**Thailand Inheritance Taxation**

Thailand introduced its **estate and inheritance tax system** under the **Inheritance Tax Act B.E. 2558 (2015)**, which came into effect on **February 1, 2016**. This marked the first time the country imposed such a tax as part of broader efforts to promote social equality and redistribute wealth.

**Summary**

While Thailand did not have a comprehensive **inheritance tax system** before 2016, there were **tax-related measures** governing the transfer of property, especially land and real estate. The introduction of the **Inheritance Tax Act B.E. 2558 (2015)** created a more formal, progressive taxation structure for large estates, with the goal of addressing wealth inequality and modernizing the country’s tax policies.

This shift marked Thailand’s **first national foray** into estate and inheritance taxation, albeit in a **limited and targeted form** compared to countries with long-established inheritance tax systems.

The **Inheritance Tax Act B.E. 2558** came into force on **February 1, 2016**, and imposed taxes on large estates.

The Thailand Estate and Inheritance Tax Act, 1933, imposed taxes on the transfer of wealth through inheritance or gifts. It applies to estates exceeding a certain value, with varying rates based on the estate's size and the relationship between the deceased and the beneficiary. The tax aimed to redistribute wealth and reduce economic inequality.

Key points:

* Introduced in 1933.
* Applied to estates above a certain value.
* Tax rates depend on the estate size and beneficiary relationship.
* Aimed to reduce wealth concentration.

The law has been revised and replaced with newer policies over time, such as the 2015 estate and inheritance tax law.