

### National GST Conference 2016 May 31<sup>st</sup> ~ June 1, 2016

Manage "GST" towards GST Compliant

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#### Day 1 Special Highlights and Comments

| Issue  | GST System Changes' Comment  |
|--|--|
| 2 years grace period for GST to be carried out | tis not a true statement. No such thing. Action will be taken from case to case basis.   |
| Only one amendment in GST submission           | Apply via TAP if you have valid reasons for more than one amendment  |
| Late Payment Penalty                           | Late payment penalty is on the whole amount; not the balance to be paid RMCD considers De Minimis rules on the late payment penalty but subject to parliament reading and approval |
| Partial Special Refund without reason          | Those businesses with partial special refund may write in for reasons  |
| Under-declaration of importation               | GST on importation is not allowed as input tax credit For example, under-declared new part after warranty repair   |
| Reimbursement vs<br>disbursement               | Any thing which is not disbursement shall consider as reimbursement. For example, supply of secondment staff to subsidiaries as per Guide on Supply                                |
| Individual with commercial properties          | It must register for GST when the conditions met. It is a deemed provision that the individual is carrying a business.   |
| Power to assess                                | DG has no hesitate to exercise the power to asses (section 43 of GST Act 2014) when no GST return and payment from registrant.   |

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|--------------------------|---|--|
| No of GST<br>Registrants | 412,715 (23/05/2016)  | The number is going to increase  |
| Underground<br>economy   | Motor vehicle repairs<br>Cigarette Sales<br>Wholesales<br>Illegal logging | Due to issuance of tax invoice, all undeclared transactions in the past are surfacing.  Merchants cannot manipulate the accounts   |
| Compliance Level         | Moderately high   | Many countries have < 80% compliance on the first year of GST/VAT operation  |
| Power to assess          | DG of RMCD has no hesitate to exercise his right to make assessment       | Section 43 Power to Assess had exercised since October 2015 and to be continued in the future  |
| Special Refund           | The allocation of refund is under-utilized                                | Reasons:  • Unfamiliar with the Sales Tax Refund Mechanism • It splits into 8 installments – affect cash flow • The price has to bring down if sales tax refund is successful • Fear of Special Refund rejection |

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| Tourist Refund Scheme | Global Blue Tax Free   | TRS is mainly credit card and payment by cheque as the amount of refund is usually more than MYR300. Cash refund of less than MYR300 is sited                  |
| Input Tax Refund      | Online = 14 days  Manual = 28 days  Still trying to fulfill the refund period gazette by law.  Delay is due to "cheating" and RMCD sends the case to court  Average refund in other country is 56 days | The case of MYR144 million input tax credit was fictitious and "cheating". RMCD has filed to the court as reference case. Stay tune to newspaper announcement. |
| Zero Rated Booklet    | RMCD has a long list of zero rated items   | Overseas GST mechanism has very little on zero rated items because all items are taxable. Only Malaysia has the longest list of zero rated items               |

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|---|---|--|
| Special Refund                              | 2,533 of 70,000 claims<br>special refund  | Those not claiming special refund use the approach of topping up 6% on the current stock price. Therefore did not see the price went down in the past                  |
| Price Control and Anti-<br>profiteering Act | Effective Period –<br>01/01/2015 ~ 30/06/2016<br>Ministry is reviewing the<br>effective period extension  | Merchants will not subject to the Act after 30/06/2016. Indirectly, they may adjust and rise the price after 30/06/2016  |
| Amendment to GST<br>Return                  | ONLY one amendment is allowed and has to be submitted not later than the last day of the submission related to subsequent taxable period  More than one | Personal opinion is that the GST return amendment can do it once. But if you have valid reasons to review more than once, you can seek approval for amendment via TAP. |
|   | amendment needs approval through TAP>   |  |

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| Late Payment<br>Penalty                    | Penalty is on the amount of tax due and payable; not on unpaid amount   | For example, you pay 8000 out of 10000. Late payment penalty is calculated at 10000 @ 5% on the 1st 30 days   |
| Disbursement                               | Conference chairman added one condition: Disbursement must incur three parties  | <ul> <li>Not a supply</li> <li>Not entitled for input tax credit</li> <li>Involves three parties <ul> <li>The provider</li> <li>The agent</li> <li>The recipient</li> </ul> </li> </ul>                             |
| Reimbursement                              | Conference chairman added that it is two parties transactions   | <ul> <li>A supply</li> <li>Entitle for input tax credit</li> <li>As a principal and direct recovery from the recipient</li> </ul>   |
| Individual supply of commercial properties | <ul> <li>&gt; 2 commercial properties</li> <li>&gt; 1 acre of commercial land</li> <li>&gt; 2 million ringgit at market price</li> <li>Residential properties not required</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Required for GST registration</li> <li>Even though individual has infrequency of supplies, it did not prevent an activity from being treated as a business (David Wickens Properties Ltd (1982)</li> </ul> |

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|---|--|--|
| Under-declared importation              | Deputy DG mentioned that no input tax credit allowed for such transaction  | You have to pay the shortage of GST on importation as per Guide on Import You may not entitle for input tax credit But today mentioned that you are not allowed to claim input tax credit  |
| Over-declared importation               | No provision for the time being  | You claim GST on importation as per payment made with K1 form and Customs Official Receipt   |
| Drop Shipment or Exportation            | If a LMW is selling to overseas but delivery within Malaysia and delivers to another LMW.  Not qualified for relief  | <ul> <li>Since the place of supply for goods of<br/>delivery is within Malaysia rather than<br/>exportation that leaves the border of<br/>Malaysia, it is standard rated supply</li> <li>Relief is not applicable between LMW</li> </ul> |
| Warranty – Goods<br>exported for repair | <ul> <li>If new part is added or replaced, it is subject to GST importation</li> <li>If no replacement, then it is a relief from payment of tax</li> </ul> | It requires identification whether any new part of replacement added to the goods.   |

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| Joint Audit between<br>Customs and IRB | They plan for a)oint audit   | No comment   |
| Bonded warehouse                       | Local goods sells to businesses located in the bonded warehouse is standard rated supply When the business withdraw the goods with K9 in the bonded warehouse is treated as GST on importation | This means that the customer is actually paying two times of GST. However, he can claim both input tax credit with tax invoice and K1. This is practical in O&G The process is subject to review |

| Issue                                   | <b>Conference Consensus</b>   | GST System Changes' Comment   |
|---|---|---|
| Singapore Audit & Compliance Experience | <ul> <li>4 level of IRAS Belief</li> <li>Voluntarily Compliant</li> <li>Unaware</li> <li>Negligent</li> <li>Errant</li> </ul> | Most of the businesses are voluntarily compliant. Education is necessary for unaware registrants to prevent non compliance. GST Audit is to detect the negligent that does not comply with regulation. However voluntarily disclosure shall help to reduce the penalty. Heavy penalties shall impose after series of investigation and enforcement to bring the errant to be compliant. Prosecutions to court are possible. |
| GST Audit<br>Landscape in<br>Singapore  | <ul> <li>Traditional adversarial<br/>approach</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>GST Audit and impose penalty</li> <li>Threaten for the consequence for non compliance</li> </ul>   |
|   | • Mindset shift in tax compliance   | <ul><li>Education and Training</li><li>Public awareness</li></ul>   |
|   | <ul> <li>Pro-active<br/>Engagement</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>ASK – Assisted Self Review Kit</li> <li>Dialog and Feedback</li> <li>Public ruling and meeting</li> </ul>  |
|   | Voluntarily compliance  | <ul> <li>Reduce penalties within 12 months of disclosure</li> <li>GST amendment is considered voluntarily disclosure</li> <li>Voluntarily disclosure program</li> <li>ACAP – Assisted Compliance Assurance Program</li> </ul>   |

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## Day 2 Highlights and Comments

| Issue                           | Conference Consensus   | <b>GST System Changes' Comment</b>   |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Regulation 69 – GST<br>Act      | Correct of Errors  | The time frame as determined and announced in the conference is not later than last day of the submission period |
| Goods and Services              | Not a supply of goods means a supply of services   | Either goods or services   |
| Online Business<br>Registration | Urge for those online business<br>to do registration                                       | Section 65(6) shall trigger a lot of agents from wechat, alibaba, taobao and etc for registration                |
| Designated Areas                | Section 154 excludes<br>designated areas from<br>Malaysia                                  | Therefore it shall treat as ZRE with K2 or K3 form   |
| Appeal to Tribunal              | It can trigger after:  1. DG Decision is made  2. Person to apply  3. Tribunal fee is paid | Follow the law   |
|                                 | Cannot refer to other court once Tribunal is set up except the case is abandoned           | Follow the law   |

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| Tribunal                       | Discuss substance of matter   | Follow the law   |
| High Court                     | Discuss procedure / process and judicial review   | Follow the law   |
| Merger of IRB and RMCD         | Potential but not now   | Time will tell   |
| Likelihood for GST<br>hike     | Unlikely in the near future. For example, service tax was introduced in 1975 and was raised only once in 40 years   | Ultimate target is 10%   |
| Bitcoin and virtual currencies | Speaker mentioned that virtual currency is a form or legal tender or not. It is still referred to preliminary hearing from Court of Justice, European Union | Current interpretation from Singapore and Malaysia are treating virtual currencies and virtual items are supply of services instead of legal tender.  EU accepts bitcoin and virtual currencies as legal tender but we do not have the issue yet |

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| Appeal to<br>Tribunal                            | <ul> <li>DG Decision is made</li> <li>Person file a case</li> <li>Once accepted, the case cannot refer to other courts except it is abandoned</li> </ul> | Follow the law   |
| Bitcoins and virtual currencies                  | <ul> <li>Recognize in European countries<br/>as legal tender</li> <li>Not recognize in Malaysia as<br/>legal tender</li> </ul>                           | <ul> <li>As such, virtual currencies are supply of services<br/>rather than exempt supplies of currencies</li> </ul>   |
| Singapore<br>GST Audit<br>Landscape              | Traditional adversarial approach Mindset shift in tax compliance Pro-active Engagement Voluntarily compliance  | <ul> <li>Penalties and GST Audit to enforce compliance</li> <li>Pre-filing review and self compliance</li> <li>Voluntarily disclosure</li> <li>GST-03 amendment is a form of voluntarily disclosure</li> <li>ASK and ACAP carried out by members of Singapore Institute of Accredited Tax Professionals</li> </ul> |
| Australian<br>GST Audit<br>Experience            | <ul><li>Risk focus</li><li>Match data</li><li>Refund and cash economy</li><li>Complex issues</li></ul>   | <ul> <li>Risk filters into ERP or accounting software</li> <li>Collating intelligence and data modelling</li> <li>Pattern analysis and risk models</li> </ul>  |
| Compliance<br>challenge of<br>existing<br>system | <ul> <li>Detail localization required</li> <li>Limited exception reporting</li> <li>Not GAF friendly</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Lack of understanding of the GAF</li> <li>Lack of Finance IT who is familiar with Finance and IT framework</li> <li>Lack of self-review initiatives</li> </ul>  |

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| Assisted Self<br>Help Kit (ASK)                          | <ul><li>Diagnostic tools</li><li>Self review</li><li>Pre-filing or annual review</li></ul>                      | <ul> <li>Suitable for SME and corporates</li> <li>Avoid costly GST errors and mistakes</li> <li>Half yearly review or after change in GST laws</li> <li>Records keeping requirements</li> </ul>                              |
| Assisted<br>Compliance<br>Assurance<br>Program<br>(ACAP) | <ul> <li>Diagnostic for large corporates</li> <li>GST Risk Management</li> <li>GST Control Framework</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>GST Control Framework</li> <li>Control environment</li> <li>Control activities</li> <li>System controls</li> <li>Change management</li> <li>Information and communication</li> <li>Monitoring and review</li> </ul> |
| Person to carry<br>out                                   | <ul><li>CPM firm</li><li>Tax affiliates</li><li>Internal audit</li><li>Jointly by CPA and IA</li></ul>          | Singapore Institute of Accredited Tax Professionals (SIATP) members  |

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| GST Audit<br>Correspondence          | <ol> <li>Informed taxpayer for GST Audit</li> <li>Encourage voluntarily disclosure</li> <li>Encourage using ASK</li> <li>Perform field audits</li> </ol> | Official communication     GST Audit expectation  |
| Preparation for GST compliance audit | Pre-audit  | <ul><li>Request scope of audit</li><li>Request for expectation</li><li>Inform management</li></ul>    |
|                                      | During audit   | <ul><li>Interview</li><li>Coordinative</li></ul>  |
|                                      | Post-audit   | <ul><li>Apply for review</li><li>Accept the consequence</li><li>Not to repeat in the future</li></ul> |

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| Australian GST<br>Audit<br>experience         | Risk focus  | <ul> <li>Key risks are refunds, cash, evasion, system of reporting, property, financial supplies, international and overall governance</li> <li>Risk filters embeds into ERP and accounting software</li> </ul> |
|   | Match data  | Match data in Malaysia maybe import and export<br>to GST-03 via SMK   |
|   | Refund and cash economy   | <ul> <li>Collating intelligence and data modelling to<br/>manage refund population</li> <li>Trend and patterns that are outside the norm</li> </ul>   |
|   | Complex issues  | Pattern analysis and risk models  |
| Audit and compliance experience from CPA      | More sophisticated audits using data interrogation  | <ul> <li>Regulations</li> <li>Change in reporting environment</li> <li>Interactive Data Extraction and Analysis (IDEA)</li> </ul>   |
| Compliance<br>challenge –<br>existing systems | <ul> <li>Detail localization required</li> <li>Limited exception reporting</li> <li>Not GAF friendly</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Lack of understanding of the GAF</li> <li>Lack of Finance IT who is familiar with Finance and IT framework</li> <li>Lack of self-review initiatives</li> </ul>   |

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