UOB



Investing into Thailand

Prepared by UOB Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Advisory December 2021

Private and Confidential



Thailand: Heart of ASEAN Economic Community



Thailand Fact Sheets

WOB



Source: World Economic Outlook (October 2021); World Bank; UNESCO Institute of Statistics; International Labour Organization: Global Wage Report 2020–21: Wages and minimum wages in the time of COVID-19; Asian Development Bank; Thailand Board of Investment (BOI)

Reasons to invest in Thailand







Heart of ASEAN Economic Community

Young hardworking population

Competitive Business Cost



HHUOB

- Well-connected to the fast-growing Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV) subregion.
 - World-class infrastructure for air, land, sea and rail connectivity.

- Population of 66 million with 52 million middle class consumers.
- Competitive and highly skilled labour force.
- Increased focus on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education.

- Favourable trade and investment policies.
- Competitive prime office space in key cities in Thailand.
- Continuous efforts to streamline the investment process to improve Thailand's east of doing business – ranked 21.

Thailand 4.0 (Digital Economy)

- Pursuing Thailand 4.0 economic model to transform Thailand into a "value-based" digital economy.
- Thailand's Eastern Economic Corridor (Chachoengsao, Chonburi and Rayong).



Taking the first steps into Thailand



Key Tax Profiles and Incentives



Key tax profiles									
Corporate Income Tax (CIT)	Customs duties	Interest Withholding Tax	Dividend Withholding Tax	Value Added Tax (VAT)	Personal Income Tax (PIT)				
20%	0% - 80% Duties are levied on a specific or an ad valorem basis	Resident: 1% Non-resident: 15%	10% (For both Resident and Non- resident)	7% (Standard rate of VAT is 10%, but the rate is currently reduced to 7% until 30 September 2023)	35% (Progressive Tax Rates)				
1	2	Key ta	ax incentives	5	6				
Income tax holiday from 3 to 8 years for business with Investment Promotion Privileges.	Reduction or exemption of import duties on raw material and imported machinery for business with Investment Promotio Privileges or industries setting up in Export Processing Zone and Fre Trade Zone.	for the cost of transportation electricity and water supply industries with Investment	for the cost hiring qualit researchers for doing resea	of for the cost of fied employees' s training in order arch to improve human capital.	Small and medium size company can choose to deduct special initial allowance on the date of acquisition for computer (40%), plant (25%) and machinery (40%).				

Common types of business set up in Thailand



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Representative Office (RO) & Regional Operating Headquarter (ROH)	Branch Office	Private & Public Limited Company	Joint Venture
 Limited to non-trading activities only and business may not conduct profitmaking activities. Cannot render services to any person other than its head office or affiliated/group companies 	 Branch status May conduct certain business in Thailand through Branch office and may derive revenue. 	 Most popular form of business type but Foreign investors are generally limited to only 49% ownership. Requires a minimum of three promoters for a private limited company, and 15 for public companies. Each promoter must be among the company's initial shareholder upon registration. Private limited company: at least 25% of par value of subscribed shares must be paid. Public limited company: 100% of par value of subscribed shares must be fully paid. 	 This contract-based arrangement is usually in the form of private limited company, with more than 50% Thai shareholding. If most shareholders are Thai, the Joint Venture business will not be subject to the restrictions of the Foreign Business Act (FBA). Using a nominee acting Director for the foreign investor is not permitted.
For foreign investors to obtain ownership, they will require:	Obtain prom	usiness License (FBL) – <i>Refer to Appendix A</i> ; notion from the Board of Investment (BOI); or ough the Treaty of Amity (for US citizens only).	

Source: Thailand Board of Investment (BOI); The One Start One Stop Investment Center

*FBL: Minimum capital requirement for foreigner investors is 2 to 3 million THB depending on the business activities listed under the Foreign Business Act (FBA) – Refer to Appendix C&D

Quick guide on company's registration

for private limited company



Phase 2

Filing of Memorandum of Association with the DBD in the Ministry of Commerce.

- Reserve shares and deposit paid-on capital
- Prepare the Memorandum of Association (MOA), Articles of Association, appoint and determine powers of directors.

Phase 4



Tax registration must be done within 60 days of incorporation or the start of business operations.





Phase 1

Choose a business structure and register an Account

- Search and reserve the company name with the Department of Business Development (DBD) in the Ministry of Commerce.
- Print out the Notice of Reservation

Company's registration fees.

UOB



UOB is right by you for your investment into Thailand



About UOB Group



UOB is committed to building lasting relationships with our customers, through product and market expertise, and our promise to always do what is right.

Founded in August 1935 by a group of Chinese businessmen and Datuk Wee Kheng Chiang, grandfather of the present UOB Group CEO, Mr. Wee Ee Cheong.

Today, UOB Group operates in 19 countries and territories across the world, and is well established in Southeast Asia. UOB is rated among the world's top banks: 'Aa1' by Moody's and 'AA-' by Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings.

With UOB's deep regional connectivity and strong ecosystem of partners, we are well-placed to support you in your company's internationalisation journey.

UOB Group Credit Rating	Moody's Investors Service		Standard & Poor's		Fitch Ratings	
Issue Rating (Senior Unsecured)	Aa1		AA-		AA-	
Outlook	Stable		Stable		Stable	
Short Term Debt	P-1		A-1+		F1+	
*Updated as of Dec 2021						
Subsidiaries Credit Ratings	Malaysia	Ind	Ionesia	Thailar	d	China
Long Term Rating	AAA (RAM)	AAA (Fitch)		AAA (Fit	ch)	A+ (Fitch) AAA (CCXI)
Outlook	Stable	S	Stable	Stable		Stable
Short Term Rating	P1 (RAM)	F1+ (Fitch)		F1+ (Fite	ch)	F1+ (Fitch)

RAM = Rating Agency Malaysia Berhad
 CCXI (China Chengxin Int'l Credit Rating Co)
 Click <u>here</u> to find the latest ratings.

Where We Operate



Over 500 branches and offices in Asia Pacific, Europe and North America

Most diverse regional franchise among Singapore banks; effectively full control of regional subsidiaries

Integrated regional platform improves operational efficiencies, enhances risk management and provides faster time-to-market and seamless customer service

Asia

 In Asia, we operate through our head office in Singapore and banking subsidiaries in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam, as well as branches and offices across the region.

Rest of the World

- Steadily making our mark in the rest of the world and looking to strategically increase our presence, especially in China and India
- Focus on building an onshore presence, coupled with strong connectivity back to Southeast Asia, where our core value proposition lies



Note: Figures in parenthesis denotes number of branches in respective countries



Unrivalled platform in ASEAN

UOB, with our deep roots and wide reach in Southeast Asia, is well placed to help companies understand the opportunities in local markets, develop their entry strategies and navigate the complexities of doing business in the region.



HQ in Singapore Incorporated in 1935 63 branches



Myanmar Incorporated in 2015 1 branch



Brunei Established in 2001 1 branch



Indonesia Incorporated in 1956 172 branches



Malaysia

Incorporated in 1993 45 branches

Philippines



Thailand

Incorporated in 2005 152 branches

Vietnam



Incorporated in 1995

About UOB Thailand



UOB Thailand is the second largest subsidiary under UOB group, rooted in Thailand that brings financial expertise and connectivity to its customers



UOB Thailand is a regional bank rooted in Thailand that brings financial expertise and connectivity to its customers. We are the seven-largest commercial bank in Thailand and the second-largest subsidiary of UOB.

We are among the top-ranking banks in Thailand by Moody's Investors Service (Baa1 for Long-Term rating), Fitch Ratings (AAA(tha) for National Long-Term rating). UOB Thailand provides a nationwide network of more than 150 branches and 375 automated teller machines.

Our Products and Services

With our strong foothold in the region, UOB understands the Asian corporate culture and business mindset and is well-placed to create opportunities by linking our customers to their counterparts in Asia. UOB Thailand provides a wide range of financial services: Personal Financial Services, Commercial and Corporate Banking, and Treasury Services.



Connecting you to opportunities across Asia

About FDI Advisory





Our beyond banking services





Market consultancy



Guide on setting up a business



Regional HQ and Financial Treasury Centres (FTC) advisory



Share information on incentives and grants

Supported by our eco-partners



Tax advisory



Legal and regulatory advisory



Connect with local business communities and government agencies

Our strategic ecosystem partnerships







Complete Ecosystem Partnerships

- Government Investment Promotion Agencies
- Legal / Tax Advisory
- Market / HR Consultancy

- Company Secretariat Firm
- Industrial and Business Space

For more information





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Thank you





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Appendices



Appendix A – Definition of a Foreign Company **#UOB**

According to the Foreign Business Act of 1999 (FBA), the term foreigner means:

- 1. Natural person not of Thai nationality.
- 2. Juristic person not registered in Thailand.
- 3. Juristic person registered in Thailand having the following characteristics:
 - a. Having half or more of the juristic person's capital shares held by persons under (1) or (2) or a juristic person having the persons under (1) or (2) investing with a value of half or more of the total capital of the juristic parson.
 - b. Limited partnership or registered ordinary partnership having the person under (1) as the managing partner or manager.
- 4. Juristic person registered in Thailand having half or more of its capital shares held by the person under (1), (2) or (3), or a juristic person having the persons under (1), (2) or (3) investing with the value of half or more of its total capital.

Appendix B – Prohibited businesses



The Foreign Business Act of 1999 has identified the following list of business activities in which foreign investors are completely prohibited:

- 1. Newspaper business, radio-broadcasting station or radio/television business.
- 2. Farming, cultivation or horticulture.
- 3. Animal husbandry.
- 4. Forestry and timber conversion from natural forests.
- 5. Fisheries, especially fishing in Thai territorial waters and in specific economic areas of Thailand.
- 6. Extracting Thai herbs.
- 7. Trade and auction sale of Thai antiques or objects of historical value.
- 8. Making or casting Buddha images and alms bowls.
- 9. Trading in land.

Appendix C – Conditional businesses (cont.1) #UOB

The Foreign Business Act of 1999 has identified the following list of business activities in which foreign investors may only with prior Cabinet approval.

Group 1 - Businesses related to National Safety or Security

- 1. Manufacturing, distribution, repair or maintenance of:
 - a. Firearms, ammunition, gunpowder, and explosive materials.
 - b. Components of firearms, ammunition, and explosive materials.
 - c. Armaments, ships, aircraft, or military vehicles.
 - d. Equipment or parts of any type of war equipment.
- 2. Domestic land transportation, water transportation, or air transportation, including domestic aviation.

Appendix C – Conditional businesses (cont.2)

The Foreign Business Act of 1999 has identified the following list of business activities in which foreign investors may only with prior Cabinet approval.

Group 2 - Businesses Having Impacts on Arts, Culture, Traditions, Customs and Folklore Handicrafts

- 1. Trading of antiques or artifacts that are Thai works of art or Thai handicrafts.
- 2. Wood carving.
- 3. Silkworm rearing, manufacture of Thai silk, Thai silk weaving, or Thai silk printing.
- 4. Manufacturing of Thai musical instruments.
- 5. Manufacturing of gold-ware, silverware, nielloware, bronzeware, or lacquerware.
- 6. Making bowls or earthenware which are of Thai art and culture.

Group 3 – Businesses Having Impacts on Natural Resources or the Environment

- 1. Manufacturing of sugar from cane.
- 2. Salt farming, including rock salt farming.
- 3. Mining of rock salt.
- 4. Mining, including stone quarrying or crushing.
- 5. Timber processing for making furniture and utilities.

Appendix D – Conditional businesses (cont.1)



of which Thai Nationals are not yet ready to compete with Foreign Investors

The Foreign Business Act of 1999 has identified the following list of business activities in which foreign investors must apply for and obtain a Foreign Business Licence (FBL) prior to commencing the activity.

- Rice milling and flour production from rice and plants.
- Fisheries, specifically breeding of aquatic creatures.
- Forestry from re-planting.
- Production of plywood, veneer, chipboard or hardboard.
- Production of lime.
- Accountancy.
- · Legal services.
- Architecture.
- Engineering.
- Construction, except:
 - Construction of infrastructure in public utilities or communications requiring tools, technology or special expertise in such construction, except where the minimum foreign capital is 500 million baht or more.
 - Other construction, as prescribed in regulations.

Appendix D – Conditional businesses (cont.2)



of which Thai Nationals are not yet ready to compete with Foreign Investors

The Foreign Business Act of 1999 has identified the following list of business activities in which foreign investors must apply for and obtain a Foreign Business Licence (FBL) prior to commencing the activity.

- Agency or brokerage, except:
 - Brokerage or agency of securities or service related to future agricultural commodities futures or financial instruments or securities.
 - Brokerage or agency for the purchase/sale or procurement of goods or services necessary to production or providing services to affiliated enterprises.
 - Brokerage or agency for the purchase or sale, distribution or procurement of markets, both domestic and overseas for the distribution of products made in Thailand or imported from overseas in the category of international business, with minimum foreign capital of not less than 100 million baht or more.
 - Other brokerage or agency activities, as stipulated in ministerial regulations.
- Auctioneering, except:
 - Auctioneering in the manner of international bidding, not being auctions of antiques, ancient objects or artifacts that are Thai works of art, Thai handicrafts or antique objects, or with Thai historical value.
 - Other types of auctioneering, as stipulated in ministerial regulations.
- Domestic trade in local agricultural products not prohibited by law.

Appendix D – Conditional businesses (cont.3)



of which Thai Nationals are not yet ready to compete with Foreign Investors

The Foreign Business Act of 1999 has identified the following list of business activities in which foreign investors must apply for and obtain a Foreign Business Licence (FBL) prior to commencing the activity.

- Retailing all categories of goods having of less than 100 million THB capital in total or having the minimum capital of each shop of less than 20 million baht.
- Wholesaling, all categories of goods having minimum capital of each shop less than 100 million baht.
- Advertising.
- Hotel operation, excluding hotel management.
- Tourism.
- Sale of food and beverages.
- Planting and culture of plants.
- Other services, except those prescribed in the ministerial regulations.