TAX RELIEF & REBATE FOR YA 2020



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RELIEF

A) Individual

- Personal Relief
- Breastfeeding equipment
- Education Fee

B) Spouse & Alimony Payment

- Spouse Relief
- Alimony Payment

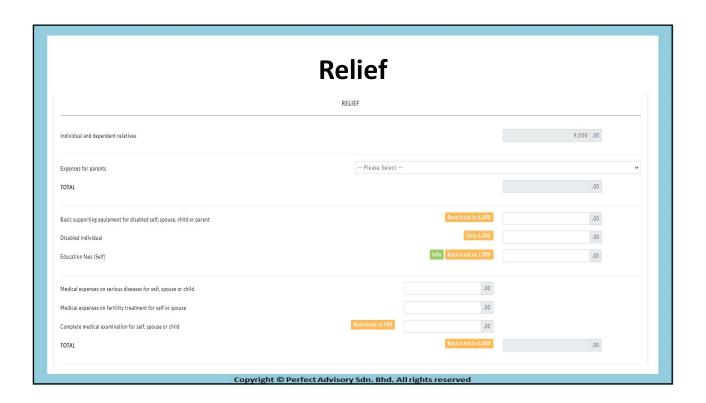
C) Child

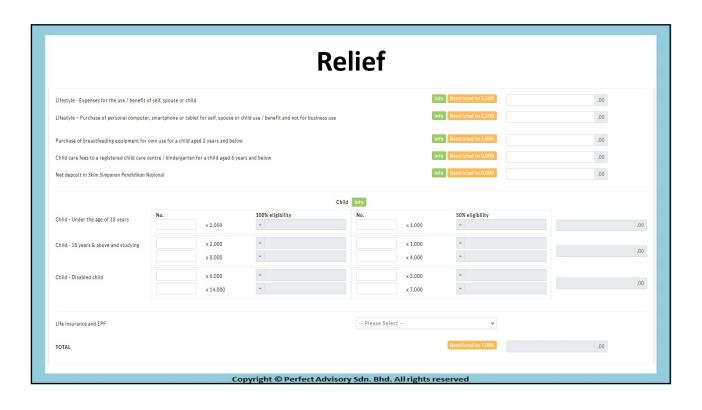
- Child Relief
- Child Care expenses
- SSPN Scheme

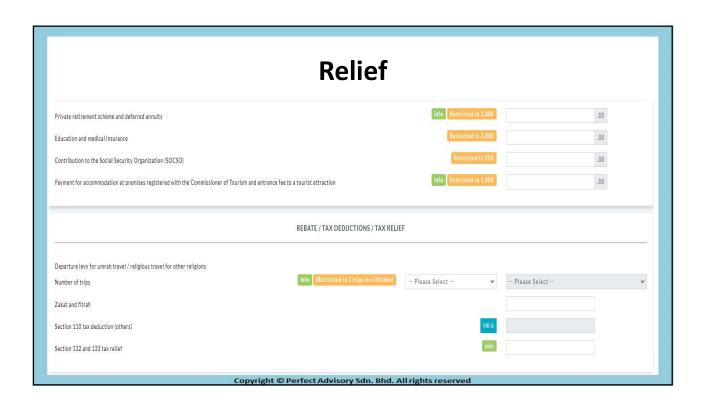
D) Parents

- Parental Care Relief
- Medical treatment, special needs and carer expenses

RELIEF E Individual & Dependent Relatives • Basic supporting equipment for disabled self, spouse, child or parent • Medical expenses on Serious diseases F) RETIREMENT & INSURANCE • Life insurance • Medical Insurance • EPF • socso • PRS G) Lifestyle Lifestyle • Additional lifestyle H) Tourism Relief Hotel & Entrance Fee Copyright © Perfect Advisory Sdn. Bhd. All rights reserved







A) INDIVIDUAL



Personal relief



Breastfeeding equipment



Education fees

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A.1) SELF RELIEF

- Personal relief is **RM9,000**.
- In the event the taxpayer is a disabled person certified by Department of Social Welfare (OKU), an ADDITIONAL RELIEF of RM6,000 is given. [s46(1)(e)]



OKU card issued by Department of Social Welfare



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A.2) EDUCATION FEES



Taxpayer

Course of study up to tertiary level

law, accounting. Islamic finance, technical, vocational, industrial, scientific, technologies

Master, PhD

Any course for purpose of acquiring any skill or qualification

- Limited to RM7,000, evidenced by receipts. [s46(1)(f)]
- The course must be undertaken in any institution or professional body in Malaysia recognized by the Government or approved by the Financial Minister
- Refer <u>www.mohe.gov.my</u> for the List of approved local institutions

A.3) BREASTFEEDING EQUIPMENT

- A working married woman is eligible to claim up to RM1,000, evidenced by receipts for the purchase of breastfeeding equipment, irrespective of the number of the children she has. [s46(1)(q)]
- The following condition apply:
 - a) The child is ≤ 2 years
 - b) A child of the married lady
 - c) Own use for her child
 - d) Once in every 2 years
 - e) The women taxpayer is a breastfeeding mother



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- Breastfeeding equipment that qualifies for a deduction:
 - i. breast pump kit and an ice pack
 - ii. breast milk collection & storage equipment
 - iii. cooler set or bag.

Joint Assessment	Eligibility
Under the name of husband	NO
Under the name of the wife	Yes (working married women/ women taxpayer)



B) SPOUSE RELIEF & ALIMONY PAYMENT



RM4,000



Spouse relief



Alimony payment

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B.1) SPOUSE RELIEF & ALIMONY PAYMENT

- In the event a wife:
 - has no source of income or
 - no total income or
 - joint assessment in the name of husband,
 - the husband is given a wife relief of RM 4,000. [S47(1)(a)]
- Likewise, it applies on husband relief [s45A(1)].
- Spouse relief not available under separate assessment



- A wife receiving overseas income EXCEEDING RM4,000 would result husband NOT ELIGIBLE to claim wife relief.
- However, this restriction would NOT APPLY in the case the wife is a disabled person.

· Likewise, it applies on husband relief.





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In a divorce scenario, any **ALIMONY PAYMENT** to the former wife and wife relief is restricted to RM4,000.

- payment of alimony is limited to RM4,000 or actual amount paid if less than RM4,000.
- Voluntary alimony payment do not qualify for deduction, ONLY FORMAL AGREEMENT by Court order can qualify.

B.2) RELIEF ON DISABLE SPOUSE

In the event of the non working spouse (wife/husband) is disabled, an ADDITIONAL RELIEF of RM3,500 is given. [s47(1)(b)]/ [s45A(1)]



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C) CHILD







SSPN's scheme

C.1) CHILD RELIEF

- A taxpayer is allowed child relief provided that the:
 - √ is resident in Malaysia
 - ✓ pays wholly or in part for the maintenance of child and
 - ✓ Child is UNMARRIED
- Section 48(9) of ITA defines "child" as:
 - i. Legitimate child
 - ii. Step child
 - iii. Adopted child in accordance with any law
 - ❖ In practice, illegitimate child of a taxpayer with a birth certificate to this effect is acceptable to the DG of IRB where parents of an illegitimate child marry each other after the birth of the child, the marriage would considered legitimize the child.

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- Every individual child relief can be given to either the husband or wife. There is NO APPORTIONMENT AVAILABLE.
- For DIVORSE case, s48(4):
 - ➤ Where 2 or more individuals are entitled to claim a deduction for payments in respect of the same child, 50% of each child relief is available to the husband and wife.



NOT ELIGIBLE TO CLAIM WHEN:

- A taxpayer CAN'T claim child relief for a child who is MARRIED BUT DIVORCED in subsequent YA even though he may be fully supporting the child.
- In order to claim child relief by the taxpayer, the CHILD'S TOTAL INCOME must NOT EXCEED the eligible child relief. [s48(5)]



FAQ

However, the following receipts are not treated as income of a child:

- (a) amount received as a scholarship, grant or allowance of a similar nature paragraph 24 Schedule 6 of the ITA; and
- (b) payments received by a child who is serving an employer under articles or indentures. At the commencement of the training, an amount of premium is payable by the individual or the spouse to enable the child to undergo training with that employer. Payments received by the child from his employer is treated as a return of premium and not his salary.
- PR08/2020

Unmarried Child	RM
1. Age < 18 [s48(1)(a)]	2,000
2. Age < 18 receiving full time education [s48(1)(b)]	2,000
3. Age < 18 serving under articles or indentures with a view to qualifying in a trade or profession. [s48(1)(c)]	2,000

Unmarried Child	RM
 3. Age ≥ 18 [s48(3)(a)(i)] Receiving FULL-TIME instruction of higher education in respect of: Diploma level and above in Malaysia; or Degree level and above outside Malaysia (University/college approved by government authority, refer www.mohe.gov.my for the list of institution approved by Ministry of Higher Education) 	8,000

Unmarried Disable Child	RM
 physically or mentally disable (no age limit) [s48(1)(d)] 	6,000
2. Age ≥ 18 receiving full time education in or outside Malaysia [s48(3)(a)(ii)]	14,000



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C.2) CHILD CARE EXPENSES

- A taxpayer is eligible to **RM3,000** tax relief for payment of child care fees for his or her child to [s46(1)(r):
 - ✓ A CHILD CARE CENTRE registered with the Department of Social Welfare under the Child Care Centre Act 1984; or
 - ✓ A **KINDERGARTEN** registered under the Education Act 1996.



- The relief is available to either husband OR wife.
- The amount is **LIMITED** to RM3,000 irrespective of the number of children.
- The child has to be ≤ 6 years
- The claim must be supported by:
 - √ the payment must be evidenced by receipts issued by the child care centre or kindergarten.
 - ✓ Birth document of the child such as Mykid or birth certificate



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FAQ

Separate Assessment (Married):

The tax deduction can only be claimed either by the husband or the wife who incurs the expenses.

Separate Assessment (Divorced):

The tax deduction can only be claimed by the former husband and the former wife provided that they both made payment for the child care fees and that child is not the same child.

Joint Assessment:

The tax deduction can be claimed by combining the total expenses incurred by the spouse is deemed expended by the husband or wife in whose name the assessment is raised.

C.3) SKIM SIMPANAN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL (SSPN)

- SSPN account established under the Perbadanan Tabung Pendidikan Tinggi Nasional Act 1997 (PTPTN) aims to assist parents to accumulate funds for children's tertiary education.
- Deposit into SSPN is given relief up to RM8,000. [s46(1)(k)]
- Individual are eligible to claim relief based on:

Amount deposit XX XX (-) Amount withdrawal Restricted to RM8,000 (X)

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FAQ

- SSPN accounts can be opened by parents for children aged 18
 years old and below and maintain the account until the child
 reaches the age of 29 years old. This contribution can be
 allowed as a deduction.
- For children aged 18 and above and opt to open an account under their own name is not eligible for deduction and parents are also not eligible for deduction since they are not the depositor.





