



Newsletter No. 18 (EN)

**Tax-deductible Allowances
in Thailand**

September 2020

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Any income received for an employment carried out in Thailand or from a Thai employer is subject to personal income tax in Thailand (unless an applicable Double Taxation Agreement provides otherwise).

This newsletter shall provide information on the tax-deductible allowances available to taxpayers for the year 2020 who are subject to personal income tax. The overview is limited to deductions and allowances related to income from employment.

No.	Allowances & Deductions	Amount (THB)	Approx. amount (EUR)
1.	Standard deduction (max. 50% of assessable income)	max. 100,000	max. 2,700
2.	Personal allowance ¹	60,000	1,600
	Spouse allowance ²	60,000	1,600
3.	Child allowance (per child) ³	30,000	800
3a.	Expenses paid for antenatal care and giving birth ⁴	max. 60,000	max. 1,600
4.	Parent allowance (per parent) ⁵	30,000	800
4a.	Allowance for disabled person under a taxpayer's custody (per person)	60,000	1,600
5.	Life insurance premiums		
	- Taxpayer	max. 100,000	max. 2,700
	- Spouse	max. 100,000	max. 2,700
	- Qualified pension or provident fund life insurance ⁶ (max. 15% of assessable income)	max. 200,000	max. 5,400
6.	Health insurance premiums		
	- Taxpayer ⁷	max. 25,000	max. 675
	- Parents of taxpayer or spouse (per parent)	max. 25,000	max. 675
7.	Home mortgage interest	max. 100,000	max. 2,700
8.	Provident fund contributions ⁸ (max. 15% of assessable income)	max. 500,000	max. 13,500
9.	Social security contributions	max. 9,000	max. 250
10.	Super Savings Fund (SSF) contributions ⁹ (max. 30% of taxable income)	max. 200,000	max. 5,400
11.	Retirement Mutual Fund (RMF) contributions ¹⁰ (max. 30% of taxable income)	max. 500,000	max. 13,500
12.	Charitable contributions	up to 10% of income after all deductions and allowances	

In addition to the abovementioned general allowances and deductions, employees who receive a travel allowance (so-called “per diem”) should note that such travel allowances will be taxable if they exceed certain amounts, but reimbursement of expenses against receipts remains tax free.

Company pays employee for:			
Travel expenses (e.g. plane ticket)	Not taxable if reimbursed against receipt		
Accommodation expenses (e.g. hotel)			
Food (business purpose)			
Food (personal purpose)	Taxable (even if reimbursed against receipt)		
Extra monies, additional salary, bonus for working outside	Taxable		
Per Diem	Tax free up to the following amounts per day:	Within Thailand	Outside Thailand
		THB 270 (approx. EUR 7)	THB 3,100 (approx. EUR 83)

*We hope that the information provided in this newsletter was helpful for you.
If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us.*

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- ¹ The personal allowance is up to THB 190,000 for elderly taxpayers aged 65 years and above and disabled taxpayers aged below 65 years.
- ² If election of combined income is made and the marital status exists throughout the tax year.
- ³ An allowance of THB 30,000 each is given for up to three legitimate or adopted children (in the case of an adopted child, the allowance is given to the adoptive parents only). The allowance applies to children who are minors, or adjudicated incompetent or quasi incompetent, or who are not more than 25 years old and studying in a university or other educational institution at the university level. This allowance is given only if the child does not have assessable income in the preceding year in excess of THB 30,000. The full allowance will be granted even if the conditions referred to above have not been fulfilled for the whole year. Additional THB 30,000 are granted for the second child onwards that is born in or after 2018.
- ⁴ Additional THB 30,000 for the second child onwards that is born in or after 2018.
- ⁵ If the parent is over 60 years old and has annual income of less than THB 30,000.
- ⁶ Combined total of provident fund, SSF and RMF: max. THB 500,000.
- ⁷ Combined total with life insurance premiums of taxpayer: max. THB 100,000.
- ⁸ Combined total of provident fund, SSF and RMF: max. THB 500,000.
- ⁹ The income earner must hold investment units in a super savings fund continuously for a period of not less than 10 calendar years (including the year of purchase and the year of sale), except where the income earner redeems investment units because of disability or death. Combined total of provident fund, SSF and RMF: max. THB 500,000.
- ¹⁰ The income earner must buy investment units in a retirement mutual fund at least once a year and must not suspend the buying of investment units for more than 1 continuous year. The buying of investment units must be in total not less than 3% of the income received in each year, or not less than THB 5,000 per year. The income owner must hold the investment units for not less than 5 years from the date of the first purchase, and cannot redeem the said investment units before the age of 55 years. Combined total of provident fund, SSF and RMF: max. THB 500,000.

DEPARTMENTAL INSTRUCTION No. Paw. 59/2538

Subject: Personal income tax: Travelling per diem excludible in computing personal income tax under Section 42 (1) of the Revenue Code.

To provide the Revenue officers with a guideline in practices including giving advice to payers of income and the income receivers in the form of travelling per diem in the case of performing duties occasionally outside the office or place of business, being an assessable income excludible in computing income tax under Section 42 (1) of the Revenue Code, the Revenue Department gives an instruction as follows:

Clause 1. The travelling per diem which an employee, a holder of post or office or a provider of services receives because of travelling occasionally to perform duties within or outside the country, and is excludible in the computation of personal income tax, shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) The travelling per diem is bona fide spent by such person necessarily and exclusively for performing his duties and wholly spent for such purposes.

(2) If such person receives per diem at the rate not higher than the top per diem rate the government pays to its officials under the royal decree governing per diem for official travelling in or outside the country, as the case may be, in the nature of a lump-sum payment, such per diem shall be treated as bona fide spent by such person necessarily and exclusively for performing his duties and wholly spent for such purposes without having to possess a record to prove the payment.

(3) If such person receives per diem at a rate higher than under (2) and has no documental record to prove that the per diem has been bona fide spent by him necessarily for performing his duties and wholly spent for such purpose, only that part of the per diem which does not exceed the rate mentioned under (2) shall be treated as to have been so spent.

Clause 2. The travelling for performing the duties under Clause 1 must be evidenced by a record showing the approval of the employer or the payer of income for performing the duties outside the office or place of business. Such record shall also specify the nature of the duties to perform and the duration of the performance.

Clause 3. All the regulations, directives, instructions or rulings that are contrary to or in conflict with this instruction shall be repealed.

Clause 4. This instruction shall be effective on and from the 1st day of January B.E. 2539.

Given on the 25th Day of December B.E. 2538

Captain Suchart Chaovisit

Director-General of Revenue

Notification of the Director-General of the Revenue Department on Income Tax (No. 123) Re: Pre-scription of the Filer of Return to Give Information under Section 17 (2) of the Revenue Code

For the purpose of tax collection, the Director-General of the Revenue Department prescribes (by virtue of Section 17 (2) of the Revenue Code as amended by the Act on Amendment of the Revenue Code (No. 25) B.E. 2525 (A.D. 1982)) that any person having the duty to deduct income tax at source under the Revenue Code and file a return has to give information to the assessment officer together with particulars, as follows:

Clause 1. The Notification of Director-General of the Revenue Department on Income Tax (No. 39), Re: Requirement of a Person Whose Duty is to File a Return to Give Information under Section 17 (2) of the Revenue Code, dated April 14, B.E. 2534 (1991) shall be repealed.

Clause 2. Any payer of assessable income under Section 40 (1) of the Revenue Code who has the duty to deduct income tax at source according to Section 50 (1) of the Revenue Code and submit a return according to Section 59 of the Revenue Code shall give information and show details on foreign in-come earners at least in the particulars as appeared in the form hereto attached, in the following cases:

- (1) When the payment to the foreigner is the income of the month of January of any year;
- (2) When the payment to the foreigner whose work starts during the tax year; and
- (3) When the payment to the foreigner finishes during the tax year.

Clause 3. The form showing information and details according to Clause 2 shall be filed together with the Phor.Ngor.Dor. 1 of January of every tax year, or the month when the foreigner starts working during the tax year, or the month where the foreigner finishes his work during the tax year, as the case may be.

Clause 4. This Notification shall be enforceable on and from 1st January B.E. 2546 (2003). The form showing information and details on foreign income earner for the month of January B.E. 2546 (2003) may be filed together with the Phor.Ngor.Dor. 1 Form of the month of January B.E. 2546 (2003), February B.E. 2546 (2003), or March B.E. 2546 (2003).

Notified on 25th December 2002

Supharat Khawatkun