



Finance and Tax Bills 2025 Highlights

2026 Budget

—
November 2025

KPMG in Malaysia

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Business Tax





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Key Message

“There are no new taxes or major tax legislative changes impacting businesses. The restructuring of tax instalments payment period aims to align tax payments within the same financial period, while the e-filing appointment initiatives further streamline the process for appointing representatives. These proposed measures continue to improve the tax administration by the IRB.”

Capital Gains Tax

1 Definition of “disposal”

Currently, the definition of ‘disposal’ for CGT purposes includes to sell, convey, transfer, assign, settle or alienate whether by agreement or by force of law and includes a reduction of share capital and purchase by a company of its own shares. It also includes transfer of capital assets to trading stocks (i.e. deemed disposal).

It is proposed that the definition of ‘disposal’ under Section 65C of the ITA be replaced with the following:-

- (a) To sell, convey, transfer, assign, settle or alienate whether by an agreement or any written law;
- (b) An extinguishment of any rights due to the dissolution or winding up of a company; or
- (c) A reduction of share capital, conversion of shares, redemption of shares, purchase by a company of its own shares or cessation of ownership of the capital asset.

The proposal will remove any ambiguity and is aligned with the policy intent of the CGT regime to apply to all events resulting in the cessation of share ownership.

The above proposal comes into operation on 1 January 2026.

2 Date of disposal of shares in case of capital reduction, share conversion, share redemption and other similar events

Currently, the disposal of a capital asset is deemed to have taken place as follows:-

Scenarios	Date of disposal
When there is a written agreement	
- Disposal or acquisition is subject to Government or State Government approval - Conditional agreement (which require Government or State Government approval)	- The date of such approval - The date when the last of all such conditions is satisfied

Scenarios	Date of disposal
Cases other than the above	Date of the written agreement
When there is no written agreement	The date of completion of the disposal of the capital asset: - Date of transfer of ownership of the capital asset by the disposer; or - The date on which the whole of amount or value of the consideration for the transfer has been received by the disposer, whichever is earlier
Transfer of capital assets to trading stock (deemed disposal)	The date when the capital assets are taken into trading stock

In line with the expansion of the definition of disposal, it is proposed that the date of completion of a disposal (i.e. when there is no written agreement) shall be determined based on the earlier of:-

- The date on which the ownership of the capital asset is transferred by the disposer, ownership of the capital asset by the disposer ends, or the rights are extinguished due to the dissolution or winding up of a company. This is deemed to take place on the date when all requirements under any written law have been complied with for the transfer; or
- The date on which the whole of the amount or value of the consideration for the disposal (whether in cash or in kind) has been received by the disposer.

The above proposal comes into operation on 1 January 2026.

3 Disposal of capital assets by nominees

Currently, there is no specific provision that governs the tax treatment on disposal of capital assets by nominee shareholders (e.g., where a person appoints a nominee to register and hold capital assets on his behalf).

It is proposed that CGT be imposed on the beneficial owner where the disposal is made by the nominee (i.e. the nominee arrangement will be disregarded for CGT purposes).

The above proposal comes into operation on 1 January 2026.

4

Non-application of provisions of Chapter 9 on disposal of foreign capital assets

It is proposed that the application of Chapter 9 of the ITA be limited to the following:-

- disposal of capital assets situated in Malaysia (i.e. unlisted shares of a Malaysian company); or
- disposal of shares of a relevant company as referred to under Section 15C of the ITA.

Amongst others, Chapter 9 of the ITA governs the imposition of CGT on gains or profits from the disposal of capital assets (including ascertaining the adjusted income or loss from the disposal of capital assets).

The above proposal is to clarify the application of Chapter 9 of the ITA which is consistent with the interpretation provided in the CGT guidelines issued by the IRB on 21 July 2025. With the proposed changes, it is clear that the provisions of Chapter 9 will not apply to the disposal of foreign capital assets.

The proposal comes into operation on 1 January 2026.

Other matters

1

Restructuring of tax instalments

Generally, companies, LLPs, trust bodies and co-operative societies are required to furnish an estimate of tax payable for each YA, subject to certain exemptions.

Instalment payments are typically made in equal monthly amounts determined according to the number of months in the basis period for a YA based on the estimate of tax payable furnished.

Current	The first tax instalment is due in the second month of the basis period, and the final tax instalment is due in the first month of the basis period of the following YA.
Proposed	It is proposed that the tax instalment payments commence in the first month of the basis period and end in the last month of the same basis period. This change ensures the tax instalment schedule is fully aligned within the relevant YA.
Effective Date	Effective from YA 2028.

Transitional arrangement

To facilitate the shift to the new instalment schedule, YA 2027 will serve as a transitional period. For this YA, tax instalment payments will begin in the second month of the basis period and end in the final month of the same basis period, with tax instalments apportioned equally based on the number of months in the basis period less one month.

In essence, YA 2027 will be the final year in which the first instalment falls due in the second month. Beginning YA 2028, the instalment schedule will be fully aligned with the basis period, with the first instalment payable in the first month.

2 Utilisation of excess tax paid

Currently, any excess tax paid under the ITA, PITA or RPGTA that is refundable to a taxpayer may be utilised by the DGIR to settle outstanding tax liabilities under any of these respective Acts by that taxpayer.

It is proposed that the scope of this payment mechanism be extended to the SA and the LBATA.

The extension would benefit taxpayers with obligations across multiple tax regimes by reducing the need for separate payments and enhancing overall cash flow management.

The above proposal comes into operation on 1 January 2026.

3 Power of the DGIR / Collector to issue guidelines

Currently, there is no provision in the PITA, RPGTA and SA that allows the DGIR / Collector to issue guidelines. It is proposed that new provisions be introduced to give the DGIR / Collector the power to issue, revoke, revise or amend guidelines on matters relating to the respective Acts.

The above proposal is effective from 1 January 2026.

4 Online authorisation for electronic filing of forms – ITA, PITA & LBATA

Currently, the authorisation for the electronic filing of any prescribed forms by tax agents (as shown below) or employees is granted in writing:

ITA	PITA	LBATA
Via Form CP55	Via Form CP55	There is no form prescribed under LBATA

In line with the IRB's digitalisation initiative, it is proposed that the taxpayers' authorisation procedure be shifted online in a prescribed form, with the authorisation to be furnished to the DGIR via an electronic

medium or by way of electronic transmission. This would strengthen the administrative compliance and traceability of the authorisation.

The above proposal comes into operation on 1 January 2027 for the respective Acts.

5 Appointment of employee of partnership to furnish prescribed form



The current provision does not empower the principal partner of a partnership or other authorised person to appoint an employee as a representative to furnish prescribed forms on behalf of the partnership.

To address this limitation, it is proposed that the principal partner or other authorised person is given such authority. This will enable the partner to delegate his tax filing responsibilities and facilitate compliance.

The above proposal comes into operation from YA 2026.

6 Definition of tax agent - LBATA

Presently, there is no definition of “tax agent” in the LBATA.

It is proposed that the LBATA be amended to include a formal definition for “tax agent” for purpose of an authorised person to file returns electronically on behalf of a Labuan entity. The definition is aligned with the Section 153 of the ITA which must be approved by the MOF.

This amendment ensures that only qualified and approved tax agents may act on behalf of Labuan entities in tax matters, thereby curbing the activities of unlicensed tax agents while strengthening tax governance and professional accountability. Furthermore, in line with the transition to a self-assessment system for Labuan beginning from YA 2025 (current year basis), having an approved tax agent becomes even more critical in supporting the self-assessment regime.

The above proposal comes into operation on 1 January 2026.

7 Expansion of taxpayer categories mandated to submit specified documents under the ITA via the MITRS

One of the modules of the MITRS application is designed to facilitate the mandatory submission of information and documents as determined by the DGIR, for the purpose of determining the chargeable income, tax payable, and etc for a YA.

Effective from YA 2025, this requirement applies to individuals or entities who furnish tax returns under Section 77 or 77A of the ITA. The implementation is being carried out in phases, beginning with

companies and LLPs. Foundations with a 'C' prefix in their Tax Identification Number, which file e-Form C, are also included in the first phase.

The submission of the required information and documents must be made within 30 days after the due date (or extended due date) for submission of the tax return for the relevant YA.

It is now proposed that this requirement be extended to partnerships that furnish tax returns under Section 86 of the ITA effective from YA 2027.

Real Property Gains Tax





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Key Message

“The proposed RPGT amendments, including capping loss carry-forwards at 10 YAs, option to remit the retention sum based on the amount of tax deemed assessed, mandating electronic filings and authorisations, standardising relief applications, etc. will help taxpayers to navigate through the RPGT self-assessment framework with greater certainty.”

1 Time limitation to carry forward unabsorbed allowable losses

Currently, losses arising from the disposal of a RPGT chargeable asset, excluding shares in a Real Property Company, are allowed to be carried forward. Current year allowable losses can be offset against chargeable gains from subsequent disposal(s) within the same YA. Unutilised allowable losses are allowed to be carried forward and claimed against chargeable gains in subsequent YA(s) and there is no time limitation for such utilisation.

It is proposed to introduce a time limitation on the carry forward losses as follows:

Proposed

Unabsorbed losses can only be carried forward for up to 10 YAs.

Effective Date

Effective from YA 2026.

Transitional provision

Accumulated losses brought forward (i.e. from YA 2025 and prior years) may be carried forward and utilised up to YA 2035.

Commentary

The proposed amendment aligns with the existing tax treatment for income tax and CGT on losses arising from business activities and disposal of capital assets.

While a 10 YAs window still provides a reasonable period for loss offset, taxpayers with substantial accumulated losses should adopt a more disciplined and forward-looking approach to real estate investment planning. Strategic timing of new acquisitions and disposals will be critical to improve overall tax efficiency before losses expire permanently.

2 Retention sums by the acquirer

Currently, an acquirer of Malaysian real property or shares in Real Property Company, is required to retain part of the purchase consideration and remit it to the IRB within 60 days after the date of disposal. The retention sum is the lower of:

- The whole amount of the money; or
- 3% / 5% / 7% of the total value of the purchase consideration, depending on the profile of the disposer and the holding period of the asset.

It is proposed that the acquirer be given an additional option to remit the retention sum based on the amount of tax deemed assessed.

This approach is particularly welcomed to help avoid over-retention of funds.

In line with the above, it is proposed that the disposer be given an option to notify the acquirer of the amount of tax payable by the disposer and the notification shall be deemed to have served on the acquirer by the disposer by an electronic medium or electronic transmission on the day the RPGT return is furnished by the disposer to the IRB.

Given that both the disposer and acquirer share the same 60-day timeframe to submit the RPGT return, close coordination is essential if the disposer wishes the acquirer to remit the retention sum based on the tax deemed assessed.

The above proposal comes into operation from 1 January 2026.

3 Amended returns to be submitted electronically

With the transition of RPGT into self-assessment system effective 1 January 2025, a new Section 13A of the RPGTA is introduced to allow taxpayers to submit an amended return within 6 months from the due date for furnishing the RPGT return. Currently, it is not mandated for amended returns to be filed electronically.

To promote digitalisation and enhance efficiency, it is proposed that all amended returns be submitted by way of electronic medium or electronic transmission, applicable to all categories of taxpayer.

The above proposal comes into operation from 1 January 2026.



4 Instalment payment on balance of tax payable under self-assessment system

Currently, instalment payments may be allowed by the DGIR, upon application, on tax payable arising from an official assessment, without the imposition of late payment penalties.

To promote equitable tax treatment under the self-assessment regime, it is proposed that instalment payments also be allowed, with the approval of the DGIR, on the balance of tax payable under a deemed assessment for returns and amended returns filed.

This proposal ensures consistency between the official and self-assessment systems, providing taxpayers with similar flexibility in managing tax obligations. This measure is particularly helpful for transactions where the consideration is not in monetary form, as it eases the immediate cash flow burden on taxpayers.

The above proposal comes into operation from 1 January 2026.

5 Application process for relief other than in respect of error or mistake

An application for relief in cases other than error or mistake may be made to the DGIR in writing within the prescribed period. If the DGIR rejects the application, taxpayers who are aggrieved by the decision may, within 6 months of being notified, request in writing to the DGIR to forward the application to the SCIT.

Current

There is no prescribed form or format for the written request to the DGIR to forward the application to the SCIT.

Proposed

A prescribed form will be introduced.

Effective Date

Comes into operation from 1 January 2026.

Commentary

Introducing a prescribed form standardises the process, ensuring clarity and consistency in applications. This change aligns with the approach for relief applications in cases of error or mistake.

6 Penalty for failure to furnish documents

The DGIR may, by notice, require any person to furnish returns, documents, bank statements or other information deemed necessary to determine whether a person is chargeable to tax or to ascertain their tax liability. However, there is currently no penalty provision for taxpayers who fail to comply with such a request.

It is proposed that non-compliance with the notice be deemed an offence and on conviction the person will be subject to:

- A fine of not exceeding RM2,000;
- Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year; or
- Both.

The proposal is effective from 1 January 2026.

7 Authorisation of nominee, tax agent and lawyer be done electronically



A person may give written authorisation to a nominee, tax agent or lawyer to furnish, on his behalf, any prescribed form under the RPGTA via electronic medium or electronic transmission.

It is proposed that such authorisation be executed electronically, rather than in writing. This ensures that only appointed nominees, tax agents, and lawyers are permitted to act on behalf of taxpayers, while promoting efficiency and digitalisation.

The proposal is effective from 1 January 2027.

8 Power to withdraw an agent's appointment

Currently, the DGIR is empowered to appoint any person as an agent of another person for the purpose of RPGTA. The appointed agent may be required to pay any tax due from funds or money held for, or payable to, the taxpayer.

It is proposed that the DGIR be authorised to withdraw the appointment of an agent. While further details are pending, it appears that the withdrawal may occur where:-

- The agent no longer holds the taxpayer's funds; or
- The outstanding taxes have been fully settled.

The proposal is effective from 1 January 2026.

Stamp duty





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Key Message

“The upcoming implementation of the SDSAS observes several changes to the legislation to cater for a change from the current official assessment system, which encompasses allowing assessments and additional assessments by the Collector in certain cases, amended due dates for SDSAS duty payments and late payment penalties, facilitating refunds under the SDSAS for certain contracts treated as conveyances on sale, and the power for the Collector to issue guidelines.

Further, penalties and fines under the SA have been amended to reflect the Government’s commitment to enhance enforcement for stamp duty collections under the SDSAS. However, relaxations have also been offered by way of raising the wage threshold ceiling for the duty exemption on employment contracts and allowing the application for reliefs resulting from errors or mistakes through an electronic medium.”

1 Amendments catered for the implementation of the SDSAS

The implementation of the SDSAS will commence in 2026 on a phase-by-phase basis with respect to the following types of instruments:-

Phase	Effective Date	Types of Instruments
Phase 1	1 January 2026	Instruments or agreements related to rental or lease, general stamping and securities
Phase 2	1 January 2027	Instruments of transfer of property ownership
Phase 3	1 January 2028	Instruments or agreements other than stated in Phase 1 and Phase 2

In light of the impending commencement of the SDSAS in Malaysia, it is proposed for the SA to be amended as follows:-

i. Amendment to allow assessments and additional assessments by the Collector despite a final assessment

Currently, Section 36D of the SA, which provides for conditions for an assessment to be final and conclusive, does not factor in the application of Section 36CA of the SA which provides for the Collector to raise assessments and additional assessments where it appears to him that no sufficient assessment has been made on an instrument chargeable to duty.

In view of the shift to SDSAS, it is proposed for Section 36D(2) of the SA to be amended such that an assessment is not final and conclusive under Section 36D(1) of the SA if no sufficient assessment has been made under Section 36CA of the SA.

ii. Amendments to due date for payment of duties and late stamping penalties under the SDSAS

Currently, Section 36(2)(b) of the SA provides that duty on an instrument is due and payable on the day the Collector is deemed to have made the assessment.

It is proposed for Section 36(2) of the SA to be amended for the duty to be due and payable within 30 days from the date the return is deemed to be an assessment (i.e. when the return is furnished together with the instrument).

In addition, where the return and the instrument are not furnished within the timeline provided under Section 43 and Section 47 of the SA, the duty payer is also required to pay late stamping penalty under Section 47A of the SA, within 30 days from the date the return is deemed to be an assessment.

iii. Amendment to the SA to facilitate a refund mechanism under the SDSAS for certain contracts to be chargeable as conveyances on sale

Currently, Section 21(7) of the SA allows a refund by the Collector on ad valorem duty paid on any contract or agreement treated as conveyances on sale where the contract or agreement was subsequently rescinded, annulled or for any other similar reason.

It is proposed for this section to be amended to require an application for such refund to be made to the Collector within 24 months after the date of instrument by the person who executed the instrument.

The above proposals are effective from 1 January 2026.

2 Increased stamp duty rate on any instrument relating to transfer of residential property involving a foreign company or a person who is not a citizen or not a permanent resident of Malaysia

Currently, stamp duty on instruments of transfer of any property (except stock, shares, marketable securities and account receivables sold pursuant to a factoring agreement) to a foreign company or a person who is not a citizen or not a permanent resident of Malaysia is charged at RM4 per RM100 (4%) or part thereof based on the money value of the consideration or market value of the property (whichever is greater) under Item 32(aa) of the First Schedule of the SA.

A new Item 32(ab) is proposed to increase the rate on instruments relating to the transfer of residential properties to the parties specified in Item 32(aa) to RM8 per RM100 (8%) or part thereof.

The proposed Item 32(ab) is intended to serve as a control mechanism to deter speculative investments in residential properties by foreign buyers. However, the impact of this proposal should also be monitored so as not to deter foreign direct investments in the long term.

The above proposal is effective from 1 January 2026.

3 Increase of wage threshold for stamp duty exemption on employment contracts

Currently, Item 4 of the First Schedule of the SA provides duty exemption on service or personal employment agreements or memorandums where the wage threshold does not exceed RM300 per month.

It is proposed that the abovementioned wage threshold be increased to RM3,000 per month. This proposal will reduce business costs and also makes the exemption threshold more relevant since the present minimum wage threshold in Malaysia is RM1,700.

The above proposal is effective from 1 January 2026.

4 Amendments to penalties / fines

It is proposed for the current penalties / fines under the SA to be amended as follows:-

Offence	Penalty / fine (Current)	Penalty / fine (Proposed)
<u>Section 4A(3) of the SA</u> : Failure to stamp registration of instruments of transfer of debentures or shares (executed abroad)	Not exceeding RM250	Not less than RM1,000 and not exceeding RM10,000
<u>Section 9(3) of the SA</u> : Failure to pay the compound duty collected by authorised persons to the Collector on the 1 st day of each calendar month or within 14 days immediately thereafter	RM200 or 10% of the amount payable, whichever is greater	RM500 or 20% of the amount payable, whichever is greater
<u>Section 61 of the SA</u> : Failure to disclose all facts and circumstances in an instrument duly executed with the intention of evading payment of duty	Not exceeding RM2,500	Not less than RM2,500 and not exceeding RM50,000

Offence	Penalty / fine (Current)	Penalty / fine (Proposed)
<u>Section 63(1) of the SA</u> : Offence of executing and signing documents that have not been duly stamped	Not exceeding RM1,500	Not less than RM1,000 and not exceeding RM10,000
<u>Section 64 of the SA</u> : Failure to execute and transmit a contract note	Not exceeding RM1,500	Not less than RM1,000 and not exceeding RM10,000
<u>Section 72A of the SA</u> : Offences relating to stamp certificates, such as selling or falsifying stamp certificates, and others	Not exceeding RM5,000	Not less than RM2,500 and not exceeding RM50,000

The above proposals will be effective from 1 January 2026.

5 Amendment to stamp duty payable by parties involved in exchange of real properties

Currently, Item 7 of the Third Schedule of the SA provides that duty payable by parties for an instrument of exchange involved real properties shall be borne equally by the parties.

Amendment to the provision is proposed for the above duty be payable by the grantee or transferee. This proposal will be effective from 1 January 2026.

6 Amendment to allow reliefs in respect of error or mistake to be obtained by an electronic medium

Currently, Section 77A(1)(f) of the SA provides the Collector with the power to allow a registered person to obtain a refund of duty paid in certain cases, through an electronic medium, without the need for the instrument to be presented to the Collector. However, this provision does not apply to reliefs applied by duty payers in respect of errors or mistakes under Section 50B of the SA. Hence, relief applications under Section 50B of the SA are required to be made in writing to the Collector.

It is proposed to expand the coverage of Section 77A(1)(f) of the SA to include relief applications under Section 50B(2) of the SA. This proposal will be effective from 1 January 2026.

Personal Tax





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Key Message

“A central feature of 2026 Budget is the introduction of a 2% tax on profit distributions exceeding RM100,000 to individual partners, both resident and non-resident, of LLPs. This measure is expected to primarily affect high-income individuals.

In addition, there is a series of enhancements to personal income tax reliefs, aimed at improving affordability, supporting family well-being, and promoting sustainable and inclusive lifestyles.”

1 Introduction of tax on profit distributions to individual partner of LLP



Effective from YA 2026, any individual who is a partner in an LLP and receives profits derived from Malaysia whether paid, credited or distributed in cash or in kind by the LLP, in excess of RM100,000, the income is deemed to be the statutory income of the individual for that basis period. Both resident and non-resident individual partners of LLPs will be subject to 2% income tax on the chargeable income relating to such profits.

Profits derived from Malaysia which is paid, credited or distributed, whether in cash or in kind below the RM100,000 threshold will remain exempt from income tax.

Where profits are distributed in kind, the amount shall be taken as equivalent to the market value of the profits in kind at the time of the distribution.

Where an individual partner receives other taxable income, such as employment or rental income, in addition to chargeable profit distributions, it is proposed in the 2026 Budget announcement that the taxable portion of the profit distributions be determined based on the formula below:-

$$\frac{A}{B} \times C$$

A – Profit distributions paid, credited or distributed (deemed as statutory income of the individual partner)

B – Aggregate income of the individual partner

C – Chargeable income of the individual partner

2 Reintroduction of tax relief on domestic tourism expenses

The relief of RM1,000 is claimable on payment of entrance fee to:

- a tourist attraction, or
- for a cultural and arts programme

If the spouse elects for joint assessment or has no total income, the expense paid by either spouse will be deemed to have been incurred by the spouse who is assessed or has taxable income.

(Effective for YA 2026 only)

3 Expansion of scope / Increase in limit of the existing tax reliefs

It is proposed that the following existing reliefs and relief limits be expanded or increased:

Type of Tax Relief	Tax Relief Amount (Current)	Tax Relief Amount (Proposed)	Proposed Changes and Effective Period
Any vaccination expenses (under complete medical examination) for parents and grandparents	Restricted to RM1,000		It is restricted to any vaccination of a vaccine registered with the NPRA
Specified vaccination expenses for taxpayer, spouse and child	Restricted to RM1,000		It is expanded to include any vaccination of a vaccine registered with the NPRA (Effective from YA 2026)
Medical expenses on child aged 18 years and below:-	Restricted to RM6,000	Restricted to RM10,000	The maximum relief has been increased by RM4,000. (Effective from YA 2026)
• assessment for the purpose of diagnosis of learning disability • early intervention programme or rehabilitation treatment for learning disability			

Type of Tax Relief	Tax Relief Amount (Current)	Tax Relief Amount (Proposed)	Proposed Changes and Effective Period
Fees paid to registered child care centre or kindergarten for children aged 6 years and below	Restricted to RM3,000 [RM2,000 (current) + RM1,000 (up to YA 2027)]	Restricted to RM3,000	It is expanded to cover payment of child care fees to care centre registered under the Care Centres Act 1993 for child at age of 12 years and below. The claim is to be evidenced by receipt issued by child care centre, kindergarten or care centre. (Effective from YA 2026)
Expenses for: - installation, rental, purchase including hire-purchase of equipment or subscription for use of electric vehicle charging facilities for taxpayer's own vehicle and not for business use. [Claimable from YA 2023 to YA 2027] - purchase of food waste compost machine for household use. [Claimable once from YA 2025 to YA 2027]	RM2,500		It is expanded to include the payment of installation or for the purchase of food waste grinder machine or Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) used for the household purpose of the individual. The relief shall be claimed once either in YA 2026 or YA 2027. (Effective for YA 2026 and YA 2027)
(a) Life insurance premium or takaful contribution for taxpayer and spouse	RM3,000		For (a), it is expanded to include children.
(b) Education and medical insurance premium for taxpayer, spouse and child	RM4,000		For (a) and (b), eligible child is a child: i. under the age of 18 years and unmarried; ii. attain the age of 18 years and above, unmarried and is receiving full-time

Type of Tax Relief	Tax Relief Amount (Current)	Tax Relief Amount (Proposed)	Proposed Changes and Effective Period
			instruction at any university, college, school or other similar educational establishment; iii. unmarried and is serving under articles or indentures with a view to qualifying in a trade or profession; or iv. unmarried and physically or mentally disabled in accordance with any written law. (Effective from YA 2026)

The table below sets out the various abbreviations and references used in this publication.

Abbreviation	Reference
CGT	Capital Gains Tax
DGIR	Director General of Inland Revenue Board
ITA	Income Tax Act 1967
IRB	Inland Revenue Board
LBATA	Labuan Business Activity Tax Act 1990
LLP	Limited Liability Partnership
MITRS	Malaysian Income Tax Reporting System
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NPRA	National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency
PITA	Petroleum (Income Tax) Act 1967
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
RPGT	Real Property Gains Tax
RPGTA	Real Property Gains Tax Act 1976
SA	Stamp Act 1949
SCIT	Special Commissioners of Income Tax
SDSAS	Stamp Duty Self-Assessment System
YA	Year of Assessment

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