

Guide to

Personal Income Tax Return

Half Year 2021

(ภ.ง.ด.94)

*For taxpayers who received income under Section 40(5)-(8) of
the Revenue Code*

Legal Affairs Division, Revenue Department, Bangkok

Contents

WHO HAS TO FILE ภ.ง.ด.94?	2
Page 1 of ภ.ง.ด.94 – Taxpayer’s Details	2
Taxpayer’s Details.....	2
Spouse’s Details	2
Taxpayer’s Status.....	3
Tax Payable.....	3
Statement of Certification	3
Page 2 of ภ.ง.ด.94 – A. Assessable Income Under Section 40(5)-(8).....	5
A. item 1.- 6. Assessable Income under section 40(5) - (8).....	6
A. item 4. Deemed income and income from gift	8
A. item 5. Deemed income and income from gift	9
Amount opted to pay tax without including with other income	9
B. item 1. Personal allowance.....	10
B. item 2. Spouse allowance	10
B. item 3. Child allowance	11
B. item 4. Parental Care	12
B. item 5. Disabled person or incompetent person support	12
B. item 6. Health Insurance Premium for Parent(s).....	14
B. item 7. Life Insurance Premium Paid, Health Insurance Premium Paid & Annuity Insurance Premium Paid	15
B. item 8. Retirement Mutual Fund (RMF)	20
B. item 9. National Savings Fund contribution	21
B. item 10. Super Savings Fund (SSF) unit purchase.....	22

B. item 11. Interest paid on mortgage loan for purchase, hire-purchase, or construction of residence.....	24
B. item 12. Social Security Fund Contribution	26
B. item 13. Political Parties Donation.....	26
B. item 14. Purchase and installation of a Closed-Circuited Television (CCTV).....	28
B. item 15. Debit card processing Fees.....	28
B. Item 16. Antenatal care and child delivery expense.....	29
B. item 17. Total.....	29
Page 1 of ๓.๖.๓.๙4 – C. Tax Computation	30
C. item 1. Income after deduction of expenses	30
C. Item 2. Less allowance	30
C. item 3. Balance (C. item 1. minus C. item 2.).....	30
C. item 4. Less contribution to education/others	31
C. item 5. Balance (C. item 3. minus C. item 4.).....	34
C. item 6. Less other donation (Charitable Donations).....	34
C. item 7. Net income	34
C. item 8. Tax computed on income from C. Item 7.....	34
C. item 9. Tax computed from gross assessable income exceeding 120,000 baht	35
C. item 10. Tax payable	35
C. item 11. Tax payable from the form “Income Declaration in Temporary Development Area”	36
C. item 12. Total tax payable	36
C. item 13. Plus tax payable.....	36
C. item 14. Withholding tax credit.....	36
C. item 15. Balance of tax payable (C. item 12. Plus C. item 13. minus C. item 14.).....	37

C. item 16. Less tax paid from previous filing of <i>§.§.§. 94</i> (in case of additional filing).....	37
C. item 17. Tax payable.....	37
C. item 18. Add surcharge (if any).....	37
C. item 19. Total Tax payable	37
WHEN, WHERE & HOW TO FILE & PAY TAX DUE?	38
(A) WHEN TO FILE?	38
(B) WHERE TO FILE?.....	38
(C) HOW TO PAY TAX DUE?	38
Appendix.....	41

Guide to Personal Income Tax Return Half Year 2021 (ภ.ง.ด.94)

This tax return is for taxpayers who received income under Section 40 (5), (6), (7) or (8) of the Revenue Code during January and June 2021.

The ภ.ง.ด.94 is available for download at www.rd.go.th. You may file ภ.ง.ด.94 by postal mail or in person at your Area Revenue Branch Office. Alternatively, you can file ภ.ง.ด.94 electronically at www.rd.go.th and receive an eight-day automatic deadline extension.

WHO HAS TO FILE ภ.ง.ด.94?

The following entities are subject to personal income tax in Thailand:

1. An individual
2. A non-registered ordinary partnership
3. A non-juristic body of persons
4. A deceased
5. An undivided estate
6. A Community Enterprise which is a non-registered ordinary partnership or a non-juristic body of persons registered and received a Certificate of Registration from the Department of Agricultural Extension

Page 1 of ภ.ง.ด.94 – Taxpayer’s Details

Taxpayer’s Details

In the Taxpayer Identification section, fill in the following information:

- Your 13-digit Taxpayer Identification Number
- Your date of birth. (If you are 65 years of age or older, attach the “Income Exemption Entitlement Form” for income exemption up to 190,000 baht.)
- Your title and first name (in capital letters)
- Your surname (in capital letters)
- Your trade name/company name
- Your current mailing address
- Your business web address (if applicable)
- Check the ‘Regular Filing’ box if this form is your first filing in this tax year, or check the ‘Additional Filing’ box if this form is an adjustment or a supplement filing.

Spouse’s Details

If you have a spouse, please provide your spouse’s details in this part of the form:

- Spouse’s 13-digit Taxpayer Identification Number
- Spouse’s date of birth, (If your spouse is 65 years of age or older, attach the “Income Exemption Entitlement Form” for income exemption up to 190,000 baht.)

- Spouse's title and first name (in capital letters)
- Spouse's surname (in capital letters)
- Check the box that is applicable to income information and filing status of your spouse
 1. If your spouse has income under Section 40(5) – (8), check box (1). Also, check the box that specifies whether your spouse is filing ภ.ง.ด. 94 jointly* or separately.
 2. If your spouse has income under Section 40(1) – (4), check box (2).
 3. If your spouse has no income, check box (3).

*In case of joint filing, please fill in ภ.ง.ด. 94 Attachment-joint filing first. Then enter the sum in ภ.ง.ด. 94.

- In the case that your spouse has no income and is a foreigner, please provide the followings:
 1. Spouse's passport number
 2. Spouse's nationality
 3. The country that issued the passport

Taxpayer's Status

Check the box that applies to you.

Tax Payable

Tax payable is the amount you enter in C. item 19. (or C. item 21., if applicable).

Statement of Certification

Enter the number of copy/copies of all attached documents in the first blank space.

You must sign and fill in the date in the space provided. For convenience, you may submit the return by yourself so that if there is any mistake, you can correct or provide explanation immediately.

In the following cases, a representative must file a tax return and pay tax on behalf of the taxpayer.

1. If the taxpayer is a minor (under 20 years old of age and not yet married), the legal representative of that minor is responsible for filing the return and paying tax.
2. If the taxpayer is an adjudged incompetent person, the guardian of that person is responsible for filing the return and paying tax.
3. If the taxpayer is an adjudged quasi-incompetent person, the curator of that person is responsible for filing the return and paying tax.
4. If the taxpayer is residing outside Thailand, the manager of the business generating such assessable income is responsible for filing the return and paying tax.
5. If the taxpayer passed away during the tax year or before filing the return, the estate administrator, his heir or the possessor of the estate, as the case may be, is responsible for filing the return and paying tax (for all assessable income derived by the deceased and his estate from 1st January to 30th June.)
6. If an undivided estate received assessable income, the estate administrator, his heir or the possessor of the estate, as the case may be, is responsible for filing the return and paying tax.
7. If the taxpayer is an ordinary partnership, its managing partner is responsible for filing the return and paying tax.
8. If the taxpayer is a non-juristic body of persons, its manager is responsible for filing the return and paying tax.
9. If the taxpayer is a person who has appointed an asset managing representative or a trustee, his representative or trustee is responsible for filing the return and paying tax.

In the above cases, the persons responsible for filing the return and paying tax on behalf of taxpayers must sign their names in the space for “representative” and fill in their address.

Page 2 of ภ.ง.ด.94 – A. Assessable Income Under Section 40(5)-(8)

Note:

- Taxpayer who is 65 years of age or older is entitled up to 190,000 baht of income exemption from his total income.
- Taxpayer with disability who is under 65 years old and obtains a Disabled Person ID Card (and a Foreign Taxpayer with a disability who resides in Thailand, aggregately, for 180 days or more and obtains a Certificate of Disability) is entitled up to 190,000 baht of income exemption from his total income. The taxpayer can select to apply the exemption to any category of income from 40(5) – (8), but the aggregate exempted amount cannot exceed 190,000 baht. After the exemption is applied, fill in the information in ภ.ง.ด.94.
- A disabled person 65 years of age or older is entitled to the income exemption of 190,000 baht only.
- If you are qualified for the exemption mentioned above, please fill out the “Income Exemption Entitlement Form” and use the income less the exemption calculated in that form as your assessable income on ภ.ง.ด.94.
- If your spouse has income and is filing jointly, he/she is entitled up to 190,000 baht of income exemption under the following conditions:
 1. Your spouse is a disabled/incompetent person who obtains a Disabled Person ID Card, or
 2. Your spouse is 65 years of age or older

A. item 1.- 6. Assessable Income under section 40(5) - (8)

Assessable Income under section 40(5)

Section 40(5) income is income or benefit received from

1. rent of property or
2. breach of hire-purchase or installment sale contract

Note: Income from a breach of hire-purchase contract must include income and any other benefits received since the day the contract was signed until the day the contract was breached.

If you received income from rent of property, you may take a deduction for allowable expense at a rate prescribed under the Revenue Code as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| ▪ houses, buildings, construction fixed to land, and floating house | 30% |
| ▪ land used for agriculture | 20% |
| ▪ land not used for agriculture | 15% |
| ▪ vehicle | 30% |
| ▪ other property | 10% |

You may otherwise choose to deduct your actual expenses from the rental income. If you do so, you must provide supporting documents to prove such expenses.

If you received income from breach of hire-purchase or installment sale contract, you must take a deduction for allowable expense at the rate prescribed under the Revenue Code, which is 20% of the income.

Assessable Income under section 40(6)

Section 40(6) income is from “liberal professions”, which include legal services, arts of healing, engineering, architecture, accounting services, and fine arts.

If you received income from practicing “arts of healing” such as physicians, you may take a deduction for allowable expense at the rate prescribed under the Revenue Code, which is 60%.

If you received income from liberal profession(s) other than arts of healing, you may take a deduction for allowable expense at the rate prescribed under the Revenue Code, which is 30%.

You may otherwise choose to deduct your actual expenses from section 40(6) income. If you do so, you must provide supporting documents to prove such expenses.

Assessable Income under section 40(7)

Section 40(7) income is derived from an independent contract, when the contractor has to supply equipment and other materials which are essential for the work.

If you received income from an independent contract, you may take a deduction for allowable expense at the rate prescribed under the Revenue Code, which is 60%.

You may otherwise choose to deduct your actual expenses from section 40(7) income. If you do so, you must provide supporting documents to prove such expenses.

Assessable Income under section 40(8)

Section 40(8) income is derived from business, commerce, agriculture, sale(s) of property acquired in a commercial or profitable manner, share of profits or other benefits from mutual fund under Announcement of the National Executive Council (No.58), dated 26 January B.E.2515

1. Specify the type of income you received from the following activities:

- Business
- Agriculture
- Industry
- Transports
- Sale(s) of immovable property for commercial or profitable purposes.

If you and your spouse both received Section 40(8) income and are filing jointly, please specify the proportion of such income that belongs to you and your spouse in percentage. The default proportion is 50% per person.

You may otherwise choose to deduct your actual expenses from section 40(8) income. If you do so, you must provide supporting documents to prove such expenses.

2. In case you received share of profits from mutual funds setting up under the Announcement of the National Executive Council (No.58), dated 26 January B.E.2515, you must include it in your assessable income if you have not allowed the payer to withhold 10% from the income. If you have allowed the payer to withhold 10% from the income but you want to ask for a refund of tax credit you must include this income for the computation.

3. In case you received income from sale(s) of inherited immovable property or sale(s) of immovable property acquired NOT for commercial or profitable purposes, you can choose whether to include this income with other assessable income in tax calculation.

If you choose to include such income in the tax computation in this tax return, you may take a deduction for allowable expense at a rate prescribed under the Revenue Code as follows:

3.1 For sale(s) of inherited property or property gratuitously transferred to you, allowable expense is equal to 50% of the income stated.

3.2 For sale(s) of immovable property NOT for commerce or profits, you may choose to deduct a fixed-rate deduction by entering X% of the income stated in Line 1, where X is based on number of years of holding as shown in the table below, or an actual expense deduction by entering the actual expenses necessarily incurred. If you decided to claim actual expenses, you must also provide supporting documents.

Years of holding*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deduction (%)	92	84	77	71	65	60	55	50

*The term “number of years of holding the property” means the number of years starting from the year of the acquisition of ownership or possessory right in an immovable property to the year of the transfer of such ownership or possessory right. A period exceeding 10 years shall be treated as 10 years only, and a fraction of a year shall be counted as 1 year.

A. item 4. Deemed income and income from gift

Non-exempted amount(s) means the following:

1. Deemed Income from a transfer of ownership or possessory right in immovable property without consideration to a legitimate child, not including an adopted child, only the amount that exceeds 20 million baht in the tax year
2. Income from a moral sponsorship or from gift from an ascendant, a descendant or a legitimate spouse, only the amount that exceeds 20 million baht in the tax year

3. Income from a moral sponsorship or from gift from a person that is not an ascendant, a descendant or a legitimate spouse, only the amount that exceeds 10 million baht in the tax year

Taxpayer has an option to either include the non-exempted amount(s) with other assessable incomes or pay taxes on the non-exempted amount(s) at a rate of 5 percent in A. item 8.. Where you choose to include the non-exempted amount(s) with other assessable incomes, fill in the space provided.

Total: Enter the sum of balances from A. item 1. – item 7. and include this amount in C. item 1..

A. item 5. Deemed income and income from gift

Where you choose to pay taxes at a rate of 5 percent on the non-exempted amount(s), fill in the non-exempted income amount(s) and the tax amount(s) in the space provided.

Note : Where you have more items of assessable income than ภ.ง.ด.94 form, you can download Additional Form of Assessable Income under Section 40(5) – (8). Moreover, in case of income from a sale or transfer of ownership or possessory right in immovable property acquired by inheritance, by way of gift, or other means, please download a form declaring details of the transfer of the ownership or possessory right in immovable property with or without consideration as applicable at www.rd.go.th > e-Form for Individuals.

Total: Fill in the space provided your income under Section 40 (5) – (8) before deduction of exempted income and expenses.

Total: Fill in the space provided your spouse's income under Section 40 (5) – (8) before deduction of exempted income and expenses.

Amount opted to pay tax without including with other income

This box is added to the tax return, so that it can be used as a base in calculating the purchase of Retirement Mutual Fund unit or Super Savings Fund unit. Fill in the space

provided the amount you opted to pay tax without including with other income. Page 2 of
 ภ.ง.ด.94 – B. Allowance and Exemption after Deduction of Expense(s)

In addition to allowable expenses explained in item 1. – item 8., you may be entitled to additional deductions in this part. For the purpose of claiming the following allowances, any person staying in Thailand for a period or periods aggregating 180 days or more from 1st January 2019 to the date of filing ภ.ง.ด.94 is considered a Thai resident.

B. item 1. Personal allowance

Each individual taxpayer is entitled to a personal allowance of 30,000 baht. Enter 30,000 on this line.

If, however, you are a non-registered ordinary partnership or a non-juristic body of persons, the allowance is as follows:

(1) Where only one of the partners/members is a Thai resident, enter 30,000 on this line.

(2) Where 2 or more partners/members are Thai residents, enter 60,000 on this line.

B. item 2. Spouse allowance

You are entitled to an allowance of 30,000 baht for your spouse if he/she has no income.

You are entitled to an allowance of 30,000 baht for your spouse if he/she only has income under section 40(1) – (4).

If, however, your spouse has income under section 40(5) – (8), the allowance is as follows:

(1) In case of joint filing, you are entitled to a personal allowance of 30,000 baht and a spouse allowance of 30,000 baht.

(2) In case of separate filing, both you and your spouse are entitled to a personal allowance of 30,000 baht per person, but are not entitled to a spouse allowance.

If you are deemed a Thai resident, you are entitled to the above allowance for your spouse, regardless of whether he/she is a Thai resident.

If, however, you are not deemed a Thai resident, you are entitled to the above allowance for your spouse only if he/she is deemed a Thai resident.

B. item 3. Child allowance

If you have children, you may be entitled to child allowance when the following conditions are met:

1. Status of the child: The child must be

- (1) your or your spouse's legitimate child, or
- (2) your adopted child, but not exceeding 3 adopted children

In a case where you have children both under (1) and (2), you shall first deduct allowance for the children under (1), followed by the children under (2). Except where you have 3 or more living children under (1), you shall not deduct allowances for children under (2). If you have fewer than 3 children under (1), you may deduct allowances for the children under (2); however, the total number of children shall not exceed 3.

2. Age of the child: At the end of the year, the child was:

- (1) an adjudged incompetent/quasi-incompetent person, or
- (2) 20 years old and was not married, or
- (3) 25 years old or under and was studying in a university level (or any equivalent educational institution).

3. Other conditions:

- (1) The child must be under your care and financial support, and
- (2) The child had assessable income under 30,000 baht in the tax year.

Note: If you have a child born before B.E. 2523 (1980) or adopted since B.E. 2522 (1979), and the child is adjudged incompetent or quasi-incompetent person, the limitation does not apply.

To arrive at the number of qualified children, you only have to count living children in their birth order. The number shall also include children who are not qualified.

If you have determined that you are entitled to child allowance, please fill in the following boxes applicable:

For each qualified child you are claiming, please enter the child's Personal Identification Number and the amount of the allowance in the provided boxes.

Line 1 (15,000 baht per child): Enter the number of qualified children.

If you and your spouse both have income, each of you can claim 15,000 baht per child.

For each additional legitimate child born in 2018 onwards, you can claim an additional 30,000 baht per child.

B. item 4. Parental Care

If you and your spouse (who has no income) support dependent parents, you may be entitled to parental care allowance of 15,000 baht for each qualified parent under the following conditions:

1. You or your spouse is a legitimate child (not an adopted child) of the parent.
2. At the end of the tax year, the parent (father / mother) was at least 60 years old and must be under taxpayer's care and financial support, and
3. The qualified parent must not have assessable income (including exempted income) exceeding 30,000 baht.

For each qualified parent you are claiming, please enter the parent's Personal Identification Number and the amount of the allowance in the provided boxes.

If the qualified parents have more than one child, only one child could claim for a parental care allowance. The child must provide Parental Care Certificate (ภ.ย. 03) to claim the parental care allowance. The parents' Personal Identification Numbers must be filled in the ภ.ย.03.

If you are a non-Thai resident, the qualified parent must be a Thai resident.

B. item 5. Disabled person or incompetent person support

If you and your spouse who has income and is filing jointly take care of a disabled or an incompetent person, you and your spouse may be entitled to an allowance of 30,000 baht per each qualified disabled/incompetent person.

An allowance for a qualified disabled/incompetent person is under the following conditions:

1. A qualified disabled/incompetent person must be:
 - your spouse, or
 - your parent, or

- your spouse's parent, or
 - your legitimate child, or
 - your spouse's legitimate child, or
 - your adopted child, and/or
 - any additional dependent disabled/incompetent person (limited to 1 person)
2. A qualified disabled person must have a disabled person ID card issued under the law governing disabled persons' life quality promotion and development. You are entitled to the allowance only if your name is specified as a guardian in the disabled person ID card. If there is more than one guardian on the ID card, all the guardians have to make a written agreement on who will be entitled to the allowance.
 3. If there is a change of the guardian on the disabled person ID card, the last guardian is entitled to the allowance.
 4. If your spouse who has no income is the only guardian on your child's disabled person ID card, you are entitled to the allowance.
 5. If the person you support is a qualified disabled person and also a qualified incompetent person, you are entitled to an allowance of only 30,000 baht for dependent disabled person care.
 6. A qualified disabled/ incompetent person must not have assessable income exceeding 30,000 baht. This amount of assessable income does not include exempted income.
 7. If you are a non-Thai resident, the qualified disabled/incompetent person must be a resident of Thailand.

If you have determined that you are eligible for a dependent disabled/incompetent care allowance, you must attach a Disabled or Incompetent Person Care Allowance Certificate (ร.ย.04) with ภ.ง.ด.94.

In addition to the ร.ย.04, if you are claiming for a disabled person care allowance, you must provide a photocopy of a disabled person ID card of the qualified disabled person issued under the law governing disabled persons' life quality promotion and development to the Revenue Department.

On the other hand, if you have determined that you are eligible for a dependent incompetent person care allowance, you must also provide the following documents in addition to the ๙.๘.04:

1. A medical certificate issued by a licensed medical doctor stating that the person has limited capacity or inability to engage in normal daily activities due to health problems or illness. Additionally, the medical certificate must also state that the person had either health problems/illness or incompetency for at least 180 days. If, in addition to you, there is any other person having such medical certificate, you must present a letter of consent which was signed by all of the persons who have such medical certificates to the Revenue Department.
2. An Incompetent Person Care Certificate (๙.๘.04-1) certifies that the qualified incompetent person is under your care and financial support. It must be signed. The person who signs the form must be at least 20 years old and must be:
 - A spouse, a legitimate child, an adopted child, a grandchild, a parent, a sibling, a grandparent, an uncle, or an aunt of the qualified incompetent person's; or
 - A sub-district head, a village head, or a member of a local administration where the qualified incompetent person lives.

Please note that the person signing the form must not sign the form for more than one guardian of the same qualified incompetent person.

B. item 6. Health Insurance Premium for Parent(s)

If you paid health insurance premium for your parents or your spouse's parents, you may be eligible for a health insurance premium allowance. An allowance for health insurance premium for parent(s) is subject to the following conditions:

1. The insured must be:
 - Your father/mother, or
 - Your spouse's father/mother.
2. The parent must not have assessable income exceeding 30,000 baht.
3. You or your spouse is a legitimate child (not an adopted child) of the parent.

4. The qualified parent must have a Personal Identification Number. Please fill in the number of the qualified parent in the boxes, as applicable, and also in Additional Form of ภ.ง.ด.94.

5. If you are a non-Thai resident, a qualified parent must be a Thai resident.

6. You are required, for the purpose of the allowance deduction claim from year 2020 onwards, to inform your desire to claim such allowance to the insurance company.

The eligible amount of insurance premium deduction is:

1. The amount you actually paid but not exceeding 15,000 baht in total.

2. If more than one child of a qualified parent paid premium for the parent's health insurance, all of them are entitled to the deduction to the total amount paid, on a pro rata basis, (but the total amount of deduction must not exceed 15,000 baht per a qualified parent).

If you are married with a person who has earned income, you and your spouse can each claim an allowance equal to the insurance premium paid, but not exceeding 15,000 baht, regardless of whether you and your spouse are filing separately or not. Enter such qualified amount in the provided box.

B. item 7. Life Insurance Premium Paid, Health Insurance Premium Paid & Annuity Insurance Premium Paid

Line 1: Life Insurance Premium Paid

If you have a life insurance policy, the premium that you paid may be deducted from your assessable income. A qualified life insurance policy starting 1st January 2009 is subject to the following conditions:

1. The insurance policy is issued by an insurer who carries on insurance business in Thailand.

2. Life and Family Secure Insurance Policies of the Government Savings Bank are also a qualified life insurance policy.

3. The duration of the insurance policy is at least 10 years.

4. If the coverage of your insurance policy includes coverage in addition to life, the amount paid for such additional coverage is not a qualified amount.

Life Insurance Policy

In the case of life insurance policies that return money or other benefits to insured person during the duration of the insurance policy, additional requirements are as follows:

1. If you received the money/benefit annually, the amount you received must not exceed 20 percent of the annual premium paid for the life insurance.

2. If you received money/benefit in accordance to terms of the policy (but not annually) e.g. every 2 years, every 3 years, or every 5 years, the amount you receive must not exceed 20 percent of the accumulated amount of premium paid for the life insurance during the period.

3. If you received money/benefit otherwise stated, the accumulated amount of money/benefit received from the first year to the year it is received again must not exceed 20 percent of the premium paid for the life insurance during the period.

Note: The term “money/benefit” above does not include a dividend according to your life insurance policy, money or benefit that you received in the tax year which you do not have to pay an insurance premium, even if the coverage period continues, and money/benefit received at the end of the life insurance policy.

If you have qualified life insurance policy starting from 1st January 2020 onwards, for the purpose of the claim of premium paid exemption, you are required to inform your desire to claim such exemption to the insurance company. In case of a qualified life insurance policy starting before 1st January 2020 backwards, if you opt not to inform the insurance company regarding the exemption claim, you are required to have an adequate proof showing that the premium has been paid in accordance with the Code.

Note: (Applicable for insurance policy starting from 1st January 2009 onwards)

1. If the insurance policy covering, apart from life insurance, other insurance, the proof abovementioned must segregate the premium paid for the life insurance and the other insurance.

2. In the case of life insurance policies that return money or other benefits to insured person during the duration of the insurance policy, additional requirements are as follows:

(1) If you received the money/benefit annually, the amount you received must not exceed 20 percent of the annual premium paid for the life insurance.

(2) If you received money/benefit in accordance to terms of the policy (but not annually) e.g. every 2 years, every 3 years, or every 5 years, the amount you receive must not exceed 20 percent of the accumulated amount of premium paid for the life insurance during the period.

(3) If you received money/benefit otherwise stated, the accumulated amount of money/benefit received from the first year to the year it is received again must not exceed 20 percent of the premium paid for the life insurance during the period.

The qualified premium amount is the amount you paid but not exceeding 95,000 baht. Additional amount may be deducted if the insurance policy is a qualified pension insurance policy.

If your spouse has income and is filing tax return jointly with you, he/she can also claim the qualified life insurance premium paid, under the same conditions above.

If you are claiming a life insurance premium allowance, you must present the following documents to the Revenue Department:

1. Evidence issued by your insurer proving that the life insurance premium is paid.

2. If the coverage of your insurance policy includes coverage in addition to life, the premium for such additional coverage must be stated explicitly and separately from the premium for life insurance.

3. If you received money/benefits from your life insurance policy during the coverage of the policy, the evidence must provide adequate information to prove that the life insurance policy is qualified.

Note:

1. If you claim the allowance, and later the life insurance policy is not qualified, the allowance is void. You will have to recalculate your income tax for the years that you claimed the allowance and file an additional tax return. You also have to pay tax retroactively plus a surcharge of 1.5% per month (fraction of a month equals a month)

2. If you have a deposit with banks in the type similar to life insurance, the amount that you deposit may be deducted from your assessable income. A deposit living policy is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The deposit policy is issued by an insurer who is established by Thai law in taxable year.

(2) The duration of the deposit policy is at least 10 years.

The qualified amount is the amount you deposit but not exceeding 100,000 baht. However, when you add up this deduction with life insurance premium paid, the amount must not exceed 100,000 baht.

Life and Family Secure Insurance Policy of the Government Savings Bank

If you have deposited money under the insurance policy of the bank since 1st January 2020, for the purpose of the claim of money deposited exemption, you are required to inform your desire to claim such exemption to the bank. In case of the depository of money under the insurance policy of the bank before 1st January 2020 backwards, if you opt not to inform the bank regarding the exemption claim, you are required to have an adequate proof showing such depository in accordance with the Revenue Code.

Line 2. Health Insurance Premium Paid

If you have a health insurance, the premium that you pay may be deducted from your assessable income subject to the following conditions:

(1) the premium is paid to an insurance company operating in Thailand

(2) the qualified amount is the amount you actually pay, but not exceeding 25,000 baht, for premium paid from 1st January 2020 onwards.

(3) when you add up this deduction with life insurance premium paid and deposits with banks in the type similar to life insurance the amount must not exceed 100,000 baht.

Line 3: Annuity Insurance Premium Paid

If you paid an insurance premium and the policy is an “annuity insurance”, you are entitled to an additional deduction. The eligible deduction for annuity insurance premium paid is the following amount:

1. The actual amount you paid.

2. This amount must not exceed 15% of your assessable income.

3. The maximum amount is 200,000 baht.

4. When you add up this deduction with the following items, the total amount must not exceed 495,000 baht :

- Provident fund contribution, Government Pension Fund contribution, or private teacher aid fund contribution; and

- The amount paid for investment units in Retirement Mutual Fund (RMF); and

- The amount of premium paid for pension insurance policy.

- National Savings Fund contribution

If your spouse has income and is filing tax return jointly with you, he/she can also claim the qualified pension insurance premium paid, under the same conditions above.

In case of an annuity insurance starting from 1st January 2020, you are required to inform your desire to claim exemption for premium paid to the insurance company. For the annuity

insurances starting before 1st January 2020 backwards, if you opt not to inform the insurance company regarding your exemption claim, you are required to have a proof from the insurance company that the premium has been paid for the annuity insurance in accordance with the Code.

B. item 8. Retirement Mutual Fund (RMF)

If you purchased investment units in RMF, you may be entitled to an allowance.

However, you must meet the following requirements:

1. You must purchase an investment unit (in each RMF) every calendar year (with a period of no more than 1 year between your previous purchase and the current purchase), and
2. The total combined amount paid for the unit (in each RMF) in a calendar year must be at least 3% of your taxable income or 5,000 baht whichever is lower.
3. Counting from your first purchase of the investment unit (in each RMF) to the redemption, the holding period must be at least 5 consecutive years.
4. You must not redeem the investment unit (in each RMF) when your age is under 55 years old (except redemption due to incompetence or death). This rule is only applicable to RMF investment units purchased on 1st March 2008 or later.
5. You must not receive any dividend or money of any kind from the RMF during your holding period. You can only receive benefits or return from the RMF upon redemption of the investment units.
6. You must not take out a loan or withdraw money of any kind from the RMF.

Note: If you purchase more than one RMF(s), you must comply with all of the above requirements for each RMF.

In the case that you failed to comply with the above requirements in any tax year but later file the additional tax return while still holding any other investment unit, if you continue to purchase investment units in RMF with respect to the aforementioned requirements, the counting of the holding period will include all the years before such additional filing.

If you are an incompetent person OR you are 55 years old and the holding period is at least 5 years, you are exempted from some of the requirements above. Thus, you may stop purchasing RMF investment units temporarily or permanently and continue to purchase RMF

investment units without subjecting to the minimum purchase value (3% of assessable income or 5,000 baht whichever is lower).

Investment units in an RMF can be transferred to another RMF. If you transfer all/some of your investment units to other RMF(s), the transfer must be done within 5 business days counting from the day following the date the underlying RMF received your transfer order. It is required that the RMF that received your transfer order prepares documentary evidence of the transfer. The new RMF(s) must retain the evidence for an inspection by the assessment officer.

If you have made a qualified purchase of RMF investment units, you are entitled to an allowance. The qualified amount of allowance is as follows:

1. The actual amount you paid.
2. This amount must not exceed 30% of your taxable income in a tax year.
3. The maximum amount is 500,000 baht in a tax year
4. When you add up this allowance with provident fund contribution, Government Pension Fund contribution, or private teacher aid fund contribution, the amount must not exceed 500,000 baht. You must have evidence from the RMF to prove the amount of RMF investment unit purchase.

If you have claimed for an RMF unit purchase allowance in a tax return and afterwards fail to comply with the above requirements, you are required to file an additional tax return to recalculate your tax burden for the year(s) you claimed such allowance. However, the recalculation period must not exceed 5 years before the filing of such additional tax return. Moreover, you must pay an additional amount of tax and a surcharge of 1.5% per month (fraction of a month equals a month) of the total tax due.

In order to claim this allowance, you must have an evidence from RMF showing that the purchase has been made. The allowance must be deducted from your taxable income under Section 40 of the Revenue Code after deducting any expense under Section 42 Bis to Section 46.

B. item 9. National Savings Fund contribution

Income which member of National Savings Fund contributes to National Savings Fund according to the law of National Savings Fund is deductible according to actual amount paid

but not exceeding 500,000 Baht for the tax year according to rule and condition prescribed by the Notification of Director-General.

Income which is deductible must not exceed 500,000 baht when combined with the amount contributed to provident fund, government provident fund and teacher aid fund, amount paid for RMF, and the amount of premium paid for pension insurance policy.

B. item 10. Super Savings Fund (SSF) unit purchase

If you purchased investment units in SSF under the law governing Securities and Exchange, you may be entitled to an allowance. However, you must meet the following requirements:

1. The total value of SSF units that you can purchase must not exceed 30% of your taxable income in that tax year and not exceed 200,000 Baht. The purchase must be made during 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2024.

2. The holding period of the SSF units must be at least 10 years from the purchase date, except in the case that you became incompetence or death.

In the case that you became incompetence, such incompetence must be to the extent that you will not be able to work nor generate any income. This incompetence must also be verified by credible doctor that the government approved.

Note: If you purchase more than one SSF(s), you must comply with all of the above requirements for each SSF. However, the total value of all SSF units that you can purchase must not exceed 30% of taxable income and not exceed 200,000 Baht.

The equivalent of purchasing price can be used as the allowance; however, such allowance must not exceed 30% of taxable income in that tax year and not exceed 200,000 Baht. You must be natural person in order to claim this allowance. The allowance is not claimable by ordinary partnerships, non-juristic body of persons or an undivided estate of the deceased.

The combined amount of SSF allowance and the following allowances must not exceed 500,000 Baht in the same tax year:

- Provident fund contribution, Government Pension Fund contribution, or Private teacher aid fund contribution; and
- The amount paid for investment units in Retirement Mutual Fund (RMF); and
- The amount of premium paid for annuity life insurance policy; and

- National Savings Fund contribution.

The right to claim for the allowance will be ceased, if you have claimed for an SSF unit purchase allowance in a tax return and afterwards fail to comply with the above requirements, excluding the case where the redemption of the SSF units was made on the ground of incompetence or death. You are then required to file an additional tax return to recalculate your tax burden for the year(s) you claimed such allowance. However, the recalculation period must not exceed 5 years before the filing of such additional tax return. Moreover, you must pay an additional amount of tax and a surcharge of 1.5% per month (fraction of a month equals a month) of the total tax due.

The calculation for tax return of any capital gain arising from the sale of SSF units that is not complied with the above requirement must be calculated using the FIFO method.

In order to claim the SSF allowance, you must have a certified letter from asset management company verifying your purchase and payment to the SSF.

SSF investment units can be transferred to another SSF. The counting of your holding period will continue if you transfer all/some of your investment units to other SSF(s) within 5 business days from the day following the date the underlying SSF received your transfer order.

It is required that the SSF that received your transfer order prepares documentary evidence of the transfer and delivers to the new SSF(s). The new SSF(s) must retain the evidence for an inspection by the assessment officer.

Any letter or document for the purpose of this section must be in Thai or English. However, any other languages can also be used if a Thai translation is provided. Any number on the document must be in Thai or Arabic style. The letter or document must have a minimum content as depicted in the Announcement of the Director-General of the Revenue Department about Income Tax (No.369), 13th March 2020. Signatures are acceptable even in the form of rubber stamp or SCAN.

You must deduct this SSF allowance from your taxable income under Section 40 of the Revenue Code after deducting any expense under Section 42 Bis to Section 46. This rule is used for taxable income received from 1st January 2020 onwards.

B. item 11. Interest paid on mortgage loan for purchase, hire-purchase, or construction of residence

If you have paid residence mortgage loan interest, you may be entitled to a deduction. In order to be eligible for the deduction, the following requirements must be met:

1. The interest on loan that is taken out from any of the following institutions:
 - Banks which carry on business in Thailand
 - Companies, under the law governing the undertaking of finance/securities business and credit foncier business, which carry on business in Thailand,
 - Insurance companies which carry on business in Thailand
 - Cooperatives under Thai law
 - Employers, having regulations related to funds allocated as welfare for employees, who carry on business in Thailand
 - The Secondary Mortgage Corporations, under the law governing the Secondary Mortgage Corporation, which carry on business in Thailand
 - Property fund for resolving financial institution problems, under the law governing securities and exchange
 - Mutual fund for resolving financial Institution problems, under the law governing securities and exchange
 - Government Pension Fund, under the law governing government pension fund
2. According to your mortgage loan agreement, the purpose of the mortgage loan is:
 - To purchase or hire-purchase a building, a building with land or a condominium, or
 - To build a residential building on your own land or on a land that you have a possessory right, or
 - To refinance a residential loan which was made for the purpose of purchasing, hire-purchasing or constructing a residential building/condominium. The interest shall be deductible only on the amount of the refinancing loan which does not exceed the outstanding debt.
3. The mortgage loan must be a secured debt. You must put your building/building with land/condominium up as collateral for the whole term of your mortgage loan.

4. The residence mortgage loan interests must be paid for a qualified residence. A qualified residence is a building/condominium that you use as a residence in the calendar year in which you claim the deduction. You may have more than one qualified residences. Your building/condominium is still a qualified residence even if you do not use it as a residence if the following cases apply:

- You are an employee and you are commanded to perform your employer's work in another locality on a regular basis, or
- The building/condominium cannot be used as a residence because it has suffered from fire, natural disaster or peril arising from any other cause. You must not be the person who has caused such incident.

If you have paid for qualified residence mortgage loan interests, you are entitled to a deduction. The eligible amount of deduction is as follows:

1. The total combined amount you paid for qualified residence mortgage loan interests
2. The maximum amount is 95,000 baht.
3. If you, along with other persons, jointly take out a loan, each person is entitled to a deduction equally. Please divide the amount paid as qualified residence mortgage loan interests by number of persons. The total combined amount allowed as a deduction is 95,000 baht. If the loan is transferred to a new creditor according to a loan novation agreement, you are still entitled to a deduction.

You must provide evidence from the creditor to prove that interest has been paid for such loan.

If you are married, the following rules apply:

- If you have taken out the loan but your spouse does not have assessable income in the tax year, you are only entitled for the interests you paid up to 95,000 baht.
- If, before your marriage, you and your spouse are already entitled to deduction, after you get married, each of you and your spouse is still entitled for the same amount of deduction up to 95,000 baht per person.
- If, during your marriage, you and your spouse separately took out the loan and both of you have assessable income, each of you and your spouse is entitled for the actual interests paid up to 95,000 baht per person.

- If you and your spouse have jointly taken out the loan but your spouse does not have assessable income in the tax year, the person who has assessable income shall deduct the combined amount of interests paid up to 95,000 baht.
- If you and your spouse have jointly taken out the loan and both of you have assessable income, you and your spouse shall divide the qualified amount equally. However, the combined amount must not exceed 95,000 baht.

B. item 12. Social Security Fund Contribution

If you have made a contribution to Social Security Fund under the law on social security, you are entitled to an allowance. The qualified amount is equal to the actual amount of contribution, but not exceeding the amount specified by the law on social security. A person who has made a contribution to social security of his/her spouse may also deduct such contribution from his/her assessable income.

B. item 13. Political Parties Donation

Money, property or any other benefit which are donated in order to support the fund-raising activities of political parties in accordance with Organic Law on Political Parties. The eligible amount is the amount you actually paid but not exceeding 10,000 baht in total in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions as prescribed by the Director General of the Revenue Department as follows,

- 13.1 Must be a natural person with a Thai citizenship
- 13.2 Taxpayer can claim allowance under Section 47 (1) (l) in the following cases
 - (1) Donating money to political parties throughout the tax year
 - (2) Supporting the fund raising activities of political parties which includes money, assets and other benefits in the period of time when political parties organize fundraising activities.
- 13.3 Taxpayer can claim allowance 13.2 (1) and 13.2 (2) for one or multiple political parties, up to 10,000 Baht in total.
- 13.4 Type of property and the calculation of the value of the property provided to support the fund raising activities of political parties must comply with criteria, methods and conditions as follows

(1) The calculation of real estate, located in Thailand, value shall be based on the appraised value for the collection of fees for registration of rights and juristic acts, under the Land Code, on the transfer date.

(2) Vehicle with registration evidence

(a) Cars or motorcycles registered in Thailand, the value shall be based on the car appraised value for the stamp duty. In transferring the ownership of the vehicle, prescribed by the Department of transportation, the value shall be calculated on the price average between the highest appraised value and the lowest appraised value. In case of no appraised value, the value shall be estimated by a person or organization that is a member of a professional organization relating to the evaluation of such vehicle.

(b) Boat or airplane, the value shall be estimated by a person or organization that is a member of a professional organization relating to the evaluation of such vehicle.

(3) Other assets or goods

(a) Other assets must be purchased in the same year the taxpayer claim allowance. The value shall be based on the evidence of asset acquisition. However, such value must not exceed price or value on the day of donating such asset to support fundraising activities of political parties.

(b) The value of goods, whether it is a self-made product or bought for sale, shall be based on the actual cost with proven evidence. However, such value must not exceed price or value on the day of donating such goods to support fundraising activities of political parties

13.5 Other benefits provided to support must be service directly related to the fundraising activities of political parties as follows

(a) Providing rental or use of any building area or place

(b) Providing vehicle service

The value of benefits shall be based on the price or value on the date that such service is performed.

13.6 Taxpayer must provide evidence for 13.4 as follows

(1) In case of donating money, taxpayer must have a receipt (Por Kor 11) issued by the political party under the Organic Law on Political Parties.

(2) In case of donating money, assets and other benefits for the fundraising activities of political party, taxpayer must have a receipt (Por Kor 9) issued by the political party under the Organic Law on Political Parties and have the following documents for verification

(a) Donating assets under 13.4 (1) and (2) must have evidence of ownership transfer such as asset transfer agreement, title deed, car registration document etc.

(b) Donating assets under 13.4 (3) must have evidence of acquiring ownership that show amount, value and date of acquisition or evidence of cost of goods, as the case maybe.

(c) Other benefits under 13.5 must have evidence showing or proving the value of service performed such as price quotation under the normal course of business on the period that such service is performed, etc.

B. item 14. Purchase and installation of a Closed-Circuited Television (CCTV)

Taxpayer in a special development zone who purchases and installs a closed-circuited television (CCTV) at an enterprise located in the Temporary Development Area and makes a payment from 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2023 is entitled to a double deduction for the actual payment made during the period.

B. item 15. Debit card processing Fees

If you receive income under Section 40 (5) – (8) of the Revenue Code, which cumulatively, does not exceed 30,000,000 baht in the tax year, the amount that you paid from 1st November 2016 to 31st December 2021 for debit card processing fees from using Electronics Data Capture (EDC) can be deducted equal to the amount paid during the tax year.

15.1 Fees from accepting payment via Electronic Data Capture (EDC) which is exempted from income tax mean merchant discount rate which individuals or companies or juristic partnerships pay to an EDC provider for payment via debit card using such electronic data capture.

15.2 No Fees according to 15.1 can be charged to buyers of goods or services,

15.3 Proof of evidence that fees have been paid under 15.1 must be presented to assessment officers.

15.4 In case of an individual applying the tax exemption, he/she is subject to following conditions:

(a) you must have assessable income in accordance with section 40 (5), (6), (7), or (8) of the Revenue Code;

(b) you must pay the fee mentioned in 15.1 to receive the assessable income stated in (a);

(c) if you wish to use income tax exemption for a fee paid in (b) in any assessable income stated in (a), in computing tax liability under section 48(1) of the Revenue Code, you should deduct the actual expenses related to assessable income under section 40 (5), (6), (7), or (8). In addition, you should provide all document of the fee payment for tax officer as it is necessary;

(d) you should file personal income tax return. In such return, after deduction of the expenses in accordance with section 42 Bis to section 46, he/she shall deduct the income exempted from the assessable income in accordance with section 40 of the Revenue Code.

B. Item 16. Antenatal care and child delivery expense

The actual amount paid during the tax year by taxpayer or his/her spouse for the antenatal care and child delivery expense can be deducted up to 60,000 baht for each pregnancy. In case that the expenses for each pregnancy are paid in different tax year, the amount actually paid in each tax year is allowed, but in total no more than 60,000 baht. This allowance applies to the assessable income received from 1st January 2019 onwards according to Ministerial Regulations No. 338 (2018) and the Notification of Director-General concerning income tax (No.331) dated 25th September 2018.

B. item 17. Total

Enter the sum of balances from B. item 1. – B. item 16., and include this amount in C. item 2..

Page 1 of ๓.๓.๓.94 – C. Tax Computation

To arrive at your tax payable, C. will help you through the calculation in numerical order.

There are two methods that can be used to calculate Personal Income Tax based on “net income” and “gross income”. Whichever method results in the higher amount of tax due, that method is applied.

(1) Computation of Net-Income Tax

In computing tax liability by using the Net-Income Tax method, a taxpayer has to bring into account all assessable income arising in a tax year. The next step is to deduct from assessable income deductible expenses. Allowances are then to be deducted in accordance with the taxpayer’s circumstances. The last step is to subtract any qualified charitable contribution within the limit specified by law. Then, the progressive tax rates will be applied to any income left from all deductions.

(2) Computation of Gross-Income Tax

If you have assessable income under Section 40(5) to 40(8) more than 120,000 baht during January and June 2021, you are not only required to compute your personal income tax liability using the Net-Income Tax method in (1), but also, using the Gross-Income Tax method as follows:

$$\text{Assessable gross income} \times 0.005 = \text{tax liability}$$

C. item 1. Income after deduction of expenses

The first step is to deduct all tax deductible expenses from your assessable income. If you have completed A., you have already done so. Enter the sum of the amount from A. item 1. to item 7. in C. item 1 and Additional Form of Assessable Income under Section 40 (5) – (8) (if any)

C. Item 2. Less allowance

The amount from B. item 19. shall be deducted from the amount filled in C. item 1.. Enter the amount from B. item 19. in C. item 2..

C. item 3. Balance (C. item 1. minus C. item 2.)

Enter the result of C. item 1. minus C. item 2..

C. item 4. Less contribution to education/others

1. Contribution to education

If you have donated to support qualified educational projects, you may be entitled to a double deduction. The qualified amount shall be filled in this line. A qualified donation to support educational projects is subject to the following conditions:

1.1 The donation must be used:

- To obtain or construct a building, a land, or a building with land for an educational institution for educational purposes, or
- To obtain educational equipment, textbooks, media, educational technology, and any other equipment as prescribed by the Minister of Finance, or
- To recruit professors, teachers, academic experts, or
- To provide an education scholarship, an invention scholarship, a development scholarship, or a research scholarship for school students, undergraduate students, or graduate students.

1.2 The donation must be made to:

- Institutions under the royal projects, or
- Institutions founded under the policy to enhance the quality of educational institutions, or
- Institutions for underprivileged or disabled children.

1.3 Educational institutions must be listed under the Notification of the Ministry of Education.

1.4 If you are claiming for this deduction, evidence from the educational institution(s) must be retained in order to prove your donation.

Please contact your Area Revenue Office or Area Revenue Branch Office for more information.

2. A qualified amount of deduction from donation

An actual donation can be double deducted but it is capped at 10% of C. item 3. And must be in accordance with the following rules:

- 2.1 Donation to the Safe and Creative Media Development Fund and funds relating to art, culture, archives and archaeology according to the Royal Decree No.615 B.E.2559
- 2.2 Donation to the Justice Fund according to the Royal Decree No.651 B.E.2561
- 2.3 Donation to government hospitals from 1 January B.E.2561 onwards according to the Royal Decree No.663 B.E.2561 and the Notification of the Director-General No.10 dated 8 January B.E.2562
- 2.4 Donation to the Science and Technology Development Fund, Legal Research Support Fund, Metrology Systems Development Fund and the Public Health System Development Fund during the effective date of such law to 31st December B.E. 2562 according to Royal Decree No. 668 B.E. 2561 and the Notification of the Director-General concerning income tax (No.336) dated 25 February B.E.2562
- 2.5 Donation to Equitable Education Fund during 14th May 2018 to 31st December 2020 according to Royal Decree No. 682 B.E. 2562 and the rules, procedures and conditions as prescribed by the Director General of the Revenue Department.

3. Donation via e-Donation

3.1 A deduction for the actual amount donated to prevent spreading of Corona Virus (COVID-19) via e-Donation system made to Office of the Permanent Secretary, Prime Minister Office, for a maximum of 10% of C. item 3 when combined with donation under Section 47 (7). The donation must be made from 5 March 2020 to 5 March 2021, and 6 March 2021 to 6 March 2022.

3.2 Double deduction for the actual amount donated to the Thai Red Cross Society, for a maximum of 10% of C. item 3 when combined with donation under Section 47 (7). The donation must be made from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2022.

3.3 Double deduction for the actual amount donated to a Thai public educational institution, private school (not including non-formal school) under the law on private school, private university under the law on private university, and educational institution established in Thailand in accordance with treaties or agreements between Thai Government and

Specialized Agency of the United Nations, for a maximum of 10% of C. item 3 when combined with donation under Section 47 (7). The donation must be made from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021.

3.4 Double deduction for the actual amount donated to the BhadraMaharajanusorn Foundation, for a maximum of 10% of C. item 3 when combined with donation under Section 47 (7). The donation must be made from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2022.

3.5 Double deduction for the actual amount donated to the National Vaccine Institute, for a maximum of 10% of C. item 3 when combined with donation under Section 47 (7). The donation must be made from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023.

4. Other qualified donation The donation that meet the following criteria shall be entitled for a double deduction, but when combined with educational donation must not exceed 10% of C. item 3.:

4.1 Donation made to support educational institutions to provide book supplies or electronic media to encourage reading in accordance with the conditions stated in Royal Decree (No. 515)

4.2 Expenses made for providing support to Persons with Disabilities in accordance with the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act and Royal Decree (No. 499)

4.3 Donations made to Fund for Development of Teachers, Faculty Staff and Educational Personnel in accordance with the conditions stated in Royal Decree (No. 520)

4.4 Donations made to local administration and Child Development center in accordance with the conditions stated in Royal Decree (No. 526)

4.5 Donations made to Career Development Project and activities related to children's rehabilitation held by Youth Detention Center or Juvenile Vocational Training Center in accordance with the conditions stated in Royal Decree (No. 541)

C. item 5. Balance (C. item 3. minus C. item 4.)

Enter the result of C. item 3. minus C. item 4.

C. item 6. Less other donation (Charitable Donations)

If you have made a charitable donation, which is not to support education, you may be entitled to a deduction.

A qualified charitable donation must be made to one of the following institutions:

1. Temples,
2. Thai Red Cross Society,
3. Public hospitals,
4. Educational institutions (public or private),
5. Government agencies (for the donation to the nation's natural disaster victims),
6. Charitable institutions, government employee welfare, or funds, etc. as prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

The qualified amount is as follows:

1. The actual amount you donated, and
2. The maximum amount is 10 % of C. item 5..

C. item 7. Net income

Enter the result of C. item 5. minus C. item 6.. This is your "net income". The progressive tax rate will be applied to the net income to determine your income tax.

C. item 8. Tax computed on income from C. Item 7.

Please refer to the section "(1) Computation of Net-Income Tax" above on how to compute tax based on net income from C. item 7. using the following personal income tax rate:

PERSONAL INCOME TAX RATES FOR 2021

Net Income (baht)	Rate (%)	Amount of Tax
0 – 150,000	Exempt	-
150,001 – 300,000	5	5% of the amount over 150,000

300,001 – 500,000	10	7,500 + 10% of the amount over 300,000
500,001 – 750,000	15	27,500 + 15% of the amount over 500,000
750,001 – 1,000,000	20	65,000 + 20% of the amount over 750,000
1,000,001 – 2,000,000	25	115,000 + 25% of the amount over 1,000,000
2,000,001 – 5,000,000	30	365,000 + 30% of the amount over 2,000,000
Exceeding 5,000,000	35	1,265,000 + 35% of the amount over 5,000,000

Enter the result in C. item 8..

C. item 9. Tax computed from gross assessable income exceeding 120,000 baht

If your gross assessable income under Section 40(5) - (8) is 120,000 baht or above during January and June 2021, your tax payable is the greater of C. item 8. or C. item 9.. The tax on gross income is a flat-rate tax on your assessable income before deducting any expenses or allowances.

Add up your assessable income (before taking any deductions) from A. item 1. to item 7.

Multiply the combined amount of assessable income by 0.005. The result should then be filled in C. item 9.. If the result is less than 5,000 baht, your tax payable is the amount in C. item 8..

Note: For income received in the Temporary Development Area (please refer to C. item 11. in this instruction), you may choose to pay flat-rate tax of 0.01%. If so, please do not include such income in the tax calculation methods described above.

C. item 10. Tax payable

As stated above, your tax payable may be tax on gross income if the following conditions apply:

- a. Your total combined assessable income under Section 40(5) - (8) is at least 120,000 baht, and
- b. The amount you filled in C. item 9. is at least 5,000 baht, and
- c. The amount you filled in C. item 9. is higher than the result in C. item 8.

If tax on gross income applies to you, please fill in the amount of C. item 9. in C. item 10.. Otherwise, please fill in the amount in C. item 8..

C. item 11. Tax payable from the form “Income Declaration in Temporary Development Area”

If you have earned income in Temporary Development Area, you may choose to pay flat-rate tax of 0.01%. If so, such income shall not be filled in A. item 1. to item 7., but it should be filled in the form “Income Declaration in Temporary Development Area” for income derived in Temporary Development Area, instead. The final tax calculated in that form must be filled in C. item 11..

Temporary Development Area is the following provinces:

1. Naratiwat
2. Pattanee
3. Sa-Tul
4. Yala
5. Songkhla (only in the following districts: Jana, Natawee, Sabahyoi, and Tapa)

C. item 12. Total tax payable

Add up the amount in C. item 10. and C. item 11. and enter the result.

C. item 13. Plus tax payable

Enter the result in A. item 8. (if any)

C. item 14. Withholding tax credit

When you received income during 1st January and 30th June 2021, the law requires the payer to withhold income tax for some types of income. In some countries, this is called “pay as you go” or “pay as you earn”. In Thailand, it is called “withholding tax”. The payer is also required to issue you a withholding tax certificate similar to the picture below. If the payer refused to issue a withholding tax certificate, the payer is subject to a criminal penalty. You may have received many withholding tax certificates if you have received income from different payers.

The form should tell you how much of income tax was withheld. The withholding tax can be used as a tax credit.

Please add up all the creditable tax in C. item 16.. This amount will then be deducted from your tax payable in C. item 14.. You will have to provide documents to the Revenue Department to prove the amount of withholding tax.

หน้าທີ 1 (สำหรับผู้มีภูมิลำเนา ณ ที่ตั้ง) หน้าของกรมสรรพากร
หน้าທີ 2 (สำหรับผู้มีภูมิลำเนา ณ ที่ต่าง) หน้าให้ใบหักภาษี

หนังสือรับรองการหักภาษี ณ ที่จ่าย

ตามมาตรา 50 ตรี แห่งประมวลรัษฎากร

เลขที่ _____ เลขที่ _____

ผู้มีหน้าที่หักภาษี ณ ที่จ่าย : - เลขประจำตัวประชาชน _____
ชื่อ _____ เลขประจำตัวผู้เสียภาษีอากร _____
(ให้ระบุว่าเป็น บุคคล นิติบุคคล บริษัท สมาคม หรือคณะบุคคล) (กรณีสหกรณ์ เป็นผู้มีเลขประจำตัวประชาชน)

ที่อยู่ _____
(ให้ระบุ ชื่อตำบล/หมู่บ้าน อำเภอ/กิ่งอำเภอ จังหวัด อื่นๆ ตามสมควร) (ห้ามใส่เลข 4 หลัก)

ผู้ถูกหักภาษี ณ ที่จ่าย : - เลขประจำตัวประชาชน _____
ชื่อ _____ เลขประจำตัวผู้เสียภาษีอากร _____
(ให้ระบุว่าเป็น บุคคล นิติบุคคล บริษัท สมาคม หรือคณะบุคคล) (กรณีสหกรณ์ เป็นผู้มีเลขประจำตัวประชาชน)

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นำส่งที่ _____ ในแบบ (1) ภ.ง.ด.1ก (2) ภ.ง.ด.1ก พิเศษ (3) ภ.ง.ด.2 (4) ภ.ง.ด.3
(ให้แนบเอกสารหลักฐานการหักภาษี ณ ที่จ่าย) (5) ภ.ง.ด.2ก (6) ภ.ง.ด.3ก (7) ภ.ง.ด.55

ประเภทเงินได้พึงประเมินที่จ่าย	วัน เดือน ปีที่หักภาษี ณ ที่จ่าย	จำนวนเงินที่จ่าย	ภาษีที่หักและนำส่งไว้
1. เงินเดือน ค่าจ้าง เบี้ยเลี้ยง โบนัส ฯลฯ ตามมาตรา 40 (1)			
2. ค่าธรรมเนียม ค่าภาษีอากร ฯลฯ ตามมาตรา 40 (2)			
3. ค่าเช่าสิ่งพิมพ์ ฯลฯ ตามมาตรา 40 (3)			
4. (ก) ดอกเบี้ย ฯลฯ ตามมาตรา 40 (4) (ก) (ข) เงินปันผล เงินส่วนแบ่งกำไร ฯลฯ ตามมาตรา 40 (4) (ข) (ค) กรณีผู้ได้รับเงินปันผลได้รับเครดิตภาษี โดยจ่ายจากกำไรสุทธิของกิจการที่ต้องเสียภาษีเงินได้บุคคลธรรมดา ดังนี้ (1.1) อัตราร้อยละ 30 ของกำไรสุทธิ (1.2) อัตราร้อยละ 25 ของกำไรสุทธิ (1.3) อัตราร้อยละ 20 ของกำไรสุทธิ (1.4) อัตราอื่น ๆ (ระบุ)..... ของกำไรสุทธิ (2) กรณีผู้ได้รับเงินปันผลไม่ได้รับเครดิตภาษี เนื่องจากจ่ายจาก (2.1) กำไรสุทธิของกิจการที่บริษัทหรือห้างหุ้นส่วนนิติบุคคล (2.2) เงินปันผลหรือเงินส่วนแบ่งของกำไรที่บริษัทหรือห้างหุ้นส่วนนิติบุคคลคำนวณเป็นรายปีเพื่อเสียภาษีเงินได้บุคคลธรรมดา (2.3) กำไรสุทธิส่วนที่ได้อัตราและขาดทุนสุทธิรวมไม่เกิน 5 ปี ก่อนครบรอบระยะเวลาบัญชีปัจจุบัน (2.4) กำไรที่ปรับให้ขาดบัญชีโดยวิธีส่วนได้เสีย (equity method) (2.5) อื่น ๆ (ระบุ).....			
5. การจ่ายเงินได้พึงประเมินอื่น ๆ ที่จ่าย ตามคำสั่งกรมสรรพากรที่ออกตาม มาตรา 3 เศษ (ระบุ)..... เช่น รางวัล ส่วนลดหรือประโยชน์ใด ๆ เนื่องจากทางส่งเสริมการขาย รางวัล ในการประกวด การแข่งขัน การชิงโชค ค่าแสดงของนักแสดงสาธารณะ ค่าจ้าง ทำของ ค่าโฆษณา ค่าเช่า ค่าขนส่ง ค่าบริการ ค่าอื่นใดอันมีวิภาษ ฯลฯ 6. อื่น ๆ (ระบุ).....			
รวมเงินที่จ่ายและภาษีที่หักนำส่ง			
รวมเงินภาษีที่หักนำส่ง (ตัวอักษร)			

ผู้จ่ายเงิน (1) ทั่ว ณ ที่จ่าย (2) ออกให้ตลอดไป (3) ออกให้ครั้งเดียว (4) อื่น ๆ (ระบุ).....

ต้นเดือน _____ ผู้ยื่นภาษี ณ ที่จ่าย
ผู้มีเงินได้/ผู้ยื่นภาษีตามมาตรา 50 ตรี แห่งประมวล
รัษฎากร ตั้งรับใบหักภาษี ณ ที่จ่ายตามมาตรา 50
แห่งประมวลรัษฎากร

ขอรับรองว่าข้อความและตัวเลขดังกล่าวข้างต้นถูกต้องครบถ้วนตรงใจผู้ถูกหักภาษี
ลงชื่อ _____ ผู้จ่ายเงิน
_____ (ประทับ
ชื่อ)
วัน เดือน ปี ที่ออกหนังสือรับรองฯ

C. item 15. Balance of tax payable (C. item 12. Plus C. item 13. minus C. item 14.)

Enter the result of C. item 14. plus C. item 15. minus C. item 16.

C. item 16. Less tax paid from previous filing of ภ.ง.ด. 94 (in case of additional filing)

Enter the amount of tax previously paid from that filing in C. item 18..

C. item 17. Tax payable

Enter the result of C. item 15. minus C. item 16..

C. item 18. Add surcharge (if any)

Enter the amount of surcharge (if any) of 1.5% per month (fraction of a month equals a month) of the total tax due.

C. item 19. Total Tax payable

Enter the sum of C. item 17. and C. item 18..

WHEN, WHERE & HOW TO FILE & PAY TAX DUE?

(A) WHEN TO FILE?

For income received during January and June 2021, you must file ภ.ง.ด.94 and pay tax (if any) during 1st July and 30th September 2021, during the official office hours.

(B) WHERE TO FILE?

You may file ภ.ง.ด.94 according to one of the following methods:

1. File the return at an Area Revenue Branch Office.
2. If you are a resident of Bangkok, you can file a tax return by registered mail attaching a money order for the amount of total tax payable. The registered mail should be addressed to

**“Bureau of Finance and Revenue Management, the Revenue Department
Revenue Department Building 90 Soi Phaholyothin 7
Phaholyothin Road, Phyathai, Bangkok 10400”**

Tax returns shall be mailed during 1st July and 30th September 2021 only. The filing date is the date stamped by postal office. The Revenue Department will mail back a receipt to taxpayers via registered mail.

(C) HOW TO PAY TAX DUE?

1. Electronic card: at every Area Revenue Branch Office except:
 - (1) Area Revenue Branch Office in Uthai Thani Province which is Mueng Huai Khot Area Revenue Branch Office
 - (2) Area Revenue Branch Office in Trat Province which is Ko Kut Area Revenue Branch Office
 - (3) Area Revenue Branch Offices in Kanchanaburi Province which are Si Sawat Area Revenue Branch Office and Sai Yok Area Revenue Branch Office
 - (4) Area Revenue Branch Office in Chiang Rai Province which is Maefaluang Area Revenue Branch Office
 - (5) Area Revenue Branch Office in Udon Thani Province which is Nayoong Area Revenue Branch Office

(6) Area Revenue Branch Office in Khonkaen Province which is Waeng Yai Area Revenue Branch Office

(7) Area Revenue Branch Office in Sakon Nakhon Province which is Phon Na Kaeo Area Revenue Branch Office

(8) Area Revenue Branch Offices in Pattani Province which are Panare Area Revenue Branch Office, Thung Yang Daeng Area Revenue Branch Office, Mai Kaen Area Revenue Branch Office, Kapho Area Revenue Branch Office, Mae Lan Area Revenue Branch Office, and Mayo Area Revenue Branch Office

(9) Area Revenue Branch Offices in Narathiwat Province which are Chanae Area Revenue Branch Office and Cho-airong Area Revenue Branch Office

(10) Area Revenue Branch Offices in Yala Province which are Than To Area Revenue Branch Office and Kabang Area Revenue Branch Office

2. Money order

If you are a resident of Bangkok and you are filing by registered mail. Please attach with the return a money order for the amount equal to the amount of tax payable. You cannot deduct any fees from the amount of tax payable. The money order shall be sent to:

**“Bureau of Finance and Revenue Management, the Revenue Department
P.O. Box Ministry of Finance”**

3. Other electronic methods as will be indicated by the Revenue Department

Paying tax in installments

If the amount of tax payable is at least 3,000 baht, you may request to pay tax in 3 equal installments:

Installments	Due date	Requirements
1 st	30 th September	1/3 amount of tax + ภ.จ.ด. 94 tax return
2 nd	31 st October	1/3 amount of tax
3 rd	30 th November	1/3 amount of tax

If you fail to pay any installment in time, you are deprived of the right to pay tax in installments. Then you are required to pay the total amount due along with surcharge.

If you are paying tax in installments at an Area Revenue Branch Office, the officer will provide you with ว.ร.35.

CAUTION:

If tax payable is not paid within 30th September 2021, a surcharge of 1.5% per month (fraction of a month equals a month) of the total tax due will be charged. A criminal fine up to 2,000 baht may also be charged.

For more information please contact RD Intelligence Centre Tel: 1161

Appendix

Table Illustrating Deductible Rate of Necessary and Reasonable Actual Expenses Incurred for Income under Section 40(8)

	Assessable income	Deductible Rate (%)
1.	Performance of drama, movie film, radio or television performers, singers, musicians, professional sportsmen or performers for any kind of entertainment (a) for the portion not exceeding 300,000 baht (b) for the portion exceeding 300,000 baht	60 40
2.	Sale of land on installment or sale of land by way of hire-purchase	60
3.	Collection of commissions or charges from gambling, contest or games	60
4.	Taking, development, printing or enlargement of photographs, movie films, including sale of accessories	60
5.	Business of dockyard, shipyard or ship repair other than repair of machinery, mechanical devices	60
6.	Shoe making and making of genuine leather or synthetic leather products, including sale of accessories	60
7.	Tailoring, sewing, knitting, embroidering of clothing or other things, including sale of accessories	60
8.	Making, decoration or repair of household furniture, including sale of accessories	60
9.	Hotel or restaurant business or preparation of food or beverage for sale	60
10.	Hair perming, cutting and styling or body styling	60
11.	Making of soap, shampoo or cosmetics	60
12.	Literature production	60
13.	Trading in silverware, gold, precious metal alloys, diamonds, precious gems or other	60
14.	Business of clinic under the law governing clinics, but only a clinic with patient beds for overnight stay, including medical treatment and sale of medicines	60

	Assessable income	Deductible Rate (%)
15.	Stone milling or rock crushing	60
16.	Forestry, rubber or perennial plantation	60
17.	Transportation or provision of hired service by vehicle	60
18.	Block and seal making, printing or binding of books, documents, including sale of accessories	60
19.	Mining	60
20.	Making of beverages under the law governing beverage tax	60
21.	Making of ceramics, glazed wares, cement products or potteries	60
22.	Generation or distribution of electricity	60
23.	Ice making	60
24.	Making of glue, starch glue or other similar articles and making of powder of various kinds other than cosmetics	60
25.	Making of balloons, glass wares, plastic goods or finished rubber products	60
26.	Laundry or dyeing	60
27.	Sale of goods other than those listed in other items where the seller is not a manufacturer	60
28.	Prizes received by horse owners from racing their horses	60
29.	Acceptance of price of redemption for redeeming property sold with right of redemption or acquisition of absolute ownership in property sold with right of redemption	60
30.	Rubber smoking, making of rubber sheets or other kinds of rubber which are not finished rubber products	60
31.	Leather tanning	60
32.	Making of sugar or sugar molasses	60
33.	Fishery	60
34.	Sawmill business	60
35.	Oil refinery or extraction	60

	Assessable income	Deductible Rate (%)
36.	Sale by way of hire-purchase of movable properties not falling under Section 40 (5) of the Revenue Code	60
37.	Rice mill business	60
38.	Agriculture in the category of seasonal plant and grain farming	60
39.	Tobacco steaming or curing	60
40.	Raising of all kinds of animals, including sale of by-products	60
41.	Animal slaughter for sale, including sale of by products	60
42.	Salt farming	60
43.	Sale of ships or vessels of six tons or over, steamers or motor boats of five tons or over or floating rafts	60
44.	For other types of income, please deduct actual expense.	