

#### Introduction

Stamp duty is a duty imposed on document / instrument listed under First Schedule of Stamp Act 1949 which has implication on legal, commercial or financial

## The Importance of Stamping

Document / instrument must be duly stamped in order to be admitted as an evidence

# Time of Stamping

- Within 30 days of its execution if executed within Malaysia
- Within 30 days after it has been first received in Malaysia if it has been executed outside Malaysia

# Type of Duty

- Fixed Duty
  - Duty chargeable not related to consideration or amount prescribed in the instrument.

Example of instrument:
Power of Attorney, Memorandum and Article
of Association, Promissory Notes,
Insurance Policy, collateral instrument and etc.

- Ad Valorem Duty
  - Duty chargeable based on consideration prescribed in the instrument or market value

Example of instrument: Instrument of transfer of property, share, business, lease or loan agreement and etc.

## Adjudication of Instrument

Application for adjudication must be made to the Stamp Office to assess the duty chargeable on the instrument

### Methods of Stamping

- Impressed Stamp (franking machine/digital franking)
- Adhesive Stamp Revenue Stamp
- Official Receipt Kew. 38
- Receipt / Stamp Certificate (generated by STAMPS)

## Penalty

- RM25.00 or 5% of the deficient duty whichever is the greater if stamped within 3 months after the time for stamping
- RM50.00 or 10% of the deficient duty whichever is the greater if stamped after 3 months but not later than 6 months after the time for stamping
- RM100.00 or 20% of the deficient duty whichever is the greater if stamped after 6 months from the time for stamping

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