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MALAYSIA HAS A LOWER TAX BURDEN THAN MOST G8 AND BRIC ECONOMIES



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- Malaysia ranks fifth lowest tax burden in research
- Among the G8, only Russia has a tax burden less than 20% of GDP
- The current fast-growth economies have avoided high tax burdens
- Research by UHY, a top 25 global accounting and consultancy network

KUALA LUMPUR, June 25 (Bernama) -- Malaysia collects just 21% of GDP in tax,

lower than the majority of G8 and BRIC nations, according to UHY, the

international accounting and consultancy network.

On average, both the G8 and the fast-growing "BRIC" nations take 28% of GDP in

tax. Both China and Brazil collect a higher proportion of GDP in tax than

Malaysia. Among the G8, only Russia collect less tax than Malaysia (19%).

Malaysia collected USD 49.8 billion of taxes from GDP of USD 238.8 billion in the

most recent tax year. Of that total, indirect taxes comprised USD 6.2 billion

and income taxes USD 22.7 billion.

UHY research shows that the three major Eurozone economies - Germany, France and

Italy – collect, on average 43.4% of GDP in tax. France imposes the highest tax burden among the nations studied, taking 44% of GDP in tax. Even the UK, which is seen as a relatively low tax country by some of its European competitors, is struggling with a burden of 34% of GDP.

Alvin Tee, Senior Partner of UHY in Malaysia comments: "The tax burden in Malaysia is highly competitive by global standards. Even among the BRIC nations,

Malaysia imposes lower taxes than both China and Brazil, which will surprise

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many people. It is crucial that we retain a competitive tax regime if we are to attract foreign investment.”

According to UHY, many G8 nations have raised taxes over the last few years as governments have made efforts to reduce their debt levels. A higher tax burden, however, is often identified as an important factor inhibiting economic growth.

UHY professionals studied tax and GDP data for 23 countries across its international network, including the G8, as well as key emerging economies, including the BRIC nations.

The study by UHY also analysed the type of taxes collected by each country. Among the G8, for example, Russia and Italy collect the highest proportion of their taxes as indirect taxes at 33% (USD116 billion and USD 295.2 billion respectively). The UK is the next highest at 32% (USD260.9 billion).

UHY points out that these taxes are easier to collect, but are often seen as having a dampening effect on consumer confidence.

The study also shows that, among the G8, there is a wide gulf in the relative value of social security contributions collected as a proportion of total tax revenues. For example, 63.5% of all tax (USD 778.7 billion) in France is social security whereas, at the other end of the scale, specific social security taxes comprise just 18.4% (USD 151 billion) of all tax in the UK.

According to UHY, this is significant because the burden of social security partly falls on employers and is sometimes called a ‘tax on jobs’.

The research also reveals that, among the Eurozone nations included in the study, only Ireland and Slovakia have tax burdens less than 30% of GDP. Germany, France and Italy have tax burdens of 43%, 44% and 43% of GDP, respectively. UHY says that this shows just how little room they have for maneuver in terms of raising taxes to shore up public finances, while at the same time trying to stimulate economic growth.

Total tax burden as a percentage of GDP

TOTAL TAX COLLECTED (US\$bn) GDP (US\$bn) TOTAL TAX AS % of GDP

Mexico 120.2 1,154.8 10%

India* 197.3 1,676.1 12%

Nigeria 31.0 238.9 13%

Russia 354.5 1,850.4 19%

Malaysia 49.8 238.8 21%

Japan 1,232.8 5,458.8 23%

Australia 354.1 1,507.4 23%

US 3648.0 5094.0 24%

China 1,796.9 7,484.1 24%

Slovakia 24.0 87.3 28%

Ireland 64.3 217.7 30%

Spain 425.0 1,407.4 30%

Romania 57.4 189.8 30%

Czech Republic 63.5 198.5 32%

Canada 559.0 1,736.9 32%

Estonia 7.0 22.2 32%

Denmark 104.5 333.0 33%

UK 817.6 2,417.6 34%

Brazil 704.1 2,081.2 34%

Netherlands 300.0 780.7 38%

Germany 1,394.2 3,255.5 43%

Italy 891.8 2,060.9 43%

France 1,225.6 2,776.3 44%

G8 9,536.5 34,650.4 28%

BRIC 3,052.7 11,010.6 28%

* Does not include local taxes

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Alvin Tee adds: “The comparison between the Eurozone countries, the BRIC and other Western nations is extreme. Generally speaking, the lower tax rate countries are experiencing higher growth, while most of the lower growth countries have higher tax rates.”

“The G8 and BRIC nations both collected, on average, 28% of (BRIC) and 29% (G8) of GDP as tax, but the G8 figure has been pulled upwards by its European members.”

“High taxes are usually seen as an impediment to economic growth and can be a drag on competitiveness. When you look at these numbers, it’s quite clear that, from a tax perspective, eurozone nations are pricing themselves out of the market. Many are raising taxes to pay down debts, eroding competitiveness even further – it’s a Catch 22.

“While it can be argued that money taken out of the economy in tax is usually put back in by government, if taxes are being raised to service interest on debt rather than being invested, then it’s very much a drain for the economy concerned.

He adds: “Eurozone countries have very few fiscal weapons left in their arsenals, but they do retain control of tax policy. Cutting taxes is likely to be one of the more viable options for boosting demand, but with tax revenues still falling or stagnant, securing the recovery while maintaining sound public finances will pose a significant challenge. The UHY research shows that, among the 23 countries studied, Mexico collects the lowest amount of tax as a proportion of GDP at just 10%.”

CP Oscar Gutierrez Esquivel, of UHY Glassman Esquivel y Cía, member firm of UHY in Mexico comments: “Over the last few decades Mexico has implemented liberal reforms, reducing the role of the state in the economy and the overall tax

burden. This has left Mexico with very competitive tax rates amongst major economies. While low taxes alone are not sufficient for economic growth, they have laid the foundations for Mexico to become one of the fastest growing economies in the world today.”

“However, it is very important that the Government improves its tax collection rates as these fall short of the revenue that the Government should expect to be collecting.”

The UHY study also reveals that Italy has one of the highest tax burdens as a proportion of GDP at 43%.

Andrea D’Amico of FiderConsult Srl, member firm of UHY in Italy, comments: “The tax burden in Italy has been creeping up since the financial crisis as the Government has implemented its deficit-reduction programme, which very likely will further increase the tax burden for future years.”

“The problem for Italy is that the tax burden is not compatible with a steady rate of economic growth. It’s a very difficult balancing act, but the Government needs to find ways of reducing the amount taken out of the economy in tax, while simultaneously taking actions to improve the economic growth and international competitiveness.”

Notes for Editors

About UHY, Malaysia

UHY, a Malaysian partnership, has 4 offices and more than 100 professional staff. The firm has service capabilities in audit, advisory, tax, forensic, litigation support and valuation areas.

UHY, a Malaysian partnership, is a member of UHY, an international network of independent accounting and consulting firms with offices in major business centres throughout the world. Further information can be found at www.uhy.com.my

About UHY

UHY is proud to celebrate its 25th Anniversary in 2011. Established in 1986 and based in London, UK, UHY is a network of independent accounting and consulting firms with offices in nearly 240 major business centres in 78 countries. Over 6,300 staff generated an aggregate income of US\$583 million in 2010, ranking UHY the 23rd largest international accounting and consultancy network. Each member of UHY is a legally separate and independent firm.

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our cohesive network of like-minded firms and individuals assist clients in considering a complex matrix of market entry factors, and help mitigate risk of the internationalisation process.

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