport, banking or insurance, which are subject to income tax on a world income scope. (Specific exemptions are available for Malaysian banks, insurance companies and takaful companies subject to specified conditions.)

Classes of taxpayers

The principal classes of domestic and foreign taxpayers covered by the income tax legislation are companies, individuals, trade associations, co-operative societies, trusts, and estates. Generally, partnerships are not taxable entities. They are treated as conduits in which the partners and not the partnership, are taxed on the partnership income. However, a Limited Liability Partnership, is given the same tax treatment as companies.

Taxable income and gains

The sources of income subject to tax include those listed below:

- Gains or profits from any trade, business, profession, or vocation.
- Gains or profits from employment, including allowances and benefits in kind.
- Dividends, interest and discounts.
- Rents, royalties and premiums.
- Pensions, annuities and other periodic payments.
- Any gains or profits not falling within the gains listed above
- Amounts received by a non-resident person for provision of technical advice, assistance or services, or the provision of services relating to the installation or operation of any apparatus or plant.
- Rent or other payments for the use of movable property received by a non-resident.

Corporate tax system

Residence of companies

A company is tax resident in Malaysia for the basis year for a year of assessment if at any time during the basis year, the management and control of its affairs are exercised in Malaysia. Generally, a company would be regarded as resident in Malaysia if at any time during the basis period for a year of assessment, at least one meeting of the Board of Directors is held in Malaysia concerning the management and control of the company.

Year of assessment and basis period

The year of assessment (YA) is the year coinciding with the calendar year. For example, the YA 2018 is the year ending 31 December 2018. The basis period for a business source is normally the financial year ending in that particular YA. For example the basis period for YA 2018 for a business which closes its accounts

on 30 June 2018, is the financial year ending 30 June 2018. All non-business sources of income of a company are also assessed on the basis of the financial year.

Taxation of shareholders

Malaysia is on a single-tier system. Under this system, tax on a company's profits is a final tax. Dividends are exempt in the hands of shareholders, and companies are not required to deduct tax at source from dividends distributed to shareholders.

Foreign corporations – liability to tax

Foreign corporations (similar to Malaysian corporations) are taxed on income accruing in or derived from Malaysia. A broad basis for determining whether or not business profits are derived from Malaysia is to determine whether the foreign

corporation is “trading within” Malaysia (taxable) or “trading with” Malaysia (non-taxable).

If a double taxation agreement with the home country of the foreign corporation is in force, the taxation of business profits derived by the foreign corporation is limited to the profits that are attributable to its permanent establishment situated in Malaysia.

With respect to income such as royalties, interest or service fees that is not attributable to a business carried on in Malaysia, the tax liability of the non-resident will be settled by way of withholding tax deducted by the paying entity.

Rates of tax

Resident companies are taxed at the rate of 24%. However, a resident company with paid-up capital of RM2.5 million or less is taxed at the following rates (provided that specified conditions are met with):

Chargeable income	RM	Rate (%) (YA 2018)
On the first	500,000	18
In excess of	500,000	24

For YA 2017 and 2018, resident companies are eligible for a reduced income tax rate on the incremental portion of chargeable income from a business source compared to the immediate preceding YA. The reduced tax rates are based on the percentage of increase in chargeable income from a business source:

% of increase in chargeable income from a business source compared to the immediate preceding YA	% point of reduction	Income tax rate applicable for incremental portion of chargeable income from a business source (%)
Less than 5.00%	0	24
5.00% - 9.99%	1	23
10.00% - 14.99%	2	22
15.00% - 19.99%	3	21
20.00% and above	4	20

Non-resident companies are taxed at the rate of 24% on their business income.

Certain income received by a non-resident company that is not attributable to a business carried on by that non-resident in Malaysia is subject to tax at the following rates (unless the relevant double taxation agreement provides for some other rate):

	Rate (%)
Royalty	10
Rental of moveable property	10
Technical or management service fee*	10
Interest	15
Dividends	Exempt
Income other than the above	10

* Only services rendered in Malaysia are liable to tax.

Withholding tax

Payments of the above types of income to non-residents (except for dividends) are subject to withholding tax which is due and payable to the Inland Revenue Board (IRB) within one month after paying or crediting such payments. The rates of withholding tax are as shown above, except where the double taxation agreement (DTA) between the Malaysia and the country in which the recipient is resident, provides for a lower rate, in which case the DTA rate would be the withholding tax rate. Appendix D(5.1) shows the list of countries that have concluded DTAs with Malaysia and the rates of tax applicable to interest, royalties and technical fees provided in the respective agreements.



Gross income and profits from business

Gross income subject to income tax is generally based on the audited financial statements of the company. Business profits are computed on the basis of the audited accounts, with adjustments made for non-taxable and non tax deductible items.

Non-taxable income

Capital receipts are non-taxable. Certain types of income may also be specifically exempted by statute. “Single-tier” dividends as well as dividends paid out of tax exempt income received by a corporation are exempt from tax in the hands of shareholders.

Deductible expenses

Deductions are allowed for all outgoings and expenses incurred wholly and exclusively in producing gross income, unless specifically disallowed. Non-allowable expenses include domestic or private expenses, income tax or similar taxes, pre-incorporation, preliminary or start up expenses, capital withdrawn, or capital expenditure on improvements.

Capital allowances

The depreciation charged in the books in arriving at the commercial profit is not deductible for tax purposes. The law, however, provides for corresponding deductions for certain fixed assets used for the purposes of the business in the form of capital allowances (CA). The broad categories of qualifying expenditure are described below.

Industrial buildings (IB)

IB allowances are given on qualifying expenditure incurred on the construction or purchase of buildings or structures used as factories, docks, wharves, jetties, warehouses, farm buildings, or in the working of a mine. Expenditure on land cannot be included in qualifying building expenditure, and buildings used as showrooms, retail shops, offices, and dwelling houses, do not normally qualify as IB. However, an office may qualify for CA if it forms part of an IB and its cost does not exceed 10 percent of the total building cost.

Other buildings that qualify include the following:

- Buildings used solely for storage of goods for export or storage of imported goods that are to be processed and re-exported;
- Buildings used by a water, electricity or telecommunications undertaking for the purpose of supplying water or electricity or providing telecommunications services to the public;
- Licensed private hospitals, maternity or nursing homes;
- Buildings used as an old folks home or a school or educational institution or for approved industrial, technical or vocational training;
- Buildings used for approved service projects; and
- Certain buildings used for the provision of living accommodations or child-care facilities for employees.

The cost of construction of public roads and ancillary structures for the business of toll collection also qualifies for IB allowances.

Where more than one-tenth of the floor space of a special industrial building is used for letting of property, only the part of the building not used for purposes of letting of property qualifies as industrial building.

The Ministry of Finance may also prescribe a building that is used for the purpose of a person's business as an IB.

Rates of IB allowance

The rate of initial allowance for IB is 10%, while annual allowance is given at 3% of qualifying expenditure.

Plant and machinery

Qualifying plant expenditure include:

- The cost of assets used in a business (such as plant and machinery, office equipment, furniture and fittings and motor vehicles);
- Cost of installation and construction of plant and machinery; and
- Expenditure on fish ponds, animal pens, cages, and other structures used for pastoral pursuits.

An initial allowance is granted in the year the expenditure is incurred. An annual allowance at the prescribed rates of 10, 14 or 20% calculated on qualifying expenditure, is given for every year wherein the asset is in use at the end of the year for the purposes of the business. Where an asset is acquired under hire purchase (installment payments), initial and annual allowances are granted on the capital repayments made during the year.

Accelerated capital allowance may be allowed under specific statutory provisions for certain plant and machinery whereby the whole cost of the asset may be fully written off within periods of between 1 and 3 years, depending on the type of asset. Small-value assets costing less than RM1,300 each are eligible for 100% capital allowance, subject to a cap of RM13,000 on the total value of such assets. There is also a limit on the qualifying expenditure on motor vehicles not licensed for commercial transportation of goods or passengers (restricted to RM50,000). However, for new

vehicles purchased on or after 28 October 2000, where the "on-the-road price" of the vehicle does not exceed RM150,000, the maximum qualifying expenditure is restricted to RM100,000.

Plantations and forests

Expenditure on new planting (as distinct from expenditure on replanting, which is deductible) and on the construction of roads in a plantation, qualifies for an agriculture allowance of 50% of cost for two years. Expenditure on the construction of roads in a forest, or of buildings that are likely to be of little or no value when the plantation ceases to be worked, or when timber ceases to be extracted, qualifies for an agriculture allowance of 10% of cost for ten years. The cost of construction of buildings used for staff welfare or as living accommodation, qualifies for an agriculture allowance of 20% of cost for five years.

Mining

A mining allowance is given on expenditure on searching for, discovering, gaining access to, or acquiring the source of or rights to mineral deposits of a depleting nature. The construction of works and buildings that are likely to be of little or no value when the source is no longer worked also qualifies for mining allowance. This allowance is calculated so as to write off the expenditure over the life of the mine. Machinery and equipment not meeting the 'no value' test qualify for initial and annual allowances at normal rates for plant and machinery.

Deduction of capital allowances

CA on assets used in one business cannot be deducted against income from another business, or against income from other non-business sources.

When there is insufficient adjusted income to absorb the full amount of allowances available, the unutilized amount is carried forward for deduction against future business income from the same source.

Companies are not allowed to deduct unutilized CA brought forward from a prior year against income of a particular YA if the shareholders of the company at the beginning of the basis period for that YA are not substantially the same as the shareholders of the company at the end of the basis period for the (prior) YA in which the loss was initially ascertained. However, the Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines which state that the above rule restricting carry-forward CA based on the shareholder continuity test would only apply to dormant companies.

Balancing adjustments upon disposal of assets

Balancing adjustments will arise upon the disposal of assets on which CA have been claimed. A balancing charge/allowance is the excess/shortfall of the sale proceeds over the tax written down value of the asset disposed of. The balancing charge is restricted to the amount of allowances previously claimed.

Disposals within 2 years

In the case of an asset sold within two years of purchase, CA that has been previously granted may be withdrawn unless there is commercial justification for the disposal.

Controlled transfers

No balancing adjustments will be made where assets are sold or transferred between companies under common control. In such cases, the actual consideration for the transfer of the asset is disregarded, and the disposer/acquirer is deemed to have disposed of/acquired the assets at their tax-written down values.

Losses

Business losses can be set off against income from all sources in the current year. Any unutilized losses can be carried forward indefinitely to be utilized against income from any business source. Companies are not allowed to deduct a loss brought forward from a prior year against income of a particular YA if the shareholders of the company at the beginning of the basis period for that YA are not substantially the same as the shareholders of the company at the end of the basis period for the (prior) YA in which the loss was initially ascertained. However, the Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines which state that the above rule restricting carry-forward losses based on the shareholder continuity test would only apply to dormant companies.

Group relief

Group relief is available to all locally incorporated, resident companies that fulfilled certain conditions. Companies that qualify were allowed to surrender a maximum of 70 % of its adjusted loss for a YA to one or more related companies. Companies opting for group relief must make an irrevocable election to surrender or claim the tax loss in the return to be filed with the IRB for that YA.

Companies currently enjoying certain incentives such as pioneer status, investment tax allowance, reinvestment allowance etc. are not eligible for group relief.

Capital gains and other taxes

Other than real property gains tax (RPGT), no tax is imposed on capital gains. For more details on RPGT and other taxes, please refer to Chapter 7.

Tax administration

Submission of returns and assessments

Under the Self Assessment System (SAS) companies are required to submit a return of income within 7 months after the closing of accounts. Particulars required to be specified in the return include the amount of chargeable income and tax payable by the company. Upon submission of the return, an assessment is deemed to have been made on the company. The return is deemed to be a notice of assessment, which is deemed to be served on the company on the date that it is submitted.

Tax collection

Companies are required to furnish estimates of their tax payable for a YA not later than 30 days before the beginning of the basis period. However, a newly established company with paid-up capital of RM 2.5 million and less that meets certain specified conditions, is exempted from this requirement for 2 years, beginning from the YA in which the company commences operation. A revised

estimate can be submitted in the 6th and 9th months of the basis period for a year of assessment. Companies are then required to pay tax by monthly installments (based on the estimates submitted) commencing from the second month of the company's basis period (financial year).

A company commencing operations in a YA, is not required to furnish estimates of tax payable or make instalment payments if the basis period for the YA in which the company commences operations is less than 6 months.

Tax payable by a company under an assessment upon submission of a return is due and payable by the "due date". The "due date" is defined as the last day on expiry of 7 months from the date on which the accounts are closed.

Public rulings and advance rulings

To facilitate compliance with the SAS, the Director General of Inland Revenue (DGIR) is empowered by law to issue public rulings. Public rulings set out the interpretation of the DGIR in respect of a particular tax law, and the policy and procedures that are to be applied. Public rulings are binding on the DGIR but a taxpayer who has applied the treatment as set out in a particular public ruling may still appeal against an assessment which is based on the public ruling. All public rulings may be downloaded from the IRB's website at www.hasil.gov.my.

A taxpayer may request for an advance ruling from the DGIR, who may make an advance ruling on how any provision of the law applies to an arrangement described in the application. An advance ruling is only applicable to the person making the application and is not subject to review when issued. However, the taxpayer retains his right of appeal against any assessment issued in accordance with the tax treatment set out in the ruling. A charge will be imposed for the issuance of an advance ruling.

Transfer pricing

Transfer pricing (TP) legislation

The basis for determining proper compensation is, almost universally, the arm's length principle which has also been accepted by the IRB.

The arm's length principle was incorporated into Section 140A of the Malaysian Income Tax Act, 1967 (ITA). It allows the DGIR to adjust any transfer prices between related parties in Malaysia which, in the view of the DGIR, do not meet the arm's length standard.

What constitutes "arm's length" is not defined in the ITA. Consequently, the IRB have issued the TP Rules 2012 and the revised TP Guidelines 2012 to give guidance on the arm's length standard that is acceptable to the IRB. The TP Rules and Guidelines seek to provide guidance on the application of the law on controlled transactions, the acceptable methodologies as provided in the rules and administrative requirements including the types of records and documentation expected from taxpayers involved in transfer pricing arrangements.

It is proposed that the Earning Stripping Rules (ESR) is to be implemented in replacement for the Thin Capitalisation Rules with effect from 1 January 2019. Under the ESR, the interest deduction will be limited to a ratio as determined by the tax authorities, possibly ranging from 10% to 30% of the company's profit before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

Advance pricing arrangements (APA)

Companies are allowed to apply for APAs from the DGIR. The objective of establishing APAs is to provide an avenue for taxpayers to obtain certainty upfront that their related party transactions meet the arm's length standard. The IRB has issued the APA Rules 2012 and APA Guidelines 2012 to give guidance on the matter.

Business reorganizations

Incorporation

The transfer of a business by a sole proprietor or a partnership to a corporation will result in the profits of the business being subject to tax at the corporate tax rate of 24% as from the date of transfer, as opposed to being taxed at graduated rates for personal tax. Unutilized business losses and CA available to the Malaysian branch of a foreign company are non-transferable upon local incorporation.

Merger or amalgamation

The merging of two corporations by an exchange of shares normally has no tax consequences unless one of them is a real property company. In such cases, there may be RPGT implications arising from an exchange of shares as the transaction may be regarded as an acquisition and disposal of real property company shares

If the two corporations being merged are under common control, transfer of any asset between them is regarded as a “controlled transfer” wherein the disposer/acquirer is deemed to have disposed of / acquired the assets at the tax written down value. (“Control” means management control or the holding of 50 % or more of the shares by the disposer/acquirer or other controlling corporation.)


In other cases of transfer, the transfer values of the fixed assets will constitute qualifying expenditure for the purpose of computing capital allowances of the transferee corporation, and for the transferor corporation, the disposal value of assets disposed of, on which computation of balancing charge or allowances will be based.

Group relief (outlined above) is available to all locally incorporated tax resident companies that fulfil certain conditions.

There may also be stamp duty implications when assets are transferred. Relief from stamp duty may be available where assets are transferred under a scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation of companies and certain prescribed conditions are satisfied. Relief is also available under certain circumstances on the transfer of assets between associated companies where either company owns 90% or more of the other company or where a third company owns 90% or more of both. (See Chapter 7)







Chapter 6

Personal taxation

Scope of tax

Taxable income

Basis of assessment

Residence status of individuals

Rates of tax

Employment income

Exemptions and concessional tax treatment for
foreign nationals

Deductions

Tax rebates

Filing obligations and tax collection

Capital gains

Scope of tax

Income tax is imposed on income accruing in or derived from Malaysia by any person.

Taxable income

An individual is taxable on the income that is sourced from Malaysia. (See Chapter 5.) Gains or profits from an employment, profession or vocation are taxable if derived from Malaysia. Employment income is regarded as derived from Malaysia if the employment is exercised in Malaysia and is subject to Malaysian tax, even if the income is paid outside of Malaysia.

Basis of assessment

Income is assessed to tax on a current year basis. All income of persons other than a company, cooperative, limited liability partnership or trust body, are assessed on a calendar year basis. The year of assessment (YA) is the year coinciding with the calendar year, for example, the YA 2017 is the year ended 31 December 2017.

Residence status of individuals

An individual is regarded as a tax resident if he meets any of the following conditions, i.e. if he is:

- in Malaysia for at least 182 days in a calendar year;
- in Malaysia for a period of less than 182 days during the year (shorter period) but that period is linked to a period of physical presence of 182 or more “consecutive” days in the following or preceding year (longer period). Temporary absences from Malaysia for the following reasons form part of the longer period if he is in Malaysia immediately prior to and after that temporary absence:
 - i) absence connected with his service in Malaysia and owing to service matters or attending conferences or seminars or study abroad;
 - ii) absence owing to ill-health involving himself or any immediate member of the family; and
 - iii) absence in respect of social visits not exceeding 14 days in the aggregate;
- in Malaysia for 90 days or more during the year and, in any 3 of the 4 immediately preceding years, he was in Malaysia for at least 90 days or was resident in Malaysia;
- resident for the year immediately following that year and for each of the 3 immediately preceding years.

Rates of tax – resident and non-resident individuals

Please see Appendix E(6.1).

Employment income

Gross employment income includes the following:

- a) wages, salary, leave pay, fees, commissions, bonuses, gratuities, perquisites (Appendix E(6.2)) or allowances (whether in money or otherwise),
- b) benefits in kind (Appendix E(6.2)),
- c) value of living accommodation provided by the employer for the employee,
- d) receipts from unapproved pension or provident fund arising from contributions made by the employer in respect of that employee, and
- e) compensation for loss of employment

Restricted exemptions are available in respect of some perquisites and benefits-in-kind (Appendix E(6.2)).

Exemptions and concessional tax treatment for foreign nationals

- Non-resident employees, who are short-term visitors (other than public entertainers), are exempt from tax on their income from employment exercised in Malaysia if the aggregate period(s) of employment in a calendar year do not exceed 60 days or a continuous period of employment overlapping two calendar years does not exceed 60 days. If a short-term visiting employee is resident in a country that has a double tax treaty with Malaysia, the qualifying period is generally extended to 183 days provided certain other prescribed conditions are satisfied.
- Income tax exemption is granted
 - to foreign nationals who are exercising an employment in a managerial capacity with a Labuan entity in Labuan, co-located office or marketing office (YA 2011 to YA 2020 only). The exemption is on 50% of gross income from such employment.
 - on director's fees received by a director of a Labuan entity, who is a non-Malaysian citizen, for the YA 2011 to 2020
 - on housing allowance and Labuan Territory allowance received by a citizen from an employment in Labuan with a Labuan entity (exempt to the extent of 50% of gross allowance) (YA 2011 to YA 2020)
- A qualified person (defined by legislation), who may be a Malaysian or foreign citizen, and who is a knowledge worker residing in Iskandar Malaysia is taxed at the rate of 15% on income from an employment with a designated company engaged in a qualified activity in that specified region. The employment must have commenced on or after 24 October 2009 but not later than 31 December 2015. We understand that the commencement criteria has been extended to 2020. The reduced tax rate is only applicable in respect of employment income from that designated company beginning from 1 January 2010.

Deductions

- An approved individual under the Returning Expert Programme who is a resident is taxed at the rate of 15% on income in respect of having or exercising employment with a person in Malaysia for 5 consecutive years of assessment.
- Expatriates (non Malaysian citizens) working in approved Operational Headquarters, Regional Offices, International Procurement Centres, Regional Distribution Centres or Treasury Management Centres, who are based in Malaysia are taxed on a time apportionment basis in accordance with the employment income attributable to the number of days the employment is exercised in Malaysia.

Expenses and other payments

Employees are allowed a deduction for any expenditure wholly and exclusively incurred in the performance of their duties, but deduction of capital allowance (e.g. on a vehicle used in the performance of their duties) is not available. Where an employer provides an allowance for business purposes, such as for entertaining clients or customers, the employee may only deduct up to the amount of the actual expenditure incurred or the allowance received.

Non-business expenses, such as medical expenses and taxes, are not deductible. Expenses of a private or domestic nature are expressly excluded from deduction. For example, the cost of engaging domestic help for housekeeping while one is away at work is not deductible. Mortgage interest incurred to finance the purchase of a house is deductible only to the extent of any rental income derived from the house (which is a taxable source). Subscriptions to an association related to the individual's profession and fees incurred for training courses related to one's profession are deductible. Donations

to approved institutions are also deductible but limited to 7% of aggregate income.

Personal relief

Personal reliefs are deductible from the total income of a tax resident individual to arrive at taxable income. See Appendix E(6.3) for the list of personal reliefs available.

Tax Rebates

Individuals who are tax resident in Malaysia may qualify for the following tax rebates which are deducted from tax chargeable on that individual:

- Individuals with chargeable income of not more than RM35,000 are granted a rebate of RM400.
- A rebate is also granted for any zakat, fitrah or any other Islamic religious dues (obligatory payments) paid during the year and evidenced by receipts issued by an appropriate religious authority.

The above rebate granted is deducted from tax charged and any excess is not refundable.

Filing obligations and tax collection

Self assessment

A Self Assessment System (SAS) for individuals has been implemented under which the taxpayer is responsible for computing his own chargeable income and tax payable, as well as making payments of any balance of tax due.

The tax return form for a YA (year ended 31 December) is due for submission not later than 30 April following the year of assessment for individuals without business income, and 30 June following the year of assessment for individuals with business income.

Taxpayers now have the option of submitting their returns manually or by “e-filing” through the Inland Revenue Board’s website.

Upon submission of the Return Form, the taxpayer is deemed to have been served with a notice of assessment for which tax is due and payable.

Payment of tax

Tax payments by employees are collected through compulsory monthly deductions from salary or bi-monthly instalment plan issued by the Inland Revenue Board (IRB). Under the SAS, the balance of tax for a year of assessment is due and payable on the following dates (the due dates) following that YA:

- 30 April for individuals deriving non-business income,
- 30 June for those with business income as well as other income sources.

Capital gains

Real property gains tax

There is no capital gains tax in Malaysia other than Real Property Gains Tax (RPGT). See Chapter 7 (Other Taxes) for more details.





Chapter 7

Other taxes

- Tourism tax
- Goods and services tax
- Import duties
- Export duties
- Excise duties
- Stamp duty
- Other taxes

Tourism tax

Effective from 1 September 2017, tourism tax is levied on tourists staying at any accommodation premises made available by an operator of the accommodation premises. The rate of tax is fixed at RM10 per room per night. A Malaysian national or a permanent resident of Malaysia is exempted from payment of tourism tax.



Goods and Services Tax

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) has been implemented in Malaysia effective 1 April 2015 at a rate of 6%¹. The GST is administrated and collected by the Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD).

Scope of tax

GST is chargeable on all taxable supplies of goods and services made in the course or furtherance of any business in Malaysia by a taxable person. GST is also charged on importation of goods and services into Malaysia.

GST registration

Businesses making taxable supplies (i.e. standard-rated and zero-rated supplies) in Malaysia must register for GST if their annual turnover of such taxable supplies exceeds the threshold of RM500,000. Businesses with annual turnover below the threshold are not required to register but may register on a voluntary basis.

Calculation of annual turnover for registration purposes is based on the total value of taxable supplies for any rolling 12-month period.

Businesses which make wholly zero-rated supplies may apply to the Director General of Customs & Excise to be exempted from GST registration.

Any overseas company which is required to register for GST in Malaysia but does not have any business establishment or fixed establishment in Malaysia must appoint an agent in Malaysia to register and account for the GST.

Types of supply

Standard-rated supply

A standard-rated supply is a supply of goods or services that is subject to GST at a rate of 6%. All supplies of goods or services and imported services except those which are prescribed as zero-rated and exempt supplies will be standard-rated supplies.

Zero-rated supply

A zero-rated supply is a supply of goods or services that is subject to GST at a rate of 0%. Examples of zero-rated supplies are exported goods, international transportation of passengers, medicines in the National Essential Medicines List and international services. Detailed list of zero-rated supplies can be found in the GST (Zero-Rated Supply) Order 2014.

Exempt supply

An exempt supply is a supply of goods or services that is exempt from GST. Examples of exempt supplies are sale of residential properties, private healthcare services, and private education. Detailed list of exempt supplies can be found in the GST (Exempt Supply) Order 2014.

Place of supply

A supply of goods is treated as made in Malaysia if the supply involves the removal of goods from a place in Malaysia. This applies to goods that ultimately remain in Malaysia and goods that are exported out of Malaysia. A supply of services is regarded as made in Malaysia if the supplier has a business establishment or fixed establishment in Malaysia, or the supplier's usual place of residence is in Malaysia.

A fixed establishment includes a branch or an agency through which a person carries on a business.

1. As at 16 May 2018, the GST standard rate has been gazetted to 0%, effective from 1 June 2018. The government has also announced that the sales and services tax will be brought back in place of GST.

Time of supply

Generally, the time of supply is the earliest of the following events:

- (i) Goods are removed / made available or services are performed;
- (ii) Tax invoice is issued; or
- (iii) Payment is received.

However, if no payment is received before the goods are removed/ made available or the services are performed, and a tax invoice is issued within 21 days, the time of supply would be the date of the tax invoice.

Value of supply

Where the supply is for a consideration in money, the value of the supply shall be taken to be an amount, with the addition of the tax chargeable, equal to the consideration. However, if the supply is for a consideration not in money, the value of supply shall be taken to be an amount, with the addition of the tax chargeable, equal to the open market value of that consideration.

Relief from charging or payment of GST

The Minister of Finance is empowered to grant relief, as he deems fit, to:

- any person from payment of GST on any taxable supplies or imports
- any taxable person from charging GST on any taxable supplies

Conditions may be imposed for the above relief to be granted.

Examples of taxable supplies granted relief from GST are:

- retail sales of RON95 petrol and diesel
- approved medical equipment supplied to private healthcare facilities
- goods supplied at duty free shop

Issuance of tax invoice

A GST registered person is required to issue a tax invoice containing the following particulars when he makes a taxable supply:

- the word “tax invoice” in a prominent place
- the tax invoice serial number
- the date of issuance of the tax invoice
- his name, address and GST identification number
- a description sufficient to identify

- the goods and services supplied
- for each description, distinguish the type of supply for zero-rated, standard-rated and exempt, the quantity of the goods or the extent of the services supplied and the amount payable, excluding GST
- any discount offered
- the total amount payable excluding GST, the rate of tax and the total GST chargeable to be shown separately
- the total amount payable including the total GST payable

A tax invoice is not required to be issued for zero rated supplies. A GST registered person is allowed to issue an electronic tax invoice in-lieu of a tax invoice in paper form.

A GST registered person may apply to the Director General for certain particulars to be omitted from the tax invoice.

Input tax claim

Input tax credit can only be claimed by a GST registered person when he holds a valid tax invoice for his acquisition. In addition, the acquisition must be:

- in the course or furtherance of business

- attributable to the making of taxable supplies; and
- not specifically disallowed

Examples of acquisitions which the input tax is specifically disallowed are:

- purchase, importation, hiring, repair, maintenance and refurbishment of a passenger motor car
- club subscription
- benefits for employee's family members
- entertainment to non-employees or non-customer

A GST registered person who makes both taxable and exempt supplies is only allowed to claim input tax on acquisitions attributable to his taxable supplies. Input tax on acquisition that is attributable to both taxable and exempt supplies has to be apportioned based on the value of taxable supplies as a percentage of total supplies (taxable and exempt), or other formula approved by the Director General.

Special schemes

There are a number of special schemes which prescribe special GST treatment for certain transactions in specific

businesses such as manufacturing, toll-manufacturing, second-hand car trading, jewellery manufacturing, farming and warehousing. Some of these schemes help relieve cash flow difficulties arising from the charging or paying of GST. However, these schemes are subject to qualifying conditions.

Filing of GST returns and payment of taxes

Taxable period

A GST registered person making annual taxable supplies of RM5 million or more would be on a monthly taxable period whilst a GST registered person making annual taxable supplies of less than RM5 million would be on a quarterly taxable period.

Filing of GST return

GST returns can be filed manually using the GST-03 form or online at the Taxpayers Access Point (TAP) portal.

Due date

The due date for filing of GST returns and the making of GST payments (if any) is the last day of the month following the end of the taxable period.

Refund

Where a refund is due from RMCD, it is to be made within:

- 14 working days from the date of the online submission of the GST return; or
- 28 working days from the date of the manual submission of the GST return.

However, the refunds may be subject to verification which may prolong the period in which the amount is refunded.

Records keeping

Every taxable person must keep full and up-to-date records for all transactions which affect or may affect his tax liability, including the following:

- All records of goods and services supplied by or to that taxable person including tax invoices, invoices, receipts, debit notes, credit notes and export declaration forms
- All records of importations of goods
- All other records as the Director General may determine

The records above must be kept for a period of 7 years in either Malay or English language.

Import duties

Imports of goods are generally subject to import duties.

Rates of tax

Import duties are generally levied on an ad valorem basis, but they may also be imposed on a specific basis. The ad valorem rates range from 2% to 60%. Raw materials, machinery, essential foodstuffs, and pharmaceutical products are generally non-dutiable or subject to duties at lower rates.

Tariff rate quota

With effect from 1 April 2008, Malaysia implemented tariff rate quota (TRQ) on selected agricultural products, such as chicken, milk and cream, hen eggs, cabbages. Under TRQ, the tariff charged depends on the volume of imports. Imports within quota (volume) attract duties at a lower tariff rate while a higher tariff rate applies on goods in excess of the quota volume “out-quota tariff rate”. The quota applicable is determined by the relevant agency, e.g. Department of Veterinary Services.

Value of goods

The value of goods for the purpose of computing import duties is determined largely in accordance with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) principles of customs valuation.

Exemptions

Manufacturers may apply to the relevant authorities for exemption from import duties for the following:

- raw materials and components used directly for the manufacture of goods for export and domestic markets.
- dutiable machinery and equipment which are used directly in the manufacturing process.

Prohibition of imports

Import restrictions are seldom imposed except on a limited range of products for protection of local industries or for reasons of security and public safety. An import licence has to be obtained for the importation of prohibited goods.

Excise duties

Excise duties are imposed on a selected range of goods manufactured in Malaysia or imported into Malaysia. Goods which are subject to excise duty include beer/stout, cider and perry, rice wine, mead, undenatured ethyl alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum and other spirits obtained by distilling fermented sugar-cane products, gin and geneva, cigarettes containing tobacco, motor vehicles, motorcycles, playing cards and mahjong tiles. No excise duty is payable on dutiable goods that are exported.

Licensing

Unless exempted from licensing, a manufacturer of tobacco, intoxicating liquor or goods subject to excise duties must have a licence to manufacture such goods.

A warehouse licence is required for storage of goods subject to excise duty. However, a licence to manufacture tobacco, intoxicating liquor or goods subject to excise duty also permits the holder to store such goods.

Rates of duties

The rates of excise duties vary from a composite rate of RM 1.10 and 15% for certain types of spirituous beverages, to as much as 105% for motorcars (depending on engine capacity).

Payment of duty

As a general rule, duty is payable at the time the goods leave the place of manufacture. However, for motor vehicles, duty is payable at the time the vehicles are registered with the Road Transport Department.

Export duties

Export duties are generally imposed on Malaysia's main commodities such as crude petroleum and palm oil for revenue purpose.

Stamp duty

Stamp duty is chargeable on instruments and not on transactions. If a transaction can be effected without creating an instrument of transfer, no duty is payable. Generally, transfers of real property or mortgages on real property and transfers of marketable securities (excluding stocks and shares of public listed companies) attract stamp duties.

Rates of tax

The rates of duty vary according to the nature of the instruments and transacted values. Generally, the transfer of properties can give rise to significant stamp duty.

Properties (other than shares or marketable securities)

	Value (RM)	Rate	Duty payable (RM)
On the first	100,000	RM1 per RM100 or part thereof	1,000
On the next	400,000	RM2 per RM100 or part thereof	8,000
	500,000		9,000
In excess of	500,000	RM3 per RM100 or part thereof	

Shares

RM3 for every RM1,000 or any fraction thereof based on consideration or value, whichever is greater. The Stamp Office generally adopts one of the 3 methods for valuation of ordinary shares for purposes of stamp duty:

- price earnings ratio;
- net tangible assets; and
- sale consideration.

Loan, services and equipment lease agreement

Stamp duty of 0.5% on the value of the loan/services/lease. However stamp duty may be exempted or stamp duty in excess of 0.1% may be remitted for the following instruments:

(i) Service agreement:

Stamp duty		
All service agreement (one tier)		Ad valorem rate of 0.1%
Multi-tier service agreement		
(a) Non-government contract (i.e. between private entity and service providers)	First level	Ad valorem rate of 0.1%
	Subsequent level(s)	Up to RM50
(b) Government contract (i.e. between Federal /State Government of Malaysia or State / local authority and service providers)	First level	Exempted
	Second level	Ad valorem rate of 0.1%
	Subsequent level(s)	Up to RM50

(ii) Loan agreement / loan instrument:

Ringgit Malaysia loan agreements generally attract stamp duty at 0.5%. However, a reduced stamp duty liability of 0.1% is available for loan agreements or loan instrument without security and repayable on demand or in single bullet repayment.

Relief from stamp duty

Relief from stamp duty may be available where assets are transferred under a scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation of companies and certain prescribed conditions are satisfied. Relief is also available under certain circumstances on the transfer of assets between associated companies where either company owns 90% or more of the other company or where a third company owns 90% or more of both

Relief from stamp duty (either by way of exemption or remission) are also available for transactions involving specified instruments and subject to prescribed conditions.

Real Property Gains Tax (RPGT)

RPGT is a tax that is imposed on capital gains arising from the sale of real property or shares in a real property company (“chargeable assets”). A real property company (RPC) is a controlled company that owns or acquires real property or RPC shares with a defined value of not less than 75 percent of its total tangible assets. RPGT is imposed at the following rates:

Disposal from the date acquisition	Companies and other bodies	Individuals (citizens & permanent residents)	Individuals (non-citizens)
Within 3 years	30	30	30
In the 4th year	20	20	30
In the 5th year	15	15	30
In the 6th year onwards	5	Nil	5

Windfall profit levy

A levy is imposed on crude palm oil and crude palm kernel oil where the price exceeds RM2,500 per metric ton in Peninsula Malaysia, and RM3,000 per metric ton in Sabah and Sarawak.

Contract levy

A levy of 0.125% on contract works having a contract sum above RM500,000 is imposed on every registered contractor by the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB).

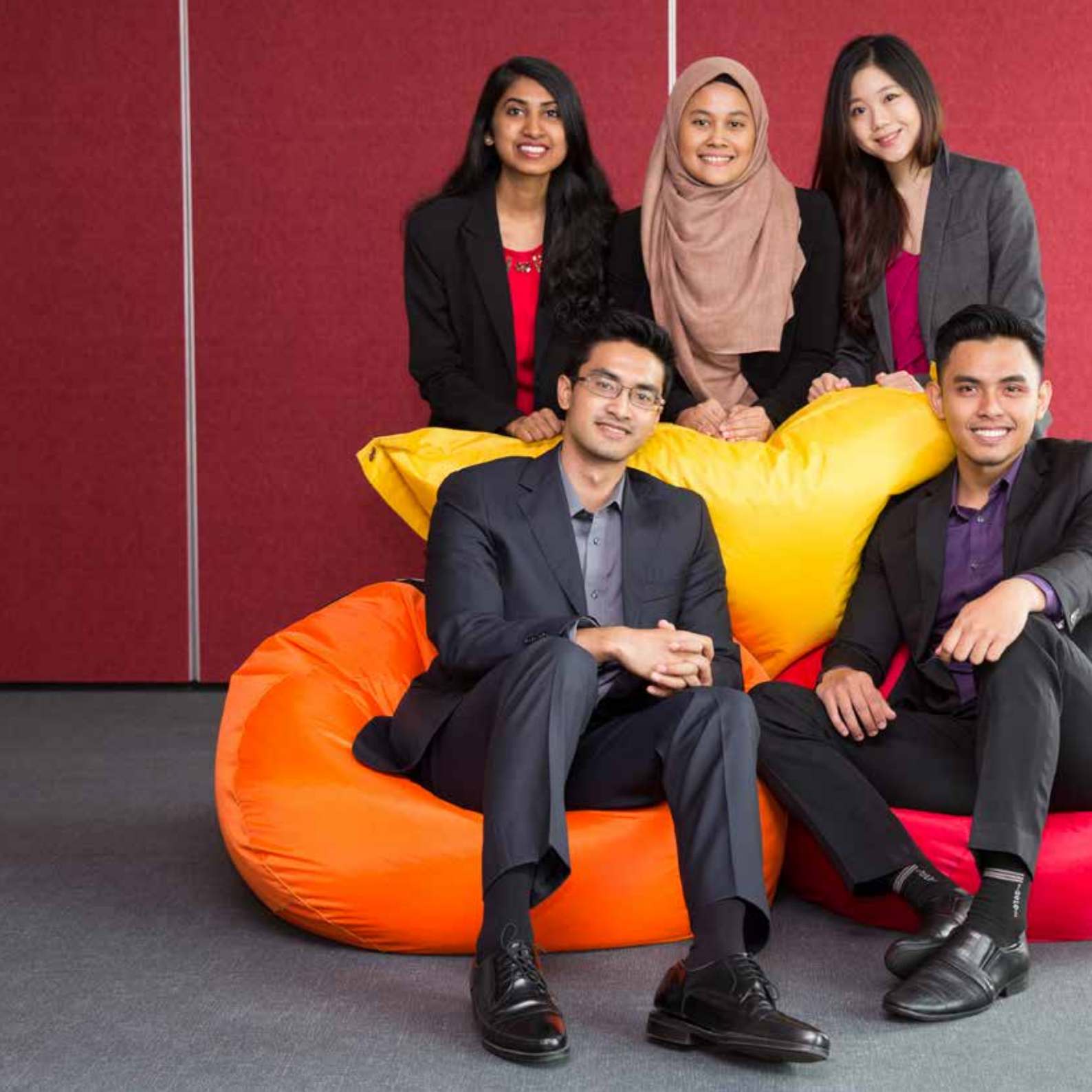
Human Resource Development Fund (HRDF) levy

Employers engaged in the manufacturing and services sectors that employ more than a specified number of employees must contribute to the HRDF. The levy required to be paid is at the rate of 1 % of the employees' monthly wages on a monthly basis. Employers in the manufacturing sector whose paid-up capital is less than RM2.5 million and with 10 employees and above but less than 50 employees may opt to be registered and make levy payments at the reduced rate of 0.5 % of the employees' monthly wages.

Assessment, quit rent and road tax

Assessment rates and quit rent is payable by property owners according to the legislation of the local or municipal authorities on properties located in areas under their jurisdiction. Essentially, these levies are intended for the maintenance and the provision of essential services to the areas. The tax is levied as a percentage either of the capital value or the taxable value of the property.

Road tax is levied on owners of motor vehicles at rates that vary according to the type of vehicle and engine capacity.



A photograph showing a person's legs and feet in a dark suit, sitting on a large, bright red beanbag chair. The background is a solid red wall with a vertical white line. The floor is a light grey.

About PwC

Delivering the value you're looking for

PwC's global network

PwC firms provide industry-focused assurance, tax and advisory services to enhance value for their clients. More than 236,000 people in 158 countries in firms across the PwC network share their thinking, experience and solutions to develop fresh perspectives and practical advice.

PwC in Malaysia

We have played an integral part in the growth and progress of Malaysia since 1900. Today, we work with many large multinationals, public sector entities and Malaysian companies, delivering solutions to them through our assurance, tax and advisory services.

Our aim is to deliver value to you at all times. How we use our knowledge and experience to deliver that value, depends on what you want to achieve. We'll start by asking questions. Are you looking to build trust? Give your shareholders more value? Or do you want to do something new with your business?

You can expect, when working with anyone of our team of more than 2,600 people in Kuala Lumpur, Pulau Pinang, Ipoh, Melaka, Johor Bahru and Labuan, that we'll get to know you, your business and your goals. That's how we'll help you get there.

Assurance

Our Assurance Group provides assurance on your business' financial performance and operations in these areas:

- Statutory audit
- Internal audit
- Financial accounting
- Non-financial performance and reporting
- Regulatory compliance
- Independent systems and process assurance
- Risk advisory services
- Financial Reporting Standards readiness and conversion

We can also help you improve your external financial reporting and adapt to new regulatory requirements. Our clients are both big and small – but we always tailor our audit approach to meet your needs.

Tax

Addressing your tax needs is a way of improving your overall business or financial health. Our solution sets include:

- Corporate tax compliance & planning
- International assignments and personal tax compliance
- Corporate services
- Indirect tax
- Transfer pricing and investigations

We work with both organisations and individuals to optimise their tax efficiencies, implement innovative tax planning and maintain compliance.

Deals services

Our Deals team helps you do better deals and create value through mergers, acquisitions, disposals and restructuring. We help you develop the right strategy before the deal, execute the deal seamlessly, identify issues and points of negotiation and value, and implement changes for improvements after the deal.

Consulting services

In Consulting, we aim to help you build effective organisations, innovate and grow, reduce costs, manage risk and regulation, and manage talent better. At the end of the day, you work smarter and grow faster.

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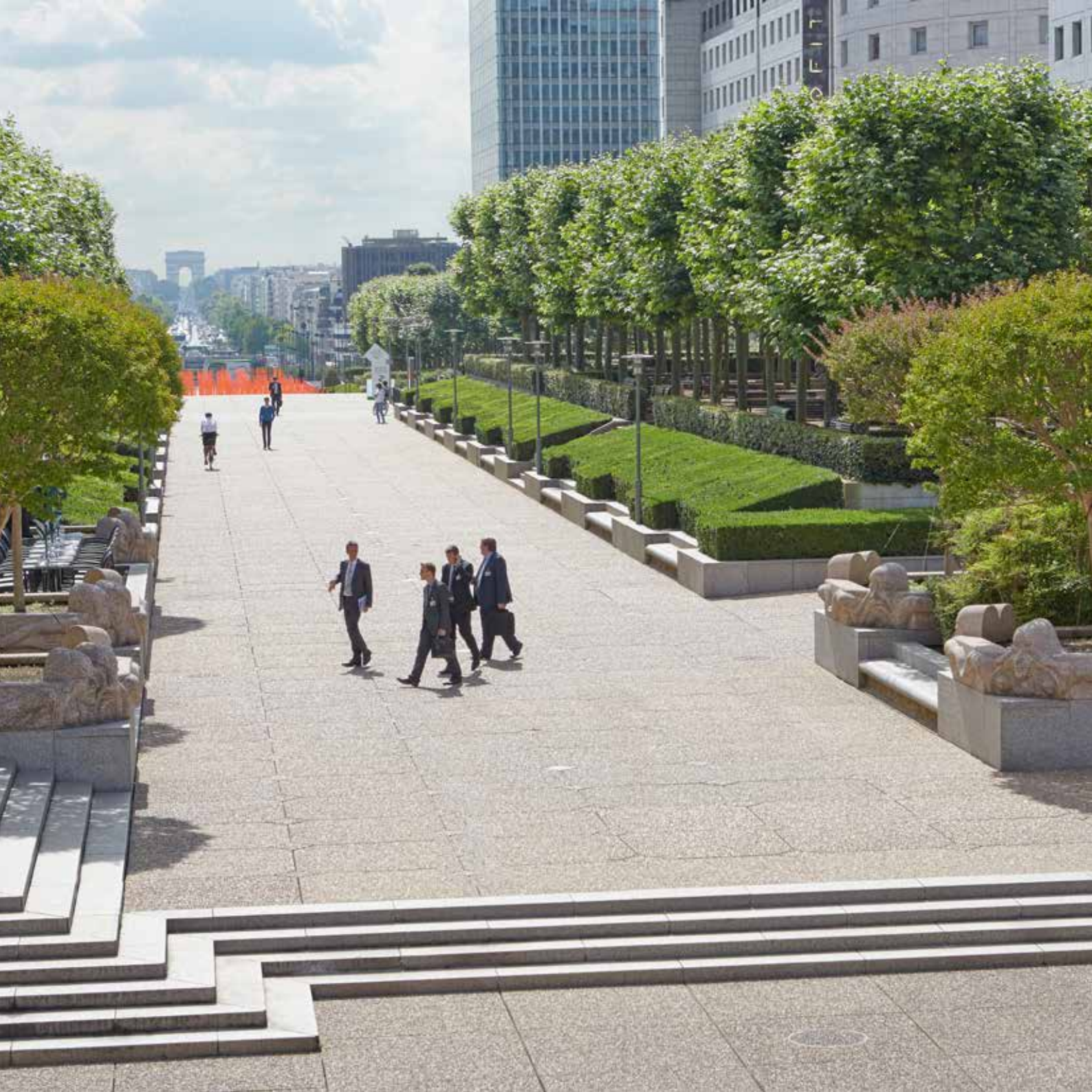
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Appendices

- A (1.1) Investment guarantee agreements
- (1.2) Government departments and agencies
- B (2.1) Structuring an investment
- (2.2) Important Regulatory Agencies
- C (3.1) Minimum conditions of employment
- D (5.1) Double Tax Treaties and withholding tax rates
- E (6.1) Rates of personal tax
- (6.2) Value of perquisites from employment and benefits-in-kind
- (6.3) Personal reliefs



Investment guarantee agreements

APPENDIX A (1.1)

Investment guarantee agreements

Malaysia has signed Investment Guarantee Agreements with the following groupings and countries:

Groupings

- Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Countries

Albania	Ghana	Senegal
Algeria	Guinea	Slovak, Republic of
Argentina	Hungary	Spain
Austria	Iran	Sri Lanka
Bahrain	Italy	Sudan, Republic of
Bangladesh	Jordan	Sweden
Belgo-Luxembourg	Kazakhstan	Switzerland
Burkina Faso	Korea, North	Syrian Arab Republic
Cambodia	Korea, South	Taiwan (Taipei)
Canada	Kuwait	Turkey
Chile, Republic of	Lebanon	Turkmenistan
China, People's Republic of	Macedonia	United Arab Emirates
Croatia	Mongolia	United States of America
Cuba	Morocco	United Kingdom
Czech Republic	Namibia	Uruguay
Denmark	Netherlands	Uzbekistan
Egypt	Peru	Vietnam
Ethiopia, Republic of	Poland	Yemen
Finland	Romania	Zimbabwe
France	San Marino	
Germany	Saudi Arabia	

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry website at 11 April 2017



Government departments and agencies

APPENDIX A (1.2)

Government departments and agencies

Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)

(Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri) Menara MITI, No. 7, Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah, 50480 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

T: +60 (3) 8000 8000
F: +60 (3) 6206 4693
E: webmiti@miti.gov.my
W: www.miti.gov.my/

This ministry has overall responsibility for all aspects of international trade and industrial development.

Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA)

(Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia)
MIDA Sentral, No.5, Jalan Stesen Sentral 5 Kuala Lumpur Sentral 50470 Kuala Lumpur

T: +60 (3) 2267 3633
F: +60 (3) 2274 7970
E: investmalaysia@mida.gov.my
W: www.mida.gov.my/

MIDA controls the promotion and coordination of all industrial activities. MIDA provides assistance to companies intending to invest in the manufacturing and services sectors as well as facilitates the implementation and operation of the projects MIDA provides services which include providing information on the opportunities for investments as well as facilitating companies which are looking for joint venture partners. MIDA also evaluates applications for manufacturing licenses, tax incentives, expatriate posts and duty exemptions on raw materials, components, machinery and equipment for projects in manufacturing and its related services. MIDA has established a

one-stop Business Information Centre (BIC) on the 2nd floor of the MIDA Sentral building where information on investment, trade, financing and productivity in Malaysia's manufacturing and its related services sectors are available. MIDA also has offices in Bangkok, Boston, Chicago, Dubai, Frankfurt, Guangzhou, Houston, Johannesburg, London, Los Angeles, Milan, Mumbai, Munich, New York, Paris, Osaka, San Jose, Seoul, Shanghai, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Taipei and Tokyo.

Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)

Menara MATRADE, Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah, 50480 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

T: +60 (3) 6207 7077
F: +60 (3) 6203 7037/7033
E: info@matrade.gov.my
W: www.matrade.gov.my/

MATRADE is an export development organization that assists Malaysian entrepreneurs to develop foreign markets for products and services from Malaysia. It also organizes trade missions, facilitates participation in trade fairs, and puts buyers and sellers

together and assist foreign importers to source for trade related information by providing market and relevant advice. MATRADE is supported by 40 overseas offices around the world.

Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC)

(Perbadanan Produktiviti Malaysia)
Lorong Produktiviti, Jalan Sultan
46200 Petaling Jaya, Selangor

T: +60 (3) 7955 7266
F: +60 (3) 7957 8068
E: marketing@mpc.gov.my
W: www.mpc.gov.my

MPC's mission hinges on its efforts to enhance productivity and quality in line with the national industrialization plan by providing training, promotion, consultancy and research services.

Ministry of Finance (MoF)

No. 5 Persiaran Perdana Presint 2,
Federal Government Administrative
Centre, 62592, WP Putrajaya.

T: +60 (3) 8000 8000
F: +60 (3) 888 3893 / (3) 8882 3894
W: www.treasury.gov.my/

The Ministry of Finance, abbreviated MOF, is a ministry of the Government of Malaysia that is charged with the responsibility for government expenditure and revenue raising.

Inland Revenue Board

(Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri)
Menara Hasil, Persiaran Rimba
Permai, Cyber 8,
63000 Cyberjaya Selangor

Hotline: 1-800-88-5436
T: +60 (3) 8313 8888
F: +60 (3) 8313 7801/7806
W: www.hasil.gov.my

The Board is responsible for the overall administration, assessment and collection of income tax and other direct taxes.

Royal Malaysian Customs

(Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia)
Kompleks Kementerian
Kewangan No 3,
Persiaran Perdana,
Presint 2,
62596, Putrajaya

T: +60 (3) 8882 2100/2300/2500
E: ccc@customs.gov.my
W: www.customs.gov.my/

This department is principally a revenue-collecting department that is responsible for the administration and enforcement of regulations relating to customs and excise duties, sales tax, service tax and the goods and services tax.

Bank Negara Malaysia

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E: bnmtelelink@bnm.gov.my
W: www.bnm.gov.my/
Bank Negara Malaysia (the Central Bank of Malaysia), is a statutory body which started operations on 26 January 1959. The role of Bank Negara Malaysia is to promote monetary and financial stability.

Securities Commission

(Suruhanjaya Sekuriti)
No 3, Persiaran Bukit Kiara,
Bukit Kiara
50490 Kuala Lumpur

T: +60 (3) 6204 8777
F: +60 (3) 6201 5078
E: cau@seccom.com.my
W: www.sc.com.my/

This statutory body is entrusted with the responsibility of regulating and systematically developing the Malaysia's capital markets. It has direct responsibility in supervising and monitoring the activities of market institutions and regulating all persons licensed under the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007. Its activities include approving corporate bond issues, regulating the issuance of securities, futures contracts, and all matters relating to unit trusts and takeover and mergers. SC also

acts as a registering authority for company's prospectus, supervises exchanges, clearing houses and central depositories as well as to ensure proper conduct of market institutions and licensed persons.

Labuan Financial Services Authority (Labuan FSA)

Level 17, Main Office Tower,
Financial Park Complex,
Jalan Merdeka,
87000 Labuan, Malaysia

T: +60 (87) 591 200
F: +60 (87) 453 442
E: communication@labuanfsa.gov.my
W: www.labuanibfc.com

This authority was established as the statutory body responsible for spearheading and coordinating efforts to promote and develop Labuan as an International Business & Financial Centre (IBFC) and to streamline and rationalize the administrative machinery in supervising the Labuan IBFC.

Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperatives and Consumerism (MDTCC)

(Kementerian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri, Koperasi dan Kepenggunaan)
No 13, Persiaran Perdana, Presint 2,
62623 Putrajaya, Malaysia

Hotline: 1800 886 800
T: +60 (3) 8000 8000
F: +60 (3) 8882 5762
W: www.kpdnkk.gov.my

This ministry formulates policies and implements measures aimed at creating a healthy commercial climate in the country and at providing adequate protection to local industries. This Ministry is the main reference for any query/application relating to foreign participation in wholesale and retail trade.

Companies Commission Malaysia (CCM)

(Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia)
No 7, Jalan Stesen Sentral 5,
Kuala Lumpur Sentral,
50623 Kuala Lumpur

Hotline: +60 (3) 2299 4400
T: +60 (3) 2299 4400
F: +60 (3) 2299 4411
E: enquiry@ssm.com.my
W: www.ssm.com.my/

CCM acts as an agency to incorporate companies and register businesses as well as provide the public with company and business information. All companies intending to do business in Malaysia are required to register with the CCM.

Ministry of Human Resources (Kementerian Sumber Manusia)

Block D3 & D4, Complex D,
62502, Putrajaya

T: +60 (3) 8000 8000
E: akpukk@mohr.gov.my
W: www.mohr.gov.my/

The Labour Department of this ministry is responsible for the enforcement of the Employment Act 1955.

Department of Occupational Safety & Health (DOSH)

(Jabatan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan)
Level 1, 3, 4 & 5 Block D4, Complex D,
Federal Government Administrative
Centre, 62530 Putrajaya

T: +60 (3) 8000 8000
F: +60 (3) 8889 2443
E: projkpk@mohr.gov.my
W: www.dosh.gov.my/

This department, under the Ministry of Human Resources, is responsible for administering and enforcing various occupational safety and health rules to ensure that the safety, health and welfare of the people at work are protected from hazards resulting from occupational activities in the various sectors. DOSH also certifies safety of machinery and factory premises. Approval from this department is required before manufacturing operations can begin.

Talent Corporation Malaysia

Level 6, Surian Tower
1, Jalan PJU 7/3, Mutiara Damansara
47810 Petaling Jaya
Selangor

T: +60 (3) 7839 7000
W: www.talentcorp.com.my

TalentCorp was established on 1 January 2011 under the Prime Minister's Department to formulate and facilitate initiatives to address the availability of talent in line with the needs of the country's economic transformation.

Immigration Department

(Jabatan Imigresen Malaysia)
Level 1-7 (Podium) No 15,
Persiaran Perdana, Precint 2
62550 Putrajaya.

T: +60 (3) 8000 8000
W: www.imi.gov.my/

The Immigration Department is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The responsibilities of this department include safeguarding national security; ensuring compliance with the Immigration Act 1959/1963, Immigration Regulations 1963 and Passport Act 1966; issuing passports and other travel documents; controlling entry into and departure from Malaysia.

Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

(Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi) Level 1-7, Block C4 & C5, Complex C, Federal Government Administrative Centre, Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya 62662, Malaysia

T: +60 (3) 8000 8000
F: +60 (3) 8888 9070
W: www.mosti.gov.my/

Malaysian Science and Technology Information Centre:
W: <http://mastic.gov.my/>

This ministry is responsible for promoting awareness, research and development in science and technology

Malaysian Technology Development Corporation Sdn. Bhd. (MTDC)

Ground Floor, Menara Yayasan Tun Razak, Jalan Bukit Bintang, 55100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

T: +60 (3) 2172 6000
F: +60 (3) 2163 7541
E: comms@mtdc.com.my
W: www.mtdc.com.my

MTDC was set up to promote the commercialization of research and innovation for application and be an Integrated Venture Capital Solutions Provider to encourage venture capital in technology based areas.

Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia

Lot 4G9, Persiaran Perdana, Precint 4, Central Administration of The Federal Government, 62100 Putrajaya, Malaysia.

T: 03-8000 8000
E: webmaster@kkmm.gov.my

This ministry is responsible for communications, multimedia, broadcasting, information, personal data protection, special affairs, media industry, film industry, domain name, postal, courier, mobile service, fixed service, broadband, digital signature, universal service, international broadcasting, content.

Multimedia Development Corporation Sdn Bhd (MDeC)

MSC Malaysia Headquarters,
2360 Persiaran APEC,
63000 Cyberjaya,
Selangor Darul Ehsan

T: +60 (3) 8315 3000
F: +60 (3) 8315 3115

E: clic@mdec.com.my
W: www.mdec.my/

The MDeC is the agency responsible for implementing the MSC (Multimedia Super Corridor) Malaysia. It also serves as promoter and facilitator to companies setting up operations in MSC Malaysia.

Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water

Block E4/5, Parcel E, Federal Government Administrative Centre, 62668 Putrajaya

T: +60 (3) 883 6000
W: www.kettha.gov.my/portal/index.php

This ministry is that is responsible for sustainable energy, green technology, water supply, sewerage treatment, renewable energy, water purification, air purification, environmental remediation, solid waste management, eGain forecasting, energy conservation, sustainable engineering.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

(Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar)
Wisma Sumber Asli, No.25
Persiaran Perdana, Presint 4,
62574 Putrajaya, Malaysia

T: +60 (3) 8000 8000
F: +60 (3) 8889 2672
W: www.nre.gov.my/

The ministry is responsible for the nation's nature resources management; conservation and management of environment and shelters; and management of land survey and mapping administration.

Investment corridors and agencies

Greater Kuala Lumpur (GKL)

InvestKL
16th Floor, Menara SSM@Sentral,
No. 7, Jalan Stesen Sentral 5,
Kuala Lumpur Sentral,
50623 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

T: +60 (3) 2260 2270
F: +60 (3) 2260 2292
E: info@investkl.gov.my
W: www.investkl.com

GKL refers to the Metropolitan Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia.

Iskandar Malaysia Iskandar Regional

Iskandar Regional Development
Authority (IRDA)
#G-01, Block 8
Danga Bay, Jalan Skudai
80200 Johor Bahru

T: +60 (7) 233 3000
F: +60 (7) 233 3001
E: enquiries@irda.com.my
W: www.iskandarmalaysia.com.my

Iskandar Malaysia refers to the southern development corridor in Johor, Malaysia.

Malaysia Petroleum Resources Corporation (MPRC)

Unit 20-11, Level 20, G-Tower,
199 Jalan Tun Razak,
50400 Kuala Lumpur

T: +60 (3) 2858 8555
W: www.mprc.gov.my

Malaysia Petroleum Resources Corporation (MPRC) was established to develop the oil and gas services and equipment (OGSE) industry in Malaysia.

Northern Corridor Economic Region (NCER)

Northern Corridor Implementation Authority (NCIR)
Level 20 & 21, Menara KWSP, No.
38 Jalan Sultan Ahmad Shah, 10050
George Town, Pulau Pinang

T: + 60 (4) 238 2888
F: + 60 (4) 238 2998

NCER refers to the four northwestern states of Malaysia, namely Perlis, Penang, Kedah and northern Perak.

East Coast Economic Region (ECER)

East Coast Economic Region
Development Council (ECERDC)
Kuala Lumpur Office
Level 22, Menara 3 PETRONAS
Kuala Lumpur City Centre
50088 Kuala Lumpur

T: +60 (3) 2035 0021 / 22
F: +60 (3) 2035 0020
E: secretariat@ecerdc.com.my
W: www.ecerdc.com.my

ECER refers to the areas in the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia which are Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang and the district of Mersing in northeast Johor.

Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE)

Regional Corridor Development
Authority (RECODA)
6th Floor,
Wisma Bapa Malaysia,
Petra Jaya,
93050 Kuching Sarawak

T: +60 (8) 255 1199 /
+60 (8) 255 1189
F: +60 (8) 255 1190
W: www.recoda.com.my

Sabah Development Corridor (SDC)

Sabah Economic Development and
Investment Authority (SEDIA)
Lot 1, Wisma SEDIA,
Off Jalan Pintas-Penampang
P.O.Box 17251
88873 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah,

T: +60 (8) 8 450650
F: +60 (8) 8 450699
E: info@sedia.com.my
W: www.sedia.com.my

State Economic Development Corporations

State Economic Department Corporations are responsible for carrying out economic activities at the state level and developing the economy of the states in accordance with the objectives of the New Economic Policy.

Johor

Johor State Investment Centre (JSIC)
Level 3, Bangunan Dato Abdul Rahman Andak, Block B, Kota Iskandar, Nusajaya, Johor

T: +607 290 9001 / +607 290 9008
F: +607 290 8000 / +607 290 9000
E: info@jsic.com.my / azamimah@jsic.com.my / feizal@jsic.com.my
W: <http://jsic.com.my/>

Kedah

Invest Kedah
C Block, 3rd Floor, Wisma Darulaman, Jalan Tunku Bendahara, 05503 Alor Setar, Kedah.

T: +60 (4) 7325326 /
+60 (4) 7325327
F: +60 (4) 7325484
E: info@investkedah.com.my
W: <http://www.investkedah.co/>

Kelantan

Kelantan State Economic Planning Unit
Blok 6, Aras 1, Kota Darulnaim, 15503 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.

T: +60 (9) 748 1957
F: +60 (9) 744 3411
E: upen@kelantan.gov.my
W: Please refer to ECER contacts

Melaka (Malacca)

Invest Melaka
Aras 4-11, Menara MITC, Jalan Konvensyen, Kompleks MITC, Ayer Keroh, 75450 Melaka

T: +60 (6) 232 4455
F: +60 (6) 232 4434
E: info@pknm.gov.my
W: www.pknm.gov.my/en/

Negeri Sembilan

Negeri Sembilan Investment Centre
5th Floor, Block B, Wisma Negeri 70503 Seremban Negeri Sembilan Malaysia.

T: +60 (6) 765 9570 / 5981
F: +60 (6) 765 5982
E: ceonsic@ns.gov.my /
enquiry@nsic.com.my
W: www.nsic.com.my

Pahang

Pahang State Development Corporation
(Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Pahang)
16th Floor, Kompleks Teruntum, 25000 Kuantan, Pahang

T: +60 (9) 565 8588
F: +60 (9) 513 0510
E: webmaster@pknp.gov.my
W: www.pkn.gov.my

Perak

Perak State Development Corporation
Level 4, Perak Techno Trade Centre (PTTC) 30020 Ipoh Perak Darul Ridzuan, Malaysia

T: +60 (5) 5292 448 / 449
F: +60 (5) 5292 440
W: <http://www.investperak.gov.my/>

Perlis**Perlis State Economic
Development Corporation**

(Perbadanan Kemajuan Ekonomi
Negeri Perlis)

No. 173-191, Taman Kemajuan,
Jalan Raja Syed Alwi,
01000 Kangar,
Perlis, Malaysia

T: +60 (4) 9761 088/037/616

F: +60 (4) 976 2181

E: webmaster@pkenps.gov.my

W: www.pkenps.gov.my/

Pulau Pinang (Penang)**Invest Penang**

(Perbadanan Pembangunan Pulau
Pinang)

1, Jalan Sultan Azlan Shah
Penang Skills Development Centre
Building Bayan Lepas 11900 Penang,
Malaysia

T: +60 (4) 646 8833

F: +60 (4) 646 8811

E: enquiry@investpenang.gov.my

W: http://investpenang.gov.my

Sabah**Ministry of Industrial Development
Sabah**

Tingkat Bawah, 3-6,
Wisma Kewangan
Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman
88593 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah

T: +60 (88) 264360/ 264364/ 264367

F: +60 (88) 264867

E: mid@sabah.gov.my

W: http://www.sabah.gov.my

Sarawak**Ministry of Industrial Development
Sarawak**

2nd, 12th & 13th Floor,
Wisma Sumber Alam, Jalan Stadium,
Petra Jaya 93050 Kuching, Sarawak

T: +60 (82) 313212

F: +60 (82) 445337/ 312723

W: http://www.mied.sarawak.gov.my

Selangor**Selangor State Investment Centre
Berhad (SSIC)**

No. F1-2-G, Jalan Multimedia 7/AG,
CityPark, i-City ,
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor Darul
Ehsan, Malaysia

T: +60 (3) 5510 2005

F: +60 (3) 5519 6403/5511 2008

E: enquiry@investselangor.my

W: http://www.investselangor.my

Terengganu**Terengganu State Economic Planning
Unit**

Tingkat 12, Wisma Darul Iman,
20503 Kuala Terengganu,
Terengganu

T: +60 (9) 623 2724/1957

F: +60 (9) 624 6989

E: pupen@terengganu.gov.my

W: http://upen.terengganu.gov.my

Chambers of commerce

The chambers of commerce are responsible for the promotion, protection and advancement of all mercantile interests and all other interests affecting merchants in Malaysia.

National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia (NCCIM)

Level 3, West Wing,
MENARA MATRADE,
Jalan Khidmat Usaha, Off Jalan Duta,
50480, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

T: +60 (3) 6204 9811
F: +60 (3) 6204 9711
E: enquiry@nccim.org.my
W: www.nccim.cmshosted.net/

Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MICCI)

C -08-08, Plaza Mont' Kiara, 2 Jalan
Kiara, Mont' Kiara, 50480 Kuala
Lumpur, Malaysia

T: +60 (3) 6201 7708
F: +60 (3) 6201 7705
E: micci@micci.com
W: www.micci.com/

American Malaysian Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM)

Suite 6-1A, Level 6
Menara CIMB
Jalan Stesen Sentral 2
KL Sentral, 50470 Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia

T: +60 (3) 2283 3407
F: +60 (3) 2282 8540
E: info@amcham.com.my
W: http://amcham.com.my/

EU-Malaysia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (EMCCI)

Suite 10.01, Level 10, Menara Atlan,
161B Jalan Ampang, 50450 Kuala
Lumpur, Malaysia

T: +60(3) 2162 6298
F: +60(3) 2162 6198
E: eumcci@eumcci.com
W: https://www.eumcci.com/

Japanese Chamber of Trade & Industry, Malaysia (JACTIM)

Suite 6.01, 6th Floor,
Millennium Office Block, Peti #4,
160, Jalan Bukit Bintang 55100 Kuala
Lumpur, Malaysia

T: +60(3) 2142 7106
F: +60(3) 2142 0483
E: jactim@jcci.com.my
W: jactim.org.my

Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM)

Wisma FMM
No. 3 Persiaran Dagang, PJU 9,
Bandar Sri Damansara,
52200 Kuala Lumpur

T: +60(3) 6286 7200
F: +60(3) 6274 1266/7288
E: webmaster@fmm.org.my
W: www.fmm.org.my

Malay Chamber of Commerce Malaysia (MCCM)

(Dewan Perniagaan Melayu Malaysia
(DPMM))
No. 33 & 35, Jalan Medan Setia
1, Plaza Damansara, Bukit Damansara,
50490 Kuala Lumpur

T: +60 (3) 2633 2233 / 2011 0703
F: +60 (3) 03-2633 2234
W: www.dpmm.org.my

The Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia (ACCCIM)

7th Floor, Wisma Chinese Chamber,
258, Jalan Ampang,
50450 Kuala Lumpur

T: +60 (3) 4253 2135
F: +60 (3) 4253 2524
E: inquiry@chinesechamber.org.my
W: www.accim.org.my/

Malaysian Associated Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (MAICCI)

JKR 3190, Jalan Ledang,
Off Jalan Duta,
50480 Kuala Lumpur

T: +60 (3) 2011 0478
F: +60 (3) 2011 0477
E: info@maicci.org.my
W: www.maicci.org.my/





Structuring an investment

APPENDIX B (2.1)

Structuring an investment

Incorporation

Foreign ownership of shares – equity conditions

To be a developed nation by 2020, the Malaysian government is adopting a holistic approach to implement a new economic model (NEM) that will foster competition in all sectors of the economy. Malaysia's NEM is a significant departure from the previous approach on Bumiputra equity participation. There have been measures taken to open up the Malaysian capital market. Please refer to Chapter 1 ("Foreign Investment") for more details of these measures.

Founder shareholders

- Only one founder shareholder is required, individual or body corporate, who need not be Malaysian.
- One resident director is required, who need not be Malaysian but must have valid work permits and a principal residential address within Malaysia.

Advantages of incorporating

- Limited liability.
- Relatively low corporate tax rate.

28 % - YA 1998 to 2006

27% - YA 2007

26% - YA 2008

25% - YA 2009

24% - YA 2016 and subsequent years

Small and medium scale companies with paid-up capital not exceeding RM2.5 million are subject to income tax at the rate of 18% on chargeable income up to RM500,000. The remaining chargeable income will continue to be taxed at 24%.

- Benefits from tax treaties.
- Better public image.
- Preferred by authorities for compliance with equity ownership.

Availability of local funding

- Funds may be obtained from the domestic capital market through a public issue for a public listed company.
- Working capital requirements from local financial institutions.

Formation requirements

- Practising company/ qualified secretaries, public accountants or lawyers can provide assistance with the incorporation and other requirements.
- Incorporation must be submitted to the CCM through an online portal.
- Registration fee is payable, depending on the type of company incorporated.
- With the deregulation of the FIC guidelines announced by the Prime Minister on 30 June 2009, the FIC no longer processes any share transactions or impose any equity conditions on such transactions.

Taxation

- Tax incentives are generally available.
- Payment of dividends is restricted by availability of profits and solvency requirements to be fulfilled. Malaysia has moved fully into a single-tier dividend system from 1 January 2014 under which dividends are fully exempt in the hands of shareholders and payment of dividend are not dependent on the availability of franking credits.
- Professional advice should be sought on tax planning opportunities.

Branch

Limitations on foreign participation

- In general, CCM do allow the registration of foreign branches except for establishments involved in the wholesale and retail trade.

Advantages

- Cessation of business is more straightforward than liquidation of a company.
- Capital and profits can be freely repatriated. However for amounts exceeding RM200,000 or its equivalent in foreign currency, Form P has to be completed by remitting banks, on behalf of their clients.

Formation and registration requirements

- Resident agent and registered office in Malaysia is required.
- Non-refundable registration fee is payable depending on the amount of share capital of the foreign corporation which will be converted to the equivalent of local currency to determine the registration fee.
- A maximum registration fee of RM70,000 is payable by a foreign company
- Documentation of the foreign company in the country of origin similar to those for a locally incorporated company must be filed annually.

Taxation

- Foreign (non-resident) corporations have the same obligations and rights as resident companies.
- Tax rate is at a flat rate of 24%.
- Professional advice should be obtained on tax planning opportunities.

Sole proprietorship or partnership (excluding limited liability partnership)

Limitation on foreign participation

- Foreign nationals require valid work permits to work in Malaysia.
- Foreign nationals are generally not permitted to set up sole-proprietorships or partnership businesses, except for carrying out government or other approved projects.

Advantages

- Minimal regulatory requirements to comply.

Disadvantages

- Sole proprietors and partners are personally liable for the liabilities of the business.

Formation requirements

- Registration as a business with the CCM.
- Partnership agreement.

Taxation

- Sole proprietors are taxed as individuals.
- Partnerships are treated as conduits, with partners taxed on their shares of the income.

Limited liability partnership (LLP)

Founder partners

- Minimum of two partners with no limit to maximum number of partners. The partners can be individuals (natural persons) or bodies corporate or a combination of both.

- The partners need not be resident in Malaysia, however there is requirement for the compliance officer* to be either a partner or a person qualified to act as secretaries under the Companies Act 2016 and ordinarily reside in Malaysia.

Advantages of a LLP

- Limited liability status for partnership type of business.
- Provides flexibility of organization arrangement through a partnership agreement.
- Compliance requirements are less onerous than a company.
- The accounts of a LLP need not be audited unless it is a condition in the LLP agreement.
- More affordable business vehicle.

Formation requirements

- Practising company / qualified secretaries, public accountants or lawyers can provide assistance with the partnership agreement (agreement should be provided by lawyers) and other requirements.
- The partnership agreement and other relevant documents must be submitted to the CCM along with payment of the required fees.

Taxation

- A LLP is taxed as a company
- Tax rate is at flat rate of 24%
- Professional advice should be obtained on tax-planning opportunities.

** The LLP requires the appointment of at least one compliance officer whose main responsibilities include registering changes in registered particulars of the LLP and keeping and maintaining the records of the LLP.*





Important regulatory agencies

APPENDIX B (2.2)

Some regulatory agencies

The following are some of the important regulatory agencies:

Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI):

This ministry has overall responsibility for all aspects of international trade and industrial development, acting through the following agencies:

- **Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA):** Main government agency that provides assistance for investors intending to set up manufacturing and its related support services projects in Malaysia.
- **Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE):** An external trade arm of MITI, functions as a central source for trade related information for Malaysian exporters and foreign importers.

Immigration Department

This department processes applications of work permits for new or additional expatriate posts, renewal of existing expatriate posts and conversion of social/tourist passes into business passes.

Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

This ministry has responsibility for promoting awareness, research and development in science and technology.

Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism

This ministry formulates policies, strategies and reviews matters pertaining to domestic trade. The scope of the ministry covers wholesalers and retailers, co-operatives, franchise, direct-selling, hawkers and petty traders as well as downstream sectors of petroleum.

Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM)

All companies, partnerships and sole proprietors intending to do business in Malaysia are required to register with the CCM, which is responsible for the administration of the Registration of Businesses Act 1956 and the Companies Act 2016.

Ministry of Communication and Multimedia Malaysia

The ministry is primarily responsible for communications, multimedia, broadcasting, and personal data protection. It also oversees the media industry, film industry, domain name, postal, courier, mobile service, fixed line service and broadband services.

The regulation of the communication and multimedia sector is undertaken by:

- **Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC)**
- **Multimedia Development Corporation Sdn Bhd (MDEC).**

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

The ministry is responsible for the natural resources management, environmental conservation and land management and administration.

The **Department of Environment** (DOE) of Malaysia under the ministry is responsible for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution in the country.

Bank Negara Malaysia

The central bank of Malaysia regulates the country's financial institutions and credit system as well as the conduct of monetary policy. This include supervising the banking industry, insurance industry, payment systems and foreign exchange market.

Securities Commission Malaysia

The statutory body is responsible for regulating and developing the capital markets in Malaysia. This include supervision of exchanges, listed companies, bond issuers, take over and mergers, and fund managers.

Local government authorities

These authorities are responsible for local regulations that affect business operations. Such laws relate mainly to buildings and structures (business premises), health, public safety and security, sale of liquor, and displays (signboards, advertisements, billboards, etc.).

Various other government agencies regulate specific industries. In addition to incorporating a company, specific licensing requirements apply to companies that may wish to undertake specialized activities, e.g., finance and banking, insurance, real estate, petroleum, and utilities.





Minimum conditions of employment

APPENDIX C (3.1)

Paid Leave under Employment Act 1955

The Employment Act 1955 is the main legislation on labour matters in Malaysia.

Paid maternity leave:	60 days
Normal work hours:	Not exceeding eight hours in one day or 48 hours in one week
Paid holiday:	At least 11 gazetted public holidays (inclusive of five compulsory public holidays; National Day, Birthday of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Birthday of Ruler, Federal Territory Day, Labour day and Malaysia day) in one calendar year and on any day declared as a public holiday under section 8 of the Holiday Act 1951

Paid annual leave for employees

Less than two years of service	8 days
Two or more but less than 5 years of service	12 days
Over five years of service	16 days

Paid sick leave per calendar year

Less than two years of service	14 days
Two or more but less than five years of service	18 days
Over five years of service	22 days
Where hospitalization is necessary	up to 60 days

Payment for overtime work

Normal working days:	One-and-a-half times the hourly rate of pay
Rest days:	Two times the hourly rate of pay
Public holidays:	Three times the hourly rate of pay

Source: Cost of Doing Business, MIDA website: www.mida.gov.my



Double Tax Treaties and withholding tax rates

APPENDIX D (5.1)

Business taxation

Rate of withholding tax %

Treaty countries	Interest	Royalties	Technical Fees
Albania	10 or Nil	10	10
Australia	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	Nil
Austria	15 or Nil	10	10
Bahrain	5 or Nil	8	10
Bangladesh	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
Belgium	10, 15 or Nil	10	10
Bosnia & Herzegovina*	10 or Nil	8	10
Brunei	10 or Nil	10	10
Canada	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
China, People's Republic	10 or Nil	10	10
Chile	15	10	5
Croatia	10 or Nil	10	10
Czech Republic	12 or Nil	10	10
Denmark	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
Egypt	15 or Nil	10	10
Fiji	15 or Nil	10	10
Finland	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
France	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
Germany	10 or Nil	7	7
Hong Kong	10 or Nil	8	5
Hungary	15 or Nil	10	10
India	10 or Nil	10	10
Indonesia	10 or Nil	10	10
Iran	15 or Nil	10	10

Rate of withholding tax %

Treaty countries	Interest	Royalties	Technical Fees
Ireland	10 or Nil	8	10
Italy	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
Japan	10 or Nil	10	10
Jordan	15 or Nil	10	10
Kazakhstan	10 or Nil	10	10
Korea Republic	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
Kyrgyz Republic	10 or Nil	10	10
Kuwait	10 or Nil	10	10
Laos	10 or Nil	10	10
Lebanese Republic	10 or Nil	8	10
Luxembourg	10 or Nil	8	8
Malta	15 or Nil	10	10
Mauritius	15 or Nil	10	10
Morocco	10 or Nil	10	10
Mongolia	10 or Nil	10	10
Myanmar	10 or Nil	10	10
Namibia	10 or Nil	5	5
Netherlands	10 or Nil	8 or Nil	8
New Zealand	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
Norway	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
Pakistan	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
Papua New Guinea	15 or Nil	10	10
Philippines	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
Poland	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
Poland (new)*	10 or Nil	8	8
Qatar	5 or Nil	8	8
Romania	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
Russian Federation	15 or Nil	10	10
San Marino	10 or Nil	10	10
Saudi Arabia (full agreement)	5 or Nil	8	8
Senegal*	10 or Nil	10	10
Seychelles Republic	10 or Nil	10	10

Rate of withholding tax %

Treaty countries	Interest	Royalties	Technical Fees
Singapore	10 or Nil	8	5
Slovakia	10 or Nil	10	5
Sri Lanka	10 or Nil	10	10
South Africa	10 or Nil	5	5
Spain	10 or Nil	7	5
Sudan	10 or Nil	10	10
Sweden	10 or Nil	8	8
Switzerland	10 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
Syria	10 or Nil	10	10
Thailand	15 or Nil	10 or Nil	10
Turkey	15 or Nil	10	10
Turkmenistan	10 or Nil	10	Nil
United Arab Emirates	5 or Nil	10	10
United Kingdom	10 or Nil	8	8
Uzbekistan	10 or Nil	10	10
Venezuela	15 or Nil	10	10
Vietnam	10 or Nil	10	10
Zimbabwe*	10 or Nil	10	10

* Pending ratification

There is no withholding tax on dividends paid by Malaysian companies.

There is a restricted double tax treaty with Argentina and with the United States of America which deals with the taxation of air and sea transport operations in international traffic.



Rates of personal tax

APPENDIX E (6.1)

Rates of Personal Tax

Resident individuals

	Chargeable Income	YA 2017 Rate %	Tax Payable RM
On the first	5,000		0
On the next	15,000	1	150
On the first	20,000		150
On the next	15,000	5	750
On the first	35,000		900
On the next	15,000	10	1,500
On the first	50,000		2,400
On the next	20,000	16	3,200
On the first	70,000		5,600
On the next	30,000	21	6,300
On the first	100,000		11,900
On the next	150,000	24	36,000
On the first	250,000		47,900
On the next	150,000	24.5	36,750
On the first	400,000		84,650
On the next	200,000	25	50,000
On the first	600,000		134,650
On the next	400,000	26	104,000
On the first	1,000,000		238,650
Above	1,000,000	28	

	Chargeable Income	YA 2018 Rate %	Tax Payable RM
On the first	5,000		0
On the next	15,000	1	150
On the first	20,000		150
On the next	15,000	3	450
On the first	35,000		600
On the next	15,000	8	1,200
On the first	50,000		1,800
On the next	20,000	14	2,800
On the first	70,000		4,600
On the next	30,000	21	6,300
On the first	100,000		10,900
On the next	150,000	24	36,000
On the first	250,000		46,900
On the next	150,000	24.5	36,750
On the first	400,000		83,650
On the next	200,000	25	50,000
On the first	600,000		133,650
On the next	400,000	26	104,000
On the first	1,000,000		237,650
Above	1,000,000	28	

Non-resident individuals

Types of income	Rate %
Public Entertainer's professional income	15
Interest	15
Royalty	10
Special classes of income:	
• rental of moveable property	10
• technical or management services fees*	10
• payment for services rendered in connection with use of property or installation or operation of any plant, machinery or other apparatus purchased from a non-resident person	10
Dividends (single tier)	Exempt
Business and employment income	28
Income other than the above	10

* Only fees for technical or management services rendered in Malaysia are liable to tax.

Knowledge workers in a specified region

A qualified person (defined by legislation) who is a knowledge worker residing in Iskandar Malaysia is taxed at the rate of 15% on income from an employment with a designated company engaged in a qualified activity in that specified region. The employment must have commenced on or after 24 October 2009 but not later than 31 December 2020.

Approved individuals under the Returning Expert Programme

An approved individual under the Returning Expert Programme who is a resident is taxed at the rate of 15% on income in respect of having or exercising employment with a person in Malaysia for 5 consecutive years of assessment. This applies to Malaysian citizens only.





*Valuation of
perquisites and
benefits-in-kind form
employment*

APPENDIX E (6.2)

Valuation of perquisites and benefits-in-kind from employment

Valuation of perquisites

The IRB has issued Public Ruling 2/2013 for the valuation of perquisites from an employment. Below are some common perquisites:

Perquisites to employee	Taxable value to employee
Petrol card/petrol or travel allowances and toll rates	Total amount paid by employer. Exemption available up to RM6,000 per annum if the allowances/perquisites are for official duties**
Childcare subsidies /allowances	Total amount paid by employer. Exemption available up to RM2,400 per annum**
Parking fees/allowances	Fully exempted**
Meal allowances	Fully exempted**
Interest on loan subsidies	Loans totalling RM300,000 for housing/passenger motor vehicles and education**
Income tax borne by employer	Total amount paid by employer
Award	Total amount paid by employer. Exemption available up to RM2,000 per annum for the following types of award:** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long service (more than 10 years of employment with the same employer) • past achievement • service excellence, innovation, or productivity award

** Exemptions are not extended to directors of controlled companies, sole proprietors and partnerships.

Valuation of benefits-in-kind (BIK)

The IRB has issued Public Ruling 3/2013 for the valuation of BIK provided to employees.

There are two methods which can be used to determine the value of BIK provided to the employee by the employer:

- The formula method; and
- The prescribed value method

Whichever method is used in determining the value of the benefit provided, the basis of computing the benefit (whether the formula method or the prescribed value method) must be consistently applied throughout the period of the provision of the benefit.

Formula method

The value of BIK is calculated based on the following prescribed formula.

$$\frac{\text{Cost of asset provided as a benefit}}{\text{Prescribed average life span of asset}} = \text{Annual value of benefit}$$

The prescribed average life span of certain common assets is as follows.

Items	Prescribed average life span (Years)
Motorcar	8
Furnishings:	
• Air conditioner	8
• Curtains & carpets	5
• Furniture	15
• Refrigerator	10
• Sewing machine	15
Kitchen utensils/equipment	6
Entertainment and recreation:	
• Organ	10
• Piano	20
• Stereo set, TV, video recorder, CD/DVD player	7
• Swimming pool (detachable), sauna	15
• Miscellaneous	5

Prescribed value method

Under the prescribed value method the following are some values of BIK prescribed in the Ruling:

	Value per year
Household furnishings, apparatus & appliances	
• Semi-furnished with furniture in the lounge, dining room and bedroom	RM840
• Semi-furnished as above and with air-conditioners or carpets or curtains	RM1,680
• Fully furnished	RM3,360
• Service charges and other bills (e.g. water, electricity)	Charges and bills paid by employer
Prescribed value of other benefits	
• Driver	RM7,200 per driver
• Domestic servants	RM4,800 per servant
• Gardeners	RM3,600 per gardener
• Corporate recreational club membership	Membership subscription paid by employer

The following are some exemptions for certain BIK:**

Exemption	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leave passages 	(i) one overseas leave passage up to a maximum of RM3,000 for fares only; or (ii) 3 local leave passages including fares, meals and accommodation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employers' goods provided free or at a discount 	Exemption is available up to RM1,000 per annum. Any benefit exceeding RM1,000 will be subject to tax
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employers' own services provided full or at a discount 	Fully exempted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternity expenses & traditional medicines 	Fully exempted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone (including mobile telephone), telephone bills, pager, personal data assistant (PDA) and broadband subscription 	Fully exempted, limited to one unit for each asset

** Exemptions are not extended to directors of controlled companies, sole proprietors and partnerships

Standard rates for motorcar and fuel provided

Cost of car (when new) (RM)	Annual prescribed benefit of motorcar (RM)	Annual prescribed benefit of fuel* (RM)
Up to 50,000	1,200	600
50,001 – 75,000	2,400	900
75,001 – 100,000	3,600	1,200
100,001 – 150,000	5,000	1,500
150,001 – 200,000	7,000	1,800
200,001 – 250,000	9,000	2,100
250,001 – 350,000	15,000	2,400
350,001 – 500,000	21,250	2,700
500,001 and above	25,000	3,000

* Employee is given a choice to determine fuel benefit based on annual prescribed rates or exemption available for petrol usage.



Personal reliefs

APPENDIX E (6.3)

Personal reliefs (for resident individuals)

Relief for	YA 2017 (RM)
Self	9,000
Disabled individual - additional relief for self	6,000
Spouse	4,000
Disabled spouse - additional spouse relief	3,500
Child <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • per child (below 18 years old) • per child (over 18 years old) receiving full-time instruction of higher education in respect of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diploma level and above in Malaysia degree level and above outside Malaysia • per child (over 18 years old) serving under articles of indentures in a trade or profession • Per physically / mentally disabled child • Physically / mentally disabled child (over 18 years of age) receiving full-time instruction in an institution of higher education or serving under articles of indentures in a trade or profession 	2,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 6,000 14,000
Life insurance premiums and EPF contributions	6,000*
Private Retirement Scheme contributions	} 3,000*
Deferred annuity scheme premium (YA 2012 to YA 2021)	
Insurance premiums for education or medical benefits	3,000*
Expenses on medical treatment, special needs or career expenses for parents (evidenced by medical certification); OR Parental care relief:	5,000*
- Father	1,500
- Mother (until YA 2020)	1,500
Medical expenses for self, spouse or child suffering from a serious disease (including fees of up to RM500 incurred by self, spouse or child for complete medical examination)	6,000*

* Maximum relief

Relief for	YA 2017 (RM)
Fee expended for any course of study up to tertiary level other than a degree at Masters or Doctorate level, undertaken for the purpose of acquiring law, accounting, Islamic financing, technical, vocational, industrial, scientific or technological skills or qualifications or any course of study for a degree at Masters or Doctorate level undertaken for the purpose of acquiring any skill or qualification	7,000*
Purchase of supporting equipment for self (if a disabled person) or for disabled spouse, child or parent	6,000*
Net deposit for child into the Skim Simpanan Pendidikan 1Malaysia account established under Perbadanan Tabung Pendidikan Tinggi Nasional Act 1997 (until YA 2020)	6,000*
Relief on housing loan interest for the purchase of one unit residential property where the Sale and Purchase Agreement is executed between 10 March 2009 and 31 December 2010 (given for 3 consecutive years)	10,000*
Employee's contribution to Social Security Organisation (SOCSO)	250*
Lifestyle relief consolidated with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of books, journals, magazines, printed newspaper and other similar publications for the purpose of enhancing knowledge • Purchase of personal computer, smartphone or tablet • Purchase of sports equipment and gym memberships, and • Internet subscription 	2,500*
Purchase of breastfeeding equipment	1,000*
Fees paid to childcare centre and kindergarten	1,000*

* Maximum relief



