

"Implementing Goods and Services Tax in Malaysia"

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Will GST be introduced in the Budget?

• High chance

What is the impact of GST on households?

- GST 7%: average household pays RM 104/month
- 2.93% of income

Will GST hit the poor more?

• RM 30,815 income: 1.56%

• RM 605 income: 2.62%

• RM 2,579 income: 3.07%





How much will GST raise?

• RM 7.5 billion from households (perfect conditions)

How inflationary is GST?

• CPI: additional 3.86% increase

What are the wider implications of GST?

• Lower domestic spending etc

High Chance of GST in the Budget



High debt

- Sovereign: RM 519 billion (Q2 2013)
- Household: 80.5% GDP (2012)

Low US interest rates about to end

- Now: 2.6%
- 1999-2008: 4.7%

Foreigners hold
RM 126 billion
Malaysia Government
Debt

Fiscal deficits since 1998

Credit rating downgrade risk

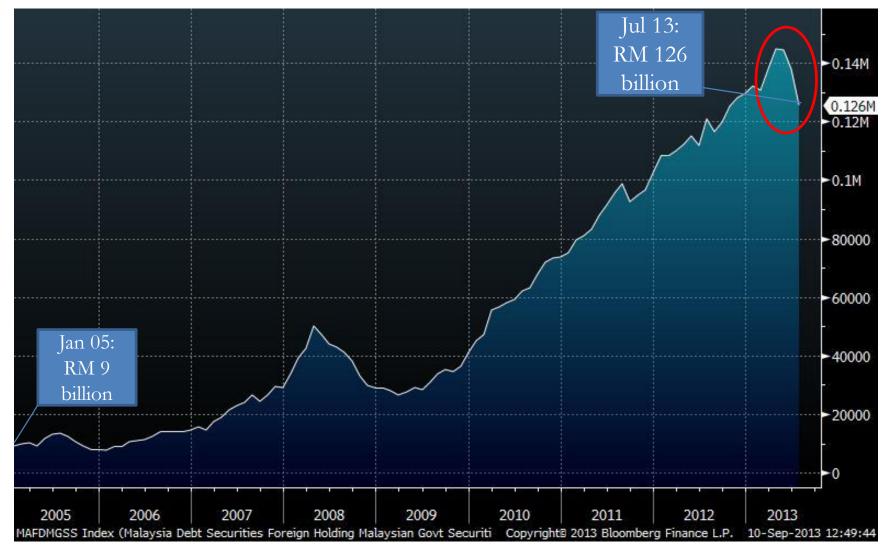
First
Budget
after GE13

GST Introduced

Government's credibility

Foreigners' holdings in Malaysia Government Debt

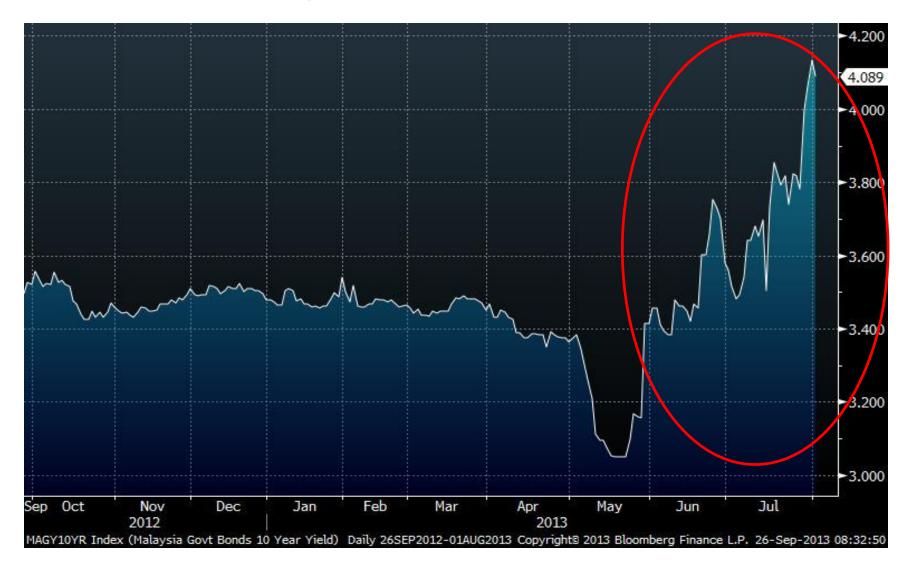




Withdrawal of Foreign Capital

PENANG INSTITUTE making ideas work

→ Borrowing Costs Increase



Significance



Sovereign Debt: RM 519 billion (Q2 2013)



1% higher interest rate



Additional RM 5.19 billion interest

Low US interest rates end

Fiscal Deficit Deteriorates

Slower Economic Growth



Credit
Rating
Downgrade

Borrowing Costs
Increase



Foreign Capital Withdraw





Latest Household Expenditure Survey (2009/2010)

0% rated and exempted items

- Essential food
- Basic nonvalue added items
- Healthcare
- Public transportation
- Education

7% standard rated items

- Clothes & footwear
- Restaurants& Hotels
- Household equipment
- Tobacco & alcohol

Average household pays 4.41% of expenditure or 2.93% of income



GST rate (%)



Health, Education (0.00%)

Food and nonalcoholic beverages (1.49%), housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (1.66%)

Transport (6.58%), recreation services and culture (6.88%)

Restaurants and hotels, furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous goods and services, communication, alcoholic beverages and tobacco (7.00%)

Spending
pattern →
GST
payment

Higher GST burden if you are:



Low and middle income

Single person household

Young (less than 24 years old) household

Bumiputera-led households

Clerical workers, skilled agricultural and fishery workers

Peninsular Malaysia





Calculating GST burden (GSTI)



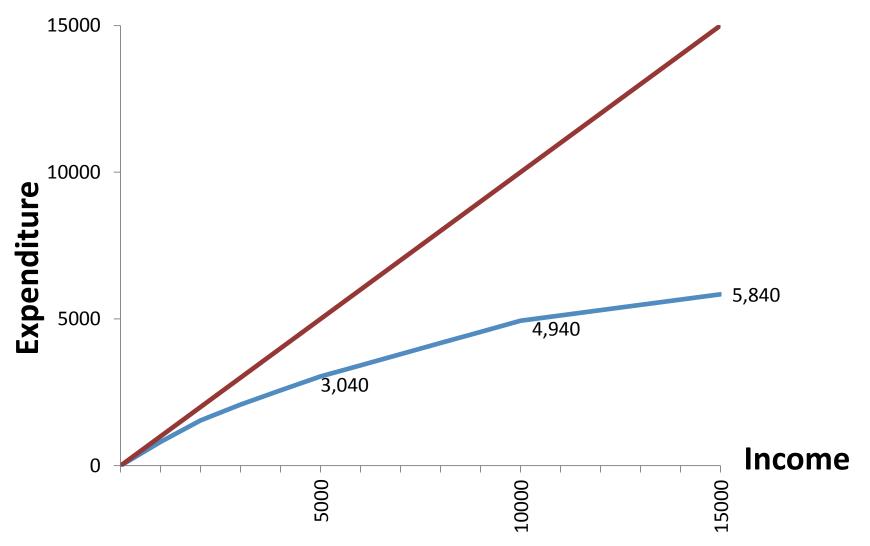
Income increases

Expenditure increases; but lower magnitude

Income – expenditure relationship is concave

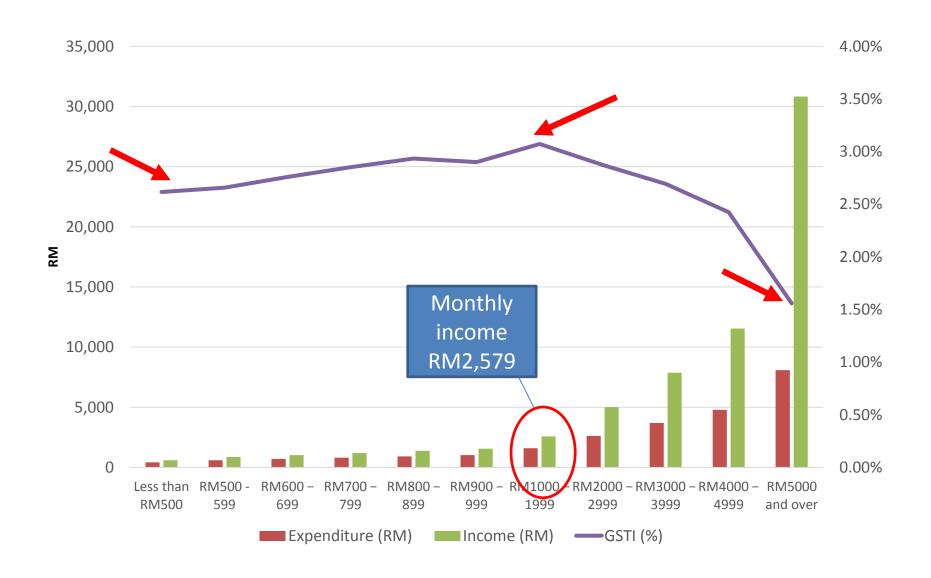
Income – expenditure relationship PENANG (from Bank Negara estimates)





Higher GSTI. Low and middle income household



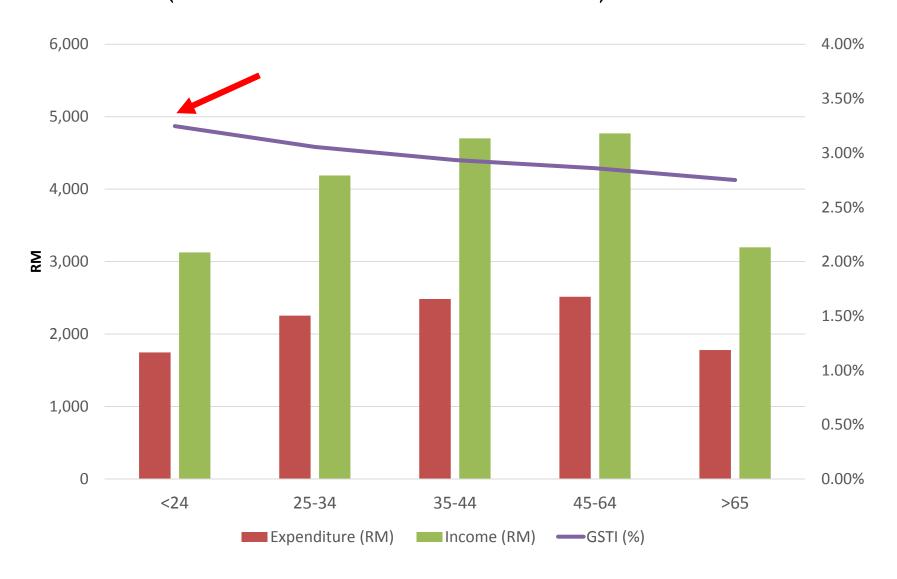


Higher GSTI: Single person household

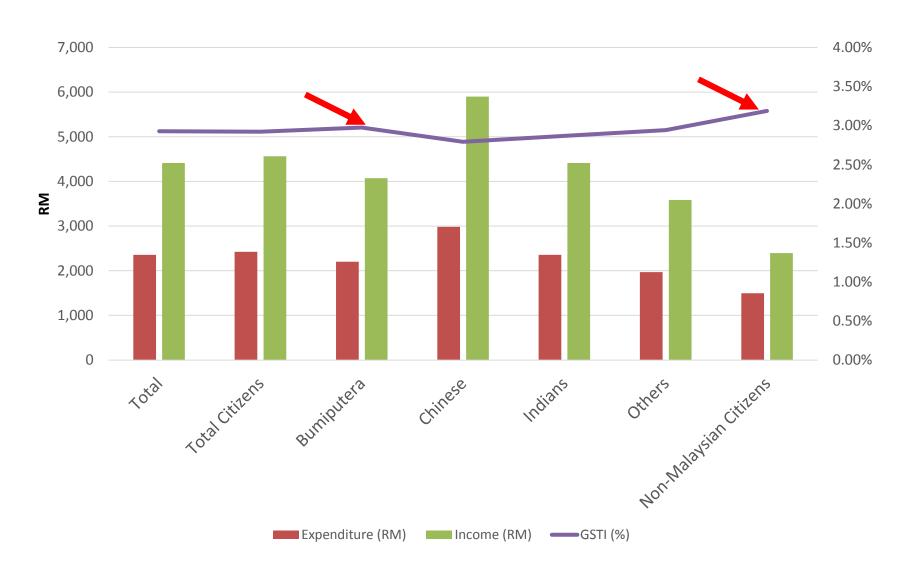




Higher GSTI: Young (less than 24 years old) household



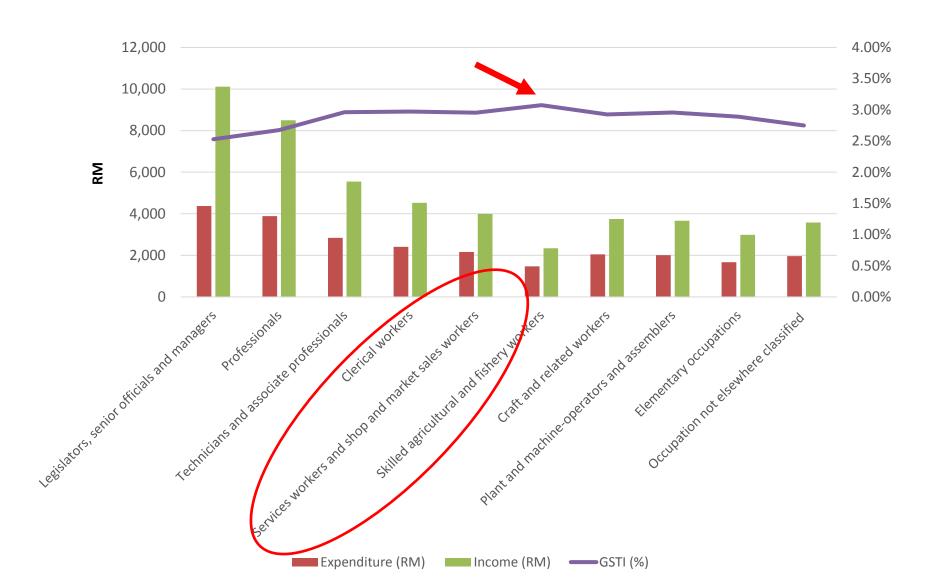
Higher GSTI: Bumiputera-led & non-Malaysian household



Higher GSTI.

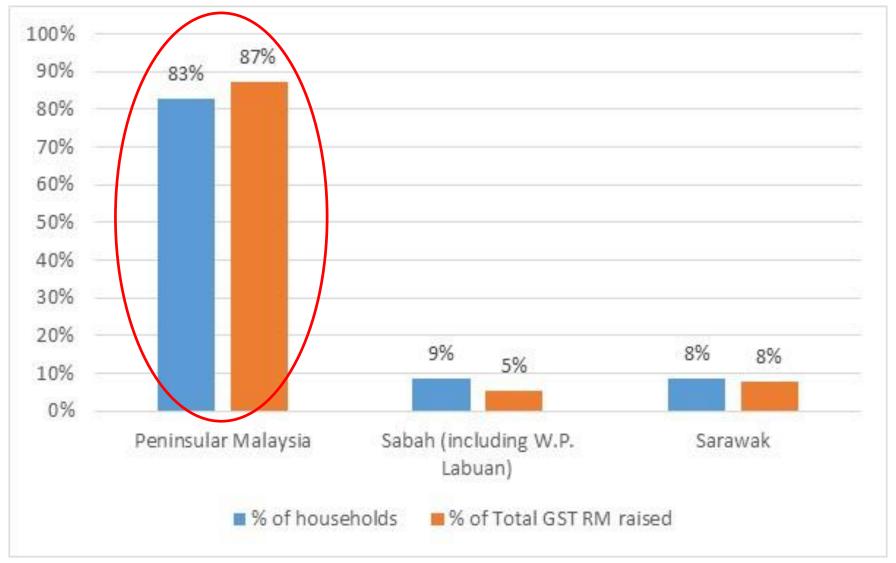


Clerical & services workers, Farmers, Fishermen



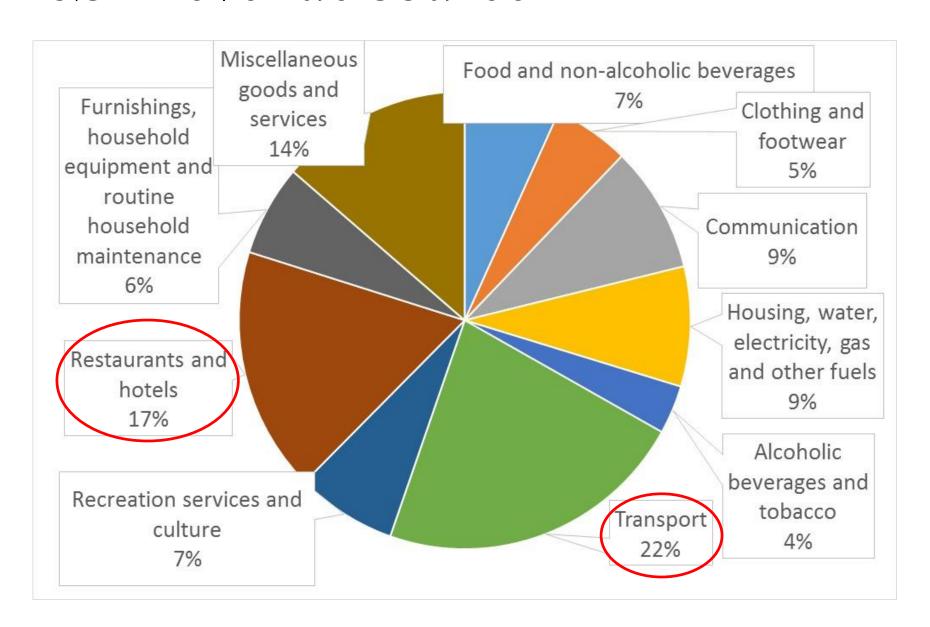
Higher GST contribution: Peninsular Malaysia





GST Revenue Source





Total GST Revenue from Households



Perfect condition: RM 7.5 billion

Simplify tax administration

(GST register if > RM 0.5m sales)

Practical condition: RM 7 billion

Simplify tax administration

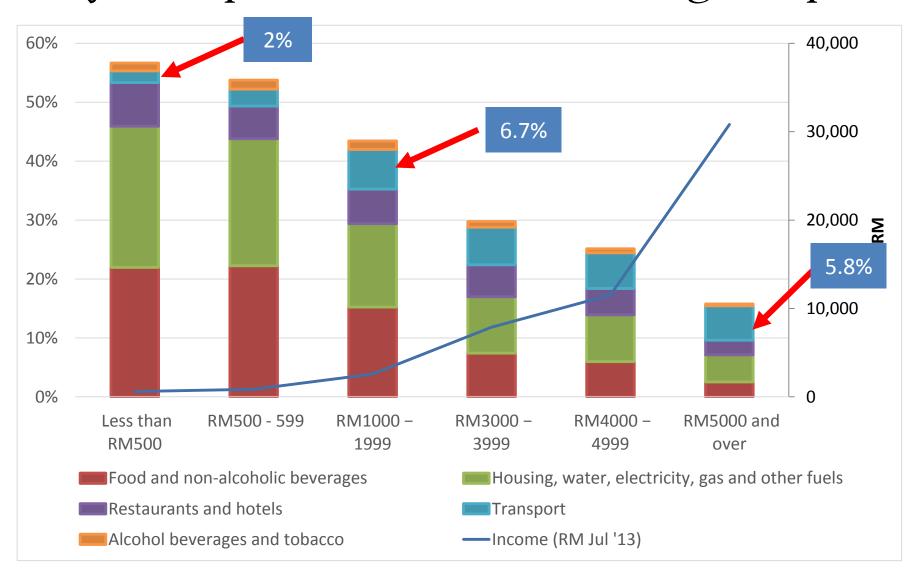
(GST register if > RM 0.5m sales)

GST Fraud?

Realistic condition: Less than RM 7 billion

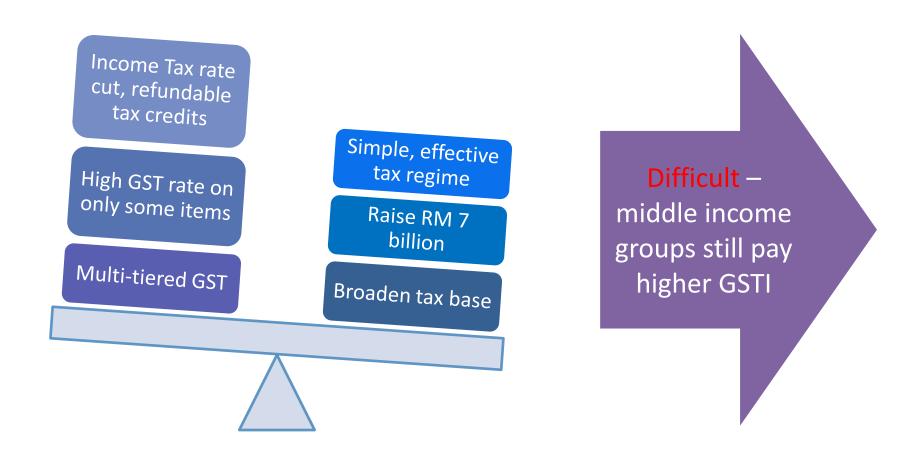
Expenditure as % of income: Only Transport increases as income goes up





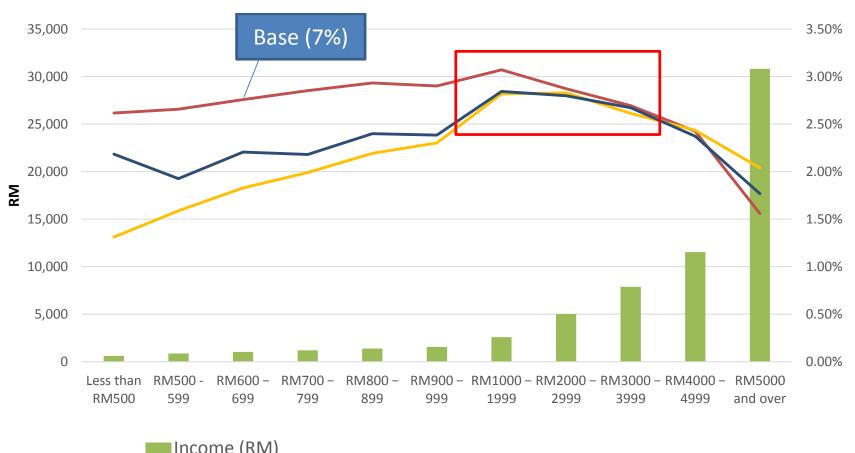
Raise same amount of revenue but make GST less regressive?





Base 7% vs.

Multi-tiered, High GST rate on selected items



- Income (RM)
- —Base: Flat 7% standard rate
- —25%: transport (excl public transportation); 2% standard GST rate
- —17.5%: transport (excl public transportation), restaurants & hotels



GST is a strongly regressive tax

Higher income households still pay lower GSTI

GST is intrinsically regressive

Middle income households still pay higher GSTI

Income tax reduction, refundable tax credits?

Wider Implications



Inflation per CPI

• Spike up 3.86% additionally (ignore secondary effects)

Credit rating agencies & foreign capital reassured?

Fiscal reform, wider tax harmonisation

Economic growth

- Lower domestic spending
- Ringgit uncertain

Government welfare cash hand outs or refundable tax credits?

Property prices

• Overall effect uncertain

Narrowing window for fiscal reform

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Click next cell to choose your Location:	Both				
& Region:	Malaysia				
& Category:	Age				
& GST rate:	7.00%				
Read the background information and guide before viewing the results.					
		Average	Average		
	GST	Monthly	Monthly		
	payable	Expenditure	Income	GSTE	
Result:	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)	(%)	GSTI (%)
<24	81.75	1,745.38	3,127.22	4.68%	3.25%
25-34	103.07	2,254.53	4,189.64	4.57%	3.05%
35-44	111.10	2,484.70	4,701.58	4.47%	2.93%
45-64	109.82	2,514.31	4,769.09	4.37%	2.86%
>65	70.82	1,780.15	3,197.05	3.98%	2.75%
& GST rate:	4.00%				
Read the background information and guide before viewing the results.					
		Average	Average		
	GST	Monthly	Monthly		
	payable	Expenditure	Income	GSTE	
Result:	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)	(%)	GSTI (%)
<24	46.72	1,745.38	3,127.22	2.68%	1.85%
25-34	58.90	2,254.53	4,189.64	2.61%	1.75%
35-44	63.48	2,484.70	4,701.58	2.56%	1.68%
45-64	62.75	2,514.31	4,769.09	2.50%	1.63%
>65	40.47	1,780.15	3,197.05	2.27%	1.57%