



GST SEMINAR



Accounting for Tax



Venue: Grand Blue Wave Hotel, Shah Alam















ACCOUNTING FOR TAX

- 1 Charging Output Tax
- 2 Entitlement of Input Tax
- 3 Apportionment Rules
- 4 Credit Note & Adjustment
- Debit Note & Adjustment
- Bad Debt & Adjustment
- Filing of GST Return & Payment
- 8 Record Keeping



Charging Output Tax



Scope and charge

- GST is charged on
 - > the taxable supply of goods and services
 - > made by a taxable person
 - > in the course or furtherance of business
 - in Malaysia
- GST is charged on imported goods & services



GST charged on

- >taxable supplies (sales of goods / services)
- > deemed supplies
 - disposal of business assets
 - private use of business asset
 - imported services
 - goods sold in satisfaction of a debt
 - gifts costing more than RM 500



Supplies which may not subject to GST

- >cash donation or grants where a person does not get benefits
- >compensation or liquidated damages
- >disbursements, dividends, loan repayments or capital injection
- transfer of going concern
- contribution to pension, provident or social security fund
- > supplies by any society or similar organisation
- > supplies excluded from input tax credit



What is Tax Invoice?

A tax invoice is a document containing certain information about the supply that has been made and it is <u>similar to a commercial invoice</u> except for some additional information such as details of registered person and supply, GST rate and the amount of GST payable.

Importance of a tax invoice:

- may trigger the time of supply for a transaction.
- primary evidence to support a customer's input tax claim.
- determine when he may claim his input tax.
- determine which supplies made by him should be included in a particular taxable period.



Issuance of Tax Invoice

- ■Tax invoice shall be issued by every registered person who makes any taxable supply in the course or furtherance of any business in Malaysia
- ■Tax invoice can be issued to the customer either:
 - ✓ Hard copy
 - ✓ Electronic
- Must issue within 21 days after supply has taken place (Time of supply)
- Containing prescribed particulars



Tax Exclusive

 Refers to the amount of GST paid as shown in tax invoice with separate GST amount.

Example:

Assume you sell an oven at RM1,000.

```
GST = Price x Rate of Tax
```

 $= RM1,000 \times 6\%$

= RM60

Charge customer RM1,000 + RM60 (GST) = RM1,060 and remit RM60 to Customs



Tax Inclusive

- In retail business, it may be more practical to treat the sum of money received from your customer (consideration) as inclusive of GST.
- ■The tax invoice should still show the GST as a separate amount, and you can state the GST inclusive prices and indicate with the words 'price inclusive of GST'

Example:

Assume you sell an oven at RM1,000.

GST = Price x Tax Fraction

 $= RM1,000 \times 6/106$

= RM56.60

Charge customer RM1,000 and remit RM56.60 to Customs



Tax Fraction

- Tax fraction is the GST amount of the consideration.
- ■The calculation of the tax fraction is as follows:

Example:

Assuming your consideration is RM100.

= RM5.66



Types of tax invoice when making taxable supplies

- full tax invoice
- simplified tax invoice
- self-billed invoice



Tax Invoice - Full Tax Invoice

The following particulars are required in the full tax invoice;

- (a) the words "tax invoice" in a prominent place;
- (b) the tax invoice in serial number;
- (c) the date of issue of the tax invoice;
- (d) name of supplier, address and GST identification number;
- (e)the customer's name (or trading name) and address;
- (f)a description sufficient to identify the goods or services supplied
- (g) for each description distinguish the type of supply for standard rate, zero rate and exempt, the quantity of goods or the extent of the services and amount payable, excluding GST;
- (h) any discount offered;
- (i) the total amount payable excluding GST, the rate of tax and the total tax chargeable shown as a separate amount;
- (j) total amount payable including the GST charged; and
- (k) any amounts referred to (i) and (j) must be expressed in Malaysian currency.



Example of Full Tax Invoice

Supplier's name, address and GST identification number

Customer's name & address

KILANG KASUT SEDAP PAKAI SDN.BHD.

Lot 123, Jalan Pengkalan, 31500 Lahat, Perak

(GST ID No: 100001/2015)

31400 Ipoh, Perak

To: Syarikat Kasut Ali Sdn. Bhd.

No. 27, Jalan Maju Jaya,

Tel: 05-3349876

TAX INVOICE

Invoice No: 0001111

Date : 25 Jun 2015 -

D/O No: S000345

Tax Invoice serial number

Date of Tax Invoice

The words "Tax Invoice" clearly indicated

No.	Description	Quantity	Unit Price (RM)	Total (RM)
1.	School Shoes SS1201	200	8.00	1,600.00
2.	School Shoes SS1210	200	10.00	2,000.00
3.	Sport Shoes SP2315	50	25.00	1,250.00
				4,850.00
Quantity of goods or extent of the services supplied		Discount @ 10%		(485.00)
		Total b	4,365.00	
		Add G	261.90	
		Total Sale	4,626.90	

Total amount payable, excluding GST

> Total amount of GST charged

Total amount payable, inclusive of GST

KILANG KASUT SEDAP PAKAI SDN.BHD.

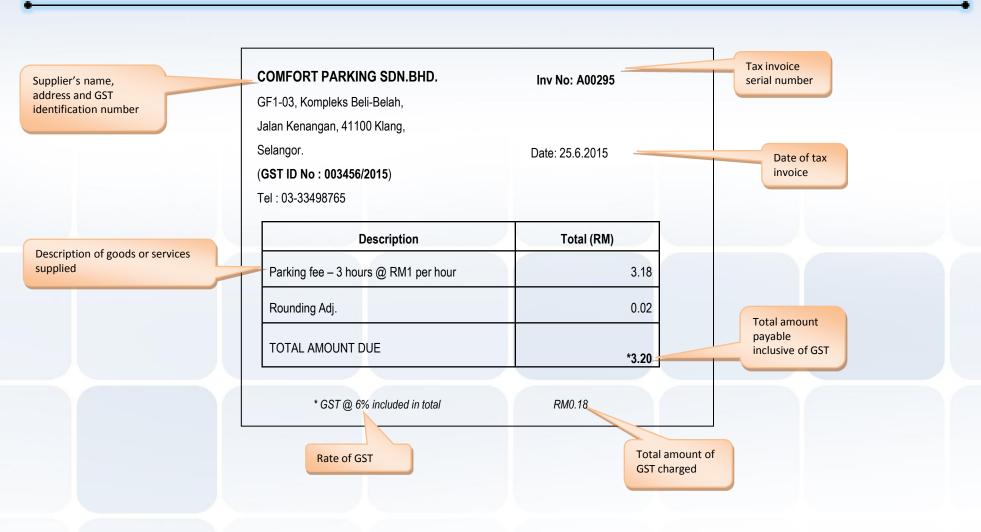


Tax Invoice - Simplified Tax Invoice

- A tax invoice which exclude certain prescribed particulars in full tax invoice as approved by the Director General due to the nature of the business
- Upon request in writing to DG
- This type of invoice is used by retailers who normally generate large volume of invoices daily to end consumers e.g. supermarkets, restaurants, petrol kiosks and other point of sales outlets.
- Can take the form of an invoice, receipt, voucher or any other similar document, as long as it has all the required information of a simplified tax invoice



Example of Simplified Tax Invoice





Tax Invoice - Mixed Supplies

- A supplier may make exempt, zero rated and/or standard rated supplies simultaneously to the same customer.
- Issues one invoice to document such transactions.
- The tax invoice issued must clearly distinguish the taxability of the supplies (exempt, zero rated or standard rated) made.
- Indicate separately the applicable values and the GST rate charged (if any) on each supply.



Example of Full Tax Invoice – Mixed Supplies

Supplier's name, address and GST identification number

Tax Invoice serial number

LILY SDN.BHD.

Lot 123, Jalan Meru, 43210 Klang, Selangor

(GST ID No: 100001/2015)

Tel: 03-33498765

TAX INVOICE

The words "Tax Invoice" clearly indicated

Tax Invoice No: 0001111

D/O No: S000345

: 25 Jun 2015

Date of Tax Invoice

Customer's name & address

To: Ali Mini Mart Sdn. Bhd. No. 27, Jalan Maju Jaya, 31510 lpoh.

Description of goods or services supplied

Indicator for standard rated supply

Indicator for zero rated supply

No.	Description	Qty	Unit Price (RM)	GST Amount (RM)	Total (RM)
1.	* School Shoes SS1	200	8.00	64.00	1600.00
2.	* School Shoes SS2	200	10.00	80.00	2000.00
3.	# Cooking Oil CO1	50	25.00	0.00	1250.00
					4850.00

Quantity of goods or extent of the services supplied

216.00 Add GST (6%)

Total Sales 5066.00

Rate of GST

Total amount of **GST** charged

Note: * - GST @ 6% # - GST @ 0%

LILYSDN. BHD.

18

Total Charge made, excluding **GST**

Total charge made, including **GST**



GS7 Example of Simplified Tax Invoice – Mixed Supplies

unnliar's name	AGRO SHOPPI	ING CENTRE SDI	N BHD			
upplier's name, ddress and GST dentification umber	DESA PINGGIRAN PUTRA, SG TEL: 03 – 8896XXXX FAX: 0 Date: 30/7/2015 15:35:	3 – 896XXXX	GST Reg. No	:	Tax invo serial number	
Date of Tax Invoice	Tax Invoice No:					Indicator for standard
	IKAN BILIS CRACKER [PACK] 010611	1	3.90	3.90	S	rated supply
Description of goods or	PRINGLES SC 182G [PCS] 001002	1	6.90	6.90	S	Indicator for zero rated
services supplied	SUGAR 123235	2	1.45	2.90	Z	supply
	Item Count Total Sales Inclusive GST @ Rounding Adjustment Cash Balance		e of GST	4 13.70 0.00 14.00 0.30		Total amount payable including GST
	GST analysis S = 6% Z = 0%	Goods 10.19 2.90		Tax 0.61 0.00		Total amount GST charged
	Print Salesperson	: 30/7/2015 : Amin				333



Tax Invoice - Self - billed Invoice

- Recipient is allowed to issue self-billed invoice for supply in his possession if
 - ✓ the value at the time of supply is not known by the supplier;
 - ✓ the recipient and the supplier are both registered persons;
 - ✓ both agree in writing; and
 - ✓ both agree that no tax invoice will be issued by the supplier.



Tax Invoice - Self - billed Invoice

The following particulars are required in the self-billed invoice;

- a. the supplier's and recipient's names, addresses & identification numbers;
- b. the words "self-billed invoice" in a prominent place;
- c. the invoice serial number;
- d. the date of issue of the invoice;
- e. the reference number of Director General's approval;
- f. a description sufficient to identify the goods or services supplied
- g. for each description distinguish the type of supply for standard rate, zero rate and exempt, the quantity of goods or the extent of the services and amount payable, excluding GST;
- h. any discount offered;
- i. the total amount payable excluding GST, the rate of tax and the total tax chargeable to be shown separately;
- j. total amount payable including the GST charged; and
- k. any amounts referred to (i) and (j) must be expressed in Malaysian currency.



Tax Invoice - Self - billed Invoice

KILANG TEMBAKAU SELANGOR SDN BHD The words "Self-Billed Invoice" clearly indicated SELF-BILLED INVOICE Approval No.: RMCD approval number Supplier Supplier's name, SYARIKAT DAUN TEMBAKAU SDN BHD address and GST No. 27, Jalan Persiaran, Invoice No: 0001113 Invoice serial identification number 51100 Kota Baru, Kelantan. number (GST ID No: 100900/2015) Date : 25 Jun 2015 Recipient D/O No: S000345 KILANG TEMBAKAU SELANGOR SDN BHD Recipient's/Customer's Lot 123, Jalan Meru, 43210 Klang, Selangor. name, address and GST Tel:03-33498765 identification number Rate of GST (GST ID No: 100003/2015) Description Quantity Serial Tax Unit Price (RM) Total No. Rate (RM) (%) Daun Tembakau Gred C 1,600.00 1. 6.00 200 8.00 **Total amount** 2. 2.000.00 Daun Tembakau Gred B 6.00 200 10.00 payable Description of goods excluding GST Daun Tembakau Gred A 1.250.00 3. 50 6.00 25.00 or services supplied Amount Excluding Tax 4,850.00 Total amount of Add Total GST Amount 6% Quantity of goods 291.00 **GST** charged or extent of the 5,141.00 services supplied **Total Sales** Total amount * The GST shown is your output tax due to the Government. payable inclusive KILANG TEMBAKAU SELANGOR SDN.BHD. of GST



Tax Invoice – Foreign Currency

Invoice in a Foreign Currency:

If the amount of the supply stated in a tax invoice is in foreign currency, the following particulars in the tax invoice have to be converted into Ringgit Malaysia (RM) for GST purposes:

- a. The amount payable before GST;
- b. The total GST chargeable; and
- c.The total amount payable (including GST).

The foreign currency is converted into Ringgit Malaysia by using the open market rate of exchange prevailing in Malaysia at the time when the supply takes place.



Tax Invoice – Foreign Currency

Supplier's name, address and GST identification number

Customer's name & address

KENZOU ELECTRONIC BHD

Kenzou Electronic Bhd Lot 169, Jalan Pasar, 32100 lpoh, Perak

Kenzo Sdn Bhd

(GST ID No:)

Tel: 03-33161900

To:

: 0002121 Invoice No

Date : 3.11.2015 D/O No : D100011

TAX INVOICE

foreign currency

Price in

Price in Ringgit

The words "Tax Invoice" No. 24, Jalan Silibin 32100 Ipoh, Perak. clearly indicated

Total (RM) @ **Unit Price** Total (USD) **Description** No. Qty (USD) 3.50 LCD TV 42" T004S 20 1. 1,000.00 70,000.00 20,000.00 Total amount 2. Blue-Ray Player BD001 20 500.00 10,000.00 35,000.00 payable excluding 3. Home Theatre HT010 10 300.00 3,000.00 10,500.00 **GST Total Sales** 33,000.00 115,500.00 Add GST @ 6% 1,980.00 6,930.00 Description of 122,430.00 34,980.00 **Total Amount Due** goods or services supplied Total tax chargeable Total amount payable

including GST

KENZOU ELECTRONIC BHD

Tax Invoice

serial number



Tax Invoice – Pro forma Invoice

- ➤ A pro forma invoice is not regarded as a tax invoice.
- You can only claim input tax in your GST return if you have a proper tax invoice.
- Your supplier should give you a proper tax invoice for claiming input tax.





Entitlement of Input Tax



Entitlement To Claim Input Tax

Entitled to claim input tax if he is making a taxable supply and satisfies the following:

- input tax has been incurred;
- input tax is allowable;
- he is a taxable person;
- goods or services acquired for business; and
- made in Malaysia



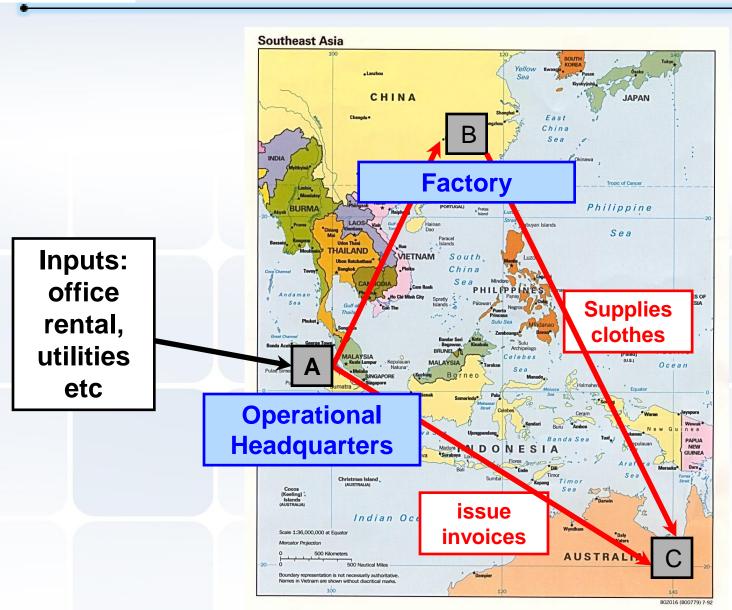
Allowable Input Tax

Supplies

- taxable supplies
 - standard rated or zero rated supplies
 - disregarded supplies (supplies within group, supplies made in warehouse, supplies between venture operator and venturers and supplies between toll manufacturer and overseas principal)
- supplies made outside Malaysia which would be taxable supplies if made in Malaysia



Supplies Made Outside Malaysia





Allowable Input Tax

Incidental exempt financial supplies

- deposit of money
- exchange of currency
- holding of bonds or other debt securities
- transfer of ownership of securities
- provision of loans, advance or credit to employees or connected persons
- assignment of provision of trade receivables
- holding or transfer of trust unit
- hedging of interest, commodity, utility or freight risk



Incidental Exempt Financial Supplies

Special tax treatment does not apply to:

- commercial or investment bank or money broker
- development financial institutions or money lenders
- Insurance/takaful company
- stock or futures brokers
- pawn broker or hire purchase companies
- Credit, charge or debit card companies
- > investment or unit trust or venture capital company



Non Allowable Input Tax

Blocked input tax

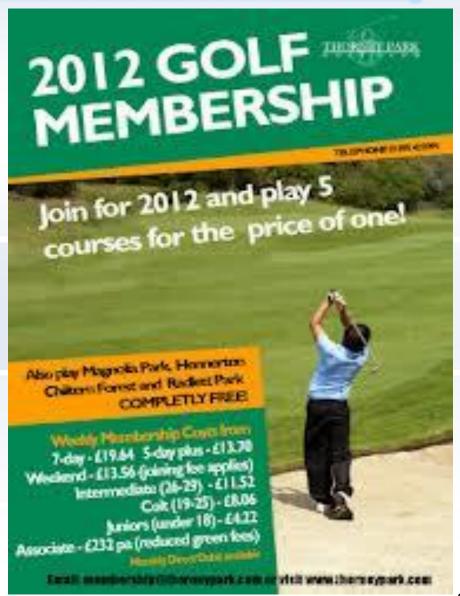
- The supply or importation of a passenger motor car
- > The hiring of a passenger motor car





Club subscription fee

any joining fee, subscription fee, membership fee, transfer fee or other consideration charged by any club, association, society or organization established principally for recreational or sporting purposes or by the transferor of the membership or such club, association, society or organization





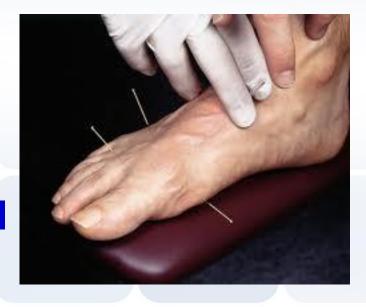
medical and personal accident insurance





Medical expenses

any medical or dental expenses to any person employed by a taxable person but exclude expenses incurred under the provisions of the Employees' Social Security Act 1969 and the Workmen's



Compensation Act 1952 to any workman employed by him where such expenses is obligatory under the Act or any other collective agreement under the Industrial Relations Act 1967



Family benefits

> any benefits (including hospitality of any kind) provided by the taxable person for the benefit of any person who is the wife, husband, child or relative of any person employed by the taxable person for the purposes of any business carried on or to be carried

lifeadventures co

on by the taxable person



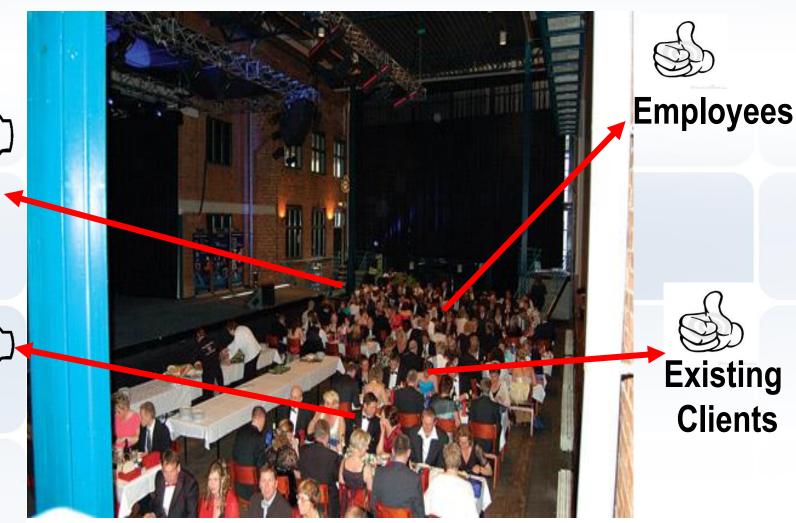
Blocked Input Tax

Entertainment expenses

Spouse or family members









Criteria To Claim Input Tax

Must hold valid document:

- > tax invoice
- tax invoice issued by approved person for Flat Rate Scheme
- Customs No 1 for imported goods
- Customs No 9 for goods removed from bonded warehouse
- document to show claimant pays imported services



Criteria To Claim Input Tax

- For the purpose of claiming ITC :
 - ✓ simplified tax invoice can be used to claim input tax.
 - ✓ But an approved tax invoice without the name and address of the recipient, the allowed input tax amount claimable is RM30 or less.
 - ✓ Therefore, request for a tax invoice with name and address of the recipient to enable claim the full input tax if more than RM30.



Criteria To Claim Input Tax

- tax invoice in the name of taxable person
 - not in the name of third party such as employees or directors
- tax invoice is lost
 - get certified copy
- no matching of input to output
 - can claim input tax if holds valid document



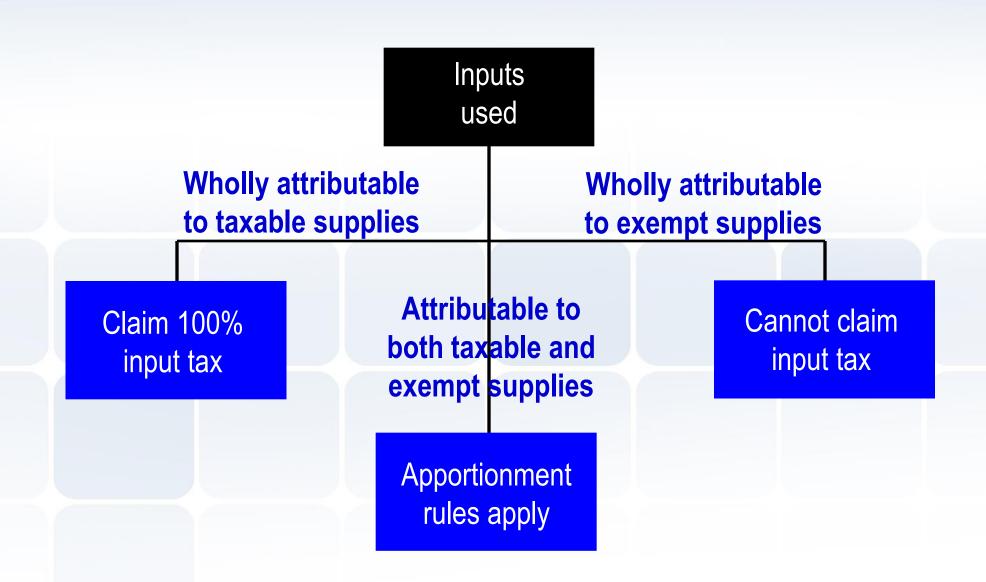
3

Apportionment Rules



- No apportionment if can attribute wholly
 - ➤ full input tax if wholly attributable to taxable supplies
 - no input tax if wholly attributable to exempt supplies
- Apportionment rules
 - ➤ applicable when goods and services are used for both taxable and non-taxable







DIRECT ATTRIBUTE



INDIRECT ATTRIBUTE - Apportionment





Mechanism for input tax apportionment

Turnover-based method as a standard method for apportioning any residual input

Taxable portion =

Value of taxable supplies

Value of all supplies

round up or down to the nearest two decimal places

Input tax claimable = Taxable portion X Residual input tax



Supplies excluded from standard method

- disposal of capital goods
- > incidental exempt financial supplies
- deemed taxable supplies made to himself
- > supplies of imported services



Example:

```
Taxable supplies = RM300,000
```

```
Exempt supplies = RM250,000
```

Residual input tax = RM8,000

```
Taxable portion = \frac{RM300,000}{RM300,000 + RM250,000}
```

= 54.5454%

= 54.55% (2 decimal places)

Input tax claimable = 54.55% X RM8,000

= RM4,364



Standard method

- must reflect correct proportion to which the inputs are put to use
- ➤ if does not reflect correct proportion, use alternative methods
 - floor space method
 - transaction based method
 - input base method
 - cost centre accounting method
 - employee time method
- use of alternative methods requires prior approval



Example:

A finance company Arbus Sdn Bhd. deals in taxable leasing and exempt personal loans services. The value and number of transaction of taxable and exempt supplies are as follows:

Activities	No. of Transactions	%	Value (RM)	%
Leasing agreements entered into	75	60	750,000	42.9
Personal loans entered into	50	40	1,000,000	57.1
TOTAL	125	100	1,750,000	100



De Minimis Limit

 Exempt input tax can be recovered in full if the total value is less than a prescribed amount

Prescribed amount of de minimis limit

✓ total value of the exempt supplies does not exceed

Bekalan

an average of RM5,000 per month and

 not exceeding 5% of the total value of total supplies (all taxable and exempt supplies) made in that period Applicable if registered person has exempt supply

Bekalan

berkadar

Sifar 25%

dikecualikan

Bekalan berkadar Standard 70%



De Minimis Limit

Example 1:

A manufacturing company provides transport to its workers and charges the employees on the services given.

Activity	Taxable	Exempt	%
Value (RM)	150,000	4,000	2.6

Full recovery of input tax



De Minimis Limit

Example 2:

A manufacturing company provides bus transportation to its workers and charges them.

Activity	Taxable	Exempt	%
Value (RM)	500,000	10,000	2.0

Full recovery of input tax are not allowed, have to apply apportionment rule on ITC

Residual	Taxable	Exempted Supplies	ITC	Total Input
Input Tax	Supplies		Claimable	Tax
RM500	RM500,000	RM10,000	98%	RM490.00





Credit Note



Credit Note

Issuance of Credit Notes

- Credit notes are issued by a supplier when the price for a supply is reduced after a tax invoice was issued, e.g. reduction in price because of lower quality and credit note issued
- Shall make declaration in the GST return (return amendment) in the taxable period in which the credit note was issued



Adjustments - Credit note

Adjustments due to credit note issued

- Supplier, already accounted for output tax, reduces output tax in the return for the taxable period in which the credit note was issued
- Buyer, already claimed input tax, reduces input tax in the return for the taxable period in which he received the credit note



Credit Note

Example:

Goods sold on 20/7/15 by company A to company B, amount RM 1,000 excluding GST 6%. Goods returned on 10/8/15 to company A, amount RM208. Credit note issued on 25/8/15 by company A.

Company A (Seller)

Jul 2015 (Return)

Output tax : $RM1000 \times 6\% = RM60$

Aug 2015 (Adjustment)

Decrease Output tax: RM208 x 6/106 = RM11.77

Company B (Buyer)

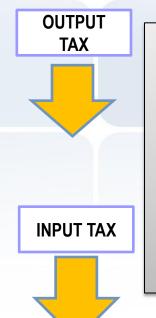
Jul 2015 (Return)

Input tax – RM1000 x 6% = RM60

Aug 15 (Adjustment)

Decrease Input tax – RM208 x 6/106 = RM 11.77

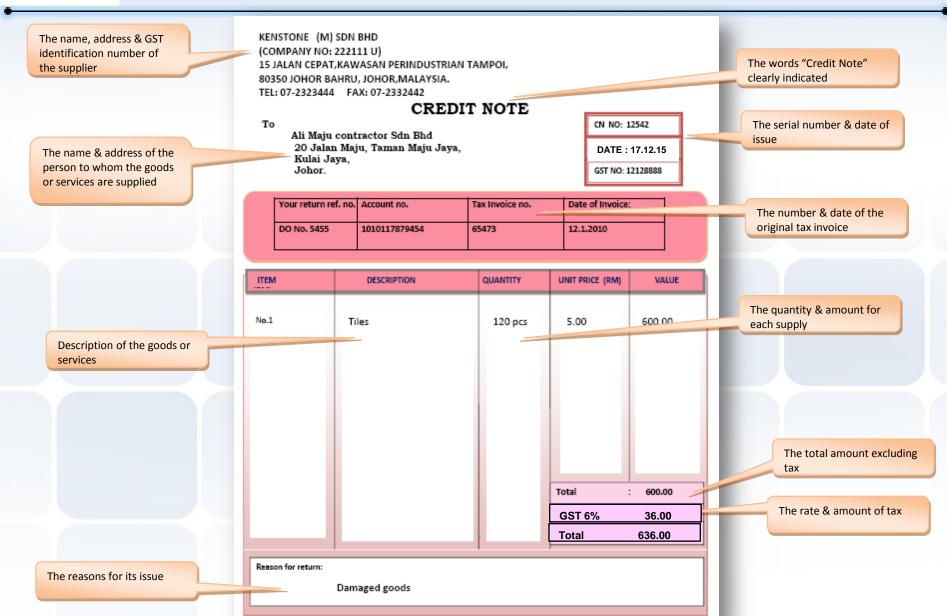
*Monthly taxable period



Adjust by declaring the related output & input in form GST - 03



Credit Note







Debit Note



Debit Note

Issuance of Debit Notes

- Debit notes are issued by a supplier when the price for a supply is increased after a tax invoice was issued, e.g. wholesaler wrongly charged retailer a lower price
- Shall make declaration in the GST return (return amendment) in the taxable period in which the debit note was issued.



Adjustments – Debit note

Adjustments due to debit note issued

- supplier has to increase output tax in the return for the taxable period in which the debit note was issued
- buyer has to increase input tax in the return for the taxable period in which he received the debit note



Debit Note

On 20/10/15, ABC Ent. issued a tax invoice to Maju Sdn.Bhd for RM 10,600 inclusive GST 6%

In October taxable period for that particular transaction:

- **ABC** Ent. accounts output tax of RM600 [i.e. RM10,600 x (6/106)]
- ■Maju Sdn.Bhd claimed an input tax of RM600 [i.e. RM10,600 x (6/106)]

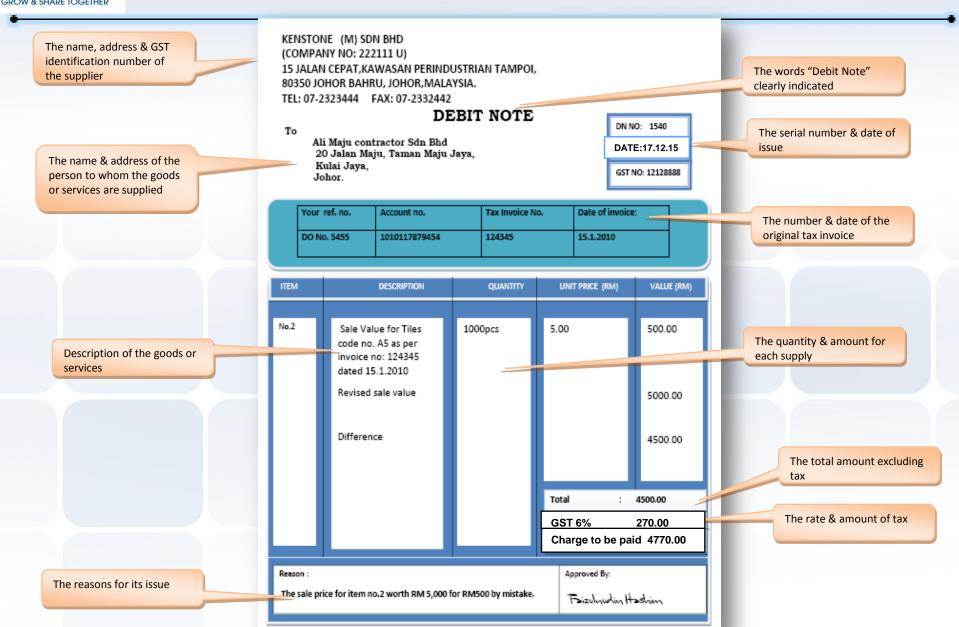
On 10/11/15, ABC Ent. raised a debit note for the amount of RM 1,060 inclusive GST 6%.

In November taxable period,

- **-ABC Ent.** has to make an adjustment by increasing the output tax by RM60 [i.e. RM1,060 x (6/106)]
- ■Maju Sdn.Bhd has to make an adjustment by increasing the input tax by RM60 [i.e. RM1,060 x (6/106)]



Debit Note





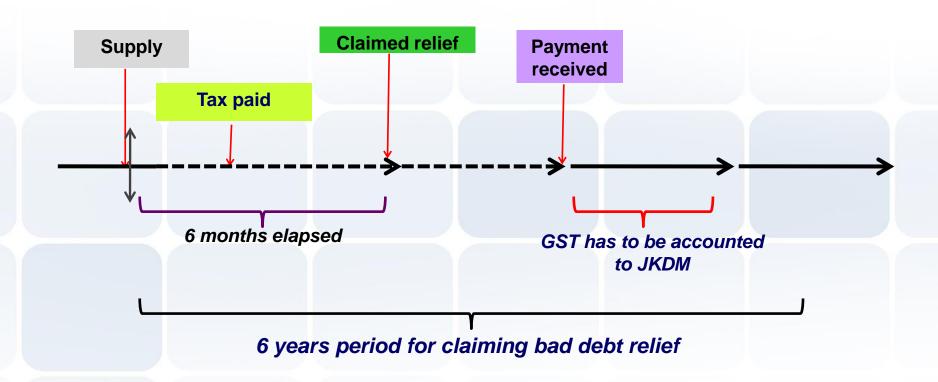


Bad Debt



Bad Debt

Concept:





Bad Debt Relief

- ✓ entitle to relief on bad debts if the taxable person has not received any payment or part of payment in respect of the taxable supplies
- Conditions to apply relief
 - ✓ GST has been paid
 - ✓ has not received any payment or part payment 6 months from the date of supply or the debtor has become insolvent before the period of 6 months has elapsed
 - ✓ sufficient efforts have been made to recover the debt
- Shall make adjustment in the GST return for bad debt relief claim



Adjustments due to bad debts

- supplier is entitled to bad debts relief
- supplier claims as input tax in the return for the taxable period in which the bad debts are given relief
- input tax amount to be claimed is computed as follows:

input tax =
$$\frac{A1}{B}$$
 x C

where

A1 is the payment not received in respect of the taxable supply

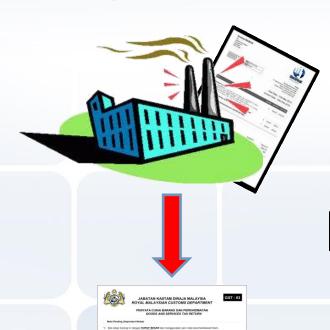
B is the consideration for the taxable supply

C is the tax due and payable on the taxable supply

buyer account as output tax in the return for the taxable period in which the bad debts are given relief



Example:



GST – 03 : RM3,000 (output)

BANGGAN C. INSTRUME PREVENTA
PART C. PETROM CETACE

1. Separa benada:

10 July 2015 RM53,000 (inclusive GST RM3,000)

Payment

5 September 2015 RM42,400

Balance of RM10,600 unpaid after 6 months from date of invoice

input tax claimable =

Supplier transaction

RM10,600

RM53,000

= RM600



x RM3,000



If buyer who is a taxable person fails to pay his supplier the consideration (wholly / part) on the supply after the period of six months:-

- Need to account for GST on the outstanding amount owed to the supplier, if already claim the input tax
- Deemed to be his output tax (RM600 in the previous example)
- Account the output tax in the taxable period after the period of six months in his GST Return
- If he had ceased to be a registered person and had claim the input tax, account the tax in GST-04 form

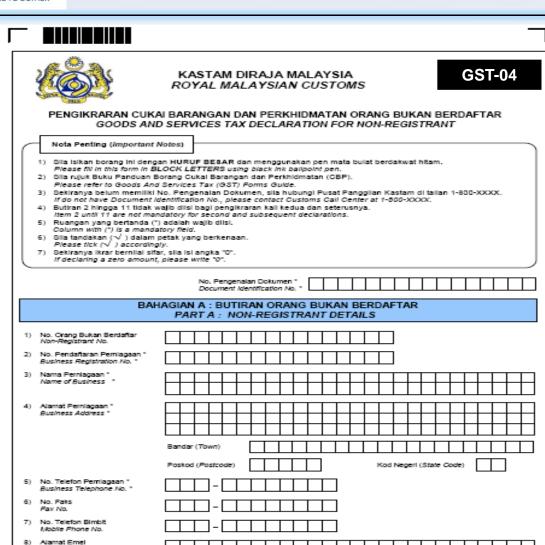


Email Address

Kaedah Pemberitahuan

Pos (Post)

GST-04



Ernel (Ema/)

Borang ini distagiran di bawah Peraturan-Peraturan Cultai Barangan dan Perbitionalan 2000. (This form it prescribed under Goods and Services Tax Regulations 2010)

→ GST-04 is a declaration form for payment of tax by the non-registered person



Bad Debt Recovery

Adjustments due to payment received in respect of bad debts

- customer makes payment in respect of bad debts (relief has been claimed by supplier)
- supplier accounts as his deemed output tax in the return for the taxable period in which the payment is made
- output tax amount to account

output tax =
$$\frac{A2}{B}$$
 x C

where

A2 is the payment received in respect of the taxable supply

B is the consideration for the taxable supply

C is the tax due and payable on the taxable supply

customer account as input tax in the return for the taxable period in which the payment is made



Bad Debt Recovery

SUPPLIER

Based on the earlier example:

On 5 March 2016, the customer pays RM8,000. The balance of RM2,600 is still unpaid.

output tax to be accounted = $\frac{RM8,000}{RM53,000} \times RM3,000$ = RM452.83



Bad Debt Recovery

Customer

Allowed to claim the RM452.83:-

- If he is a Registered person claim as input tax in GST Return (GST-03)
- If he ceased to be a registered person claimed input tax by amending GST-03





Taxable Period

- Regular interval period where a taxable person accounts and pays GST to the government
- To determine at the time when the GST registration is approved
 - ✓ quarterly basis
 - for businesses with annual turnover not exceeding RM5 million
 - ✓ monthly basis
 - for businesses with annual turnover exceeding RM5 million
- A taxable person may apply in writing to Director General for other taxable period



Last day for filing return

- Not later than the last day of the month following after the end of the taxable period
- Late filing return commits an offence and be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or to both

Last day to pay tax

 Not later than the last day on which he is required to furnish the return



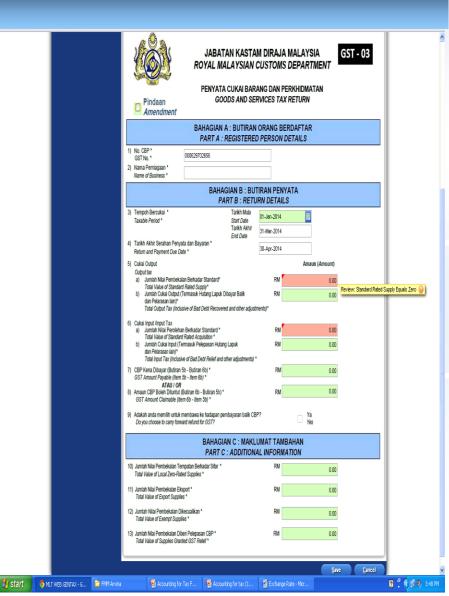
When to submit GST Return and pay tax

>monthly taxable period

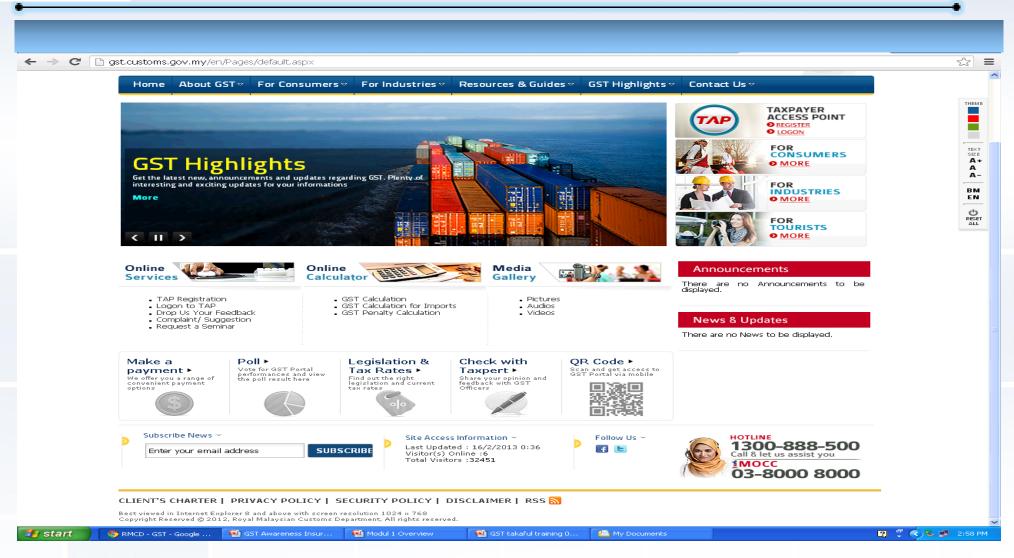




- GST returns (GST-03) and payments must be submitted not later than the last day of the month following the end of the taxable period
- **Electronic filing is** encouraged























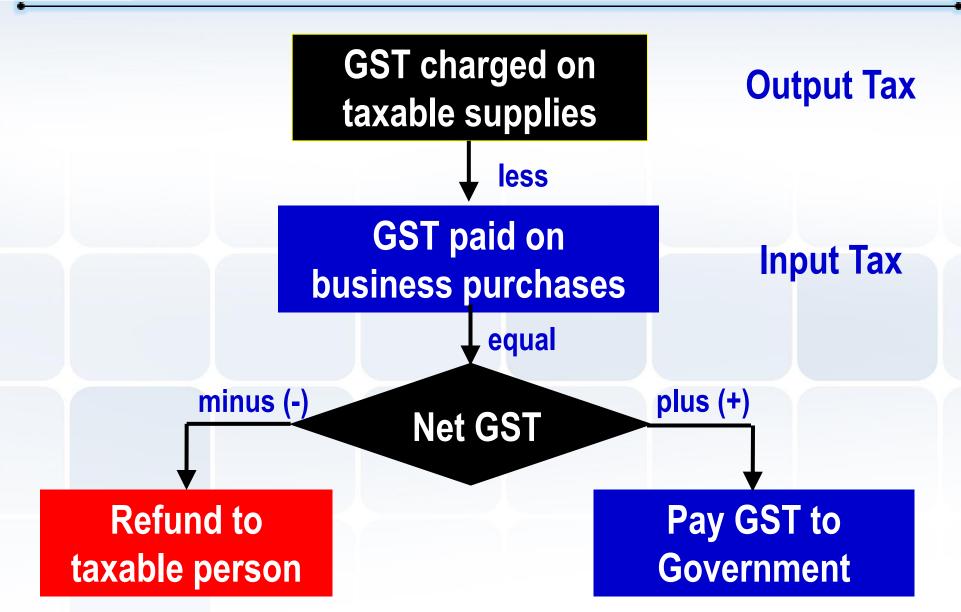














Example (payment):

- Calculation of output tax
 - Value of taxable supplies made

Output tax

RM1,000,000

1

RM 60,000

2

- Calculation of input tax
 - Value of taxable supplies received

RM 600,000

3

Input tax

RM 36,000

4

- Net tax payable/refundable
 - GST payable (2 − 4)

GST refundable (4 – 2)

RM 24,000

5

6



Example (refund):

- Calculation of output tax
 - Value of taxable supplies made

Output tax

RM1,000,000

1

RM 60,000

2

- Calculation of input tax
 - Value of taxable supplies received

RM1, 600,000

3

Input tax

RM 96,000

4

- Net tax payable/refundable
 - GST payable (2 − 4)

GST refundable (4 – 2)

RM 36,000

6

5







- Bahasa Malaysia or English
- 7 years
- can be kept in soft or hard copy
- to be kept in principal place of business



Failure to Keep Records

- Any person who contravenes Section 36 GST Act 201X, commits as offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine:
 - ✓ not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit; or
 - ✓ to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years; or
 - √to both.



- Records relating to registration
 - ✓ SSM records Form A, B, C, 8,9 and etc.
- Records relating business activities
 - √ tax invoices, invoices, receipts,
 - ✓ debit note, credit note
 - ✓ delivery order, purchase order
 - ✓ Bank slip, bank statement, voucher and etc.
 - ✓ Contract, agreement
- Records relating to accounting (hard copy)
 - ✓ Financial statement Profit & Loss, Balance Sheet, Trial Balance
 - ✓ Account payable, account receivable, General ledger, Sales, Purchase, stock, cash and etc.



- Records relating to taxation
 - ✓ Customs forms K1, K2, K9 and etc
 - ✓ GST GST returns, registration and etc
 - ✓ GST adjustment sheet
 - ✓ Income tax declaration
- Records relating to electronic form
 - ✓ Accounting software manual
 - ✓ Accounts chart, access code, program documentation
 - ✓ Audit trail
 - ✓ Purchase, Sales, GL Listing (e.g standard, exempt, disregard, out of scope, deemed supply etc)
 - ✓ GAF File (GST Accounting Software)
 - ✓ Management Information Report (MIS) report
 - ✓ Other data / records keep in accounting / business software



Methods of Preserving Records

- ✓ The taxable person must keep the original documentation.
- ✓ Where the record is in an electronic form, the record shall be kept in such a manner as to enable the record be readily accessible and convertible into writing.
- ✓ When the record is originally in a manual form and is subsequently converted into an electronic record, the record shall be retained in its original form prior to the conversion.
- ✓ Such records shall be admissible as evidence in any proceedings.

Thank You

GST Unit
Royal Malaysian Customs Department