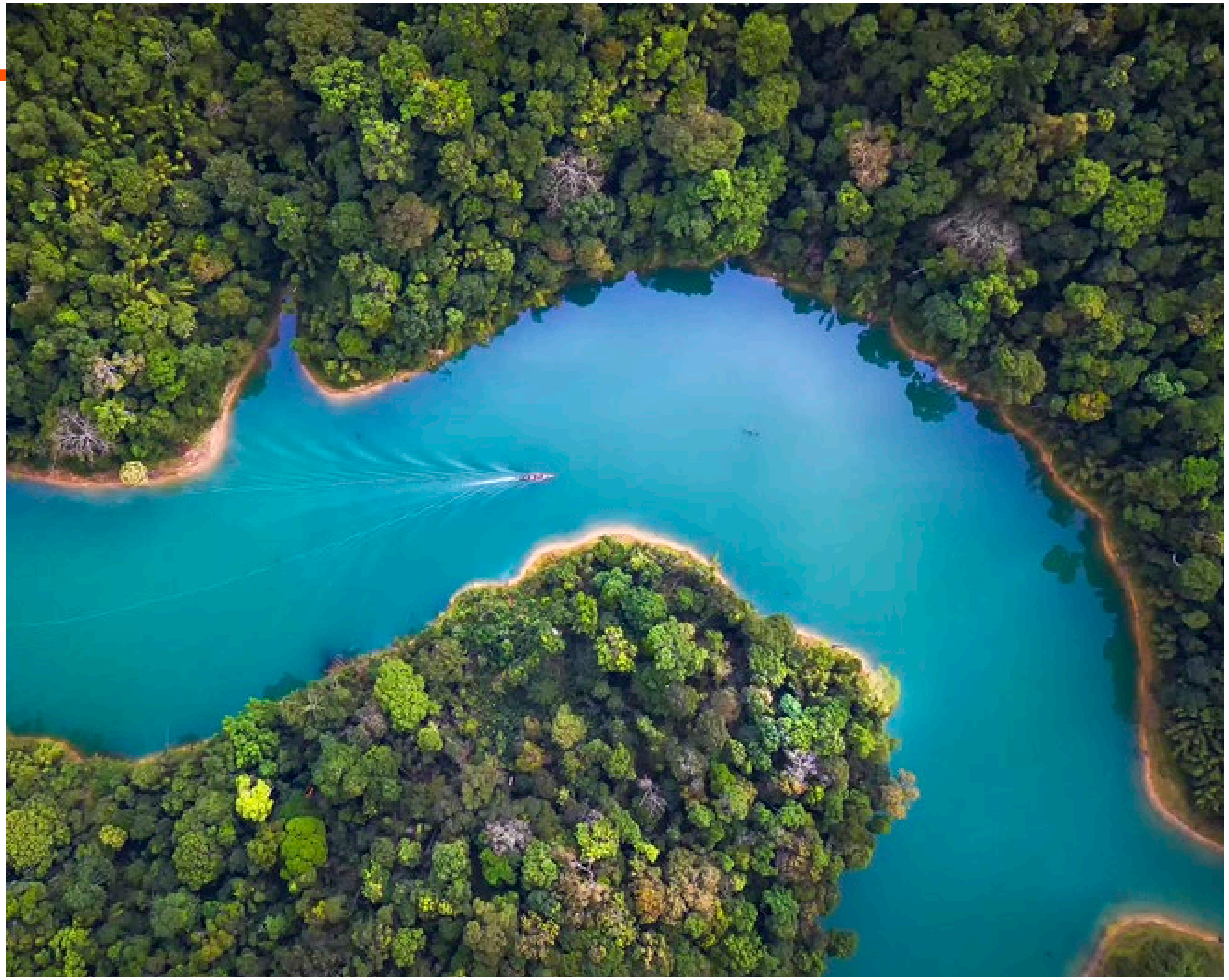
Tax in Motion

Issue 9-2026 I 24 July 2026

Issue 9-2026



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e-Invoice Special Voluntary Disclosure Programme

The Prime Minister has announced the implementation of the Special Voluntary Disclosure Programme (SVDP) for e-Invoice until 31 December 2027. Following this, the Inland Revenue Board (IRB) has issued the following documents in respect of e-Invoice matters:

- Media release dated 7 July 2026 on e-Invoice SVDP
- e-Invoice Guideline (version 4.7)
- e-Invoice Specific Guideline (version 4.8)

Salient points regarding the e-Invoice SVDP are:

1. The e-Invoice SVDP runs from 7 July 2026 until 31 December 2027.

2. Based on the e-Invoice Specific Guideline, the e-Invoice SVDP applies to the following taxpayers:

    - Taxpayers who, from their mandatory implementation date, have not submitted or have missed submitting e-Invoices for any period
    - Taxpayers who, from their mandatory implementation date, have not submitted any e-Invoices for any period or transaction
    - Taxpayers who have submitted e-Invoices, but those e-Invoices contain errors or information that does not comply with the applicable specifications and requirements
    - Taxpayers who are currently undergoing, or who have been notified by the IRB that they will be undergoing, an e-Invoice compliance review

3. Voluntary disclosures made in good faith will be accepted, subject to compliance with the prescribed SVDP requirements and prevailing e-Invoice requirements.

4. No e-Invoice compliance review and enforcement action, including penalties and prosecution, will be undertaken in relation to disclosures made under the SVDP, unless:

    a. e-Invoices disclosed under the e-Invoice SVDP do not comply with prevailing e-Invoice requirements
    b. voluntary disclosures involve fraud, wilful default, or negligence

5. Previously unsubmitted consolidated e-Invoices disclosed under the e-Invoice SVDP must be submitted by transaction month rather than on a lump-sum basis covering multiple months. Where applicable, any single transaction exceeding RM10,000 requires a transactional e-Invoice rather than a consolidated e-Invoice.

Updates to the e-Invoice Guideline include:

6. The e-Invoice Guideline appendices now clarify the meaning of business registration numbers (BRN) and the fallback where a taxpayer does not possess one. These should be read together with the relevant tables in the e-Invoice Specific Guideline, which in certain scenarios require "NA" where a BRN is not available or not provided.

Enhanced accelerated capital allowance (ACA) for e-Invoice implementation

7. The Prime Minister further announced enhanced ACA for qualifying expenditure related to e-Invoice implementation, allowing a full claim of capital allowances within one year. Further details, including the incentive conditions and any gazette order, have not been released.

   The existing ACAs for e-Invoice implementation are to be claimed over two years of assessment (refer Tax in Motion issue 6-2026 for details of the existing ACAs).

Both guidelines are available on IRB's website hasil.gov.my (Service > e-Invoice > Reference for the implementation of e-Invoice > Guidelines).

FAQs on Transfer Pricing Guidelines

The IRB has issued the following FAQs in relation to the Malaysian Transfer Pricing Guidelines 2024 ("MTPG 2024"):

- FAQ on Paragraph 1.5 of MTPG 2024: What You Need to Know
- FAQ on MTPG 2024 Chapter 1 - Scope & Application

FAQ on Paragraph 1.5 of MTPG 2024: What You Need to Know
This FAQ provides a flowchart on determining when a taxpayer is not required to prepare a Contemporaneous Transfer Pricing Documentation (CTPD). The following are key points to note:

<u>The exemption test is sequential</u>
Eligibility is assessed by working through conditions (a) to (d) in that order. If one condition is not satisfied, the taxpayer moves to and evaluates the next condition. The conditions under paragraph 1.5 are:

a) individuals not carrying on a business
b) individuals carrying on a business (including partnerships) who only engage in domestic controlled transactions
c) person who entered into controlled transactions with a total amounting to not more than RM1 million, or
d) person who entered solely into domestic controlled transactions with another person where both parties–
    i. do not enjoy tax incentives,
    ii. are taxed at the same headline tax rate, or
    iii. do not suffer losses for two consecutive years prior to the controlled transactions.

<u>The domestic transaction exemption (paragraph 1.5(d))</u>
For purely domestic controlled transactions, all three of the following must be true, or the exemption is lost:

1. **No tax incentives held by either party.**
   Tax incentives are those under section 127, Schedules 7A / 7B of Income Tax Act 1967 ("ITA 1967"), and the Promotions of Investments Act 1986, regardless of whether the incentive is not actually claimed. However, it excludes unutilised allowances, double / special / further deduction.

2. **Same headline tax rate for both parties (currently 24%).**
   Preferential / lower tax rates for SMEs and special regimes like Labuan do not count as headline rate.

3. **No consecutive losses for two consecutive years — neither party may have recorded losses in the two years immediately preceding the transactions.**
   "Loss" means an accounting loss before interest and tax (LBIT), measured over the two years immediately preceding the tested years of assessment (YA) for each party. However, losses by a dormant company may be disregarded if it arises solely from minimum allowable expenses (audit, secretarial, filing fees). The FAQ illustrates several scenarios to explain the determination of losses in the two-year period.

<u>The RM1 million threshold (1.5(c))</u>

It refers to the total value of all controlled transactions in a YA, which are:

- Operational transactions such as sale / purchase of goods, services, property, and
- Financial assistance (intercompany loans, advances, guarantees).

FAQ on MTPG 2024 Chapter 1 - Scope & Application

This FAQ provides further details on the thresholds outlined under paragraph 1.7 of the MTPG 2024 that determine when a taxpayer must prepare a full CTPD. The thresholds are:

a) generates gross business income of more than RM30 million in total and engages in cross-border controlled transactions totalling RM10 million or more annually, or
b) receives or provides controlled financial assistance of more than RM50 million annually.

The following are the key points to note:

<u>Determining the thresholds under paragraph 1.7 of the MTPG 2024</u>

- "Annually" refers to the basis period for a YA, regardless of whether the taxpayer’s basis period is shorter or longer than 12 months.
- The RM30 million gross business income threshold under paragraph 1.7(a) refers to total business turnover — combining both domestic and cross-border activities.
- Controlled transactions under paragraph 1.7(a) include:
    a) Sales and purchases
    b) Services income and expenses
    c) Transfers of intangibles
    d) Purchase or sale of fixed assets

However, the calculation of the threshold excludes the following:

Excluded item	Reason
Dividends	Treated as profit distributions, not commercial transactions
Interest income / expense	Tied to the underlying financial assistance
Financial assistance	Assessed separately under the RM50 million threshold under paragraph 1.7(b)

- The RM50 million threshold under paragraph 1.7(b) of the MTPG 2024 is based on the total aggregated financial assistance provided or received during the basis period.
  1. Amounts received and amounts provided are added together — they cannot be set off against each other. E.g. RM30m received + RM25m provided = RM55m.
  2. It excludes interest income / expense and the opening / closing balances, and repayments.
  3. The FAQ illustrates the financial assistance rules through worked scenarios which are summarised as follows:
     - Scenario A — Repayment within the same YA: A full CTPD is still required even if a loan exceeding the threshold is fully settled before year-end.
     - Scenario B — No new financial assistance: If a loan from a prior year remains outstanding but no new financial assistance is provided in the current YA, a full CTPD is not required — however, the taxpayer must still demonstrate that interest charges are at arm's length.
     - Scenario C — Fluctuating balances: Where gross loans advanced exceed the threshold, but the year-end balance is lower due to partial repayments, a full CTPD is required. The year-end balance is irrelevant.
     - Scenario D — Simultaneous receiving and providing: Amounts received and provided are cumulated (not netted), and the combined total is tested against the RM50 million threshold.

Determination of controlled transactions

- The FAQ makes it clear that section 139 of the ITA 1967 (> 50% shareholding test) is the primary test for determining controlled transactions and that section 140A(5A) (test of at least 20% shareholding plus other conditions) is the fallback test.
- The FAQ clarifies that a family relationship can become a controlled relationship, bringing certain transactions within the transfer pricing rules, such as transactions between family-owned companies, or directly between family members.

The FAQs are available on IRB’s website hasil.gov.my (International > Transfer Pricing).

Revised Guidelines on Malaysia Digital Status

Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC) has announced the release of the revised Malaysia Digital (MD) Status Guidelines ("the Guidelines"), effective 1 July 2026. The Guidelines introduce several updates to the existing MD Status framework, including changes to compliance requirements, qualifying activities and tax incentive references.

Background
MD was launched in July 2022 as Malaysia's national strategic initiative to succeed MSC Malaysia and strengthen the country's position in the global digital economy. The initiative introduced an enhanced framework featuring the Malaysia Digital Bill of Guarantees, greater flexibility for companies to operate from any location within Malaysia, and an expanded scope of qualifying digital activities (refer to TaXavvy Issue 14-2022 for details).

Since its introduction, MDEC has periodically updated the MD framework to reflect evolving industry needs and emerging technologies. The latest revisions seek to strengthen compliance requirements, align tax incentive terminology with Malaysia's broader incentive landscape and provide greater clarity on the scope of qualifying MD activities.

Key changes at a glance

1. **Outsourcing of core activities now expressly excluded**
   The Guidelines clarify that MD Approved Activities must be undertaken directly by the MD Status company. It is expressly provided that the outsourcing of core activities, whether in whole or in part, to third parties is not permitted.

2. **Tax incentive terminology updated**
   References to tax incentives have been revised from “income tax exemption or investment tax allowance” to “special tax rate or investment tax allowance”. This revision is broadly consistent with the incentive structures contemplated under Malaysia's New Incentive Framework (for details, please refer to Tax in Motion 3/2026).

3. **Self-Declaration Form submission timeline now specified**
   The Guidelines now expressly provide that the Self-Declaration Form must be submitted within seven months from the end of the company’s accounting period.

4. **Ongoing compliance requirement clarified**
   The Guidelines clarify that the knowledge worker and minimum operating expenditure requirements must not only be met within 12 months from the date MD Status is awarded, but must also be maintained on an ongoing basis thereafter.

5. **Qualifying MD activities expanded and clarified**
   The Guidelines expand the scope of qualifying MD activities to include newer technologies such as quantum technology and spatial technology.

6. **Non-qualifying activities now expressly identified**
   The following are listed as non-qualifying activities:
   - trading, retailing and leasing of hardware, software and computer accessories
   - manufacturing
   - fabrication of semiconductor wafer or chips
   - provision of telecommunication services
   - global business services which are:
     (a) non-technical
     (b) low-value call-centre
     (c) data entry
     (d) recruitment process outsourcing
   - staffing and staff augmentation;
   - event management;
   - advertising, marketing and promotion;
   - advertorial and publication;
   - training and consultancy;
   - traditional web design and development; or
   - provision of services in the supply chain such as buying and selling or provision of services, directly or indirectly to the industry of cigarette, tobacco, alcohol and gambling.

The Guidelines can be accessed via the announcement on MDEC's website at mdec.my/md-apply.

MIDA guidelines for Supply Chain Resilience Initiative

As part of the New Incentive Framework (NIF) announced during Budget 2025, the Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) issued the Guidelines on the Incentive for Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI) on 15 July 2026.

The guidelines is available on MIDA's website mida.gov.my (Forms and Guidelines > Incentive for Supply Chain Resilience Initiative).

The salient points are:

Tax incentive	Key incentive conditions
1. Double tax deduction on expenditure incurred by a Strategic Anchor	• A double tax deduction on expenditure incurred by a Strategic Anchor (see definition in the next page), up to RM2 million per year for three consecutive years. • Qualifying expenditure includes: – Capacity building activities: certification programme, technology collaboration and business process re-engineering – Product development activities: product/services quality upgrading, innovation or research and development – Human capital development activities: technical skill training for Malaysian employees • Capital expenditures are not eligible for the deduction. • The supply chain programme must be verified by MIDA before double deductions can be claimed in income tax returns. • Effective for formal agreements signed with Local Vendor (see definition in the next page) and applications received by MIDA from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2030.

<table>
<tr><th>Tax incentive</th><th>Key incentive conditions</th></tr>
<tr><td>2. Tax deduction on total investment made by the Strategic Anchor or its foreign-based suppliers in establishing a joint venture (JV) with Local Companies</td><td>

A deduction equivalent to 20% of the total investment, up to RM100 million, to be claimed annually over a period of five years, starting in the relevant YA and subsequent four YAs.
The investment must be made from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2030
The investing party (Strategic Anchor or its foreign-based suppliers) must have a formal agreement for the JV with the Local Companies.
Eligible forms of investment:

Equity investment: capital contribution in exchange for ownership shares in the JV. The ownership shares of the investing party can be up to 50% of the JV with local companies and must be held for at least five years
Non-repayable financing (excluding loans or advances) to local vendors, such as contributions of cash or machinery/equipment

Subject to meeting incentive conditions, the deduction can be made via income tax returns.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Incentive for local companies (vendors)</td><td>
Tax incentives under the NIF are available to local vendors, including:
<table>
<tr><th>Type of investment</th><th>Special tax rate</th><th>or Investment tax allowance</th></tr>
<tr><td>New investment</td><td>0%-10% up to 10 years</td><td rowspan="3">100% qualifying capital expenditure, offset against 70%-100% statutory income up to 10 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Less developed areas</td><td>0%-15% up to 15 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Small companies</td><td>3%-12% up to 15 years</td></tr>
</table>
The key eligibility criteria are detailed in the MIDA guidelines on tax incentives under the NIF. Refer Tax in Motion issue 3-2026 for details.
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Key definitions

- Strategic Anchor refers to a new or existing Multinational Company or Large Local Corporation in strategic sectors such as:
  - Electrical and electronics
  - Pharmaceutical
  - Medical device
  - Machinery and equipment
  - Aerospace
  - Automotive
  - Data centres
  - Other sectors covered under the New Industrial Master Plan 2030, assessed on a case-by-case basis

- Local Vendor refers to a company that:
  - Is incorporated under the Companies Act 2016 and resident in Malaysia
  - Supplies raw materials, components, machinery and equipment to the Strategic Anchor
  - Has ≥50% of its issued share capital, at the beginning of the basis period for a YA, held directly or indirectly by:
    - A Malaysian citizen
    - A body corporate that administers and manages a fund established under any written law
    - A company incorporated under the Companies Act 2016 and resident in Malaysia, where ≥50% of that company's issued share capital is held by a Malaysian citizen or a body corporate administering and managing a fund established under any written law

Extension of incentives for Tun Razak Exchange Marquee status companies

The following gazette orders have been issued to extend tax incentives for companies with Tun Razak Exchange Marquee status (a qualifying financial institution):

- The Income Tax (Accelerated Capital Allowance) (Tun Razak Exchange Marquee Status Company) (Amendment) Rules 2026
- Income Tax (Industrial Building Allowance) (Tun Razak Exchange Marquee Status Company) (Amendment) Rules 2026

The extended incentives are as follows:

Gazette order	Incentive (key features)	Extended period
The Income Tax (Accelerated Capital Allowance) (Tun Razak Exchange Marquee Status Company) (Amendment) Rules 2026	Accelerated capital allowance on qualifying renovation costs: • Initial allowance: 20% • Annual allowance 40%	Extended for qualifying renovation cost incurred up to 31 December 2030 (previously 31 December 2025).
Income Tax (Industrial Building Allowance) (Tun Razak Exchange Marquee Status Company) (Amendment) Rules 2026	Industrial building allowance on qualifying building expenditure on the construction or purchase of a commercial building located in the Tun Razak Exchange that is used in the business of qualifying financial services: • Annual allowance: 10%	Extended for qualifying building expenditure incurred up to 31 December 2030 (previously 31 December 2025).

Extension of tax exemption for social enterprises

Following the Budget 2026 announcement to extend the income tax exemption for Social Enterprises under section 127(3A) of the ITA 1967, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) has issued the updated Guidelines on Application for Income Tax Exemption for Approved Social Enterprises.

The guidelines is available on MOF's website mof.gov.my (Tax > Policy Updates).

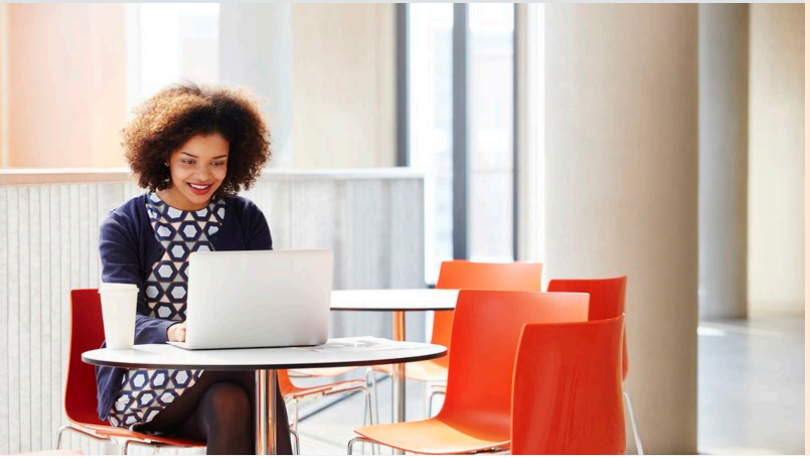
The income tax exemption for social enterprises is given on all income up to 3 YAs, subject to the validity period of accreditation approved by the Ministry of Entrepreneur and Cooperatives Development.

Salient updates from the guidelines include:

Key eligibility criteria and compliance conditions during the tax exemption period	• The social enterprise must have carried on business in Malaysia for at least two years. • The social enterprise's activities must produce positive impact for a clear target group or beneficiaries, including those in hardship and needing protection. • ≥ 51% of the income earned must be derived from business activity during tax exemption period (previously, ≥50%). • ≥ 51% of the profits made must be channelled to social or environmental causes during tax exemption period (previously, ≥50%). • Beneficiaries are not limited to Malaysians and may include non-Malaysians in hardship requiring assistance or protection on humanitarian grounds, but assistance to non-Malaysian beneficiaries must not exceed 10% of the 51% profit made in the current year.
Effective period	Applications received by MOF from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2028.
Extension of the approval period	• Application for extension must be made in writing to MOF within six months prior to the expiration of the approval period, with justification and supporting documents. • Approval for extension is subject to MOF's review of the Accredited Social Enterprise's compliance during the existing approval period.

Tax exemption for women returning to work

Following the Budget 2024 proposal to increase women workforce, the Income Tax (Income of Approved Individual) (Women Returning to Work After Ceasing from Employment Temporarily) (Exemption) Order 2026 ("2026 Order") has been gazetted on 9 June 2026.



The 2026 Order is essentially an extension of the incentive under the Income Tax (Exemption) (No. 9) Order 2019 ("2019 Order") from YA 2025 to YA 2028. The incentive is summarised as follows:

Effective period	YA 2024 to YA 2028
Exemption	• Income tax exemption on the gross employment income, for a period of up to 12 consecutive months. • The individual can opt for the exemption period to commence either: o in the YA of application, or o the following YA.
Approved individual	A woman who: • is a Malaysian citizen and tax resident • has ceased employment and not derived any employment income for a consecutive period of at least 24 months on or after 28 October 2017 • has at least three years of full-time employment experience prior to cessation of employment • is not more than 58 years of age on the application date • has signed a full-time employment contract with a qualifying employer for a period of at least 24 months between 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2028 and has worked for at least 12 consecutive months during the contract period with gross income of at least RM5,000 per month
Employer	Any person who employs the approved individual but excludes: • a company controlled (either directly / indirectly) by the approved individual • a sole proprietorship • a relative of the approved individual (i.e. parent / parent-in-law, child, stepchild / adopted child, brother / sister, grandparent / grandchild or spouse).
Application to be made to	Talent Corporation Malaysia Berhad (TalentCorp) from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2027.
Non-application rules	An approved individual who has already enjoyed the exemption under the 2019 Order will not be entitled to the exemption under the 2026 Order.

Tax incentive for hiring women returning to work

Further to the Budget 2025 measure on the tax incentive for hiring women returning to work, the Income Tax (Deduction for Employment of Approved Individual) Rules 2026 ("the Rules") have been gazetted.

The Rules provide a further deduction (in addition to the deduction under section 33 ITA 1967) equivalent to 50% of remuneration deductible under section 33, effective from YA 2025 to YA 2027. This is subject to compliance with the qualifying conditions, which shall be verified by TalentCorp. Other key conditions include:

- The deduction is limited to a period not exceeding 12 consecutive months.
- The remuneration must be payable to an "approved individual", being a woman returning to work after temporarily ceasing employment, as defined under the Income Tax (Income of Approved Individual) (Women Returning to Work After Ceasing from Employment Temporarily) (Exemption) Order 2026 – see page 14 for details.
- The employer must be a person who employs the approved individual, excluding:

  (a) a company controlled directly or indirectly by the approved individual;

  (b) a sole proprietorship; or

  (c) a relative of the approved individual (as defined under the Rules).

Deduction for flexible work arrangements from YA 2025

Following the Budget 2025 proposal for employers implementing Flexible Work Arrangements (FWA), the Income Tax (Deduction for the Costs of Implementation of Flexible Work Arrangements) Rules 2026 (“the Rules”) have been gazetted and are effective from the YA 2025.

Salient points of the Rules are:

Tax incentive	50% of qualifying expenses incurred for the implementation of FWA is eligible for a tax deduction. This deduction is in addition to the deduction allowed under section 33 of the ITA 1967.
Application period	Application to TalentCorp from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2027.
Qualifying expenses	• The cost of capacity development **(Note)** • The cost for software acquisition **Note**: The costs of capacity development include training course or programme fee, internal trainer fee, training material cost, training space rental cost, examination fee, and training-related travelling expenses incurred by employers and trainers, subject to prescribed limits. The amount of qualifying expense is capped at RM500,000, subject to a one-off claim and to be verified by TalentCorp.

Tax deduction on expenses related to elderly care gazetted

Following the Budget 2025 proposal to incentivise employers to support elderly care, the Income Tax (Deduction for Payment of Care Allowance of Parents and Grandparents) Rules 2026 (“the Rules”) have been gazetted and are effective from YA 2025.

The Rules provide a further deduction (in addition to the deduction allowed under section 33 of the ITA 1967) for any expenses incurred by an employer to an employee in relation to care allowance for parents, adoptive parents or grandparents.

Deduction for handicraft products by hotel operators

Following the Budget 2023 proposal to support the recovery of the local handicraft industry, the Income Tax (Deduction for Expenditure in relation to Purchase of Handicraft Product) Rules 2026 ("2026 Rules") have been gazetted.

Salient points of the 2026 Rules are:

- A deduction of up to RM150,000 per YA is provided on qualifying handicraft products (listed in the next page) purchased between 1 January 2023 until 31 December 2025 by hotel operators.
- This is provided that:
    a) tax deduction or capital allowances have not been claimed on the same expenditure,
    b) the handicraft products are Malaysian-made and were purchased from a person registered with Perbadanan Kemajuan Kraftangan Malaysia, and
    c) the handicraft products are used in the hotel premises.
- The criteria for a qualifying company:
    i. incorporated under the Companies Act 2016
    ii. resident in Malaysia
    iii. carrying on a hotel business
    iv. the hotel is registered with the Ministry of Tourism under the Tourism Industry Act 1992
    v. the hotel is rated as one star to five stars

List of qualifying expenditure and non-qualifying expenditure

Handicraft products	Non-qualifying expenditure
1. Hand-woven songket decorative products 2. Pottery decorative products 3. Ceramic-based crockery products 4. Screwpine based decorative products 5. Batik decorative products 6. Wood or bamboo-based decorative products (excluding furniture) 7. Pewter decorative products	1. Payment for designer fees 2. Payment for professional fees 3. Purchase of collectible antiques

Deduction for rental of non-commercial electric vehicles

Following the Budget 2023 proposal to encourage the utilisation of low-carbon vehicles, and its subsequent extension under Budget 2024, the Income Tax (Deduction for Rental Payments) (Electric Motor Vehicles) Rules 2026 ("2026 Rules") have been gazetted and are effective from YA 2023 to YA 2027.

Salient points of the 2026 Rules are:

- Under prevailing income tax rules, rental of a new electric motor vehicle (EV) which is not licensed by a relevant authority to carry goods or passengers commercially ("non-commercial EV") is eligible for tax deduction against business income by a company. The tax deduction is limited to RM50,000 or RM100,000 per vehicle.

  Under the 2026 Rules, the aggregate tax deduction limit is increased to RM300,000 for YA 2023 to YA 2027.

- The qualifying expenditure under the 2026 Rules includes insurance payments and processing fees.

Deduction for student scholarships from YA 2026

Following the Budget 2026 proposal to enhance access for more students to pursue technical and vocational skills training and higher education, the Income Tax (Deduction for the Sponsorship of Scholarship to Malaysian Student Pursuing Studies at Technical and Vocational Certificate, Diploma, Bachelor's Degree or Professional Certificate Levels) Rules 2026 ("2026 Rules") have been gazetted.

The 2026 Rules provide a double deduction for qualifying expenses incurred and paid in sponsoring a scholarship for a student. Effectively, this is a five-year extension and expansion of the Income Tax (Deduction for the Sponsorship of Scholarship to Malaysian Student Pursuing Studies at Technical and Vocational Certificate, Diploma, Bachelor's Degree, Master's Degree or Doctor of Philosophy Levels) Rules 2022. The salient points are:

Extended period	Effective from YA 2026 for scholarship agreements executed from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2030.

Qualifying company	• Company incorporated under the Companies Act 2016 and resident in Malaysia.
	• Sponsors a scholarship for a student pursuing a full-time course of study at:
	  o Technical and vocational certificate levels in an institution
	  o Diploma or bachelor's degree levels in a higher educational institution (master's degree and doctor of philosophy levels have been excluded)
	  o Professional certificate levels approved by a professional body (expanded scope)

Student conditions	• A Malaysian citizen and resident in Malaysia. • Pursuing a full-time course. • Has no means of their own. • Has parents or guardians whose total monthly income not exceeding RM15,000 (previously RM10,000).
Reporting requirements	The deduction is subject to the company submitting a report to the Ministry of Higher Education in relation to the scholarship agreement, containing the following details: • Student information • Sponsored course • Institution of placement • Amount of sponsorship

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