

e-CIRCULAR TO MEMBERS

CHARTERED TAX INSTITUTE OF MALAYSIA (225750-T)

e-CTIM TECH-DT 123/2019

26 December 2019

TO ALL MEMBERS

TECHNICAL

Direct Taxation

PUBLIC RULING NO. 2/2019 - DIRECTOR'S LIABILITY

The Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (LHDNM) issued <u>Public Ruling (PR) No.2/2019</u> on 14 March 2019 (reported in our <u>e-CTIM TECH-DT 25/2019</u> dated 21 March 2019).

The contents of the PR are summarized below:

Para. #	All sections quoted below refer to sections of the ITA unless otherwise stated.
1	Objective
	The objective is to explain the liabilities of a company director for tax payable
	by the company, which refers to any tax due and payable by the company,
	and any debt due and payable by the company as an employer arising from
	tax deductions from emoluments and pensions under the Monthly Tax
	Deduction (MTD).
2	Relevant Provisions of the Law
	The provisions in the Income Tax Act 1967 (ITA) which relates to this PR are
	stated here.
3	Interpretation
	The meanings of words and phrases used in this PR are given here. (The
	meanings of words underlined below are found in this paragraph.)
4	Introduction
	- Under S75A, a director of a <u>company</u> is held responsible for any tax or debt
	due and payable by the company, such sums due being recoverable from the
	directors.
	- Any person holding the position of a director during the period in which the
	tax or debt is liable to be paid, is <i>jointly and severally liable</i> * for the tax or debt
	payable by the company.
5	* The meaning of this phrase is explained in paragraph 4.3 Meaning of a Director
5	The meaning of "Director" as provided under S75A(2) is summarized in a
	diagram under this paragraph, which is reproduced below:
	A director means any
	person who is -
	AND either Occupying the
	position of a director, On his own, the owner With one or more
	(by whatever name of, in control of not less OR associates, able
	called) including any person who isthan 20% of the <u>ordinary</u> share capital of thedirectly or through the medium of other
	concerned in the company companies or by any
	management of the company's business other indirect means to control not less than
	20% of the ordinary
	share capital of the
	company
	The following examples are provided:
	ExamplePersons who are "directors" under S75(A)(2) -1- Person who meets the conditions of S75(A)(2) holds the post of
	"director" (by whatever name it is called).



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	 Person holding more than 20% of the <u>ordinary share capital</u> of a company is a "director". A married couple jointly holding more than 20% of the ordinary share capital are "directors" of the company. Persons holding more than 20% of the ordinary share capital, whether directly or indirectly, are "directors".
6	Recovery of a Company's Tax and Debt from Directors A person who is a "director" under S75(A)(2) is jointly and severally liable for – (a) the payment of corporate tax: and (b) Monthly Tax Deduction (MTD) (Example 5)
7	 Company Directors Who are Liable A company director who is liable under S75A is a person who is – (a) a director during the period in which tax was due and payable by the company, i.e. from the date of service or deemed service, of the Notice of Assessment (NA). (Example 6) (b) the director during the period in which the debt (relating to MTD) is liable to be paid by the company. (Examples 7 and 8)
8	 Company Directors Who Are Not Liable The following company directors are not liable – (a) a person who is director after the NA is served or deemed to have been served; (Example 9) (b) a person who ceases to be a director before the NA is served/ deemed to have been served; (Example 10) (c) a director of a company which has taxes or debts arising after the winding up of the company commences. (The directors are no longer liable when a company is under winding up proceedings.) (Example 11)
9	 Tax Recovery Action Actions that can be taken against those who are directors of a company under S75A are – (i) Preventing the person from leaving the country by imposing a <u>stoppage order</u> on that person under S104, with assistance from the <u>Commissioner of Police</u> and <u>Director of Immigration</u>. [Details of the process of issuing a Certificate of Stoppage Order are found in <u>paragraph 9(1)(b)</u>] (ii) Filing a civil suit under S106(1) against both the company and the directors of the company (both named as Defendants). [Refer <u>paragraph 9.2</u>]
10	Disclaimer The examples in this PR are for illustration purposes only and are not exhaustive.

Please read the PR in full at the websites of the Institute and the LHDNM.

You may write to the Institute at <u>technical@ctim.org.my</u> or <u>secretariat@ctim.org.my</u> in respect of any suggestions, concern or comments you may have on the PR No.2/2019.

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