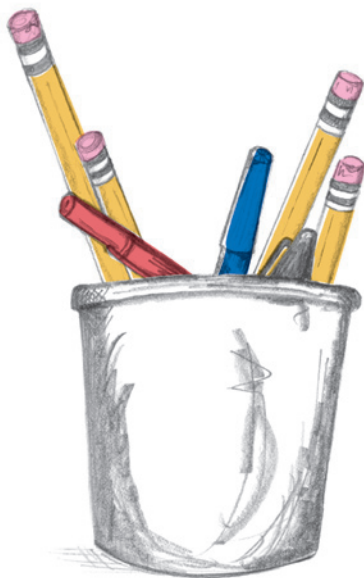




Grant Thornton

Tax Ready References for 2011



Grant Thornton Thailand has prepared this Tax Ready References to serve as a summary of key tax facts, available at your fingertips.

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Our Tax services include:

- tax compliance
- tax investigation
- tax due diligence
- tax advisory and planning
- international tax planning
- expatriate taxation
- transfer pricing studies

The information contained in this booklet is correct as of February 2011.

This booklet has been prepared only as a topical guide for corporate and individual tax matters based on the Thai Revenue Code, as well as other announcements and notifications of the Thai Revenue Department. We accept no responsibility for any loss caused to any person acting or refraining from acting as a result of any material contained in this booklet.

Grant Thornton Thailand

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Corporate Income Tax

I. Income Tax Rates

Particulars	Tax Base	Rate
Standard Corporate Income Tax Rate (See <i>Exceptions below for different businesses and conditions</i>)	NTP ¹	30%
Small and Medium Enterprises (paid up share capital of not more than 5.0 MB) Tax Rates from 0% to 30% as noted:	NTP : 0 – 150,000 150,001 – 1.0 MB >1.0 MB – 3.0 MB >3.0 MB	Exempt 15% 25% 30%
Companies <i>currently listed</i> on the SET ² for three accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008	NTP : Up to 300 MB In excess of 300 MB	25% 30%
Companies <i>currently listed</i> on the MAI ³ for three accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008	NTP : Up to 20 MB In excess of 20 MB	20% 30%
Companies <i>newly listed</i> on the SET for three years starting from the first accounting period listed on the SET	NTP	25% ⁴
Companies <i>newly listed</i> on the MAI for three years starting from the first accounting period listed on the MAI	NTP	20% ⁴
Foreign companies engaged in international transport	Gross receipts	3% (WHT) ⁵
Foreign companies not carrying on business in Thailand but receiving dividend income from Thailand	Gross dividends	10% (WHT)
Foreign companies not carrying on business in Thailand but receiving certain incomes, other than dividends, from Thailand	Gross receipts	Generally at 15% (WHT)
Transfer of profits from Thailand by Branch Office to: All countries, except Hong Kong Hong Kong	Amount remitted	10% (WHT) 0% (WHT)
Associations and Foundations engaged in income earning activities	Gross receipts	2% or 10%
Banks deriving income from International Business Facilities	NTP	10%

Notes:

1. Net Taxable Profits (Baht)
2. Stock Exchange of Thailand
3. Market for Alternative Investment
4. Listing application filed between 1 Jan 2007 and 31 Dec 2008, and listed by 31 Dec 2009
5. Withholding Tax

II. Taxable Entities

Corporate Income Tax (CIT) is levied on both Thai and foreign companies. A Thai company may either be a private limited company or public limited company each of which is organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Thailand. All companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) must be a public company. A Thai company is subject to tax in Thailand on its worldwide net taxable profits. A foreign company is an entity that is not incorporated in Thailand. It is considered as carrying on business in Thailand if it: (i) has an office, a branch or any other fixed place of business in Thailand, or (ii) has an employee, agent, representative or go-between for carrying on business in Thailand. A foreign company carrying on business in Thailand is subject to CIT only on net profits arising from or in consequence of the business carried on in Thailand at the standard CIT Rate of 30%. A foreign company not carrying on business in Thailand that derives certain types of income from Thailand, such as, service fees, interest, dividends, rentals, professional fees, or royalties is subject to CIT only on such income at the rates and tax base shown in the Table above. The payer of income to the foreign company collects such tax through a withholding tax on such payments.

III. Deductible Expenses

The following expenses are deductible for CIT purposes:

1. Ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in the creation of taxable income are 100% deductible, except as described below.
2. The following expenses are deductible at special rates of 200%:
 - Research and development (R&D) expenses
 - Qualifying job training expenses, including expenses incurred for training or seminar to promote the tourism business. The double deduction for expenses incurred to promote tourism business is allowed for 2 annual accounting periods from January 2010.
 - Qualifying expenditures for the provision of equipment for the disabled
 - Qualifying expenditures incurred to support educational programs (subject to 10% threshold)
 - Qualifying expenditures for participating in a business fair, exhibition or expo either in Thailand or overseas. The expenses include rentals, construction or building of exhibition booths, insurance, freight, transportation of goods or equipment used in such fair, exhibition or expo, provided further that the expenses are incurred between October 14, 2010 and December 31, 2011.
3. Interest expenses, with some exceptions (e.g. capitalized interest)
4. Taxes (e.g. land & building taxes, customs duty) except CIT and VAT
5. Net losses carried forward from the previous five (5) accounting periods
6. Qualifying bad debts (subject to strict requirements for collection attempts)
7. Qualifying donations to registered charities of up to 2% of net profits

8. Provident fund contributions subject to statutory limits
9. Entertainment expenses subject to limitation of 0.3% of the greater of: (i) gross revenue included in the computation of net profits for the accounting period, or (ii) the amount of paid up capital as of the closing date of the accounting period, provided that the maximum total deduction shall not exceed 10 million baht for any corporate taxpayer.
10. Deductions for donations made to public educational institutions; also for any expenses used for the maintenance of public parks, public playgrounds, and/or sports grounds, subject to the qualifying expenditures to support educational programs described in Item 2 above.
11. Depreciation of fixed assets at the following rates:

Types of Assets	Depreciation Rate (Term)
1. Buildings	5% (20 years)
2. Temporary building	100% (1 year)
3. Cost of acquisition of lease rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No written lease agreement • With written lease agreement with no renewal clause or renewal clause with definite duration 	10% (10 years) 100% divided by the original term plus renewable lease periods, if any
4. Intangible assets such as goodwill, trademark, business license, patents, copyrights or other rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With unlimited period of use • With limited period of use 	10% (10 years) 100% divided by the number of years of use
5. Computers, accessories and computer programmes	33.33% (3 years)
6. Machinery and equipment and other properties, which are by nature liable to wear and tear, excluding land and trade inventory	20% (5 years)
7. Furniture and fixtures	20% (5 years)

Special Rules for Tourism and Car Rental Businesses

- A. Qualified corporate taxpayers operating in the tourism business are entitled to an initial depreciation of 60% of the total cost of certain fixed assets purchased for use in such business. The remaining cost is depreciable at the normal depreciation rate of not more than 20% per annum. This accelerated depreciation rate can be used for assets acquired and ready for use from October 14, 2010 until December 31, 2011.
- B. Qualified taxpayers engaged in the car rental business that purchase passenger cars with seats of not more than 10 on or after October 14, 2010 can depreciate the full costs of such car without being subjected to the 1 million Baht cost threshold. The car shall be used solely for such car rental business.

In addition, such qualified taxpayers are entitled to deduct all rental costs paid on or after October 14, 2010 for the same type of cars without being subjected to the Baht 36,000/month rental threshold. The car shall be used exclusively for such car rental business. Note: all other taxpayers are still subject to the Baht 36,000/month rental threshold.

IV. Thai Taxation for Other Business Entities

Branches of Foreign Companies

Foreign companies are taxed on their net profits attributable to business carried on in Thailand through a branch. The same tax computation rules that apply to Thai companies are also applied to a Branch Office. Branch Offices are subject to corporate income tax at the normal tax rate of 30%. Branch Office profits when remitted out of Thailand are subject to further withholding tax at the rate of 10% of the profits when remitted.

Joint Ventures

A joint venture is only recognized for income tax purposes, but is not otherwise considered as a separate corporate entity in Thailand. Joint ventures are taxed in the same manner as a limited company, and must be registered separately with the Revenue Department and obtain a Tax ID Card and register for VAT (if otherwise meet criteria). However, there is no further taxation of any distribution of profits to joint venture partners whether to a Thai company or to the Thai branch of a foreign company. A share of profit distributed to a foreign company not carrying on business in Thailand is treated as a dividend and subject to dividend withholding tax.

Representative Offices

A Representative office of a foreign company can only provide services to the foreign company itself consisting of sourcing goods or services, quality control, and/or provision of information. Representative offices are not permitted to carry out any sales or related activities. A representative office of a foreign corporation is not subject to taxation in Thailand, provided that the services rendered by the Thailand office are provided only to the head office and affiliated companies.

Regional Operating Headquarters (ROH)

If company qualifies as an ROH Company, there are a number of tax advantages and incentives, including:

- 10% corporate tax on net profits from:
- ROH operations
- royalties derived from R&D in Thailand
- interest received on loans made to subsidiaries and branches
- Tax exemption for dividends received from domestic and foreign subsidiaries
- Withholding tax exemption for dividends paid to foreign companies not carrying on business in Thailand

- 25% immediate tax write-off on the cost of buildings (balance written off over 19 years)
- Personal income tax benefits for expatriates working for a ROH, including lower income tax rates (See section Personal Income Tax for more details)

For ROH separately qualifying under Royal Decree No. 508 (issued in 2010), the new tax incentives are as follows:

- Exemption of corporate income tax for 10 consecutive accounting periods for income arising from service fees and royalties received from overseas affiliated companies;
- 10% corporate income tax on net taxable profits for 10 consecutive accounting periods for income arising from service fees, interest and royalties received from Thai affiliates.
- Personal income tax reduction for expatriates working for such ROH for a period of 8 years (See section Personal Income Tax for further details.)

Petroleum Income Tax

Petroleum Income Tax (PT) is imposed on net profits of a petroleum taxpayer as well as the disposal of profits outside Thailand. A petroleum taxpayer is anyone who: (i) holds a concession under the law on petroleum, or (ii) has a joint interest in the concession, or (iii) purchases crude oil produced by any concessionaire, all of which is intended for export.

A petroleum taxpayer is not subject to CIT and the rates, penalties, surcharges and other rules are different from the CIT rates, etc. For example, the PT rates vary between 35% and 50% depending on status. Distribution of profits is subject to PT rate of 23.08%.

Personal Income Tax

I. Income Tax Rates

Net Taxable Income (in Baht)	Rate
0 – 150,000	Exempt
150,001 – 500,000	10%
500,001 – 1,000,000	20%
1,000,001 – 4,000,000	30%
4,000,001 and over	37%

Expatriates working for qualifying ROH's in Thailand may opt to be taxed at the fixed tax rate of 15% instead of the normal progressive income tax rates shown above. However, this benefit is available only for a maximum period of 4 consecutive years, regardless of the expatriate has occasionally travelled out of Thailand during that period.

If the ROH qualifies under Royal Decree No. 508 (mentioned above), the expatriates working for such ROH will be subject to the reduced tax rate of 15% for 8 consecutive years.

II. Taxable Persons

Personal Income Tax (PIT) is levied on both resident and non-resident individuals. A “tax resident” is any person residing in Thailand for a period or periods aggregating more than 180 days in any calendar year. A resident of Thailand is liable to pay tax on income from sources in Thailand as well as on income derived from foreign sources that is brought into Thailand during the same year it was earned. Thus, if the foreign source income is retained offshore during the year of receipt and then remitted to Thailand the following year, it is not subject to PIT. However, such income may then be subject to tax in the foreign source. A non-resident is subject to tax only on income from sources in Thailand. Double tax agreements provide tax relief for individuals who are residents of tax treaty countries. See List of Double Tax Agreements below.

III. Assessable Income

Income subject to PIT is called “assessable income”. It covers any income given in cash or in kind and includes company fringe benefits, which are not exempt from PIT. Accordingly, any benefits provided by an employer or other payer of income, including, for example, rent-free accommodation, automobile, per diem, tuition reimbursement, dependent travel reimbursements and other benefits, are all treated as assessable income. Assessable income is divided into 8 categories, as follows:

Types of Assessable Income	
1.	Employment income
2.	Service income
3.	Income from goodwill, copyrights, franchise fees, and other intangible rights such as annuities or income in the nature of yearly payments derived from a will or any other juristic act or judgment of a Court
4.	Dividends, interest on deposits with banks in Thailand, share of profits or other benefits from a juristic company, mutual fund reduction of capital, bonus, gains from amalgamation, acquisition or dissolution of companies, transfer of shares or holdings
5.	Rental income, payments for breaches of contracts, instalment sales or hire-purchase contracts
6.	Liberal profession income
7.	Hire of work income
8.	Income from business, commerce, agriculture, industry, transport or any other business activities not mentioned above

IV. Standard deductions and allowances allowed in the calculation of taxable income.

Standard Deductions:

Types of Income	Standard Deductions
1. Income from employment	40% of gross income but no greater than Baht 60,000
2. Income from copyright and other intellectual properties	40% of gross income but not greater than Baht 60,000
3. Income from renting out properties <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Building and wharves• Agricultural lands• Other types of land• Vehicles• Other types of properties	30% 20% 15% 30% 10%
4. Income from liberal professions (other than medical) Medical profession	30% 60%
5. Income from hire of work whereby the contractor provides essential materials	Actual expense or 70%
6. Income from business, commerce, agriculture, industry, transport or other income not specified above	Actual expense or 65% to 85% depending on the types of income

Allowances:

Types of Allowances	Amount
1. Personal Allowances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxpayer • Body of persons (non-juristic partnerships) 	Baht 30,000 Baht 30,000 for each partner but not exceeding Baht 60,000 in total
2. Spouse Allowance	Baht 30,000
3. Child Allowance (under 25 years old and studying, or a minor, or incompetent person)	Baht 15,000 each (maximum 3 children)
4. Education Allowance for children (studying in Thailand)	Baht 2,000 each
5. Parents Allowance	Baht 30,000 for each of taxpayer's and spouse's parents if the parent is above 60 years old and earning less than Baht 30,000 annually
6. Life insurance premium paid by taxpayer or spouse (Thai insurance company)	Amount actually paid but shall not exceed Baht 100,000 each
7. Insurance premium paid by the taxpayer to a life or non-life Thai insurance company for the health insurance of his or her qualified parents and the parents of his/her spouse	Amount actually paid but not exceeding Baht 15,000
8. Qualified Provident Fund contributions (Thailand)	Amount actually paid at the rate of not more than 15% of wages, but shall not exceed Baht 500,000
9. Long-term Equity Fund (Thailand)	Amount actually paid at the rate of not more than 15% of wages, but shall not exceed Baht 500,000
10. Home Mortgage Interest (Thailand)	Amount actually paid but shall not exceed Baht 100,000
11. Social Security contributions	Amount actually paid but shall not exceed Baht 9,000

Types of Allowances	Amount
12. Charitable contributions to Qualified Charity	Amount actually donated but shall not exceed 10% of income after standard deductions and allowances
13. Qualifying expenses to support educational programs	200% of the actual expenses incurred but is subject to the 10% threshold above.
14. Income received by a person residing in Thailand who is 65 years old and above	Up to Baht 190,000
15. Allowance for Supporting Certain Disabled Persons	Baht 60,000 for each disabled person earning less than Baht 30,000 annually who must be under the taxpayer's care.

V. Tax Credit for Dividends

Resident taxpayers who receive dividends from Thai juristic companies or partnerships are entitled to a tax credit of 3/7 of the amount of dividends received. In computing assessable income, the taxpayer shall gross up their dividends by the amount of the tax credit received. The amount of tax credit is then creditable against their tax liability. Effect is to offset the double tax incurred by the company paying dividends.

VI. Other Income Tax Provisions for Individuals

Income from Sale of Immovable Properties

Individual taxpayers are not subject to PIT from the sale of immovable properties acquired by bequest or gift, except where the sale is made for business purposes. In such case, the income shall be included in the assessable income for purposes of PIT.

Interest Income

At the option of the taxpayer, the following types of interest income may be excluded from the computation of PIT provided that tax at the rate of 15% has been withheld at source:

1. Interest on bonds or debentures issued by the government.
2. Interest on savings deposits in commercial banks if the aggregate amount of interest income is Baht 20,000 or less during the taxable year.
3. Interest on loans paid by a finance company.
4. Interest received from any financial institutions organized by special law of Thailand for the purpose of lending money to promote agriculture, commerce or industry.

Withholding Tax

Certain types of income are subject to withholding tax (WHT) at source. The withholding tax rate depends on the type of income and the tax residency status of the income recipient. The payer of the income is required to withhold the tax and remit the same to the Revenue Department at the same time that the WHT return is filed (i.e. on the 7th day of the following month). Set forth below is the withholding tax rates for various types of income:

Types of Income	WHT Rate
1. Dividends	10%
2. Interest payment to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • foreign company not carrying on business in Thailand • non-resident individual taxpayers • to a Thai juristic company or partnership 	15% 15% 1%
3. Royalties paid to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a foreign company not carrying on business in Thailand • Thai juristic companies or partnerships 	15% 3%
4. Service fees and professional fees paid to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • foreign company not carrying on business in Thailand • Thai juristic companies or partnerships or individuals 	15% 3%
5. Employment Income	5% to 37%
6. Rents and Prizes	5%
7. Advertising fees paid to resident taxpayers	2%
8. International Shipping Rentals paid to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-resident companies • juristic companies and partnerships carrying on business in Thailand • natural persons 	15% 1% 1%
9. Income from Bonds issued by the government, state enterprises and other specified institutions (including interest (state enterprises only), original issue discount, and capital gains). Effective for Bonds issued before 13 October 2010, where such Bonds were also purchased before 13 October 2010. Otherwise subject to withholding tax.	Exempt

Value-Added Tax (VAT)

I. VAT Requirements; Taxable Persons

The current VAT rate is a reduced rate at 7%. The reduced VAT rate will revert to 10% after 30 Sept 2012 if the Thai government grants no further extension. However, there are certain transactions that are either 'exempt' from VAT or are "zero-rated" (0%).

All traders who import and/or sell goods or services that are not exempt from VAT are required to register and pay tax if their sales exceed the minimum designated tax base of Baht 1,800,000 per year. Traders include companies, sole proprietors, partnerships, joint ventures and government enterprises.

An agent who sells goods or renders services on behalf of a trader not resident in Thailand is responsible for payment of VAT for such non-resident. For other non-resident traders, persons responsible for the operation of the business in Thailand on the trader's behalf, have a joint liability with the non-resident trader for payment of VAT. If neither of these parties pays the VAT, then the resident buyer of the goods or recipient of services from the non-resident trader is required to pay the VAT.

A foreign supplier without a permanent establishment or agent in Thailand is not subject to VAT on the sale of goods to Thailand. However, the supply of goods to a trader in Thailand is subject to VAT at the time of import, with the VAT being payable by the receiving trader or agent.

The VAT on services performed abroad but which are used in Thailand is payable by the payer, i.e., the recipient of the service. A VAT registered recipient is entitled to an input tax credit in the month in which the VAT is remitted.

II. Zero Rated VAT (0%); Exemptions

The following transactions are subject to 0% VAT ('zero-rated').

Transactions subject to 0% VAT	
1.	Export of goods
2.	Services rendered in Thailand and utilized outside Thailand
3.	Aircraft or seagoing vessels in international transportation
4.	Supply of goods and services to certain government agencies or state-owned enterprises
5.	Supply of goods and services to the United Nations and its agencies; also foreign embassies and consulates
6.	Supply of goods and services between bonded warehouses or between enterprises located in Export Processing Zones (EPZs)

Certain activities are exempt from VAT. Below is the list of some VAT-exempt activities:

VAT-exempt activities
1. Taxpayers whose annual turnover do not exceed 1.8 million Baht
2. Sale and importation of unprocessed agricultural products and related goods such as fertilizer, animal feeds, pesticides, etc
3. Sale and importation of newspapers, magazines and textbooks
4. Basic services such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land transportation services, both domestic and international• Healthcare services provided by the government, private hospitals and clinics• Educational services provided by the government and private schools under the law governing private schools• Certain professional services, such as medical and auditing services, services of lawyers practicing in Courts and other similar regulated professions• Rentals of immovable properties
5. Cultural services
6. Employment services
7. Certain goods exempted from import duties
8. Temporary importation of certain goods
9. Religious, charitable, government and local government services

III. When is VAT Recognized

Types of Transactions	Timing of VAT Recognition
1. Sale of goods	Earliest of time of delivery, transfer of ownership, time of payment or issuance of tax invoice
2. Hire-purchase or instalment sale	Earliest of instalment due date, actual payment, issuance of tax invoice
3. Consignment	Earliest of time of delivery, transfer of ownership, actual payment date or issuance of tax invoice
4. Importation	Earliest of import duty payment, placement of guarantee, arrangement of guarantor or issuance of bill of lading
5. Exportation	Earliest of export duty payment, placement of guarantee, arrangement of guarantor, issuance of bill of lading, delivery of goods from Thailand to an EPZ or exportation of goods from a bonded warehouse
6. Services	Earliest of date of payment, issuance of tax invoice or use of services
7. Service contracts where payment is made based on completion	Earliest of time of payment, issuance of tax invoice or use of services

Specific Business Tax

Specific Business Tax (SBT) Rate

Types of Business	SBT Base	SBT Rate (%)
1. Banking, finance and similar business	Interest, discounts, service and other fees, profits from foreign exchange	3.0%
2. Life Insurance	Interest, service and other fees	2.5%
3. Pawn brokerage	Interest, fees, remuneration from selling overdue properties	2.5%
4. Real Estate	Gross receipts	3.0%
5. Repurchase Agreement	Difference between selling price and repurchase price	3.0%
6. Factoring business	Interest, discounts, service and other fees	3.0%
Note: Local tax of 10% is imposed in addition to the above rates.		

Tax Return and Payments

Thai and foreign companies carrying on business in Thailand are required to file tax returns as follows:

Particulars	Tax Return Form	Due Date
1. Annual CIT Return	P.N.D. 50	150 days from the closing date of the accounting period
2. Mid-year CIT Return	P.N.D. 51	2 months after the end of the first 6 months of an accounting period
3. WHT Return	P.N.D. 54, 53, 1, 3	7 days in the month following the date payment is made
4. VAT Return <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resident suppliers• Non-resident suppliers	Por. Por. 30 Por. Por. 36	15 days in the month following the date of incidence of tax Not later than the 7th day of the month following the date of payment
5. SBT Return	P.T. 40	15 days in the month following the date of incidence of tax
6. PIT Return	P.N.D. 90 or 91	31st of March of the following year

Penalties

The maximum amount of penalties is equal to 100% of the taxes assessed. However, if there has been a failure to lodge an income tax return, the maximum penalty may be two times (i.e. 200%) the amount of tax assessed. A late-payment penalty is also imposed in the form of a surcharge of 1.5% of the tax payable per month up to a maximum of the amount of tax assessed. These penalties are in addition to the actual amount of tax due.

The Revenue Department normally has the discretion to reduce penalties up to a maximum reduction of fifty percent (50%) if there was no intention to evade taxes and full cooperation has been given to the investigating officer. The Director-General may reduce penalties further but normally not in respect of the monthly surcharge.

Double Tax Agreements

Thailand has entered into double tax agreements with the following countries:

Armenia	Oman
Australia	Pakistan
Austria	Philippines
Bahrain	Poland
Bangladesh	Romania
Belgium	Russia
Bulgaria	Seychelles, Rep. of
Canada	Singapore
Chile	Slovenia
China	South Africa
Cyprus	Spain
Czech Republic	Sri Lanka
Denmark	Sweden
Finland	Switzerland
France	Turkey
Germany	Ukraine
Hong Kong	UAE
Hungary	United Kingdom
India	USA
Indonesia	Uzbekistan
Israel	Vietnam
Italy	
Japan	
South Korea	
Kuwait	
Laos	
Luxembourg	
Malaysia	
Mauritius	
Nepal	
Netherlands	
New Zealand	
Norway	

Double Tax Agreements Awaiting Final Effectiveness

Brunei
Ireland
Kenya
Lithuania
Morocco
Papua New Guinea
Tajikistan
Zimbabwe

Other Taxes

I. Stamp Duty

Stamp duty is levied on the execution of 28 different types of documents or instruments. The documents and instruments include land leases, hire purchase agreements, hire of work agreements, loan agreements, partnership contracts, share and debenture transfers, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, share and debenture certificates, cheques, letters of credit, receipts for interest bearing deposits, carriers' receipts, surety-ships, pledges, warehouse receipts, delivery orders, agencies, power of attorney, duplicates, company memorandums and articles of association, proxies, insurance policies, receipts for the transfer of real property or motor vehicles. The stamp duty rate varies but is generally 0.1% of the stated value or consideration set forth, including for example, hire purchase agreements, hire of work agreements, share and debenture transfers documents.

II. Excise Tax

Excise tax is imposed on the sale of certain goods and is due at the time goods leave a factory in Thailand or upon importation.

Goods subject to excise tax:

- fuel oil and petroleum products
- beverages
- electrical appliances
- crystal glassware
- motor vehicles
- boats
- perfume products and cosmetics
- liquor
- cigarettes containing tobacco
- wool carpets
- motor bicycles
- battery
- playing cards



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