



Newsletter No. 18 (EN)

**Tax-deductible Allowances
in Thailand**

May 2024

Although Lorenz & Partners always pays great attention on updating information provided in newsletters and brochures, we cannot take responsibility for the completeness, correctness or quality of the information provided. None of the information contained in this newsletter is meant to replace a personal consultation with a qualified lawyer. Liability claims regarding damage caused by the use or disuse of any information provided, including any kind of information which is incomplete or incorrect, will therefore be rejected, if not generated deliberately or grossly negligent.

Any income received for 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 2024 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. 2,500
2.	Personal allowance ¹	60,000	1,500
	Spouse allowance (no income) ²	60,000	1,500
3.	Child allowance (per child) ^{3 4}	30,000	750
3a.	Expenses paid for antenatal care and giving birth	max. 60,000	max. 1,500
4.	Parent allowance (per parent holding a Thai ID number) ⁵	30,000	750
4a.	Allowance for disabled person under a taxpayer's custody (per person)	60,000	1,500
5.	Life insurance premiums		
	- Taxpayer	max. 100,000	max. 2,500
	- Spouse (no income)	max. 10,000	max. 250
	- Qualified pension or provident fund life insurance (for the purpose of retirement) ⁶ (max. 15% of assessable income)	max. 200,000	max. 5,000
6.	Health insurance premiums		
	- Taxpayer ⁷	max. 25,000	max. 625
	- Taxpayer's parents and spouse's parents (per parent)	max. 15,000	max. 375
7.	Home mortgage interest	max. 100,000	max. 2,500
8.	Provident fund contributions ⁸ (max. 15% of assessable income)	max. 500,000	max. 12,500
9.	Social security contributions	max. 9,000	max. 225
10.	Super Saving Fund (SSF) contributions ⁹ (purchased during 2020 – 2024 only) (max. 30% of taxable income)	max. 200,000	max. 5,000
11.	Retirement Mutual Fund (RMF) contributions ¹⁰ (max. 30% of taxable income)	max. 500,000	max. 12,500
12.	Thai ESG Fund contributions ¹¹ (purchased from 21 November 2023 to 31 December 2032) (max. 30% of taxable income)	max. 100,000	max. 2,500
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 6.75)	THB 3,100 (approx. EUR 77.50)

* Currency translation is based on a rounded rate of THB 40: EUR 1.

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.

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 **retirement insurance, provident fund, SSF and RMF, etc.: max. THB 500,000**. The income earner must hold investment units in the retirement insurance, provident fund, SSF and RMF, etc. continuously for a period of not less than 10 calendar years, except where the income earner redeems investment units because of disability or death.

⁷ Combined total with life insurance premiums of taxpayer: max. THB 100,000.

⁸ See the endnote (6) above.

⁹ See the endnote (6) above.

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 **retirement insurance, provident fund, SSF and RMF, etc.: max. THB 500,000**.

¹¹ The income earner must hold investment units in a Thai ESG fund continuously for a period of not less than 8 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. The basis to be used for the calculation of the maximum allowance is taxable income (changed from assessable income per Notification of the Director-General of the RD No. 442 B.E. 2566 (2023)).