Building a better working world

EY Tax Alert

Vol. 26 – Issue no. 6
10 April 2023

Malaysian developments

Overseas developments

Malaysian developments

Dewan Rakyat passes the Finance Bill 2023

On 3 April 2023, the *Dewan Rakyat* passed the Finance Bill 2023. The Bill incorporates certain proposals from Budget 2023 (see *Take 5: Malaysia Budget 2023*) and was initially released after its first reading on 14 March 2023. Please refer to the Appendix to this alert for the key provisions set out in the Finance Bill 2023.

There were certain amendments made to the Bill before it was passed by the *Dewan Rakyat*. The key amendments are discussed below.

Please note that the amended Finance Bill 2023 has not yet been gazetted and hence, the legislative changes are not yet effective.

- **Extension of personal income tax relief for deposits into the National Education Savings Scheme (SSPN) account**

  On 29 March 2023, the Honourable Prime Minister Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim announced that the individual income tax relief of up to RM8,000 for deposits into the SSPN account will be extended for

another two years, until the year of assessment (YA) 2024.

This has now been included in the Finance Bill 2023.

- **Additional condition for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to enjoy preferential tax rates – change in effective date**

  For MSMEs[Note 1] to qualify for preferential tax rates[Note 2], an additional condition has been proposed such that with effect from YA 2024, not more than 20% of the paid-up capital with respect to ordinary shares or total capital contribution (as the case may be) of the MSME at the beginning of the basis period for a YA can be directly or indirectly owned or contributed by:
  (a) Companies incorporated outside Malaysia, or
  (b) Individuals who are not Malaysian citizens.

  The effective date of the amendments to Paragraph 2F of Schedule 1 of the Income Tax Act 1967 (ITA) provided via the Finance Bill 2023 have been amended to YA 2024 (instead of YA 2023) to be in line with the effective date of the introduction of the additional condition above.

  Note 1:
  An MSME is:
  - A resident company incorporated in Malaysia which has a paid-up capital with respect to ordinary shares of RM2.5 million or less at the beginning of the basis period and that satisfies other specified conditions, or
  - A limited liability partnership (LLP) with a total capital contribution of RM2.5 million or less at the beginning of the basis period and that satisfies other specified conditions

  which has gross income from a source or sources consisting of a business of not more than RM50 million for the relevant YA.

  Note 2:
  With effect from YA 2023, it has been proposed that the preferential tax rate for MSMEs for the first RM150,000 of chargeable income be reduced by two percentage points, as follows:

Chargeable income	Current income tax rate	Proposed income tax rate
First 150,000	17%	15%
RM150,001 – RM600,000		17%
Exceeding RM600,000	24%	24%

Extension of time (EOT) for the submission of YA 2023 tax returns under the Labuan Business Activity Tax Act 1990 (LBATA)

The Inland Revenue Board (IRB)'s Labuan branch has issued a letter dated 15 March 2023 to the Association of Labuan Trust Companies (ALTC) to confirm that Labuan entities will be granted an EOT until 31 July 2023 to submit their tax returns under Sections 5 and 10 of the LBATA for YA 2023 (based on the financial year ended in 2022).

The IRB also stated that they are in the process of digitalizing the LBATA tax filing, with full digitalization expected by 2025. To facilitate the process, Labuan entities are required to submit a scanned copy of the relevant documents (as outlined below), together with the hard copies, to the IRB's Labuan International Section from YA 2023 onwards.

Forms	▸ Cover letter ▸ LE1 form – Return of profits by a Labuan entity

	▸ LE3 form – Irrevocable election by a Labuan entity to be taxed under the Income Tax Act 1967, where relevant ▸ LE4 form – Statutory declaration under Section 5 of LBATA (for Labuan trading activities) ▸ LE5 form – Statutory declaration under Section 10 of LBATA (for Labuan non-trading activities) ▸ Audited accounts or management accounts ▸ Payment slips
Tax clearance application	▸ CP7LE form – Application of tax clearance letter for a Labuan entity ▸ Supporting documents as stipulated in Operational Guidelines No. 1/2022
LE file registration	▸ CP600LE form – Income tax number registration form for a Labuan entity ▸ Certificate of registration ▸ Forms 7 (Certificate of incorporation of a Labuan company or Labuan protected cell company), 13 (Return of allotment of shares), 25 (Return on particulars and changes of directors and secretaries) and 27 (Annual return) ▸ Memorandum and Articles of Association, Charter of the Labuan Foundation or Deed of Trust ▸ Declaration by a Labuan trust company as trustee ▸ Other relevant documents
Others	Other relevant documents such as changes of Labuan entity's name or changes to Directors

Overseas developments

Japan enacts 2023 tax reform bill, including the legislation to implement the income inclusion rule (IIR) to align with Pillar Two of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD's) Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) 2.0 Project

Japan's 2023 tax reform bill (the Bill) was enacted almost immediately after passing the Japanese Diet on 28 March 2023. You may recall that Japan's 2023 tax reform outline (the Outline) was announced on 16 December 2022, and then submitted as draft legislation (the Legislation) to the Japanese Diet on 3 February 2023. As the Outline noted, the Legislation contained laws to implement the IIR in line with Pillar Two of the OECD's BEPS 2.0 initiative. Generally reflecting the model rules (the Model Rules) established by the OECD, the proposal has been incorporated into the existing Japanese Corporate Income Tax Law. The amendments under the Bill generally apply to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2023, but the IIR will apply to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2024.

Detailed discussion

The Legislation as it relates to the IIR provides:

- The application of the IIR is principally the same as the Model Rules, such that a Constituent Entity that is the Ultimate Parent Entity of a multinational enterprise (MNE) Group located in Japan that owns (directly or indirectly) an ownership interest in a low-taxed constituent entity at any time during the fiscal year shall pay a tax in an amount equal to its allocable share of the top-up tax of that low-taxed constituent entity for the fiscal year.

- Computation of the Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) income or loss, adjusted covered taxes, effective tax rate and top-up tax are also intended to be in line with the Model Rules.
- The IIR will apply to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2024.

Next steps

Legislation is being considered in Japan, to be included in the tax reform for 2024 at the earliest, involving items that the OECD is expected to discuss in detail this year, such as the undertaxed profits rule (UTPR) and the qualified domestic minimum top-up tax (QDMTT).

UK publishes legislation for multinational top-up tax and domestic top-up tax

The UK's Finance (No. 2) Bill 2023, published on 23 March 2023, includes the legislation to implement the OECD GloBE Pillar Two rules in the United Kingdom (UK).

The legislation covers the multinational top-up tax (MTUT), which includes the GloBE calculation and IIR, as well as a domestic top-up tax (DTUT), which incorporates the MTUT computation rules and is intended to be a qualifying domestic minimum top-up tax. Both the MTUT and DTUT will apply to large multinational enterprises for accounting periods beginning on or after 31 December 2023.

The legislation builds on the draft legislation that the UK published on 20 July 2022, in addition to providing some major key developments that are intended to reflect the OECD Administrative Guidance published on 2 February 2023. Some of the key developments are summarized below.

Detailed discussion

Key technical developments

- The legislation provides a mechanism to carry forward certain amounts to future periods. Businesses had raised concerns around the application of (i) Article 4.1.5 of the Model Rules, which may result in a top-up tax in a period in which a loss arises in a jurisdiction, and (ii) the possibility of a top-up tax of more than 15% arising where there are negative covered taxes in a jurisdiction. The new provision addresses these concerns.
- Changes have been made to prevent certain credits arising from debt releases in defined corporate rescue scenarios from having an adverse impact on the GloBE calculations.
- The legislation allows exchange gains or losses on hedging instruments to be excluded from the GloBE calculations if an election is made and certain conditions are met.
- Temporary rules have been included to allocate taxes arising from a blended controlled foreign corporation regime (such as United States global intangible low-taxed income (US GILTI)) to members. This measure applies to accounting periods commencing on or before 31 December 2025 and ending on or before 30 June 2027.
- Changes have been made to the transitional provisions that apply the rule in Article 9.1.3 of the Model Rules to assets transferred between two members after 30 November 2021 but before the GloBE rules apply.

Safe harbors

An election has been included to apply a transitional safe harbor for accounting periods commencing on or before 31 December 2026 and ending on or before 30 June 2028. This is intended to reflect the Transitional Country-by-Country Reporting Safe Harbour rules set out in OECD guidance published on 20 December 2022.

Filing and reporting

A single member of the group will report the MTUT to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs. The ultimate parent of the group will be the default member, but groups will be able to nominate an alternative member to fulfil these responsibilities. The DTUT is chargeable on qualifying entities located in the UK.

A GloBE Information Return will be filed by the group and both MTUT and DTUT is payable and reportable on an annual basis.

Action required

The publication of the UK legislation represents a significant step toward implementation of the GloBE Pillar Two rules in the UK. This implementation is also progressing in other jurisdictions, so groups should now start to assess in more detail both the likely impact of the GloBE Pillar Two rules on their overall tax charge and the work needed to comply with their likely GloBE Pillar Two obligations.

Appendix – key provisions of Finance Bill 2023

Corporate tax

Due date for remittance of withholding tax (WHT) on payments made to agents, dealers or distributors (ADDs)

Effective: From 1 January 2023
Reference: Section 107D of the ITA

Pursuant to Section 107D of the ITA, companies making payments in monetary form to ADDs arising from sales, transactions or schemes are required to withhold tax at a rate of 2% on the gross amount. The tax withheld is to be remitted to the IRB within 30 days from the date the amount is paid or credited to the ADD, failing which a tax increase of 10% may be imposed.

With effect from 1 July 2022, the IRB administratively allowed companies making payments to ADDs to compute the total WHT applicable for a specific month and remit the accumulated amount to the IRB by the end of the following month.

It has been proposed that the above-mentioned administrative requirement be legislated into the ITA.

Scope of application for relief (by way of revision of returns) expanded to include payments made to ADDs

Effective: From 1 January 2023
Reference: Sections 97A and 131A of the ITA

As mentioned above, companies making payments in monetary form to ADDs arising from sales, transactions or schemes are required to withhold tax at a rate of 2% on the gross amount. The company will not be eligible for a tax deduction on the expense incurred in cases where the WHT rules have not been complied with.

Currently, there are no provisions in the ITA allowing a taxpayer to revise the income tax return to claim a tax deduction on the above-mentioned expense in cases where the WHT remittance is complied with only after the income tax return for the relevant YA has been filed. To provide an avenue for taxpayers to claim a tax deduction in such situations by way of revising their tax returns after

complying with the relevant WHT provisions, it has been proposed that the scope of application for relief under Sections 97A and 131A of the ITA be expanded to cover payments by companies to ADDs, which are subject to WHT under Section 107D of the ITA.

Definition of "plant" for capital allowance purposes

Effective: YA 2023
Reference: Paragraph 70A, Schedule 3 of the ITA

Currently, "plant" is defined as an apparatus used by a person for carrying on his business but does not include:
(a) a building,
(b) an intangible asset, or
(c) any asset used and that functions as a place within which a business is carried on.

It has been proposed that the definition of "plant" be amended to mean an apparatus used by a person for carrying on his business but does not include:
(a) a building, or
(b) any asset used and that functions as a place within which a business is carried on.

i.e., the exclusion of "an intangible asset" from the definition of "plant" has been removed.

Notwithstanding the above, the Minister of Finance may also prescribe any other assets as assets which are excluded from the definition of "plant".

Tax administration

Mandatory submission of tax returns and amended tax returns electronically

Effective: From YA 2024
Reference: Sections 77, 77A, 77B, 83 and 86 of the ITA

Currently, the income tax return forms for companies and LLPs and return form of employers (Form E) are to be furnished to the IRB in an electronic medium or by way of electronic transmission only (i.e., manual filing is no longer available).

It has been proposed that the requirement to furnish returns electronically be expanded to other categories of taxpayers as follows:

Type of form	Category of taxpayers (existing)	Category of taxpayers (proposed)
Income tax return	Companies and LLPs	All categories, including individuals
Amended income tax return	-	Companies, LLPs, trust bodies and co-operative societies
Return form of employer	Companies	Companies, LLPs, trust bodies and co-operative societies
Partnership return	-	Partnerships

Instalment payments for balance of tax payable under deemed assessments

Effective: From YA 2023
Reference: Section 103 of the ITA

Currently, the Director General of Inland Revenue (DGIR) is empowered to allow payments for assessments raised by the DGIR (i.e., under Sections 90(3), 91, 92, 96A and Section 101(2) of the ITA) to be remitted in instalments.

It has been proposed that the DGIR's power to allow payments to be remitted in instalments be expanded to include the balance of tax payable under deemed assessments, i.e., the balance of tax payable upon the filing of tax returns.

Second revision for tax instalment scheme (CP500)

Effective: YA 2023
Reference: Section 107B of the ITA

Currently, every person chargeable to tax for a YA, other than a company, trust body, co-operative society or LLP may, upon application, revise his tax instalment scheme for a YA once (i.e., by 30 June of that YA).

It has been proposed that an application for second revision be allowed, as long it is submitted by 31 October of that YA.

Real Property Gains Tax (RPGT) and Stamp Duty proposals

A. RPGT

Transfer of real property between former spouses

Effective: Upon coming into operation of the Finance Act
Reference: Paragraph 3(1)(b)(i), Schedule 2 of the RPGT Act 1976 (RPGTA)

Currently, the "no gain, no loss" provision applies to tranfers of real property between spouses, where the transferor is a Malaysian citizen. Transfers of real property between former spouses are subject to RPGT at the prevailing RPGT rates as follows:

Time of disposal	RPGT rate
Disposal within three years after the acquisition date	30%
Disposal in the fourth year after the acquisition date	20%
Disposal in the fifth year after the acquisition date	15%
Disposal in the sixth or subsequent year after the acquisition date	Nil

It has been proposed that the scope of the "no gain, no loss" provision be expanded to include transfers of real property between former spouses, pursuant to an order of any court in consequence of the dissolution or annulment of their marriage.

Transfer of real property by an individual to a controlled company

Effective: Upon coming into operation of the Finance Act
Reference: Paragraph 3(1)(b)(ii), Schedule 2 of the RPGTA

Currently, the "no gain, no loss" provision applies to transfers of real property owned by an individual (as specified[1]) to a company which is controlled by the individual[1] for a consideration consisting of not less than 75% of shares in the company.

[1] This covers transfer by the individual, by the wife of the individual or by an individual jointly with his wife or with a connected person, by a nominee for the individual, a nominee for the wife of the individual or a nominee for both, or by a trustee for the individual, a trustee for the wife of the individual or a trustee for both.

It has been proposed that the "no gain, no loss" provision be restricted to apply only to transfers of real property to companies that are incorporated in Malaysia. The prevailing RPGT rates will apply to transfers of real property to companies that are incorporated outside Malaysia.

B. Stamp duty

Stamp duty on educational loan or scholarship agreements

Effective: From 1 June 2023
Reference: Item 22(4), First Schedule of the Stamp Act 1949 (SA)

Currently, stamp duty at a fixed rate of RM10 is imposed on educational loan or scholarship agreements for the purpose of pursuing higher education at higher educational institutions. Stamp duty at *ad valorem* rates applies for loan or scholarship agreements for other education levels.

It has been proposed that the fixed stamp duty of RM10 be extended to educational loan or scholarship agreements for the purpose of pursuing all courses of study in any institution.

Stamp duty on security instruments in relation to discounting invoices, hire purchase receivables or factoring agreements entered by small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

Effective: Upon coming into operation of the Finance Act
Reference: Items 27(d) and 32(c), First Schedule of the SA

Currently, stamp duty at a fixed rate of RM10 is imposed on the following:

Item in First Schedule of SA	Types of instrument
27(d)	Instrument of a charge or a mortgage on or an assignment by way of security of accounts receivables to a licensed bank or financial institution, pursuant to an agreement for discounting invoices or hire purchase receivables
32(c)	Instrument on the absolute sale of any accounts receivable or book debts to a licensed bank or financial institution, pursuant to a factoring agreement

It has been proposed that the fixed stamp duty of RM10 be extended to similar instruments with any statutory body, agency of the Government or of the State Government, or any company in which the Government or the State Government has interest in, which provides financing to SMEs.

Individual tax

Review of income tax rates for resident individuals

Effective: From YA 2023
Reference: Schedule 1 of ITA

It has been proposed that the income tax rates for resident individuals be revised as follows:

	Chargeable income (RM)	Current tax rate (%)	Current tax payable (RM)	Proposed tax rate (%)	Proposed tax payable (RM)
On the first	5,000	0	0	0	0
Next	15,000	1	150	1	150
On the first	20,000		150		150
Next	15,000	3	450	3	450
On the first	35,000		600		600
Next	15,000	8	1,200	6	900
On the first	50,000		1,800		1,500
Next	20,000	13	2,600	11	2,200
On the first	70,000		4,400		3,700
Next	30,000	21	6,300	19	5,700
On the first	100,000		10,700		9,400
Next	150,000	24	36,000	25	37,500
On the first	250,000		46,700		46,900
Next	150,000	24.5	36,750	25	37,500
On the first	400,000		83,450		84,400
Next	200,000	25	50,000	26	52,000
On the first	600,000		133,450		136,400
Next	400,000	26	104,000	28	112,000
On the first	1,000,000		237,450		248,400
Next	1,000,000	28	280,000	28	280,000
On the first	2,000,000		517,450		528,400
Exceeding	2,000,000	30		30	

Income tax relief for medical expenses incurred for self, spouse, or child

Effective: From YA 2023
Reference: Sections 46(g) and 46(h) of the ITA

Currently, tax relief of up to RM8,000 per annum is given on the following expenses expended on the taxpayer, his / her spouse, or his / her child:

- Treatment for serious diseases
- Fertility treatment
- Full medical check-up, mental health check-up or consultation, and COVID-19 detection tests including the purchase of self-test kits, up to RM1,000
- Cost of specific vaccinations, up to RM1,000

It has been proposed that the overall annual limit for tax relief be increased from RM8,000 to RM10,000. In addition, it has been proposed that the scope of relief be expanded to include up to RM4,000 of the following expenses incurred for children aged 18 years and below:

- Assessment for the purpose of diagnosis of learning disability[Note] certified by a medical practitioner registered with the Malaysian Medical Council
- Early intervention programme or rehabilitation treatment for learning disability[Note] conducted by an allied health practitioner in the field of learning disability registered under the Allied Health Professions Act 2016

Note:
Learning disabilities refer to Autism, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Global Developmental Delay (DGG), Intellectual Disability, Down Syndrome and Specific Learning Disabilities.

Income tax relief for fees paid to registered childcare centres and kindergartens

Effective: For YA 2024
Reference: Section 46(r) of the ITA

Currently, tax relief of up to RM3,000 per annum is given on fees paid to approved childcare centres and kindergartens, until YA 2023.

It has been proposed that the relief be extended to YA 2024.

Tax relief for contributions to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and life insurance

Effective: From YA 2023
Reference: Section 49 of the ITA

Currently, tax relief potentially totalling up to RM7,000 per annum is given on contributions to approved provident funds such as EPF, *takaful* and life insurance premium payments as follows:

(a) Tax relief on payments of life insurance premiums or *takaful* contributions, up to RM3,000
(b) Tax relief on contributions to approved schemes (other than private retirement schemes), voluntary contributions to EPF by self-employed individuals or pensionable civil servants, or contributions under any written law, up to RM4,000

It has been proposed that:

- The scope of relief under Point (a) above be expanded to include voluntary contributions to EPF by any individual
- The scope of relief under Point (b) above be expanded to include voluntary (and not just mandatory) contributions to EPF by employees (and not just self-employed individuals or pensionable civil servants)

Contact details

Principal Tax

Yeo Eng Ping (EY Asia-Pacific Tax Leader)
eng-ping.yeo@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8288

Amarjeet Singh (EY Asean Tax Leader)
amarjeet.singh@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8383

Farah Rosley (Malaysia Tax Leader and Malaysia Global Compliance and Reporting Leader)
farah.rosley@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8254

People Advisory Services

Tan Lay Keng (EY Asia-Pacific People Advisory Services Leader)
lay-keng.tan@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8283

Christopher Lim (EY Asean Immigration Leader and Malaysia People Advisory Services Leader)
christopher.lim@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8378

Irene Ang
irene.ang@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8306

Cynthia Wong
cynthia.wong@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8129

Business Tax Services

Robert Yoon (EY Asia-Pacific Fixed Assets Services Leader)
(based in Johor)
robert.yoon@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8332

Bernard Yap
bernard.yap@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8291

Wong Chow Yang
chow-yang.wong@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8349

Chan Vai Fong
vai-fong.chan@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8317

Chua Siong Chee
siong-chee.chua@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8410

Global Compliance and Reporting

Julian Wong (EY Asean Global Compliance and Reporting Leader and EY Asean Managed Services Leader)
julian.wong@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8347

Farah Rosley (Malaysia Tax Leader and Malaysia Global Compliance and Reporting Leader)
farah.rosley@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8254

Janice Wong (EY Asean Japan Business Services (JBS) Tax Leader)
janice.wong@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8223

Asaithamby Perumal
asaithamby.perumal@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8248

Julie Thong
julie.thong@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8415

Liew Ai Leng
ai-leng.liew@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8308

Linda Kuang
(based in Kuching)
linda.kuang@my.ey.com
+6082 752 660

Mark Liow
(based in Penang)
mark.liow@my.ey.com
+604 688 1899

Jaclyn Tan (Payroll Operate Services)
jaclyn.tan@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8404

Contact details

International Tax and Transaction Services

Yeo Eng Ping
eng-ping.yeo@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8288

Amarjeet Singh
amarjeet.singh@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8383

Sockalingam Murugesan (EY Asean Transfer Pricing Leader and Malaysia Transfer Pricing Leader)
sockalingam.murugesan@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8224

Anil Kumar Puri
anil-kumar.puri@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8413

Andrew Loh
andrew.loh@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8313

Chua Meng Hui
meng-hui.chua@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8261

Sharon Yong
sharon.yong@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8478

Derek Chan
derek.chan@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8336

Florence Tan
florence.tan@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8585

Shalini R Chandrarajah
shalini.chandrarajah@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8281

International Tax and Transaction Services (cont'd)

Gary Ling (Transfer Pricing)
gary.ling@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8388

Hisham Halim (Transfer Pricing)
hisham.halim@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8536

Vinay Nichani (Transfer Pricing)
vinay.nichani@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8433

Indirect Tax

Yeoh Cheng Guan
cheng-guan.yeoh@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8408

Jalbir Singh Riar
jalbir.singh-riar@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8329

Aaron Bromley
aaron.bromley@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8314

Financial Services

Koh Leh Kien
leh-kien.koh@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8221

Bernard Yap
bernard.yap@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8291

Gary Ling (Transfer Pricing)
gary.ling@my.ey.com
+603 7495 8388

Important dates

15 April 2023	Due date for monthly instalments
30 April 2023	6th month revision of tax estimates for companies with October year-end
30 April 2023	9th month revision of tax estimates for companies with July year-end
30 April 2023	Statutory deadline for filing of 2022 tax returns for companies with September year-end. A blanket extension of time has been provided until 31 May 2023.
30 April 2023	Extended 2022 tax return filing deadline for companies with August year-end.
15 May 2023	Due date for monthly instalments
31 May 2023	6th month revision of tax estimates for companies with November year-end
31 May 2023	9th month revision of tax estimates for companies with August year-end
31 May 2023	Statutory deadline for filing of 2022 tax returns for companies with October year-end. A blanket extension of time has been provided until 30 June 2023.
31 May 2023	Extended 2022 tax return filing deadline for companies with September year-end.

EY | Building a better working world

EY exists to build a better working world, helping create long-term value for clients, people and society and build trust in the capital markets.

Enabled by data and technology, diverse EY teams in over 150 countries provide trust through assurance and help clients grow, transform and operate.

Working across assurance, consulting, law, strategy, tax and transactions, EY teams ask better questions to find new answers for the complex issues facing our world today.

APAC no. 07009751
ED None.

ey.com/en_my

Publisher:
Ernst & Young Tax Consultants Sdn. Bhd.
Level 23A Menara Milenium
Jalan Damanlela, Pusat Bandar Damansara
50490 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: +603 7495 8000
Fax: +603 2095 7043