

Thai Tax 2012 Booklet



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FOREWORD

This booklet has been prepared to provide general information on Thailand's tax system and primary assistance to those investing in Thailand and it should not be regarded as a basis for ascertaining a liability to tax in specific circumstances. The information is based on taxation laws and practices as at 31 March 2012. Further professional advice should always be obtained from our Tax and Legal Services Division before acting on any matters contained in this publication.

The information contained in this Booklet is also available online and can be downloaded from our website at <http://www.pwc.com/th>

Thavorn Rujivanarom
Lead Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers Legal & Tax Consultants Limited

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PERSONAL INCOME TAX

page 1

Resident status	1
Taxable persons	1
Assessable income	1
Capital gains	2
Exemptions	3
Computation	3
Deductible expenses	3
Allowances	4
Tax credits	6
Tax rates	7
Withholding tax	7
Tax administration	9
Penalties and surcharge	10
Tax investigation and assessment	10
Appeal	11

CORPORATE INCOME TAX

page 12

Resident status	12
Taxable entities	12
Taxable income	12
Tax on gross income	13
Capital gains	13
Exemptions	14
Tax rates	16
Branch income	17
Computation of net profit	17
Deductions	17

Depreciation	19
Losses	21
Withholding tax on domestic payments	22
Tax credits	23
Withholding tax on foreign payments	24
Double tax treaties	24
Group taxation	31
Holding companies	31
Thin capitalization	31
Transfer pricing rules	31
Tax administration	34
Penalties, surcharge and appeal	35

VALUE ADDED TAX page **36**

Basis of taxation	36
Taxpayers	36
Registration	36
Exemptions	37
Tax rates	38
Computation	38
Tax invoices	39
Tax administration	39
Penalties and surcharge	39

SPECIFIC BUSINESS TAX page **41**

Taxpayers	41
Businesses subject to SBT and applicable rates	41
Tax administration	42
Penalties and surcharge	42

STAMP DUTY	page 43
Basis of taxation	43
Rates	43
Documents and instruments subject to stamp duty	43
Payment of stamp duty and surcharge	44
CUSTOMS DUTIES	page 45
Basis of taxation	45
Customs controls and procedures	46
Customs incentives schemes	47
Offences and penalties	47
EXCISE TAX	page 48
Basis of taxation	48
Taxable goods and services	48
PETROLEUM INCOME TAX	page 49
Basis of taxation	49
Taxable income	49
Tax administration	49
Penalties and surcharge	49
LOCAL TAXES	page 50
Basis of taxation	50
Signboard tax	50
Local development tax	51
House and land tax	52

TAX INCENTIVES

page **54**

The Board of Investment (BOI)	54
IEAT free zone	57
Duty free zone	58
Regional Operating Headquarters	59
International Procurement Centre	62

PERSONAL INCOME TAX

Resident status

An individual is regarded as a tax resident if he/she resides in Thailand at one or more times for an aggregate period of 180 days or more in any tax year.

Taxable persons

- (a) Natural persons;
- (b) Body of persons;
- (c) Non-registered ordinary partnerships;
- (d) Deceased, for all assessable income of the deceased and the estate throughout the year in which death occurred; and
- (e) Estate of the deceased which remains undistributed.

Assessable income

Residents and non-residents are taxed on their assessable income derived from employment or business carried on in Thailand, regardless of whether such income is paid in or outside Thailand. Residents who derive income from outside Thailand will be subject to Thai tax only where that income is remitted into Thailand in the year in which the income is derived.

Assessable income is classified into eight categories:

1. Salaries and wages (including income from stock options, other equity compensation and other fringe benefits);
2. Hire of work, office of employment or services rendered;
3. Goodwill, copyright, franchise, patent, other rights, annuity, etc;
4. Interest (including interest derived from bank deposits in Thailand), dividend, bonus for investors, gain on amalgamation, acquisition or dissolution, gain on transfer of shares, etc;

5. Lease of property, breach of hire-purchase contract and installment sales contracts;
6. Income from liberal professions, such as law, medicine, engineering, architecture, accountancy and fine arts;
7. Income from a contract of work whereby the contractor provides essential materials other than tools; and
8. Income from business, commerce, industry and income other than as specified in (1) – (7).

Capital gains

Most types of capital gains are taxable as ordinary income, except for the following which are exempt from tax:

1. Capital gains on the sale of shares in a company listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand, provided that the sale is made on the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and on the sale of investment units in a mutual fund.
2. Gains on the sale of non-interest bearing government bonds, debentures, bills, or debt instruments issued by a corporate entity, except in the case where the bonds or debt instruments were sold for the first time at the price lower than their redemption price to an individual and the tax has been withheld from the difference between the redemption price earned and the selling price and the instrument has been stamped to the effect that tax has been so withheld.

Capital losses cannot be offset against capital gains. An individual may elect to bear only withholding tax at a flat rate of 15% on the gains derived from the sale of bonds, debentures, bills or debt instruments issued by a corporate entity or other juristic entities and to exclude the gains from assessable income in their annual computation of personal income tax.

With effect from 13 October 2010, the following capital gains earned by a non-resident individual are subject to 15% withholding tax in

respect of new investments in or from the transfer of ownership of government bonds/debentures:

- Difference between the redemption price and the initial sale price of government bonds/debentures (i.e. discount);
- Gain on the sale or other transfer of government bonds/debentures.

Exemptions

Certain types of income are exempt from personal income tax. In respect of income from employment, money derived in the form of per diem, travelling expenses and certain fringe benefits such as medical treatment are tax exempt. The exemptions also cover the share of profits obtained from a non-juristic body of persons, maintenance income derived under moral obligation, corpus of a legacy or inheritance, income of a mutual fund or from the sale of investment units in a mutual fund, etc.

Computation

The taxable income of an individual is arrived at after all deductions and allowances have been applied to the assessable income. Income tax thereon would be calculated at the progressive tax rates noted below.

In the case of an individual having assessable income other than from employment, amounting to Baht 60,000 or more, the tax payable must be not less than 0.5 percent of the assessable income.

Deductible expenses

The amount of personal expenses that may be deducted depends on the category of assessable income as follows:

1. Income under the categories of assessable income (1), (2) and for copyright under (3), a deduction of 40% is allowed subject to a maximum of Baht 60,000.
2. Income under (3), other than for copyright, and (4) no deductions are allowed.
3. Income under (5), the rates of deduction vary from 10% to 30% depending on the type of rented property.
4. Income under (6), (7) and (8), the rates of deduction vary from 30% to 85% depending on the type of income or type of business.

The deduction of expenses in relation to income under (5) – (8) may be made on an actual basis only if satisfactory evidence of the expenditure can be provided to the tax authority.

Allowances

There are two categories of allowances after the deduction of expenses:

1. <i>Personal allowances</i>	<i>Baht</i>
• Taxpayer:	30,000
• Spouse:	30,000
• Taxpayer's children (maximum 3), each:	15,000
• Additional education allowance for each child:	2,000
• Parental care, each:	30,000
• Care of disabled or incapacitated family members, each:	60,000
• Care of a disabled or an incapacitated person other than a family member:	60,000

In addition, a Thai resident who is 65 years of age or older is entitled to personal income tax exemption on income up to an amount not exceeding Baht 190,000.

2. *Specific allowances*

- Life insurance premiums in an amount not exceeding Baht 100,000 paid by a taxpayer on his/her own life are allowed as a deduction provided that the insurance policies are for a minimum period of 10 years and the insurer is carrying on a life insurance business in Thailand. For life insurance policies executed from 1 January 2009 onwards, the amount of any embedded health or accident premium will not be deductible. Moreover, if the policy includes a savings plan which provides an annual return to the policy holder exceeding 20% of the annual premium, the entire premium will be non-deductible.

From 2010 onwards, qualified pension life insurance premiums paid to a Thai insurer are available as a deduction in an amount not exceeding 15% of total assessable income with a maximum of Baht 200,000. However, this allowance together with the contribution to a registered provident fund, the civil servant pension fund, the welfare fund and the investment in a retirement mutual fund may not exceed Baht 500,000 in the same tax year.

In addition, the amount paid, up to a maximum of Baht 10,000, for a life insurance premium for the taxpayer's spouse who does not earn income is also allowed providing their marital status exists throughout the tax year.

- Health insurance up to Baht 15,000 paid to a life or non-life insurance business in Thailand for the taxpayer's parents or the parents of the spouse of the taxpayer is allowable as a deduction.
- Mortgage interest incurred for the purpose of purchase or construction of a residential building in Thailand may be deducted up to maximum of Baht 100,000.

- A contribution to a registered provident fund and/or to a retirement mutual fund is deductible in an amount not exceeding 15% of assessable income, with a maximum of Baht 500,000 (see also the conditions mentioned in pension life insurance above).
- A contribution to a long term equity fund (LTF) is also deductible in an amount not exceeding 15% of assessable income, with a maximum of Baht 500,000 in any tax year, provided that the investment units are held for at least five calendar years, except in the case of incapacity or death.
- A contribution to the government's Social Security Fund may also be deducted.
- Donations to support education, e.g. buildings, computers, books, teachers etc., are entitled to a 200% deduction, but not exceeding 10% of taxable income after allowances and deductions.
- Donations to educational institutions in either the public or private sector for providing books or electronic devices to promote reading are entitled to a 200% deduction, but these donations together with the donations to support education cannot exceed 10% of taxable income after allowances and deductions.
- Donations to specified charities in the amount actually donated but not exceeding 10% of taxable income after allowances and deductions including donations to support education and donations to promote reading.

Tax credits

Taxpayers are entitled to credits against their annual tax liability for tax withheld at source.

Persons domiciled and residing in Thailand can elect to take income tax withheld at source from dividends received from companies incorporated in Thailand as a credit against their tax liability. In this case, a credit to take into account the underlying corporate income tax paid on the profit being distributed is added to the dividend income, which is then aggregated with other types of income. Tax at the personal income tax rates is calculated on the total taxable income; the value of the tax credit is then deducted from the tax so calculated.

Foreign tax cannot be taken as credit against Thai tax unless permitted under a double tax treaty.

Tax rates

Individual tax rates are shown below:

Tax Schedule	
Net Income (Baht)	Rate (%)
0 – 150,000	0
150,000 – 500,000	10
500,000 – 1,000,000	20
1,000,000 – 4,000,000	30
4,000,000 – up	37

Withholding tax

All persons paying assessable income are required to deduct income tax at source on each occasion of payment in accordance with the following rules:

- (a) In the case of assessable income under categories (1) or (2), the payer must deduct tax by:
 - i) multiplying the amount paid by the number of times of payment so that the result will represent the total amount which would be payable in a year; and

- ii) after deducting expenses and allowances, if any, computing the tax on such an amount in accordance with the personal income tax rates; and
 - iii) dividing the amount of tax so computed by the number of times of payment;
- (b) In the case of income under categories (3) and (4), the payer must deduct tax at the prevailing income tax rates. There are exceptions to this rule, notably interest on fixed deposits and dividends where flat rates of 15% and 10%, respectively, are deductible; and
- (c) The tax withheld is required to be remitted to the respective amphur (district) office within seven days from the last day of the month in which the taxable income is paid.

A company, registered partnership or other juristic person paying assessable income to any person who is subject to income tax, must withhold:

- (a) 5% from payments for lease of assets under category (5);
- (b) 3% from payments for professional fees under category (6);
- (c) 3% from payments for hire of work under category (7) - (8);
- (d) 2% from payments for advertising fees under category (8);
- (e) 3% from payments which constitute the rebates or benefits from sales promotion except where goods/services are used for private consumption (not for sale) by the buyer under category (8);
- (f) 3% from payments which constitute service fees other than fees for hire of work, fares for public transportation, services by hotel and restaurant and life insurance premiums under category (8);
- (g) 1% from payments for transportation excluding public transportation;
- (h) 5% from payments which constitute prizes won in contests, competitions, lucky draws or other like activities under category (8); and
- (i) 15% from income under categories (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) paid to a non-resident, except for dividends which are 10%. With effect

from 13 October 2010, interest on government bonds/ debentures earned by a non resident individual is subject to 15% withholding tax in respect of new investments.

Where income under categories (5), (6), (7) or (8) in excess of Baht 10,000 is paid by the central or local government, the payer is required to deduct income tax at the rate of 1% at each time of payment.

A taxpayer whose income tax has been withheld may pay, or request a refund of, the amount of tax that has been under- or over-withheld, as the case may be. A claim for a refund must be submitted to the tax authority within three years from the last day of the year in which the excess amount was withheld.

Tax administration

Returns

Thailand applies a self-assessment system in collecting taxes. Taxpayers are required to declare their tax liabilities in the specified tax returns (PND 90, PND 91) and pay the tax due at the time of filing.

The following individuals are required to file income tax returns for income earned in the preceding tax year irrespective of whether there is any tax due:

- (a) a person who has no spouse and earns income of more than Baht 30,000;
- (b) a person who has no spouse and earns income under category (1) (salaries and wages) of more than Baht 50,000;
- (c) a person who has a spouse and earns income of more than Baht 60,000;
- (d) a person who has a spouse and earns income under category (1) (salaries and wages) of more than Baht 100,000.

There is no reduced rate for a joint return filed by husband and wife. Separate returns may be filed for income in the form of salaries and wages of both husband and wife, in which case the deductions for child allowances and interest on mortgage loan allowances must be allocated between the husband and wife.

The tax year is the calendar year. All persons liable to taxation are required to file a return no later than 31 March of the following year. In addition, those taxpayers who derive income in relation to the lease of property, liberal professions (medicine, law, engineering, architecture, accountancy and fine arts), contractual work and other businesses, commerce or industries must file a mid-year tax return by 30 September in respect of income derived during the first half of the tax year to 30 June. Tax paid at the time of the mid-year filing is creditable against the annual tax liability.

Penalties and surcharge

A taxpayer who is assessed additional tax by an assessment officer on the grounds that an inaccurate return was filed, or who failed to file a return, is subject to a penalty. The rate of penalty is 100% in the case of inaccurate returns and 200% for failure to file a return. The penalties may be reduced by 50% if the taxpayer submits a request in writing and the assessment officer is of the opinion that the taxpayer did not intend to evade tax and cooperated with the officer during the tax audit.

Any person who fails to pay or remit tax within the specified time is liable to pay a surcharge of 1.5% per month, or fraction thereof, of the amount of tax to be paid or remitted subject to a maximum amount equal to the amount of tax to be paid or remitted.

Tax investigation and assessment

The Revenue Department is empowered to demand documents and records for inspection for a period of two years. The period will be

extended to five years if it is found, or there is a reason to believe, that there was tax evasion, or where a tax audit is conducted for the purpose of paying a tax refund.

Nevertheless, under the Civil and Commercial Code, the Revenue Department can assess tax for up to ten years.

Appeal

If a taxpayer disagrees with the assessment of the tax authorities, he may appeal to the Board of Appeals within 30 days from the date of receiving the assessment notice. If the taxpayer does not agree with the ruling of the Board of Appeals, he may then appeal to the Court within 30 days from the date of receiving the ruling. An appeal does not defer payment of tax. If tax is not paid within the time prescribed by the law, it will be deemed to be in arrears unless the appellant has been authorized by the Director-General to wait for a decision of the appeal or judgment, in which case payment must be made within 30 days from the date of receiving the decision of the appeal or judgment.

CORPORATE INCOME TAX

Resident status

Company residence is determined by the place of incorporation. A company incorporated under the laws of Thailand is a resident company. Place of management and control is not statutorily defined. Thailand taxes its residents on a worldwide income basis.

Taxable entities

- Juristic companies and partnerships;
- Joint ventures, foundations, associations;
- Juristic companies incorporated under foreign laws:
 - carrying on business in Thailand (e.g. branch); and
 - not carrying on business in Thailand but deriving specified income in Thailand;
- Foreign government agencies or other juristic persons organized under foreign laws carrying on business in Thailand; and
- Other juristic entities as announced by the Director-General of the Revenue Department with the approval of the Minister of Finance.

Taxable income

- A juristic company or partnership incorporated in Thailand is subject to corporate income tax (CIT) on all profits derived from domestic and foreign sources.
- A company incorporated under a foreign law and carrying on business in Thailand (e.g. a branch) is subject to CIT on profits arising from the business carried on in Thailand. In addition, if the after-tax profits are repatriated to the head office, a final withholding tax at the rate of 10% is imposed.

The term “carrying on business in Thailand” is broad and includes the presence of an employee, representative or go-between that results in the foreign company deriving income or gains in Thailand.

- A company incorporated under a foreign law and not carrying on business in Thailand but which derives certain categories of income in Thailand is subject to a final withholding tax (unless otherwise exempt under a double tax treaty). The following is an example of the categories of income:
 - brokerage
 - service fees
 - royalties
 - interest, dividends, capital gains
 - rent of property

Tax on gross income

Foundations and associations as well as foreign companies carrying on the business of international transportation services are subject to tax on gross income. The gross receipts, other than registration fees, membership fees or donations of a foundation or association are subject to tax at the rate of 10%. The rate is reduced to 2% if the gross receipts are income under category (8) of the schedule of assessable income. Foreign airlines and shipping companies carrying on business in Thailand in the category of carriage of passengers are subject to income tax at the rate of 3% of the fares, fees or any other benefits collectible in Thailand, prior to the deduction of any expenses. In the case of carriage of goods, the rate is 3% of the freight, fees and any other benefits collectible in Thailand or elsewhere in respect of transport of goods from Thailand, prior to the deduction of any expenses.

Capital gains

There is no specific legislation governing capital gains. All capital gains earned by a company are treated as ordinary revenue for tax

purposes. Capital gains on the sale of investments derived from or in Thailand by a foreign company not carrying on business in Thailand are subject to a tax of 15%, withheld at source by the purchaser, unless otherwise exempt under a double tax treaty.

With effect from 13 October 2010, gains on the sale of government bonds earned by a non-resident are also subject to 15% withholding tax, unless otherwise reduced or exempt under a double tax treaty.

Exemptions

- The following categories of income are exempt from CIT:
 - Interest on government bonds paid to a foreign company not carrying on business in Thailand;
 - Interest on foreign loans paid to financial institutions organised under a specific law and wholly-owned by a foreign government;
 - Dividends or share of profits paid by an unincorporated joint venture to a Thai company or foreign company carrying on business in Thailand;
 - Dividends received from a Thai company by a company listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand. Dividends received by a non-listed company from another Thai company are also exempt from tax, provided that the company receiving the dividends holds at least 25% of the total shares with voting rights without any direct or indirect cross-shareholding. In other cases where one Thai company receives a dividend from another Thai company, one-half of the dividend is exempt from tax. However, in all cases, the listed or non-listed company receiving a dividend must have held the shares in the company paying the dividend for at least three months before and three months after the dividend was received. With effect from 2 February 2012, in the case of an amalgamation (merger) or entire business transfer (EBT), the new or surviving company can include the period of

ownership of any predecessor company that was part of the amalgamation or EBT when counting the three-month period;

- Dividends received from foreign investments are exempt from tax provided that the Thai company receiving the dividends has held at least 25% of the shares with voting rights of the company paying the dividends for a period of not less than six months before the date on which the dividends were received and the dividends were derived from net profits in the foreign country taxed at a rate of not lower than 15%. In the event that a “special law” in a particular foreign country provides a reduced tax rate or exemption for the net profits, the limited company which receives the dividends is still eligible for the tax exemption;
 - Interest on foreign currency deposits received from a commercial bank used for lending to non-Thai nationals domiciled or residing abroad, foreign companies not carrying on business in Thailand and foreign banks, including those with a branch or representative office in Thailand.
- The following categories of taxpayers are exempt from CIT:
 - Companies granted exemption from tax for a period of time by the Board of Investment under the Investment Promotion Act (1977);
 - Specified foundations or organizations; and
 - Foreign organizations under mutual agreements or diplomatic organizations.
 - A special purposes vehicle (“SPV”) for securitisation is granted tax exemption on income derived from a securitisation project approved by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Nevertheless, the operation and allocation of cash inflow for debt and expenses settlement must follow the plan approved by the SEC. Moreover, no dividends may be paid to the shareholders of an SPV until all remaining assets and benefits have

been transferred by the SPV back to the originator of the securitisation project and the SPV ceases to exist.

Tax rates

- The standard rate of CIT is 30% but has been temporarily reduced for three accounting periods. For the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2012 the rate has been reduced to 23% and for the two accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 it will be 20%.
- The CIT rate for small and medium enterprises (SME) has been reduced as follows:

For the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2012

Net profit (THB)	Corporate tax rate
0 – 150,000	Nil
150,000 – 1,000,000	15%
Over 1,000,000	23%

For accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013

Net profit (THB)	Corporate tax rate
0 – 150,000	Nil
150,000 – 1,000,000	15%
Over 1,000,000	20%

To be eligible for the tax reduction, the SME must meet the following conditions with effect from the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2012:

- (1) Paid-up capital on the last day of any accounting period must not exceed THB 5 million, and
- (2) Income from the “sale of goods and provision of services” must not exceed THB 30 million in any accounting period.

- Banks are subject to CIT at the rate of 10% in respect of profits derived from lending to non-Thai residents from foreign currency funds obtained from non-Thai sources (so called “out-out business”).

Branch income

Branches of foreign companies pay income tax at the normal corporate income tax rate on locally earned profits only. Branch profits remitted to the foreign head office are subject to an additional withholding tax of 10%.

Branches of foreign commercial banks are exempt from this withholding tax in respect of profits derived from the out-out business.

Computation of net profit

Net profit must be computed on the accrual basis which, with certain exceptions, generally follows accounting practice.

Deductions

- Deductions are allowed for all expenses exclusively incurred for the purpose of acquiring profits or for the purpose of the business unless there is a specific direction in the Revenue Code to the contrary.
- Deductions for royalties, management fees and interest expenses may be claimed provided they are exclusively incurred for the purpose of acquiring profits or for the purpose of the business in Thailand and do not exceed a reasonable amount.
- A double deduction is allowed in respect of the costs incurred in sending employees for training at certain educational or skill development institutions as well as for in-house training.
- An additional deduction of 25% is allowed in respect of the cost of acquisition of materials, equipment or machines which are energy-saving, excluding vehicles as well as the materials, equipment and machines used with the vehicles. The assets must

be acquired and be ready for use between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2012.

The materials, equipment or machines must be new and meet qualifications as specified by the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency. In addition, the energy-saving certification must be obtained from the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency by 31 December 2012.

- A double deduction is granted for expenses paid to support educational programs under projects approved by the Ministry of Education, e.g. buildings, computers, books, teachers etc., but not exceeding 10% of net profit before deduction of donations for charity, public benefit and for education or sport.
- A double deduction is granted for expenses paid to construct and maintain children's playgrounds, parks or private-owned sports fields which are open to the public free of charge (expenses in support of learning and amusement activities).
These expenses together with the expenses in support of educational programs under projects approved by the Ministry of Education cannot exceed 10% of net profit before the deduction of donations for charity, public benefit and for education or sport.
- A double deduction is granted for expenses in the form of either cash or assets paid to educational institutions in either the public or private sector for providing books or electronic devices to promote reading.

However, these expenses together with the expenses in support of educational programs under projects approved by the Ministry of Education and the expenses in support of learning and amusement activities cannot exceed 10% of net profit before the deduction of donations for charity, public benefit and for education or sport.

Furthermore, a double deduction, but not exceeding Baht 50,000 per financial year, is allowed for the cost of books or electronic devices purchased for an in-house library.

- Donations for specified charities or public benefit in the amount actually donated but not exceeding 2% of net profit, and donations for education or sport in the amount actually donated but not exceeding 2% of net profit. The net profits are after deductions including deductions to support educational programs, to support learning and amusement activities and to promote reading.
- The following are some examples of expenses that are not deductible:
 - Additions to provisions or reserves;
 - Contributions to any fund (except a registered provident fund);
 - Private expenses and gifts;
 - Income tax, tax fines and penalties under the Revenue Code;
 - The portion of salary paid to a shareholder which exceeds a reasonable amount;
 - Artificial or fictitious expenses;
 - Interest on capital, reserves or funds of the company;
 - Any disbursement where the identity of the recipient cannot be proved by the payer;
 - Any expenditure determined on and payable out of the profits after the end of an accounting period;
 - Bad debt written off from the debtor's account which is not consistent with the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed by Ministerial Regulations;
 - Any damages recoverable under an insurance or contract of indemnity.

Depreciation

Deductions for wear and tear and depreciation are allowed as a percentage of cost. If the rate of deduction adopted by a company under its own accounting method is lower than the maximum percentage of cost permitted, a deduction will be allowed only at the

rate adopted by the company. The straight-line basis is the method most commonly used by companies, but any generally accepted basis, such as sum-of-the-years-digits or double declining method is permitted. The maximum permitted rates are as follows:

	%
Buildings:	
Durable buildings.....	5
Temporary buildings.....	100
Cost of acquisition of depletable natural resources.....	5
Cost of acquisition of lease rights:	
If there is no written lease agreement or if there is a written lease agreement containing a renewal clause whereby continual renewals are permitted.....	10
If there is a written lease agreement containing no renewal clause or containing a renewal clause but restricting renewable periods to a definitely limited duration..... (Note 1)	
Cost of acquisition of the right in a process, formula, goodwill, trademark, business license, patent, copyright, or any other right:	
If the period of use is not limited.....	10
If the period of use is limited..... (Note 2)	
Other assets not above mentioned, excluding land and inventory.....	20

Notes:

1. Percentage equals 100 divided by the sum of years of the original and renewable lease periods.
2. Percentage equals 100 divided by the number of years of use.

Special depreciation methods for certain assets

1. Machinery and equipment for research and development may initially be depreciated at 40% of cost with the remaining balance being depreciated at the above rate of not exceeding 20% per annum.

2. Computer hardware and software may be depreciated within three accounting periods.
3. Machinery and equipment for research and development may initially be depreciated at 40% of cost with the remaining balance being depreciated at the above rate of not exceeding 20% per annum. The machines could be used for manufacturing own products or provision of manufacturing services and must be acquired and be ready for use between 25 July 2011 and 31 December 2012.

Special depreciation method for small and medium enterprises (SME)

SME in this context means companies or juristic partnerships having fixed assets, excluding land, of a value of no more than Baht 200 million and no more than 200 employees. In addition to the special depreciation method above, SME are entitled to the following special depreciation methods:

1. Machinery and equipment may initially be depreciated at 40% of cost and the remaining balance will then be depreciated at a maximum rate of 20%.
2. Computer hardware and software may initially be depreciated at 40% and the remaining balance can then be depreciated within three accounting periods.
3. Factory buildings may initially be depreciated at 25% and the remaining balance will then be depreciated at a maximum rate of 5%.

Losses

Net losses may be carried forward for five accounting periods for offset against future profits from all sources. There is no provision for loss carry-back.

Each company's losses are dealt with separately. There is no form of group relief or relief by consolidation. A change in shareholding of a company does not affect its tax losses.

Withholding tax on domestic payments

A company, registered partnership or other juristic person, which pays assessable income to another Thai registered company, registered partnership or other juristic person or a foreign company carrying on business in Thailand (through a branch or permanent establishment) must withhold tax from payments of the following types of income:

- (a) 3% on royalties for use of intangible assets such as patents, copyrights or any other rights;
- (b) 1% on interest paid to all resident corporations (other than a bank or a finance company) or on interest on bonds or debentures paid to a bank or a finance company;
- (c) 10% on dividends, share of profits of registered partnership;
- (d) 5% on rent of assets, but excluding leasing agreements which contain the option that, at the end of the lease contract, the lessee can elect to buy the property leased or otherwise return it to the lessor, provided that the following conditions exist:
 - The lessor is a juristic company or partnership whose registered and paid-up capital is not less than Baht 60 million and is a VAT registrant;
 - The lessee is a juristic person; and
 - The lease period is for not less than three years except where the leased property is one repossessed from another lessee, in which case the lease period may be shorter than three years.
- (e) 1% on rent of a ship, under the law governing the promotion of merchant navy, used for international carriage of goods;
- (f) 3% on professional income;
- (g) 3% on fees for hire of work;

- (h) 5% on remuneration for hire of work paid to a foreign company without a permanent branch office (see note);
- (i) 5% on prizes won in contests, competitions, lucky draws or other like activities;
- (j) 2% on advertising fees under assessable income category (8);
- (k) 3% on rebates or benefits from sales promotion except where goods/services are used for private consumption (not for sale) by the buyer;
- (l) 3% on service fees other than fees for hire of work, fares for public transportation, services by hotel and restaurant and life insurance premiums;
- (m) 1% on transportation fees;
- (n) 1% on non-life insurance premiums.

Note: A permanent branch office is not the same as a “permanent establishment”. A permanent branch office is under one of following criteria:

- Having ownership of an office in Thailand;
- Carrying on other business in Thailand besides engaging in contract work, e.g. purchase and sale of goods;
- Having a registered provident fund set up for the benefit of employees in Thailand.

Tax credits

Thai companies can use foreign tax paid on business income or dividends received as a credit against the corporate income tax liability. The credit cannot exceed the amount of Thai tax on the income.

Credit is also given for any Thai withholding tax that has been deducted at source (as mentioned above) and for the half-year tax paid.

Withholding tax on foreign payments

There are two types of final withholding taxes imposed on the remittance of income or profits to foreign companies:

- Remittance of income in the form of:
 - brokerage, fees for services 15%
 - royalties 15%
 - interest 15%
 - dividends 10%
 - capital gains 15%
 - rental of property 15%
 - liberal professions 15%

These withholding taxes may be reduced or exempt under double tax treaties.

- Remittance of branch profits is subject to 10 percent withholding tax.

Double tax treaties

Countries that have concluded double tax treaties with Thailand and the applicable rates of withholding taxes are as follows:

Country of recipient	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties* %
Armenia	10	10/15 (1)	5/15 (2)
Australia	10	10/15 (1)	5/15 (3)
Austria	10	10/15(1)	10/15(24)
Bahrain	10	10/15 (1)	15
Bangladesh	10	10/15 (20)	5/10/15 (4)
Belgium	10	10/15 (1)	5/10/15 (5)

Country of recipient	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties* %
Bulgaria	10	10/15(1)	5/15 (6)
Canada	10	10/15 (1)	15
Chile	10	3/10/15 (7)	0/5/15 (8)
China	10	10/15 (1)	5/15 (6)
Cyprus	10	10/15 (9)	5/10/15 (10)
Czech Republic	10	10/15 (1)	15
Denmark	10	10/15 (1)	5/15 (2)
Finland	10	10/15 (1)	5/15 (3)
France	10	10/15(1)	10/15(24)
Germany	10	10/15 (1)	15
Hong Kong	10	10/15 (20)	5/10/15 (4)
Hungary	10	10/15 (1)	5/10/15 (5)
India	10	10/15 (1)	15
Indonesia	10	10/15 (1)	15
Israel	10	10/15 (1)	5/15 (11)
Italy	10	10/15 (1)	5/15 (6)
Japan	10	10/15 (1)	15
Korea, Republic of	10	10/15 (9)	5/10/15 (22)
Kuwait	10	10/15 (1)	15
Laos	10	10/15 (1)	15
Luxembourg	10	10/15 (1)	15
Malaysia	10	10/15 (1)	15

Country of recipient	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties* %
Mauritius	10	10/15 (1)	5/15 (2)
Myanmar	10	10	5/10/15(21)
Nepal	10	10/15 (1)	15
Netherlands	10	10/15 (1)	5/15 (6)
New Zealand	10	10/15 (9)	10/15 (12)
Norway	10	10/15 (1)	5/10/15(13)
Oman	10	10/15 (14)	15
Pakistan	10	10/15 (1)	0/10/15 (15)
Philippines	10	10/15 (25)	15
Poland	10	10/15 (1)	0/5/15 (16)
Romania	10	10/15 (1)	15
Russia	10	10/15 (23)	15
Seychelles	10	10/15 (1)	15
Singapore	10	10/15 (1)	15
Slovenia	10	10/15(1)	10/15 (17)
South Africa	10	10/15 (1)	15
Spain	10	10/15 (1)	5/8/15 (18)
Sri Lanka	10	10/15 (1)	15
Sweden	10	10/15 (1)	15
Switzerland	10	10/15 (1)	5/10/15 (5)
Turkey	10	10/15 (1)	15
Ukraine	10	10/15 (1)	15

Country of recipient	Dividends %	Interest %	Royalties* %
United Arab Emirates	10	10/15 (1)	15
United Kingdom	10	10/15 (1)	5/15 (6)
United States	10	10/15 (9)	5/8/15 (19)
Uzbekistan	10	10/15 (1)	15
Vietnam	10	10/15 (1)	15

*Royalties as defined in many Thai double tax treaties include the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment (which are, therefore, not treated as business profits taxable only if there is a permanent establishment). Additionally, certain consultancy and technical services which transfer “know-how” may be treated as royalties and not business profits.

Notes:

The numbers in parentheses refer to the notes below:

1. The 10 percent rate applies to interest paid to a recipient that is a bank or financial institution (including an insurance company).
2. The 5 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or the right to use any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work excluding cinematograph films and films, tapes or discs for radio or television broadcasting.
3. The 5 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the production or reproduction of any literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work excluding royalties with respect to motion picture films and works on film or videotape for use in connection with television.
4. The 5 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or the right to use any copyright of literary, dramatic, musical, artistic or scientific work including software, cinematograph films or

films or tapes used for radio or television broadcasting; and the 10 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or the right to use industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

5. The 5 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the alienation or the use of or the right to use any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work excluding cinematograph films or films or tapes used for radio or television broadcasting, and the 10 percent rate for the alienation of any patent, trademark, design, or model, plan, secret formula, or process.
6. The 5 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or the right to use any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work.
7. The 3 percent rate applies to interest paid on loans or credits granted for four years or more with the participation of a financing public institution to a statutory body or to an enterprise in relation to the sale of any equipment or to the survey, the installation or the supply of industrial, commercial or scientific premises and of public works. The 10 percent rate applies to interest paid to any financial institution.
8. The zero rate applies to royalties paid to a contracting state or state-owned company with respect to films or tapes, and the 5 percent rate to royalties for the alienation or the use of or the right to use any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work.
9. The 10 percent rate applies to (a) interest paid to a bank or financial institution (including an insurance company) and (b) interest paid with respect to indebtedness arising as a consequence of a sale on credit of any equipment, merchandise or services, except where the sale was between persons not dealing with each other at arm's length.
10. The 5 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use or the right to use any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work and the 10 percent rate for the use or the right to use any patent, trademark, design, or model, plan, secret formula, or process.
11. The 5 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or the right to use any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work

- excluding cinematograph films or films, tapes used for radio or television broadcasting.
12. The 10 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or the right to use any copyright; or the use of, or the right to use, any industrial, scientific or commercial equipment; or the use of, or the right to use, any motion picture film, or film or videotape or any other recording for use in connection with television, or tape or any other recording for use in connection with radio broadcasting; or the reception of, or the right to receive, visual images or sounds, or both, transmitted to the public by satellite or, cable, optic fibre or similar technology; or the use in connection with television or radio broadcasting, or the right to use in connection with television or radio broadcasting, visual images or sounds, or both, transmitted by satellite or cable, optic fibre or similar technology.
 13. The 5 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or the right to use any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work and the 10 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or the right to use industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
 14. The 10 percent rate applies to (a) interest paid to a bank or financial institution (including an insurance company) and (b) interest from a loan or debt claim that is guaranteed by the government.
 15. The zero rate applies to royalties paid to a contracting state or a state-owned company with respect to films or tapes, and the 10 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the alienation or the use of or the right to use any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work.
 16. The zero rate applies to royalties paid to a contracting state or a state owned company with respect to films or tapes. The 5 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the alienation or the use of or the right to use any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work excluding cinematograph films or tapes used for television or broadcasting.
 17. The 10 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary or artistic work including motion pictures, live broadcasting, film, tape or other means of

- the use or reproduction in connection with radio and television broadcasting, and for the use of, or the right to use industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment.
18. The 5 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or the right to use any copyright of literary, dramatic, musical, artistic or scientific work excluding cinematograph films or films or tapes used for radio or television broadcasting. The 8 percent rate applies to royalties in consideration of financial leasing for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment.
 19. The 5 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work including software, motion pictures and works on film, tape or other means of reproduction for use in connection with radio or television broadcasting. The 8 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or the right to use industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
 20. The 10 percent rate applies to interest paid (a) to a recipient that is a bank or financial institution (including an insurance company); (b) in connection with the sale on credit of any industrial, commercial or scientific equipment; or (c) in connection with the sale on credit of any merchandise by one enterprise to another enterprise.
 21. The 5 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, any copyrights of literary, artistic or scientific work, while the 10 percent rate applies to royalties for the consideration for any services of a managerial or consultancy nature, or for information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific experience.
 22. The 5 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of or the right to use any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work including software, and motion pictures and works on film, tape or other means of reproduction for use in connection with radio or television broadcasting and the 10 percent rate for the use of or the right to use any patent, trademark, design, or model, plan, secret formula or process.

23. The 10 percent rate applies to interest paid to the following recipients (a) in the case of a resident of Russia, any institution having a license to carry on banking operations; and (b) in the case of a resident of Thailand, any financial institution (including an insurance company).
24. The 10 percent rate applies to royalties paid for the use of, or the right to use, any copyright of literary, artistic or scientific work, or for the use of, or the right to use, industrial, commercial or scientific equipment.
25. In case of interest arising in Thailand, the 10 percent rate applies to interest paid to a Philippines financial institution (including an insurance company). In the case of interest arising in the Philippines, the 10 percent rate applies in respect of public issues of bonds, debentures or similar obligations.

Group taxation

There is no group taxation in Thailand.

Holding companies

There is no specific legislation regarding holding companies.

Thin capitalization

Under the tax law, there are no thin capitalization or prescribed debt to equity rules in Thailand.

Transfer pricing rules

The transfer pricing regulations issued by the Revenue Department provide guidelines for related company transactions, which include a definition of the term “market price”, details of the permitted transfer pricing methods, a description of the transfer pricing documentation requirements and a provision for advance pricing agreements.

Legal framework

The transfer pricing guidelines do not have the status of legislation but are internal directives that Thai Revenue officers must adhere to when conducting tax audits, reviews or investigations. The guidelines are also intended to inform taxpayers about Thai transfer pricing practices.

Definition of market price

A key element of the guidelines relates to the definition of “market price”, which is referred to but is not otherwise defined in the Revenue Code.

Market price is defined by the guidelines to mean compensation for goods, services or interest that independent contracting parties would determine in good faith (the comparable transaction). In addition, the comparable transaction must be of the same type as the related parties’ transaction and take place on the same date.

Definition of related party

The guidelines also define the term “related party” as a business in the group of companies that has a relationship in the aspect of management, control or share capital with the other party, directly or indirectly. There is no minimum percentage of shareholding for determination of control.

Acceptable transfer pricing methods

The guidelines authorise the use of both transactional transfer pricing methods (e.g. the comparable uncontrolled price, the resale price and the cost plus methods) as well as profit based methods, in order to determine the market price of a transaction.

Transfer pricing documentation

Under the guidelines, taxpayers would be expected to maintain transfer pricing documentation, which would include:

1. Structure and relationship of group companies, including operating nature of each business;
2. Budget, business plan, and financial projections;
3. Documentation setting out the company's business strategies and the reasons for their adoption;
4. Sales, operating results and the nature of the company's dealings with associated enterprises;
5. Reasons for entering into international dealing with associated enterprises;
6. Pricing policies, profitability of each product and market information, profit contribution of each business taking into account the functions performed, assets used and risks assumed;
7. Reasons for selecting a particular pricing methodology;
8. Where other methodologies have been considered and rejected, details of those methodologies, including reasons for their rejection should be documented contemporaneously with the selection of the methodology in (7);
9. Documents evidencing the company's position in its negotiations over transactions carried out among group companies; and
10. Other documents relating to the setting of the transfer price (if any).

The objective for the taxpayers is to be able to prove to the Revenue Department that the transfer pricing methodology followed produces a market price.

Advance pricing agreement (APA)

The guidelines also allow for taxpayers to apply for an APA ruling in respect of any intended related party transaction, so long as the

taxpayer is able to provide the relevant information and documentation.

With the increasing popularity of APA applications in Thailand, guidelines were issued to address the APA process.

APA application process

Prior to the submission of the APA application, a series of pre-filing meetings with the Revenue Department are required in order for the Revenue officers to understand the objectives and the terms of the agreement. A taxpayer wishing to apply for an APA must first submit a written document of intent for a pre-filing meeting at least six months prior to the last day of the first accounting period in which the APA aims to become effective. Certain documents relating to the covered transactions and the functional profiles are required to be submitted at least 15 days prior to the first pre-filing meeting. Once the pre-filing meetings process has been successfully accomplished and the Revenue officers have agreed that the application may be submitted, the applicant may officially apply for the APA.

Tax administration

Returns

The system is one of self-assessment. A company prepares and files its tax returns by the due dates and at the same time pays the taxes calculated to be due.

The tax year for a company is its accounting period, which must be of 12 months' duration. However, it may be less than 12 months in the case of the first accounting period after incorporation, the accounting period of dissolution, or after approval for a change in the accounting period has been received from the Revenue Department and the Business Development Department.

CIT is paid twice in each year. A half-year return must be filed within two months after the end of the first six months of an accounting period. The tax to be paid is computed on one-half of the estimated profits for the full accounting period except for listed companies, banks, certain other financial institutions and other companies under prescribed conditions, where the tax is based on the actual net profit for the first six months. The annual tax return must be filed within 150 days from the closing date of an accounting period and credit is given for the amount of tax paid at the half-year.

Penalties, surcharge and appeal

Taxpayers who fail to comply with tax administration requirements (e.g. tax filing requirements) are subject to the same penalties and surcharges as stated in the personal income tax section and to the same appeal procedures.

VALUE ADDED TAX

Basis of taxation

Value added tax (“VAT”) is a non-cumulative broad-based consumption tax levied on the supply of goods or provision of services in Thailand by VAT operators. VAT is calculated on the total price of the goods delivered or services provided. A provision of services is deemed to have been made in Thailand if the service is performed in Thailand regardless of where the service is used, or if the service is performed abroad but is used in Thailand. In principle, the input VAT on purchases of goods or services related to the business of a registered VAT operator may be credited against output VAT.

Taxpayers

Generally, every person who conducts business in Thailand is liable to pay VAT, regardless of whether the business is conducted by an ordinary person, group of persons, partnership, company or any other juristic person, including:

- Manufacturers, importers, wholesalers, retailers and any other persons who sell goods in the course of their business or professional activities;
- Persons providing services; and
- Agents in Thailand of foreign suppliers who sell goods and provide services in the ordinary course of business.

Registration

Persons who have an annual turnover in excess of Baht 1,800,000 are required to register as VAT operators. Only registered VAT operators are entitled to the credit or refund of input VAT.

Exemptions

Persons and business activities exempt from VAT include:

- (a) - Taxpayers with total sales of less than Baht 1,800,000;
 - Sale of unprocessed agricultural products;
 - Sale of goods or products related to agriculture, e.g. fertilizers, animal feed and pesticides;
 - Sale of newspapers, magazines and textbooks; and
 - Sale of animals whether dead or alive.
- (All above – See Note 1)
- (b) Educational services including government and private schools.
- (c) Artistic and cultural services.
- (d) Medical, auditing and court practice services.
- (e) Health care services including government and private hospitals and clinics.
- (f) Research and technical services.
- (g) Libraries, museums, zoos and amateur sports.
- (h) Public performers.
- (i) Domestic transportation (See Note 2).
- (j) International transportation by land.
- (k) Rental of immovable property.
- (l) Services of government agencies and local government which send all revenue before expenses to the government.
- (m) Religious activities and public charities.
- (n) Imported goods brought into a duty free zone that are exempt from import duties under the law governing such.
- (o) Goods exempt from import duties pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Customs Tariff Code.
- (p) Imported goods processed by the Customs Department and returned abroad.

Notes:

1. Operators of these activities are eligible to be registered as VAT operators.

2. Operators of local transportation by aircraft or ship as well as transportation of fuel oil through pipes in Thailand are eligible to be registered as VAT operators. Local transportation by ship includes transportation between sea and rivers within Thailand.

Tax rates

- The current rate is 7%, which is a reduced rate for a temporary period under a special Royal Decree. Unless the period is extended further, the rate will revert to 10% on 1 October 2012. A zero percent rate is applied to the following particular items:
 - Exported goods;
 - Services provided in Thailand but used, either partly or entirely, in a foreign country;
 - International transportation by aircraft or ship;
 - Sales of goods or services to government agencies or state enterprises under foreign aid programs;
 - Sales of goods or services to the United Nations or its specialized agencies as well as embassies and consulate generals; and
 - Sales of goods and services between bonded warehouses or between enterprises located in a duty free zone or between bonded warehouses and enterprises located in a duty free zone.

Computation

VAT operators must charge VAT on the sales of goods or provision of services and it is regarded as output tax. The tax paid by VAT operators upon the purchase of goods or services is regarded as input tax. Input tax is creditable against output tax to yield the amount of tax due:

$$\text{Tax due} = \text{Output tax} - \text{Input tax}$$

Any excess of output tax over input tax must be remitted to the Revenue Department while taxpayers are entitled to a refund or credit for any excess of input tax over output tax.

Tax invoices

VAT operators are required to issue tax invoices indicating the amount of goods or services provided together with VAT charged. All significant particulars in tax invoices must be completed as prescribed by the law. Substantially incomplete or incorrect information in tax invoices may result in a VAT operator being unable to claim input tax.

Tax administration

Returns

VAT operators are required to file monthly tax returns no later than the 15th day of the following month.

Documents and records

Tax invoices received and copies of tax invoices issued must be maintained as well as relevant documents and records. For instance, bookkeeping and goods and raw materials records must be properly maintained at the place of business of VAT operators at all times.

Penalties and surcharge

- Failure to register for VAT or businesses continuing after their VAT registration has been revoked, the penalty is 200% of the tax due (but not less than Baht 1,000 per month).
- Failure to file monthly VAT returns within the time limit, the penalty is 200% of the tax due.
- Miscalculation of the amount of tax in tax return filing, the penalty is 100% of the tax underpaid.

- Misstatement of the amount of output tax or input tax, the penalty is 100% of the deficient output tax or the excess input tax.
- Failure to issue a tax invoice to a purchaser, the penalty is 200% of the tax due.
- Failure to prepare the required reports, the penalty is 200% of the tax due.
- An additional surcharge of 1.5% per month of the tax underpaid is levied subject to a maximum equal to the amount of the tax due.

SPECIFIC BUSINESS TAX

Due to the difficulty in determining the value added of certain businesses for the purpose of assessing VAT, an alternative tax levy on services, especially in the financial services sectors, was introduced in tandem with the VAT regime. Specific business tax (“SBT”) is collected on gross revenue at fixed rates.

Taxpayers

The following persons who are conducting transactions in the regular course of business are required to register as specific business tax operators:

- Natural persons including a non-juristic body of persons;
- Juristic persons;
- Government agencies or cooperatives; and
- Any other juristic persons.

Businesses subject to SBT and applicable rates

	%
(a) Commercial banking, financial and credit foncier business	3.0
(b) Life insurance	2.5
(c) Pawnshop brokerage	2.5
(d) Sale of immovable property, real estate	3.0
(e) Sale of securities in the stock exchange	0.1*
(f) Business with regular transactions similar to commercial banking	3.0

* *Note:* currently exempt from SBT

An additional 10% of the SBT is levied as municipality tax.

Notes:

1. Exemption from SBT is in force on the sale of futures contracts in accordance with the laws governing agricultural futures trading on the Agricultural Futures Exchange of Thailand (“AFET”).
2. Exemption from SBT has been granted on the sale of derivatives in accordance with the laws governing derivatives on the Thailand Futures Exchange (“TFEX”).
3. The rate of SBT has been reduced from 3% to 0.01% in respect of certain banking businesses.

Tax administration

Returns

Businesses subject to SBT are required to file monthly tax returns no later than the 15th day of the following month.

Penalties and surcharge

- Failure to register for SBT, the penalty is 200% of tax due.
- Failure to file monthly SBT returns, the penalty is 200% of tax due.
- Incorrect or tax underpayment on monthly tax filing, the penalty is 100% of tax underpaid.
- An additional surcharge of 1.5% per month of the tax underpaid is levied subject to a maximum equal to the amount of the tax due.

STAMP DUTY

Basis of taxation

Stamp duty is levied on the execution of 28 different items of documents or instruments specified in the stamp duty schedule in the Revenue Code.

Rates

The rates vary according to the nature of the documents or instruments. The rates range from Baht 1 per Baht 1,000 on most contracts and agreements to a fixed amount per instrument on most commercial and other documents. Stamp duty must be duly stamped at the rate specified in the stamp duty schedule.

Documents and instruments subject to stamp duty

- Contracts / Agreements
 - Lease of land or buildings
 - Hire purchase
 - Hire of work
 - Loan
 - Partnership contract
- Financial / Commercial documents
 - Transfer of shares / debentures
 - Bill of exchange
 - Promissory note
 - Bill of lading
 - Share or debenture certificate
 - Cheque / Traveller's cheque
 - Letter of credit
 - Receipt for interest bearing bank deposit
 - Carrier's receipt
 - Suretyship

- Pledge
- Warehouse receipt
- Delivery order
- Agency / Power of attorney
- Duplicate of original document
- Memorandum / Articles of Association of a limited company
- Proxy for voting
- Policy of insurance
- Receipt in connection with transfer of right in immovable property which gives rise to its registration
- Receipt in connection with sale, transfer of ownership or hire purchase of a vehicle

Payment of stamp duty and surcharge

In most cases it is the recipient of the consideration under the instrument who is liable to pay the stamp duty and affix the stamps. Unstamped documents or instruments are not admissible as evidence in a civil lawsuit.

Failure to pay the stamp duty and affix the stamps on a timely basis is subject to a surcharge ranking from 200 percent to 600 percent of the duty payable.

CUSTOMS DUTIES

Basis of taxation

Customs duties are imposed under the Customs Act and the Customs Tariff Decree. Customs duties are collected on both imports and a very limited number of exports. Classification of imports is based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (the so-called “Harmonized System”). Thailand has adopted the ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature (“AHTN”) 2012, which is based on the Harmonized System 2012, as its latest import tariff nomenclature.

Duties are levied on a specific or an ad valorem basis, whichever is the higher, and the applied ad valorem duties range between 0% and 80%. Exemptions from import duties are available on particular items of goods as prescribed in the Customs Tariff Decree. Preferential duty rates are available on imported goods from countries that have a preferential free trade agreement (FTA) with Thailand.

Currently, Thailand has FTAs with the following countries:

- ASEAN member states (i.e. Singapore, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Brunei);
- Peru;
- New Zealand;
- Australia;
- India; and
- Japan.

Also, as part of ASEAN, Thailand has preferential trade agreements with the following countries:

- China;
- Korea;
- Japan;

- Australia and New Zealand; and
- India.

Generally, the value of imports is based on their CIF (cost, insurance and freight), whereas exported goods are based on their FOB (free on board).

Thailand has implemented the World Trade Organization (WTO) Valuation Agreement. The primary basis for the customs value is transaction value (i.e. the price actually paid or payable for the goods when sold for export.) This is subject to adjustments for certain elements which are considered to form a part of the value for customs purposes, but are not yet included in the selling price. The elements that may need to be added include royalties and license fees, which are related to the goods and paid as a condition of sale, proceeds from subsequent resale in the importing country, value of goods or services supplied by the buyer, such as design or development fee related to imported goods, etc. If the declared price is evidently low or is unlikely to be the true value of such goods, Thai Customs will dispute the declared price.

Customs controls and procedures

Customs procedures for goods arriving in Thailand in any manner are similar to those existing in most other countries.

An importer is required to file an entry form together with other requisite documents including a bill of lading, invoice, and packing list via the e-Customs system.

Customs duties are due upon the arrival of the vessel carrying the imported goods and goods may be stored in a bonded warehouse. Landing and storage charges must be paid before the goods are released.

Customs incentives schemes

Various customs incentives schemes, each with its own specific conditions and duty privileges, are available in Thailand, including the following:

- Duty and tax compensation (“Tax Coupons”)
- Duty drawback under Section 19bis for imported raw materials used in export production
- Duty drawback for re-export in the same state under Section 19
- Free Zone (Customs or Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand Free Zones)
- Manufacturing bonded warehouses
- General bonded warehouses
- BOI promotion

Offences and penalties

Although, technically, an offence against the customs law is a criminal offence, in practice legal procedures are usually concerned with the recovery of tax arrears and fines. Offences include non-compliance with customs procedures, false declarations and the most serious offence of smuggling and evasion of customs duties. Statutory penalties are as prescribed by relevant provisions of the Customs Act. Where Customs and the offender agree to settle the case at the Customs level (i.e. waiver of prosecution), the penalties would be in accordance with the settlement criteria as prescribed by the Director-General of the Customs Department. This is typically two times the duty and one time the VAT duty evasion. For import licensing errors and smuggling, the penalties are based on a multiple of the value of the goods.

EXCISE TAX

Basis of taxation

Excise tax is imposed on the sale of a selected range of commodities whether manufactured locally or imported. Tax rates are based on ad valorem or a specific rate, whichever is higher. Tax liabilities arise on locally manufactured goods when leaving the factory and at the time of importation for imported goods.

Taxable goods and services

1. Fuel oil and petroleum products
2. Certain non-alcoholic beverages
3. Certain electrical appliances
4. Crystal glassware
5. Motor vehicles
6. Boats
7. Perfume products and cosmetics
8. Entertaining services, turf courses and golf courses
9. Alcoholic beverages
10. Cigarettes containing tobacco
11. Woolen carpets
12. Motorcycles
13. Batteries
14. Playing cards
15. Ozone depleting substances

The manufacturer of the products must file a return and remit the tax due prior to taking the goods from the factory or bonded warehouse. If a VAT liability arises before the goods are taken out of such locations, the manufacturer must file a return and remit the excise tax to the Excise Department within 15 days from the end of the month.

PETROLEUM INCOME TAX

Basis of taxation

Taxation on income from petroleum operations is imposed on petroleum concessionaire companies by the Petroleum Income Tax Acts (“PITA”). Companies taxed under the PITA are exempt from taxes and duties on income imposed under the Revenue Code and under any other laws. The exemption applies so long as the company pays taxes and duties on income subject to the PITA or on dividends paid out of income subject to the PITA.

Taxable income

Petroleum companies are taxed at the rate of 50% of their annual net profit from petroleum operations, including profit from the transfer of their concession interests and other activities incidental to petroleum operations. Deductions are allowed for “ordinary and necessary” business expenses, as well as depreciation on capital expenditure, petroleum royalties and other charges. Certain types of expenses are specifically disallowed for deduction, including interest.

Tax administration

Taxpayers must file an annual tax return at the local Revenue office within five months after the closing date of each accounting period.

Penalties and surcharge

Failure to file accurate or timely returns results in the imposition of penalties and a surcharge. However, penalties and surcharge can be waived or reduced at the discretion of the tax authorities where there is no willful evasion.

LOCAL TAXES

Basis of taxation

Thailand is divided into 77 provinces which are each administered by a local autonomous authority, the municipality. The municipalities, including the City of Pattaya and City of Bangkok Metropolis, impose three major local taxes, namely signboard tax, local development tax and house and land tax.

Signboard tax

An annual signboard tax is imposed on signs or billboards, which display a name, trademark or product for the purpose of advertising or providing information about a business.

Owners of signboards are subject to the tax, and the rate of tax varies according to the size of the board and the language written on the board. Signboards that display Thai words are levied at the rate of Baht 10 per 500 square centimeters. Signboards displaying both Thai and foreign words are taxed at Baht 100 per 500 square centimeters and, for foreign words alone or Thai words below foreign words, the rate increases to Baht 200 per 500 square centimeters. However, at present, the above rates are reduced to Baht 3, Baht 20 and Baht 40, respectively.

The following categories of signboard are tax exempt:

- (a) for public places or organizations owned by the government;
- (b) for private schools within the compound of the schools;
- (c) for religious bodies or charitable organizations and associations;
- (d) erected within the area of occasional fairs;
- (e) displayed in theatres or movie houses which publicize shows;
- (f) on products or containers;
- (g) that are confined to the internal place of a business;

- (h) farmers' produce signs; and
- (i) attached to a vehicle, man or animal.

Owners of signboards are required to file tax returns in March of each year and tax must be paid within 15 days after notification of the tax assessment.

In case of failure to file a tax return, a surcharge at the rate of 10% of signboard tax payable will be imposed.

In case of failure to pay signboard tax, a surcharge at the rate of 2% per month of the tax payable would also be charged. Furthermore, a failure to pay tax may result in the seizure and sale of the property by the local authorities in order to collect the arrears.

Local development tax

Local development tax is based on the value of the land, excluding improvements, and ranges from between 0.25% and 0.95% annually. Assessments are calculated on the area of the land and on the median value of the land as assessed by the district authority. Taxable property includes land, mountains and water basins.

Land used for the personal residence of the owner is exempt from the local development tax unless a specified area of a large plot is otherwise subject to the tax.

Cultivated land in excess of the exempt area is subject to one-half of the statutory rate. Idle land is subject to twice the statutory rate.

The following categories of land are exempt from the local development tax:

- (a) land owned by government agencies;
- (b) land on which royal palaces are located;

- (c) land on which public hospitals, public educational institutions or other structures for public use are located;
- (d) land owned by religious bodies or for religious use;
- (e) non-profit cemeteries;
- (f) land subject to house and land tax;
- (g) land which is privately owned but used by the government for public purposes;
- (h) land on which embassies, consulates or offices of international agencies are located.

Landowners are required to file tax returns at the district office, if the land is located outside a municipality or at the municipal office of the Land Department, if the land is located within a municipality. Generally, landowners are required to file tax returns within the month of January of the first year in which the land value is appraised. Such tax return is valid until the land value is reappraised which is every four years, the land is transferred or changes are made to the size of the land. Landowners (taxpayers) are required to pay tax within April of each year, or within 30 days after receiving the assessment in case the appraisal value is announced after the end of March.

In case of failure to file a tax return, a surcharge of 10% of the local development tax payable will be imposed.

In case of failure to pay local development tax, a surcharge at the rate of 24% per annum of the tax payable would also be imposed. Furthermore, failure to pay tax may result in the seizure and sale of the property by the authorities in order to collect the arrears.

House and land tax

The rate of tax is 12.5% of the actual or imputed annual rental value of property on owners of land or buildings, used for any purpose, with the exception of owner-occupied residences.

If buildings on the land are owned by a person other than the owner of the land, the owner of the buildings is liable for the tax.

Damaged buildings are subject to a reduced valuation in proportion to the extent of the damage. Reductions are also made pro rata where buildings have become unoccupied during the year.

Exceptions to the house and land tax are as follows:

- (a) royal palaces owned by the Crown;
- (b) buildings owned by the government and which are utilized for public purposes;
- (c) public hospitals and educational institutions not operated for profit;
- (d) religious buildings;
- (e) buildings unoccupied for a period of 12 months or more; and
- (f) buildings used as the personal residence of the owner.

The taxpayer is required to file a tax return within February of each year at the municipal or district office where the land and buildings are located. Tax must be paid within 30 days after notification of the tax assessment.

Failure to file a tax return would result in a fine of Baht 200.

Furthermore, a penalty of 2.5% of the tax liability will be imposed if the tax is paid during the first month following the due date for payment, rising to 5% for the second month, 7.5% for the third month and 10% for the fourth month. After the fourth month, the authorities have the right to seize and sell the property in order to collect the arrears.

The Board of Investment (BOI)

Under the Investment Promotion Act of B.E.2520 (1977), the Board of Investment is authorized to grant incentives and privileges to qualified investments. An investor entitled to investment incentives from the BOI must be a limited company, foundation or cooperative organized under Thai law. The incentives are also available to a joint venture company established under Thai law in accordance with specific BOI criteria.

To relax the limitation of foreign shareholding in manufacturing activities and to facilitate investors on their investment, the following criteria are used by the BOI:

1. For a project in agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, mineral exploration and mining and service businesses under Schedule 1 of the Foreign Business Act B.E. 2542 (1999), Thai nationals must hold not less than 51% of the registered capital;
2. For manufacturing projects, foreign investors may hold a majority or all of the shares in promoted projects;
3. The BOI may specifically fix the shareholding of foreign investors in promoted projects when it is deemed appropriate.

The BOI provides tax and non-tax incentives as well as various guarantees and protection measures, which vary with project locations (BOI Zone), priority activities and other criteria.

The following tax incentives may be granted to investors:

1. Exemption from or reduction of import duties on imported machinery.
2. A reduction of up to 90% of import duties on raw or essential materials imported for manufacturing for domestic sale.

3. Exemption from corporate income tax equal to the amount of the investment, excluding the cost of land and working capital, for up to eight years depending on the promoted activity and the location.
4. Dividends derived by a shareholder from promoted enterprises are exempt from tax including withholding tax on dividends, during the period of corporate income tax exemption.
5. Exemption of import duties on raw or essential materials imported for manufacturing for export.

Additional incentives for enterprises located in an industrial estate or promotion zone include the following:

1. Reduction of 50% of corporate income tax for five years after the termination of a normal income tax holiday or from the date of earning income if no tax holiday is granted;
2. Double deduction from taxable income of the cost of transportation, electricity and water supply;
3. Deduction from net profit of the project's infrastructure installation or construction costs in addition to normal depreciation; such deduction can be made from the net profit of one or several years within ten years from the date when revenue was first derived from the promoted activity;
4. 75% import duty reduction from the normal rate on raw or essential materials used in manufacturing for domestic sales for five years.

The BOI places priority on the promotion of the following types of projects (the priority activities):

1. Agriculture and agricultural products
2. Direct involvement in technological and human resource development
3. Public utilities, basic services and infrastructure
4. Environmental protection and conservation
5. Targeted industries

Such projects will be entitled to the following tax privileges regardless of location in addition to other privileges for each zone:

1. Corporate income tax exemption will be granted for eight years; and
2. Import duty exemption on machinery.

Apart from the tax incentives, the non-tax incentives granted to a promoted enterprise regardless of location include permission to bring in foreigners to engage in investment feasibility studies, to bring in foreign technicians and experts to work on promoted projects, to own land to undertake the promoted activities and to remit foreign currencies.

The BOI provides guarantees against nationalisation, competition from new state enterprises, state monopolization of the sale of products similar to those produced by the promoted project, price controls and tax exempt imports by government agencies or state enterprises.

Protection measures include imposition of a surcharge on imports, import bans on competing products and the authority of the Chairman of the BOI to order any actions or tax relief measures for the benefit of promoted projects.

BOI privileges applicable to sustainable investment projects, whereby all areas of the country, except Bangkok, are designated as an Investment Promotional Zone, remain valid until the end of 2012. The special privileges are also available to target industries, which have been classified in three categories as follows:

- 1) Activities related to energy conservation and alternative energy;
- 2) Activities related to eco-friendly materials and products; and
- 3) High-technology businesses.

Any activity which is classified under the above categories will obtain special privileges as a priority activity, e.g. exemption from corporate income tax for a period of eight years with no limit to the amount, import duty exemption for machinery, 50% reduction in the rate of tax on net profit for five years after the end of the tax holiday, etc.

Applications for the above measures must be submitted before 31 December 2012.

IEAT free zone

Under the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand (IEAT) law, the free zone is designated for the operation of industrial activities, commercial activities or other businesses relating thereto, for the purpose of economics, national security, public well-being, environmental management or other necessities as prescribed by the Board of the IEAT, whereby goods taken into the area will be entitled to additional rights and privileges on tax and duty as well as special fees as provided in the law.

Industrial operators in an IEAT free zone will be granted additional privileges as follows:

1. Exemption from import duties, VAT and excise tax on machinery, equipment, tools and supplies (including components) which are essential for the production of goods or for commercial purposes and on materials to be used in the construction, assembly, or installation of factories or buildings in the IEAT free zone. Consumer products or vehicles are not exempt.
2. Exemption from import duties, VAT and excise tax on raw materials imported and taken into an IEAT free zone for use in the production of goods or for commercial purposes. Exempt imported materials taken into an IEAT free zone for use in production include items from another IEAT free zone, promoted

persons under BOI for export, bonded warehouse, items imported under bank guarantee for re-export of finished goods and items exempt under other laws.

3. Goods imported and taken into an IEAT free zone under (2), including products, by-products or other things from production in the IEAT free zone, will, if exported, be exempt from export duties, VAT and excise tax.
4. Goods manufactured in an IEAT free zone and sold in Thailand will be deemed as imported goods and subject to VAT at the normal rate or at the zero rate if sold between operators located in the IEAT free zones.

Duty free zone

In order to support and promote the country's exports, a duty free zone (DFZ) is an area designated for industrial or commercial operations, or other businesses that are beneficial to the economy of the country, whereby the goods imported into or manufactured in this zone will be exempt from import duty, VAT and excise tax.

To qualify as a duty free zone, an application to establish such zone must be submitted for the approval of the Director-General of the Customs Department. A company permitted to establish or operate in the DFZ must conclude a guarantee agreement with the Customs Department and conform strictly to all customs regulations and is required to pay an annual fee as fixed by the law.

An operator in a duty free zone will be granted rights and privileges as follows:

1. Exemption from payment of import duties, VAT and excise tax on the acquisition (including the transfer from another duty free zone) of machinery, equipment, tools and supplies (including components) which are essential for use in industrial and commercial operations, or any other businesses that are beneficial to the economy of the country.

2. Raw materials taken into a duty free zone for use in the production of goods to be exported will be exempt from the enforcement of the law in the part relating to the control of standards or quality, affixing of mark or any sign according to the rules prescribed by the Director-General.
3. Goods manufactured in a duty free zone and sold in Thailand will be deemed to be imported product and subject to VAT on import. Goods sold between operators located in duty free zones are subject to the zero rate.

Regional operating headquarters (ROH)

Thailand has had for many years an ROH regime whereby tax privileges were granted to attract multinational companies (domestic and foreign) to set up regional headquarters operations in Thailand. The regime in Thailand presents opportunities for establishing an ROH to act as a holding, services, financing and licensing company.

On 6 November 2010, a new ROH model came into existence modifying some of the criteria and benefits. An existing ROH can elect to keep the old regime or move to the new model and a new ROH can choose either.

Old ROH Regime

The criteria for ROH are:

- Company formed under Thai law with minimum paid up capital of Baht 10 million;
- Provision of qualified services to qualified affiliates (companies with at least 25% common group ownership) in at least three countries other than Thailand;
- Income from services provided to, or royalties received from, overseas affiliates must be at least 50% of the total income of the ROH company (reduced to one-third for first three years).

The tax concessions are:

- 10% CIT on net profit from ROH services provided to foreign and domestic affiliates;
- 10% CIT on net profit from qualified royalties and interest income from lending borrowed funds to domestic and foreign affiliates;
- CIT and domestic withholding tax exemptions for dividends received from affiliates;
- Withholding tax exemption for dividends paid to foreign shareholders;
- Expatriates employed by the ROH can choose to be taxed at a flat rate of 15% for four consecutive years.

New ROH Regime

Modifications and additional criteria to those above:

- The number of foreign affiliates to which services must be provided is modified:
 - at least 1 foreign country in the first 2 years
 - at least 2 foreign countries in years 3 and 4
 - at least 3 foreign countries in year 5 and onward;
- “Operating expenses” related to ROH activities of at least Baht 15 million per year or investment spending in Thailand of Baht 30 million per year;
- Maintain “skilled staff” of at least 75% of total employees by end of third year (staff who graduated from at least secondary school or primary vocational institute or equivalent);
- Average compensation of Baht 2.5 million per person per annum for at least 5 employees by the end of the third year;
- The foreign affiliate must have actual business operations.

Modifications to the tax concessions listed above:

- Full CIT exemption on net profit from ROH services provided to foreign affiliates for 10 years (this can be extended to 15 years if cumulative “operating expenses” for 10 fiscal periods exceed Baht 150 million at the end of the 10th fiscal year);
- 10% CIT for 10 years on net profit from ROH services provided to domestic affiliates including qualified royalties and qualified interest income (with extension to 15 years on the same conditions noted above);
- The exemption from CIT and domestic withholding tax for dividends received from affiliates is also limited to 10 years (with extension to 15 years on the same conditions noted above);
- Withholding tax exemption for dividends paid to foreign shareholders;
- The expatriate flat rate of 15% is for 8 consecutive years.

In addition, an ROH that meets all the criteria except the test of 50% or more of its income coming from ROH services and royalties from overseas affiliates will be entitled only to the CIT exemption for foreign profit and the 10% rate for domestic profit and none of the other concessions.

Registration and reporting requirements

In order to register as an ROH, a company must submit the required registration form to the Large Business Tax Administration Office at the Revenue Department or to an Area Revenue Office or Provincial Revenue Office where the ROH will be located. Under the new tax package, the required registration form must be submitted within 5 years from 15 November 2010. The registration form requires the ROH to disclose the identities and locations of the affiliated enterprises to which the ROH will provide qualifying services.

A company operating both as an ROH and conducting other business is required to calculate the profit or loss of each business separately and to submit a separate tax return for each business. In calculating

the profit or loss of each business, expenses must be allocated to each business. Common expenses must be allocated pro rata to the income generated by each business.

Any loss generated by an ROH must be maintained within the ROH. It cannot be offset against the profits of any other business. Furthermore, any loss generated by the ROH business which is subject to exemption cannot be offset against the portion subject to the reduction of the tax rate.

Qualifying services

Income from the following categories of services is entitled to the tax incentives available to the ROH:

- Procurement of raw materials and parts
- Technical assistance
- Research and development
- Marketing and sales promotion
- Financial advisory services
- Human resource management and training
- General administration, business planning and co-ordination
- Credit management and control
- Analyzing and researching economics and investment
- Other services as prescribed by the Director-General of the Revenue Department

International procurement centre

International Procurement Centre (“IPC”) means a company established under Thai law carrying on the business of procuring and selling goods, raw materials and parts to affiliated companies.

“Affiliated companies” mean companies or juristic partnerships which have a relationship with the IPC under either one of the following characteristics:

Holding 25 percent of capital

- (1) A juristic company or partnership holding not less than 25 percent of the total capital of the IPC;
- (2) The IPC holding not less than 25 percent of the total capital of a juristic company or partnership;
- (3) A juristic company or partnership under (1) holding not less than 25 percent of the total capital in another juristic company or partnership.

Controlling or supervising

- (1) A juristic company or partnership with the power to control or supervise the operation and management of the IPC;
- (2) The IPC with the power to control or supervise the operation and management of a juristic company or partnership;
- (3) A juristic company or partnership in (1) with the power to control or supervise the operation and management of another juristic company or partnership.

Tax privileges

Corporate tax benefits

The IPC is subject to corporate income tax at the rate of 15 percent of its net profit from the following qualified income for five consecutive accounting periods:

- Income from procuring and selling goods outside Thailand to affiliated companies situated abroad whereby the goods must not be brought into Thailand;
- Income from procuring parts and raw materials either in Thailand or abroad for sale to affiliated companies situated abroad for manufacturing goods outside Thailand by the affiliates.

Employee tax benefits

- Personal income tax at the rate of 15 percent for a maximum of three expatriate staff working for the IPC at management level or as high level experts for five consecutive years, subject to the condition that the qualified IPC earns qualified income not less than 50 percent of the total qualified income and income from procuring raw materials and parts in Thailand or abroad for sale to affiliated company situated in Thailand for manufacturing.
- Expatriate staff employed by the qualified IPC will be entitled to exemption from personal income tax for five consecutive years in respect of income earned from assignments outside Thailand providing that the IPC does not claim their costs as a corporate income tax deduction.

Conditions to become a qualified IPC

1. Paid-up capital of at least Baht 10 million at the end of each accounting period.
2. The following expenditure must be maintained in each accounting period:
 - Not less than Baht 15 million operating expenses payable to recipients in Thailand, excluding cost of goods, raw materials, royalties, parts and packing materials; or
 - Not less than Baht 30 million capital expenditure payable to recipients in Thailand, excluding investments in securities.
3. The counter party affiliated companies must carry on an active business and have their own management and employees.
4. Skilled staff who graduated at least secondary school or primary vocational institute or equivalent must be employed.
5. From the third accounting period onwards, the IPC must:
 - have qualified income of not less than Baht 1 billion in each accounting period; and
 - pay compensation of not less than Baht 2.5 million per person per annum to at least three employees.

Registration and reporting requirements

The following are the registration and reporting requirements:

- A company wishing to operate as an IPC must submit the registration form to the tax office within two years from 9 May 2011.
- Where a company conducts both IPC and non-IPC business, it must calculate the (taxable) profit or loss from each business separately. Where expenses are common to both businesses, they must be apportioned on the basis of the relative income of each business.
- Any loss generated by the IPC business cannot be offset against the non-IPC business.
- A company operating both IPC and non-IPC businesses must submit a separate corporate income tax return (and worksheet) for each business.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Legal & Tax Consultants Limited

No. 179/74-80 15th Floor, Bangkok City Tower
South Sathorn Road,
Thungmahamek, Sathorn
Bangkok 10120
Tel: (66) 2-286 9999, 2-344 1000
Fax: (66) 2-286 2666
<http://www.pwc.com/th>
e-mail: tls.thailand@th.pwc.com

Contacts for general enquiries and special areas where stated

- **Lead Partner**
..... **Thavorn Rujivanarom,**
Lead Partner ext. 1444
- **BOI**
..... **Siripong Supakijjanusorn,**
Partner ext. 1124
Seetha Gopalakrishnan,
Director ext. 1011
- **Customs & Trade**
..... **Paul Sumner,**
Partner ext. 1305
Santi Kongsithidej,
Director ext. 1341
Nu To Van,
Senior Manager ext. 1353
- **Financial Services**
..... **Prapasiri Kositthanakorn,**
Partner ext. 1228
Ornjira Tangwongyodying,
Partner ext. 1118
Orawan Fongasira,
Director ext. 1302
Nopajaree Wattananukit,
Senior Manager ext. 1396

- **Global Compliance Services**
.....
 - Somboon Weerawutiwong,**
Partner ext. 1247
 - Somsak Anakkasela,**
Partner ext. 1253
 - Chuanchoen Srithanyarat,**
Associate Director ext. 1434
 - Siriwan Sereeyothin,**
Associate Director ext. 1242
- **Indirect Tax (VAT)**
.....
 - Thavorn Rujivanarom,**
Lead Partner ext. 1444
 - Somboon Weerawutiwong,**
Partner ext. 1247
 - Thirapa Glinsukon,**
Director ext. 1318
- **International Assignment Services**
.....
 - Prapasiri Kositthanakorn,**
Partner ext. 1228
 - Jiraporn Chongkamanont,**
Director ext. 1189
 - Napaporn Saralaksana,**
Senior Manager ext. 1231
- **Japanese Business Services**
.....
 - Atsushi Uozumi,**
Partner ext. 1157
 - Toyohiro Tsuchiya,**
Associate Director ext. 1217
 - Aiko Kuwaki,**
Senior Manager ext. 1186
 - Hiroki Kawamagari,**
Senior Manager ext. 1311
 - Junko Takebe,**
Senior Manager ext. 1209
 - Mie Ebashi,**
Manager ext. 1147
 - Kojiro Yoneoka,**
Manager ext. 1161
 - Aoki Morioka,**
Senior Consultant ext. 1288

- **Legal Services**

Siripong Supakijjanusorn,
 Partner ext. 1124
Vunnipa Ruamrangsri,
 Director ext. 1284
- **Mergers and Acquisitions**

Paul B.A. Stitt,
 Partner ext. 1119
Vanida Vasuwanichchanchai,
 Director ext. 1303
- **Outsourcing Services**

Somsak Anakkasela,
 Partner ext. 1253
Chuanchoen Srithanyarat,
 Associate Director ext. 1434
- **Tax Dispute Resolution**

Ornjira Tangwongyodying,
 Partner ext. 1118
Niphan Srisukhumbowornchai,
 Partner ext. 1435
- **Tax Structuring**

Paul B.A. Stitt,
 Partner ext. 1119
Prapasiri Kositthanakorn,
 Partner ext. 1228
Prema Ramachandra Rao,
 Director ext. 1156
Vanida Vasuwanichchanchai,
 Director ext. 1303
Orawan Phanitpojjamarn,
 Director ext. 1017
- **Transfer Pricing**

Peerapat Poshyanonda,
 Partner ext. 1220
Niphan Srisukhumbowornchai,
 Partner ext. 1435
Janaiporn Khantasomboon,
 Partner ext. 1437

- ***U.S. Tax Desk***

Gregory Lamont,

Partner ext. 1280

Thirapa Glinsukon,

Director ext. 1318

Services include:

BOI

- Legal compliance and planning:
 - Determine best strategy for seeking investment promotion for new and existing investment projects, as well as project relocation
 - Negotiate with officials to find the optimum solution
 - Ensure that various aspects of environmental, labour and technology requirements of BOI are satisfied
 - Post implementation support to ensure conditions imposed by BOI are maintained for every type of incentive received
- Tax compliance and planning:
 - Cost of capital, capacity, raw materials and scrap planning
 - Segregation of BOI and non BOI activities
 - Segregation of future projects
 - Transfer pricing during and after BOI
- Accounting Analysis and Financial Modelling:
 - Choice of depreciation methods
 - Inventory valuation methods
 - Types of forward contracts used to cover FX risks
 - Leasing alternatives
 - Debt vs. equity evaluation from tax and financing perspective

Customs & Trade

- Competitiveness improvement through strategic customs and trade planning
 - Free Trade Agreements
 - Duty savings through unbundling of transaction value
 - Customs supply-chain business modelling
 - Tariff engineering (reviewing the optimum way to import)

- Optimising use of customs incentives schemes (e.g. Free Zones, Bonded Warehouses, Board of Investment (BOI) promotion, Duty Drawback for Re-Exported Goods, Duty & Tax Reimbursement for Exports etc.)
- Customs compliance and risk management
 - Customs compliance review
 - Customs audit and investigation support
 - Managing customs valuation and transfer pricing documentation
 - Classification of traded goods
 - Assisting in applying for advance and post-importation customs rulings
 - Voluntary disclosure
 - Review compliance and managing import & export of controlled goods (e.g. hazardous substances, dual-use goods) and non-core importations (e.g. business and technical documents and computer software)
 - On-site customs training

Financial Services

- Tax services for financial services industry - bank, capital market, insurance, funds, real estate
 - Tax compliance services e.g. tax return review and preparation, tax risk identification, tax investigation assistance, etc.
 - Tax advisory on new and existing financial products/transactions
- Tax planning through financial functions to achieve group tax effectiveness.

Global Compliance Services

- Tax compliance services:
 - Corporate income tax return review/assistance with the return preparation
 - Tax compliance review/tax health check

- Tax function effectiveness services:
 - Effectiveness and efficiency of tax operations
 - Tax risk management services
- Tax accounting services:
 - Tax provision outsourcing & support
 - Deferred tax accounting services
 - Accounting for uncertainty in income tax (FIN 48) services
 - Tax accounting consulting
 - Tax accounting training & advice

Indirect Tax (VAT)

- Motor industry
- Retail industry
- Supply chain management
- Business promotions management
- Efficient eBusiness, etc.

International Assignment Services

- Expatriate assignment structuring and administration services
- Global visa and work permit solutions
- Personal income tax advisory
- Share incentive program design and administration services
- Human resource tax and legal due diligence and compliance review services
- Human resource start-up support services
- Payroll outsourcing service for executive expatriates

Japanese Business Services

Our professionals work closely with the PwC Japanese Business Service group to offer practical tax and legal advice to Japanese clients operating in Thailand. Our team has extensive experience in advising on foreign investment regulations and all tax and legal aspects of a project in Thailand. In particular, the group can support

Japanese clients in communicating with Thai and foreign business partners and in dealing with government departments. The group also acts as a window for Japanese clients to contact the PwC professionals in each line of service.

Legal Services

- Corporate services & business establishment
- Commercial contracts
- Labour
- Real estate
- Legal due diligence
- Investment incentives
- Dispute & resolution

Mergers and Acquisitions

- Tax due diligence
- Deal structuring
- Tax-efficient group reorganisation
- Post deal services/project implementation and management

Outsourcing Services

- The HR outsourcing and payroll services include the followings:
 - Monthly payroll administration and withholding tax services
 - Annual personal income tax return and withholding tax services
 - Other payroll related services
- The Finance outsourcing and accounting services include the followings:
 - Statutory financial statements services
 - Bookkeeping services
 - Tax compliance outsourcing services
 - Accounting staff secondment services
 - Other finance functions e.g. processing of customers' billings, processing of vendors' invoices, etc.

Tax Dispute Resolution

- Tax dispute prevention technique
- Tax audit management
- Tax dispute resolution alternatives
- Strategic planning of tax audit and disputes
- Tax risk management

Tax Structuring

- International tax services
- Value chain transformation - alignment of tax and operational models
- Group tax planning/tax optimisation programme
- Finance and treasury

Transfer Pricing

- Transfer pricing advisory
- Transfer pricing setting
- Transfer pricing documentation
- Transfer pricing benchmarking
- Transfer pricing dispute resolution
- Advance Pricing Agreement
- Mutual Agreement Procedure

U.S. Tax Desk

- M&A and structuring advice on investment in U.S.
- Assistance to Thai subsidiaries of U.S. companies in understanding U.S. tax and reporting requirements
- U.S. tax compliance including tax return preparation and withholding tax refund claims

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