

# PRESS CLIPPING

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**SECTION**: Business

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TITLE : 2012 Pre-Budget Activities



■ 陈 永 有: 若不启动消费 税,政府将面 对压力。



■马卓魁

# 消費稅若不成事

# 獎掖少個人公司稅難降

# 9報導 ◆伍詠敏

(吉隆坡28日讯) 争议已久的消费税仍 表敲定落实日,税务 专家认为,若无的税 专家认为,政府对对的 基未能扩大及面对增 基本税收的压力,奖的 减少,个人及公司税 也很难有望下降。

毕马威(KPMG)税 务服务公司执行董事 陈永有,针对消费税 若不执行,会否有其 他替代方式的问题指出,政府可能会将现在已征收的服务税等消费性质税务范围扩大。

他举例,去年财政 预算案,政府就宣布 将服务税从5%上调到 6%,付费电视服务也 被纳入缴税项目,需 缴交服务税。

陈永有告诉《中 国报》,若消费税不 启动,政府通过税收 提高收入时,将面对 压力,该些压力将限 制政府减低税务的能力。

"届时,企业领域 现有的一些税务奖掖 也可能会收紧。"

# 每年降低1%

马来西亚注册会计师协会(MICPA)税 师协会(MICPA)税 务实践委员会及理事 会成员主席马卓魁认 为,消费税的"连体 婴"即个人所得税和 公司税,在消费税执 行后料下调。 他指出,当消费税 生效,个人所得税和 公司税税率能够稍微 下调是理想情况,而 且未来前景更乐观。

他接受访问时预测,长期内,随著消费税执行扩大,个人 所得税和公司税将会 讲一步下降。

陈永有则指出,政府早前已暗示消费税 生效后,个人所得税 有可能下调,而这举 动和其他国家经验一

今年,个人所得税 最高税率为26%,公司税为25%。2008年 以来,政府每年降低 个人所得税最高税率 1%;公司税则自2007 年至2009年,税率每 年降低1%。



# PRESS CLIPPING

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DATE: October 3, 2011

TITLE : Budget 2012: Yet another for the rakyat?

# Budget 2012: Yet another for the rakyat?

#### by DAVID LAI & WOON YOKE LAI

WITH the looming general election, people may be wondering whether Budget 2012 will be a 'liat white' (an election budget with only shorttern goodies for the rakya), or a shot of 'espresso' (a bold budget with slightly unpopular measures taken for the sake of long-term sustainable development and growth of the country?)

Are Malaysians ready to accept the latter? We look at three underlying forces behind Budget 2012 in trying to predict what possible 'changes' the rakyat could expect.

### Inflationary Pressures Amid the current global eco-

nomic turbulence, we are experiencing inflationary pressures in Malaysia.

Consumer prices are ex-

pected to rise between 3% to 3.5% in 2011 and there is mounting pressure on the government to ease the burden of the rakyat.

One would therefore expect to see more personal tax reliefs to reduce the cost of living for Malaysians. Additional tax reliefs may be given on typical living expenses incurred by the man-on-the-street, possibly in the areas of education, health and recreation.

In addition, it would be timely and appropriate for the government to reduce the top personal tax rate by 1% to align with the corporate tax rate of 28%.

Such measures may not only please the rakyat in the short term, but may indirectly increase motivation and productivity of the Malaysian work-

#### Reducing the Deficit

Malaysia has been running budget deficits since 1998 (2010: RM43 billion) and tax revenue has stagnated at around RM159 billion over the past three

years.

To manage down the deficit and to set aside some public funds available for major infrastructure projects under the Economic Transformation Programme (ETP), we are aware that the Goods and Services Tax (GST) is on the agenda to broaden the tax base and eventually reduce Malaysiás relitance on direct taxes and petro-

A GST system would allow the government coffers to grow product growth. An announcement of the GST implementation date in the 2012 budget would be a much-needed bold step to set the clock ticking. Assuming an 18-month prepa-

#### ration period, implementation date could be as early as May 2013. Moving Towards Higher Value-added Services Rationalisation of tax incentives, especially in the manu-

facturing sector, was one of

the key initiatives set out in ETP in an effort to realign our TP in an effort to realign our the realign out the realign out also help reduce the revenue loss to the government. This set of the revenue loss to the government. This

outdated incentives would also help reduce the revenue loss to the government. This includes the "step-down" of Reinvestment Allowance and Exemption on Shipping Income and a review of existing incentives under the Promotion of Investments Act 1986 and special deductions is single, further and double deductions.

Some of these changes may be unpopular and may have negative effects in certain sectors. Care must therefore be existing foreign and domestic investments. However, as above have already been announced as part of the Strategic Reform Initatives, we can expect the details to be incorporated in the Budget 2012.

#### Services Sector Given that the services sector

has been identified as a key area in propelling Malaysia towards becoming a high income nation under the ETP, we could expect the government to introduce further tax incentives to boost higher-value-added service sectors such as health, education, science and technology and knowledge-based industries for long-term sustain-able growth.

As the success of the ETP largely hinges on whether we have the right people with the right talent and skills, the government may consider extending the preferential individual tax rates to attract or retain individuals with specialist skills in certain targeted sectors (similar to the special 15% in come tax rate for knowledge workers working in Iskandar workers working in Iskandar

Malaysia).

However, this move may be uppopular to the rest of the

higher effective tax rates.

As it is becoming increasingly important for Malaysia

to achieve global standards to grow international business, the government may also take the opportunity to further expand the existing 'green' incentives to encourage businesses to adopt higher standards of green practices that are encouraged interna-

Whilst it may be tempting for the government to settle for a 'flat white' election budget, we look forward to see the Malaysian government take a' shot of expresso' and implement some bold measures to give a further thrust to the ETE, which will ultimately bring about long-term sustainable growth towards a high income nation by 2020.

David Lai is BDO Malaysia executive director and head of tax advisory while Woon Yoke Lai is BDO Malaysia executive director for tax and also a co-opted member of the tax practice committee of Malaysian Institute of Certified Public

Accountants.



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**DATE** : October 11, 2011

TITLE : Services sector seen as key growth driver

# Services sector seen as key growth driver





DR VEERINDERJEET SINGH

### Overview

THE 2012 Budget's fiscal thrust is tax neutral in many respects—no new taxes are introduced and neither were there any substantive increases in tax rates in light of the policy commitment to reduce the fiscal deficit.

There is a lack of a concrete tax rationalisation framework involving a review of the corporate tax, personal tax, tax concessions and the impending Goods & Services Tax or GST so as to build a solid tax base for the future.

There was no significant claw-back of tax incentives or re-alignment of tax reliefs other than some tinkering with the shipping tax exemption and the reinvestment allowance.

The increase in total government revenue of 1.9% to RM186.9 billion in 2012 will be mainly from the economic expansionary effects of the Government Economic Transformation Plan initiatives announced and instituted about a year ago. In addition, there will be greater reliance on the tax authorities carrying out more tax

audits and compliance-enhancing initiatives.

The services sector is expected to remain the key driver of growth and the further liberalisation of the services sector (including the professional sub-sectors) is a positive

The social aspect of government spending is another feature of this budget. It includes a slew of measures intended to benefit the less privileged segments of Malaysian society.

### Corporate Tax

The tax proposals which were of significance include the fol-

- Shipping companies have been enjoying tax exemption on income for a considerable length of time. This 100% income tax exemption has been curtailed by limiting the exemption to 70%. This move is seen as a rative to bring it in line with most other activities and sectors.
- A number of amendments have been proposed to tighten the rules for granting the reinvestment allowance on capital expenditure for expansion, modernisation, diversification and automation projects.
- Multinational corporations that locate their Treasury Management Centre (TMC) in Malaysia will be given 70% tax exemption on income from qualifying treasury services rendered to its

# Budget 2012 is seen as people-friendly with real challenge coming from implementation of policies

related companies for a period of five years.

In addition, interest payments made to non-resident banks and related companies would also be free from withholding tax. Incentives are also accorded to expatriates working in TMCs. This measure seeks to develop Malaysia as a competitive financial centre in the region.

- New investments in four and five star hotels in Peninsular Malaysia will be given tax incentives in line with what is currently offered in Sabah and Sarawak.
- Incentives were announced for the Kuala Lumpur International Financial District (KLIFD) which would provide the platform to attract foreign and local players.
- Tax deduction is granted for expenses incurred in the issuance of Islamic securities based on Wakalah principles and the exemption period on income from trading in nonringgit sukuk (bonds) has been extended.
- Extension of withholding tax rates on distributions from real estate investment trusts to 2016 as well as extension of tax incentives for hybrid and electric cars to 2013.
- 70% tax holiday for industrial design services as

well as double deductions for companies that implement structured internship programmes, award scholarships and participate in overseas career fairs as part of steps to enhance the human capital needs of the nation.

- To further encourage the involvement of the private sector in providing education services and facilities, some fairly generous tax incentives have been proposed for profit-oriented private schools and international schools. In addition, tax deductions are to be granted to contributors who donate to national schools as well as to religious institutions.
- Employers will need to bear higher contributions (from 12% to 13%) to the Employees Provident Fund on the salaries of employees earning monthly remuneration of RM5.000 and below.
- Compensation for late refund of income tax is finally here subject to certain conditions, the time limit for tax audits will be lowered from six years to five years and pre-filling of tax returns will commence soon.

# Personal Tax

Individual owners of budget taxis and hire cars are to bene-

fit from tax incentives and subsidies. Besides assisting such individuals, the measures are also seen as a boost for local car manufacturers.

To aid the ageing population and to benefit the financial services sector, tax reliefs have been proposed for individuals contributing to the private retirement scheme.

### Stamp Duty

Stamp duty waivers have been granted to loan agreements executed by micro, small and medium enterprises. In addition, full exemption is also given on loan agreements for purchase of residential properties costing up to RM300,000 under specific schemes for the middle income group.

# Real Property Gains Tax The current tax rate of 5% on

gains on disposals of real property has been altered by increasing the tax rate for disposals made within two years of acquisition to 10%. Disposals between two and five years of acquisition will be taxed at 5%, and disposals after five years will continue to be free of tax. It is left to be seen whether these measures will have any immediate or lasting impact. It was expected that the tax rates would revert to the earlier scale rates of 30% to 5% but the Government chose a cautious approach.

### Conclusion

Broadly, the 2012 Budget is a

wide-ranging one in terms of the various sectors and components that were touched on and is basically seen as a people-friendly budget. The many spending measures on social programmes have not made it necessary for the government to abandon its commitment to reducing its deficit.

This is laudable particularly when it is able to achieve this without raising taxes. It reflects the underlying strength of the Malaysian economy. What is critical is that the various projects come to fruition as planned and achieve the desired results in terms of the impact on the economy.

The government's real challenge lies in the implementation of its policies and the manner in which the budget allocations are spent to ensure that the budget deficit continues to decline without impacting the overall economic growth.

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Accountants and managing director of Taxand Malaysia Sdn Bhd which is a member of TAXAND, the world's first international organisation of independent tax advisors covering nearly 50 jurisdictions. The views expressed are his personal



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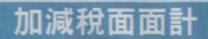
**SECTION**: Business

**DATE** : October 7, 2011

TITLE : Budget 2012: Yet another for the rakyat?

在国际环境动荡不定之际,加上大马经济表现亦欲振乏力,以及政府财政 预算赤字已进入第十三年,因此,在政府"钱不够用"前提下,政府如何从税 务方面着手,为企业界、一些工业领域及小市民注入振奋剂?

无可否认,配合即将举行的全国大选,政府为各界捎来的喜讯或多过负面消息。尽管如此,到底何者会加税,何者会减税?公司及个人所得税是否会调整?政府是否为打房而重新实施30%产业盈利税等等,皆是市场关注之课题,且聆听税务专家对即将出炉的2012年度财政年预算案如何作出精辟见解。



# 預算案例

-MANNER

DARTHINERAL

APPLINE

一部分受访的会计专家管认为,尽管全球及 大马经济处于不明朗状态已加剧,但配合 大选年,即将揭盅的2012年度财政預算案,和以往的 大选年预算案一样,将是亲民和亲商的,不会有太多 不受欢迎的措施。

基于市民的重大利益在大选年超越企业,因此,他们表示,政府所派发的"糖果",给市民的"甜娱"或较多。

尽管如此,会计业者也认为,政府连续十多年 的财政刑算赤字,已彰显政府财务能力的有限,因 此,就算给市民些许"甜头",也不会有太大的惊 喜。

从税务观点,基于消费税还会拖延推行,因此,公司税及个人税的调降几率或不高,而一些领域 如产业或发展产业盈利税的调高,政府也可能向烟客 及喝酒者再度开刀, "罪恶税"的调升或在所难,但 就算调器,其幅度或不会很易零。

### 或亲民多于亲商

"跟以往大选预算案一样,我们相信明年度的 预算案,亲民显然比亲商更突出,毕竟亲民让更多群 众受惠。"

她表示,以我国约120万的纳税人口计,其实政 府可征税的范畴不够广。

更重要的是,她说,一些本地大企业家从国内 撤资,把资金撤出海外投资了,也表示他们对国内信心的演跌。

"因此,我国失去了一些大型仓业,加上外资 对大马投资的兴致缺缺,难免影响国家许多企业税 收,这是令人关注及正视的。"

她认为,其他政府当局,如国际贸工部及大马 工业发展局需扮演促进大马投资的更重大角色,让这 些企业在大马发扬光大,对政府显然有利。

她认为,像间接税-消费税的计划实行,似乎被 "政治化"而一再拖延;而一些税务制度也需要简 化。

"像内安法令的废除,所引起的巨大效应,或 许比减税好消息效果更大。"

# 間接稅 "看不到"

又一 纳税人来说、盛绣雁认为、纳税者不 应当只是从所得税表厚看,因为一些 隐藏的"间接税",可能需象付更多税额。

"如你每月只有3千令吉收入,除了付 税、还需考量通影的吞蚀,而经商者所赚取的 马币收入,需考量与外币而值比较。"

此外。鉴于大马未实施消费税(GST) 只有进项税(input tax),没有销项税 (output tax),对商业达不到不亏不赢状 况;对个人来说。看电视、买衣服等要付服务 税: 老人家和孩子的开销需付税。在外用餐要 付销售税,买房于要付产纪费及服务税,几平 每项交易都需付税。这些都是消费者的间接税 负担,是看不到的间接税

德勤稅务有限公司(DELOITTE)董事经 理余水平受访时也认同盛氏的一些看法。他 表示、配合大选年、政府不会宣布一些出人 意表的"不受欢迎"预算案措施,如首相说

不会实施消费税,直到大选后就是一个何证,以让市民"感觉美好",因此,政府多少会派发一些"糖果"给小市民。但也不会很多,毕竟政府财务有限,包括可能派发食物券(food stamp)给低收入群及调降个人所得税至25%等。

大马特许公共会计师协会 (MICPA) 稅 分 守期委员会及理事会成员马卓魁透露,2012年 度預算案是一个亲民及亲商的拥算案,主要为 百姓及私人界而设,以协助他们应对全球全融 危机所引发的导常要互接战。

"新預算案所推出的措施,可能包括'派 钱'给市民,以刺激内需,它或通过投务回 扣:个人所得税调降1%及更多的个人提务减 免。"

企业方面,他说,它们或受数励创新或者 是进军国家关键经济领域当中的一些选择性工 业,以及会制造这些领域更多的高收入就业机 会,以迎合政府转型国家经济的策略。

他认为,政府或许也会推出一些吸引及留 住人才的措施。



# **PRESS CLIPPING**

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# 2012 財政預算案: 稅務篇·加減稅面面計·預算案更親民

## 財經拼盤

2011-10-06 19:30



在國際環境動盪不定之際,加上大馬經濟表現亦欲振乏力,以及政府財政預算赤字已進入第十三年,因此,在政府"錢不夠用"前提下,政府如何從稅務方面著手,為企業界、一些工業領域及小市民注入振奮劑?

無可否認,配合即將舉行的全國大選,政府為各界捎來的喜訊或多過負面消息。儘管如此,到底何者會加稅,何者會減稅?公司及個人所得稅是否會調整?政府是否為打房而重新實施 30%產業盈利稅等等,皆是市場關注之課題,且聆聽稅務專家對即將出爐的 2012 年度財政年預算案如何作出精辟見解。

大部份受訪的會計專家皆認為,儘管全球及大馬經濟處於不明朗狀態已加劇,但配合大選年,即將揭盅的 2012 年度財政預算案,和以往的大選年預算案一樣,將是親民和親商的,不會有太多不受歡迎的措施。

基於市民的重大利益在大選年超越企業,因此,他們表示,政府所派發的"糖果",給市民的"甜頭"或較多。

儘管如此,會計業者也認為,政府連續十多年的財政預算赤字,已彰顯政府財務能力的有限,因此,就算給市民些許"甜頭",也不會有太大的驚喜。

從稅務觀點,基於消費稅還會拖延推行,因此,公司稅及個人稅的調降幾率或不高,而一些領域如產業或發展產業盈利稅的調高,政府也可能向煙客及喝酒者再度開刀,"罪惡稅"的調升或在所難,但就算調漲,其幅度或不會很顯著。

均富會計行高級稅務執行董事盛繡雁受訪時透露,明年度預算案料是一個易於控制 的預算案,配合全國大選來臨,政府不會捎來太多負面消息,但也不會帶來太大的 驚喜,畢竟國家財庫仍處於赤字狀況。

# 或親民多於親商

"跟以往大選預算案一樣,我們相信明年度的預算案,親民顯然比親商更突出,畢竟親民讓更多群眾受惠。"

她表示,以我國約 120 萬的納稅人口計,其實政府可征稅的範疇不夠廣。

更重要的是,她說,一些本地大企業家從國內撤資,把資金撤出海外投資了,也表示他們對國內信心的潰跌。

"因此,我國失去了一些大型企業,加上外資對大馬投資的興致缺缺,難免影響國家許多企業稅收,這是令人關注及正視的。"

她認為,其他政府當局,如國際貿工部及大馬工業發展局需扮演促進大馬投資的更重大角色,讓這些企業在大馬發揚光大,對政府顯然有利。

她認為,像間接稅-消費稅的計劃實行,似乎被"政治化"而一再拖延;而一些稅務制度也需要簡化。

"像内安法令的廢除,所引起的巨大效應,或許比減稅好消息效果更大。"

# 間接稅"看不到"

對納稅人來說,盛繡雁認為,納稅者不應當只是從所得稅表層看,因為一些隱藏的"間接稅",可能需繳付更多稅額。

"如你每月只有 3 千令吉收入,除了付稅,還需考量通膨的吞蝕,而經商者所賺取的馬幣收入,需考量與外幣幣值比較。"

此外,鑒於大馬未實施消費稅(GST),只有進項稅(inputtax),沒有銷項稅(output tax),對商業達不到不虧不贏狀況;對個人來說,看電視、買衣服等要付服務稅;老人家和孩子的開銷需付稅,在外用餐要付銷售稅,買房子要付產紀費及服務稅,幾乎每項交易都需付稅,這些都是消費者的間接稅負擔,是看不到的間接稅。

德勤稅務有限公司(DELOITTE)董事經理余永平受訪時也認同盛氏的一些看法,他表示,配合大選年,政府不會宣佈一些出人意表的"不受歡迎"預算案措施,如首相說不會實施消費稅,直到大選後就是一個例證,以讓市民"感覺美好",因此,政府多少會派發一些"糖果"給小市民,但也不會很多,畢竟政府財務有限,包括可能派發食物券(foodstamp)給低收入群及調降個人所得稅至 25%等。

大馬特許公共會計師協會(MICPA)稅務守則委員會及理事會成員馬卓魁透露, 2012 年度預算案是一個親民及親商的預算案,主要為百姓及私人界而設,以協助 他們應對全球金融危機所引發的異常艱巨挑戰。

"新預算案所推出的措施,可能包括'派錢'給市民,以刺激內需,它或通過稅務回扣;個人所得稅調降 1%及更多的個人稅務減免。"

企業方面,他說,它們或受鼓勵創新或者是進軍國家關鍵經濟領域當中的一些選擇性工業,以及會製造這些領域更多的高收入就業機會,以迎合政府轉型國家經濟的策略。

他認為,政府或許也會推出一些吸引及留住人才的措施。

# 應簡化檢討稅制

盛繡雁認為,大馬的稅務制度還很復雜,一些稅務索償需要簡化,以免發生填報錯誤而被罰款 **45%**的慘況。

她舉例,如個人稅收減免,是附加條件的,明細表達 **30** 項,細讀之下,可能許多項目都無法獲得減免。互聯網稅務減免的情況也一樣。

盛繡雁也舉例應酬開銷的稅務回扣,依照規定,應酬現有客戶的開銷可獲得 100% 回扣,潛在客戶可獲 50%回扣,現有客戶及潛在客戶有時是難以區分清楚的,尤其是潛在客戶即刻簽下合約轉為正式客戶的那一刻。

# 納稅級別需要檢討

因此,她認為,當局應當把這些復雜的稅務制度簡化,同時,在減稅的當兒,政府也會尋求空間加稅,以達到制衡作用。

她說,像一些納稅級別(tax bracket)也需要檢討,如稅階(tax band)已許久沒有調整,稅務的呈報更需簡化。

而電腦每年一次的稅務減免應當加強,畢竟電腦是高科技產品,資訊工藝必須要不時提昇的。

余永平表示,政府需要檢討現有的一些稅務架構,尤其是政府正要邁向高收入國宏 願之際。

他指出,政府過去注重低價值及勞工密集製造業的稅務獎掖正是時候檢討,尤其我國正面對勞工短缺及高度依賴外勞前提下。

"外勞的涌入已對我國造成嚴重的社會問題,加上一些外資廠商在本地所賺取的賺利是匯回國外,對大馬的經濟作用不大。"

# 應注重研發及高增值製造業

有鑒於此,他認為,政府應當注重研發及高增值的製造業,以提供和大幅度調整這些領域的投資獎掖,進而吸引這類高價值的外資,並取代現有低價值工業的投資獎掖。

余永平舉例,像大馬開發的生物質(biomass)與沼氣(biogas)科技,都應當提供相關的投資獎掖,,以鼓勵國內開發科技的空間。

"整體稅務架構,都需做一個完善的檢討。"

此外,他也說,政府也應當加強執法,包括審計、調查及追稅,以減少稅務的偏差值。

"政府的電子報稅措施算是做得頗出色,值得繼續鼓勵,我們預估政府或計劃把收入不超過某個數額的個人不需報稅,以簡化稅務制度。"

## 作好準備迎消費稅

余永平說,配合大選後,消費稅不會在新預算案宣佈,但大選後即會實施,屆時,公司稅和個人所得稅或從現有的 25% (全人所得稅為 26%)下調至 20%。

盛繡雁則表示,消費稅不是恐怖的稅務制度,只可惜此項新制度被政治化。

她說,消費稅有進項稅(input tax)和銷項稅(outputtax),政府先抽進項稅,對商家或造成一些現金流動的周轉不靈,而銷項稅是較後再索償回來,但一些案例卻發生政府缺錢回退給商家的情況。

# 多國設特別基金回退"銷項稅"

"因此,許多國家設立了一項特別基金,作為'銷項稅'的回退用途。

馬卓魁卻說,政府已宣佈消費稅或在預算案後實施,而商家應當把握時間評估消費稅對它們商業程序的衝擊,以及儘快作好消費稅的準備。

他認為,在消費稅推出後,25%的公司稅應當下調至20%,以提高大馬在區域的競爭力,因其他國家如新加坡的公司稅從2010評估年起為17%,香港為16.5%。他也認為,個人的所得稅稅階應當擴大,而個人所得稅率在消費稅實施後應當與首50萬令吉的應征稅收入公司稅20%一致。

## 應當徵求公眾諮詢

他也說,消費稅草案生效前,應當徵求公眾諮詢,普羅大眾,尤其是商家及小商在 法律生效前,應當獲得充份瞭解消費稅的特征及程序規定,這是需要的,以避免貨 品與服務價格的上揚,同時在法律宣佈後也需 18 個月的緩沖期。

# 如何遏制刷爆卡

有關刷爆卡方面,盛繡雁認為,政府較早實施的 50 令吉信用卡服務稅,對抑制信用卡開銷於事無補,主要問題出在銀行發卡方面的鬆懈,因此,要制止信用卡的進一步刷爆,只有通過國行向銀行"開刀",才達到一些預期的效果,如實施限制個人信用卡的數目,像一人不能擁有 5 張信用卡等措施。

她說,像一張金卡信貸額高達 1 萬 8 千令吉,持卡人繳付逾 10%年利率及 50 令吉服務稅,也無法阻止他們繼續善用這筆龐大開銷的便利。

## 宜重推產業盈利稅"打房"

在國內產業價格節節高漲下,一般打工一族對購置房子,尤其是有地房子已望塵莫及,有鑒於此,余永平認為,政府應當重新實施產業盈利稅,以抑制房產價格的炒風,而國行較早也祭出第三間房貸限制,以遏制房產炒風。

他認為,政府過去曾實施的產業盈利稅(RPGT),包括 2 年內售出房子徵收 30%RPGT,3 年售出,RPGT為 20%,5 年售出為 5%,超過 5 年則免 RPGT,而企業超過 5 年則徵收 5%的 RPGT 可以重新實施。

現有的 RPGT 架構是 5 年內售出房產的 RPGT 為 5%。

他說,調高 RPGT 除了可以"打房",也可以提高政府的稅收,因政府目前是處於第 13年的預算赤字,需要增加一些稅率提高政府收入充作發展開銷。

馬卓魁則說,房產價格在過去 3 年直線上揚,通過調高 RPGT 遏制房產炒風是很好的理由,但現有全球金融危機所帶來的嚴重市場不明確性,使這個時候調漲 RPGT或不是最佳時機。

盛繡雁則表示,RPGT 反反覆覆更改好 6 至 7 次和調整,讓人混淆,當中也實施一些"四不像"的稅率,因此,政府不應該在這個時候再更改 RPGT。

她認為,由國行對房產推行的打房措施反而更有效,因手頭沒有現金,對炒房就沒有作為。

國行較早實施第三間房房貸限制為70%,以遏制國內房產的炒作。

# 產托收入預扣稅料不變

有關產業投資信托預扣稅方面,馬卓魁說,調降產業投資信托收入的預扣稅,使大 馬可以成為區域更具競爭的產業投資信托市場,但從稅務角度,大馬的產業投資信 托回酬已處於合理的卓越水平,因此,預扣稅或維持,以免調降赤字的努力不受影 響。

# 煙酒博彩稅料不調高

盛繡雁說,煙酒及博彩稅或會調高,以提高政府收入,但實際收入的增幅也不大,因為抽煙和喝酒的人口不算很多。

但本地的煙酒稅已是全球最高之一,政府再繼續加稅,將鼓勵更多的走私煙酒活動,進而可能影響政府的稅收。

余永平則表示,大馬煙酒稅是世界第二高,煙稅在區域國家當中是繼新加坡之後第二高的,因此,調漲勢的空間已不大,基於大選考量,預料政府兩者都不會調漲。 博彩稅方面,他表示,政府有時會"靜悄悄"的調升,取而代之,政府有時是通過提高開彩的次數,以達到提高博彩稅的收入,其效果也是一樣的。

# 料不會向賭場稅開刀

有關賭場稅是否會調升時,他認為,國內賭場只有一間,加上新加坡開設兩家賭場後,雲頂賭場的生意量已受影響,而旅遊業是國家關鍵經濟領域(NKEA)的其中領域,因此,為了促進旅遊業,相信政府不會向賭場稅開刀。

馬卓魁則認為,煙酒及博彩稅或會上調,因在某個程度上或會提高政府稅收及降低預算赤字。除此之外,也符合政府灌輸人民健康生活意識的政策。

## 市民能獲多少"糖果"?

盛繡雁認為,個人所得稅的"糖果",應該會令人失望,預料政府會維持現有的 26%,直到全國大選後,配合消費稅的實行而可能下調。

她也相信政府不會通過派錢方式,派錢給小市民,以協助他們渡過經濟難關,因它是一項最沒有效果的政策,政府過去曾實施此項措施。

余永平則表示,政府在新預算案中或把個人稅務減免從 9 千令吉增至 1 萬令吉,孩子的稅務減免也從 4 千增至 5 千令吉。

為了鼓勵婦女出來社會工作,以提高國家之生產力,及鼓吹平等社會,他認為,政府應當讓職業婦女扣除家裡雇用傭人開銷的稅務減免,比方說定在 5 千令吉,否則,職業婦女的工資若支付傭人工資,可能所剩無幾了。

為了鼓吹愛心社會及推廣社會公益活動,以減輕政府的一些負擔,余氏認為,政府 應當調高現有的公益活動捐獻之稅務扣除,即從目前個人收入的 7%限額或公司的 10%增至一律 20%。

他說,國內一些弱勢人士,或是一些貧困人士的教育、保健、設施等不足,都依賴 社會人士的捐獻,政府無法全面照顧,因此,政府為何限制這些熱心人士的善心捐 獻?

為了減輕市民的生活負擔,他認為,一些日用品,如肥皂、洗衣粉及日常食品如麵包、咖啡、牛奶、面條等之 10%銷售稅應當調降至 5%。

# 食品券或被濫用

儘管食品券對低收入人士或有利,但他不鼓勵以此方式協助他們,因為此政策在實 行時或出現偏差,進而可能被濫用及一些不適合之人從中得利。

馬卓魁亦建議,可獲得回扣的個人應徵稅收入的門檻應當從現有的 3 萬 5 千令吉增至 5 萬令吉,要劃一公司稅與個人稅率,個人的最高稅率應當下調至 25%。

結語:新預算案應當會給市民一些小驚喜,一些領域或許也會從中受惠,尤其在政府積極推動經濟轉型計劃下,不管是加稅或減稅,總是有人歡喜有人愁,但配合大選的來臨,我們期待預算案為你我捎來喜訊吧!

(星洲日報/財經)