

**Whether You Know It Or Not,  
They Exist !  
不管您知道与否，  
他们都在您的帐里！**



**Income Tax**



**Deferred Tax**





Most people know about **income tax**, but do not know what **deferred tax** is.

大部分的人都知道**所得税**，但对**递延所得税**一知半解。

Why are deferred taxes shown in the **balance sheet**?

为什么递延所得税会出现在**资产负债表**呢？





## Income Tax **VS** Deferred Tax 所得税与递延所得税之间有什么差别？

- Income tax is calculated based on the relevant **tax authority principle**, while deferred tax is calculated based on **accounting principle**.

所得税是根据“**税务局原则**”来计算的，而递延所得税则是根据“**会计原则**”计算的。

- Income tax is based on **Income Tax Act 1967**. Deferred tax is based on **Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS)**.

所得税基于**1967年所得税法**；递延税基于**马来西亚财务报告标准 (MFRS)**。



## Income Tax VS Deferred Tax (cont.)



- Income tax is calculated by **multiplying the taxable income against the tax rate.**

所得税是根据**应纳税所得额乘以税率**得出的。

**Example:** Your business accounting income is RM100,000. Non-deductible expenses is RM20,000. Tax rate is 17%. Your income tax payable will be:

$$\text{RM100,000 (Accounting income before tax) + RM20,000 ( Non-deductible expenses)]} \times 17\% = \text{RM20,400}$$

- Deferred tax is calculated based on the **taxable temporary differences**. It can be either asset or liability.

递延税项是根据**应纳税暂时性差异**计算的。它可以是资产或负债。



## What Is Deferred Tax? 到底什么是递延税款?



Why are there deferred taxes?

↳ It result from “**Temporary Difference**”.  
“暂时性差异” 造成递延税款。

**Temporary Differences** 暂时性差异

**Carrying amount of asset / liability**  $\neq$  **Tax base of asset / liability**

The consequence of the temporary differences is:

↳ The tax will be **charged in the future** when the asset / liability is recovered / settled.

暂时性差异的结果是:

↳ 将来将在收回/结算资产/负债时**收取税款**。



# Deferred Tax

- **DTL** → 现在还少，以后还多
- **DTA** → 现在还多，以后还少

Sl.No	Entity Profit Status	Entity - Current	Entity - Future	Effect
1	Book profit higher than the Taxable profit	Pay less tax now	Pay more tax in future	Creates Deferred Tax Liability (DTL)
2	Book profit is less than the Taxable profit	Pay more tax now	Pay less tax in future	Creates Deferred Tax Asset (DTA)



## Depreciation VS Capital Allowance 折旧(贬值) VS 资本津贴

1. Within **financial statements**, non-current assets with a limited economic life are subject to **depreciation**.

在**财务报表**中，经济寿命有限的不动产会**折旧**。

2. Within **tax computations**, non-current assets are subject to **capital allowances** at rates set within the relevant tax legislation.

在**税收计算**中，不动产须按照相关税法规定的税率享受**资本减免**。





## EXAMPLE

If a **depreciation rate of 20%** is used for **tax purposes** while **a rate of 17%** for accounting purposes, the **difference** in actual tax paid and tax payable in the Income Statement exists. Thus, the company will record **Deferred tax assets (DTA)** in the Balance Sheet.

## 例如

如果使用**20%的折旧率于税收目的**，而将**17%的折旧率**用于会计目的，损益表中会产生实际已付税款的**差异**。因此，公司将在资产负债表中记录**递延所得税资产 (DTA)**。





# Illustration



- Sales Revenue = RM1,000,000
- Purchase cost for computer = RM100,000
- Initial Allowance (初始津贴) = 20%
- Annual Allowance (年度津贴) = 40%
- Depreciation rate (Straight line method)  
折旧率 = 20%



# Illustration



**Capital allowance > Depreciation rate =  
DTL**

DTL > Pay less tax now, but need to pay  
more in future! 现在还少，将来还多

**Year 1:**

**Depreciation 折旧**

= RM100,000 x 20% = RM40,000

**Capital allowance 资本津贴**

= RM100,000 x (20% + 40%) = RM60,000



# Illustration



## a) Based on depreciation

Accounting profit = RM 1,000,000 - RM40,000  
(折旧率) = RM 960,000

## b) Based on capital allowance

Taxable profit = RM 1,000,000 - RM60,000  
(资本津贴) = RM 940,000

Temporary difference = RM20,000 x 17%  
= RM3,400 (DTL)



# Illustration



- The amount of RM 3,400 will remain in Balance Sheet in **Year 1**.
- **In Year 2**, the depreciation rate is 20% (Capital allowance is 40%) :  
Depreciation > Capital Allowance =  
Deferred tax assets.
- It will remove the remaining amount from the DTL, and pay less tax in the future.





## Important Considerations for Deferred Tax Assets 递延所得税资产的重要注意事项

- Tax rates affect the value of deferred tax assets, If the tax rate goes up, it works to the company's favour because the asset's values also go up.  
税率会影响递延税项资产的价值。如果税率上升，则对资产有利，因为资产的价值也会上升。
- Tax rate goes up, asset's value go up, providing bigger cushion for a larger income.  
税率上升，资产价值上升，为更大的收入提供更大的缓冲。
- Tax rate drops, tax asset value also declines, which causes the company may not able to use the whole benefit before the expiration date.  
税率下降，税收资产价值也下降，这导致公司可能无法在到期日之前使用全部利益。



## Other Situation For Deferred Tax 递延所得税的其他情况

**BUSINESS LOSS**  
商业亏损



**EXPENSES**  
花费



**REVENUES**  
收入



**BAD DEBTS**  
坏账



**WARRANTIES**  
保证



**We will discuss more in  
the near future !**



For more clarification, please contact us!  
欲了解更多详情，赶快与我们联系吧！

## Contact Us

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