



ANTI-CORRUPTION

Thailand Strengthens Anti-Corruption Framework to Align with OECD Standards

Thailand is advancing proposed amendments to the Organic Act on Prevention and Suppression of Corruption B.E. 2561 (2018) as part of a broader effort to align its legal framework with international standards set by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The reform is driven by Thailand's strategic objective to accede to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and progress toward potential OECD membership by 2030.

The proposed amendments focus primarily on strengthening the legal regime governing foreign bribery. Key changes include expanding the scope of foreign bribery offences, introducing conspiracy-related provisions, clarifying legal definitions, and enhancing corporate liability rules. These reforms aim to address existing gaps in Thailand's anti-corruption framework and ensure functional equivalence with OECD standards, particularly in combating cross-border corruption.

A notable implication of the reforms is the heightened compliance burden on businesses. Companies—especially multinational corporations and those engaged in international transactions—will be expected to implement more robust anti-bribery controls, internal

policies, and monitoring mechanisms. The emphasis on corporate liability signals a shift toward holding legal entities accountable for misconduct, rather than focusing solely on individual offenders.

These amendments also reflect broader structural issues identified in Thailand's anti-corruption regime, including gaps in enforcement, transparency, and whistleblower protection. OECD assessments have highlighted the need for stronger institutional coordination and clearer protections for reporting persons, indicating that legislative reform must be complemented by effective implementation and enforcement mechanisms.

From a legal perspective, the proposed changes represent a significant step toward internationalisation of Thailand's anti-corruption laws. Aligning with OECD standards will enhance Thailand's credibility in global markets and improve investor confidence, particularly for foreign investors sensitive to corruption risks. However, the success of these reforms will depend on consistent enforcement, judicial clarity, and the ability of both regulators and businesses to adapt to a more stringent compliance environment. In the long term, these developments signal a transition toward a more rigorous and globally integrated anti-corruption framework within Thailand's legal system.

CANNABIS

Public Hearing on the Principles Regarding Cannabis and Hemp

On 22 April 2026, the Ministry of Public Health conducted a public hearing regarding the regulatory principles of cannabis and hemp. The draft aims to address the current legal loopholes created when cannabis and hemp were removed from the narcotics list without a specific regulatory in place. Consequently, cannabis and hemp can be used freely in an unregulated environment. The rationale behind this public hearing is to establish a regulation for state oversight and transitioning from the current state that unable to control the possession and consumption towards a structured environment that balances public health with economic potential.

According to the draft, the proposed framework will be governed by a licensing system that regulates the entire lifecycle of the plants, including cultivation, production and sale. This addresses the existing issue where the absence of specific legal frameworks has led to widespread use and unregulated market expansion, leaving the state without the statutory tools to the effective oversight or licensing mechanisms. To ensure high-level policy coordination, the draft proposes the establishment of a “Cannabis and Hemp Committee” to determine national strategies and ensure the plants are utilized for the greatest benefits to the country

To qualify for legal operation and use, activities must be strictly limited to medical, health, and research and development (R&D) purposes. This shift is designed to mitigate a

double-edged sword risk of the plant, where improper use can lead to significant health impacts or accidents, such as driving while intoxicated. The framework also integrates criminal penalties and clear criteria for official discretion to prevent misuse of the plants and to protect public safety.

CUSTOMS

EEC Customs Privileges: New Opportunities for Investors

Thailand’s Eastern Economic Corridor (“EEC”) has established a comprehensive development plan for the period 2023 to 2027, aiming to attract investments of approximately THB 500 billion. These investments cover 12 targeted industries namely: next-generation automotive, smart electronics, high-value and medical tourism, agriculture and biotechnology, food processing, robotics, aviation and logistics, biofuels and biochemicals, digital, comprehensive healthcare, defense, and human resource and education development.

Businesses operating within these targeted industries are typically engaged in import and export activities, including the importation of machinery, raw materials, and essential components for use in manufacturing processes or service provision, as well as the export of finished products to both domestic and international markets. As such, customs procedures and related duty privileges play a critical role in their operations.

Traditionally, operators seeking customs duty relief have relied on established frameworks such as free zones or bonded warehouses under customs laws, or industrial estate free zones under the law governing the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand.

However, business models have evolved significantly. In particular, targeted industries increasingly require limited physical space and are able to leverage modern technologies for production and inventory management. Consequently, certain traditional requirements and procedural conditions are no longer aligned with current operational realities.

During April and May 2026, the EEC office has conducted a public hearing to consider the amendment to the Eastern Economic Corridor Act to grant operators within EEC promotion zones benefits equivalent to those available in free zones, bonded warehouses, or industrial estate free zones. This allows businesses to access customs duty privileges and procedural facilitation without being strictly bound to conventional structural requirements.

The implementation of this mechanism is intended to reduce operational barriers for targeted industries and accelerate investment within the EEC. It also reinforces Thailand's competitiveness in the global economy, particularly in light of ongoing geopolitical shifts and supply chain disruptions arising from international conflicts and trade protectionism.

Thailand's New Customs Measures on Low-Value Imports

Thailand's Customs Department has recently implemented significant changes to the treatment of low-value imported parcels, marking a shift in the country's approach to cross-border e-commerce. Under the new measures, the long-standing de minimis threshold—previously allowing imported goods valued below THB 1,500 to be exempt from import duty and value-added tax (VAT)—has been abolished. As a result, all imported parcels with a declared value exceeding THB 1 are subject to both import duty and VAT. This policy aims to address structural imbalances in the taxation of foreign-sourced goods, particularly those sold via online platforms and delivered directly to Thai consumers.

In addition to removing the tax exemption, the Customs Department has introduced stricter compliance requirements, including a mandate for importers to clearly declare the value of goods on the front of each parcel. This measure is designed to mitigate the widespread issue of under-declaration, which has historically undermined effective tax collection. Early data from the Department indicates that these reforms have already increased government revenue by approximately THB 300 million per month. However, authorities have emphasized that revenue generation is not the primary objective; rather, the policy seeks to create a more level playing field for domestic businesses.

The economic effects of the reform are already visible. According to surveys conducted by the Customs Department, the retail prices of

certain imported goods—particularly low-cost consumer items—have increased following the imposition of duties and VAT. For example, products such as eyeglasses have seen notable price adjustments. This suggests that the tax burden is being passed on to consumers, potentially reducing the price competitiveness of imported goods that previously benefited from preferential tax treatment. Given that approximately 200 million low-value parcels are imported into Thailand annually, the aggregate impact on consumer behavior and market dynamics is likely to be substantial.

From a legal and regulatory perspective, these developments signal a notable recalibration of Thailand's trade and tax framework in response to the rapid growth of cross-border e-commerce. The removal of the de minimis exemption aligns Thailand with a growing number of jurisdictions seeking to tighten controls over low-value imports, though it may also raise questions regarding compliance burdens, enforcement consistency, and potential tensions with international trade commitments. In practice, the measures are likely to strengthen the domestic tax base and enhance regulatory oversight, while also prompting closer scrutiny of foreign digital platforms operating in the Thai market. Overall, this reform represents a shift toward a more protectionist and enforcement-driven customs regime, with significant implications for both businesses and consumers within Thailand's evolving digital economy.

DIGITAL ASSETS

Thailand Advances Sustainable Finance and Digital Asset Regulation

Thailand's Capital Market Supervisory Board has approved new regulatory frameworks to support the issuance of Transition Bonds and Thailand Amber Bonds, marking a significant step in aligning the country's capital markets with global sustainability standards. These instruments are designed to facilitate funding for businesses transitioning toward lower-carbon operations, including "amber" activities that still generate emissions but follow recognised pathways under the Thailand Taxonomy and the Paris Agreement. The reforms are accompanied by enhanced disclosure requirements aimed at improving transparency and reinforcing investor confidence in sustainability-linked debt instruments.

In parallel, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is progressing toward the introduction of Bitcoin exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and other digital asset-linked products, with regulatory clarity expected in the near term. These instruments will be subject to stringent risk classification, reflecting the volatility of digital assets, and fund managers will be required to demonstrate adequate expertise and robust risk management capabilities. The initiative forms part of a broader effort to modernise Thailand's financial ecosystem and expand investment opportunities in both traditional and digital asset classes.

Beyond product innovation, the SEC is also proposing stricter safeguards to address

financial crime risks within capital markets. A key measure includes expanding the definition of “major shareholders” to capture not only direct equity holders but also funding providers or financial backers who may exert control over licensed entities. Such parties would be subject to regulatory approval requirements, with the aim of improving transparency around ultimate beneficial ownership and preventing the misuse of financial structures for money laundering or other illicit activities.

From a legal perspective, these developments reflect a dual-track regulatory strategy: promoting market innovation while strengthening oversight and enforcement. The introduction of new financial instruments, coupled with tighter governance rules, signals Thailand’s intention to remain competitive in both sustainable finance and digital assets. However, the effectiveness of these reforms will depend on clear legal implementation, regulatory coordination, and the ability to balance innovation with systemic risk management. Collectively, the measures represent a significant evolution in Thailand’s capital market regulation, with long-term implications for investor protection, market integrity, and international alignment.

ENERGY

EGATi Seeks Regulatory Flexibility to Unlock Investment Growth

Egat International (EGATi), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT), is proposing significant changes to the legal framework

governing its investment activities. The company is seeking to relax existing rules that require cabinet approval for investments where its shareholding exceeds 25%. If approved, this reform would allow EGATi to obtain approval directly from its parent entity, streamlining decision-making and enhancing its ability to compete in both domestic and international markets.

Under the current regime, EGATi’s investment decisions are subject to extensive government oversight due to its state ownership, despite operating as a corporate entity. This approval process has reportedly created delays and practical challenges, particularly in competitive bidding environments where timing and confidentiality are critical. The requirement for cabinet-level approval may also expose sensitive commercial information, placing EGATi at a disadvantage compared to private sector competitors.

The proposed reform aligns with EGATi’s broader strategic shift toward expanding its investment portfolio, particularly in renewable energy and emerging technologies such as green hydrogen and small modular reactors. The company is also exploring mergers and acquisitions as a means of accelerating growth and diversifying revenue streams. Greater regulatory flexibility would enable EGATi to respond more efficiently to market opportunities, especially in fast-moving regional energy markets.

From a legal perspective, the proposal raises important considerations regarding the balance between state oversight and commercial autonomy in state-owned enterprises. While relaxing approval requirements could improve

operational efficiency and competitiveness, it may also reduce direct government control over significant investments. As such, any reform will need to ensure appropriate governance safeguards, transparency, and accountability mechanisms. If carefully implemented, the changes could signal a broader shift in Thailand's approach to managing state-owned enterprises, promoting a more commercially driven model while maintaining public sector oversight.

Thailand's 2026 Ministry of Energy Directives for Oil Traders Amidst Middle East Tensions

On April 20, 2026, the Ministry of Energy issued Announcement No. 2, establishing updated trade measures and conditions for oil traders in response to the ongoing conflict in the Middle East. Effective upon its publication in the Royal Gazette, this directive is designed to modernize trade regulations and the criteria for reporting crude oil refining costs. By aligning these protocols with current economic realities, the government aims to secure the accurate data necessary for efficient national energy management while ensuring a fair and balanced market environment for all stakeholders.

To promote transparency, the new regulations introduce strict guidelines for how fuel information is presented to the public. Oil traders are required to display daily retail prices and remaining stock quantities for gasoline, gasohol, and high-speed diesel prominently at the front of every refinery and oil terminal. These displays must clearly indicate the price

in "Baht per liter" and the volume in "liters" using highly visible Arabic numerals. Furthermore, any accompanying text or details presented alongside these figures must be primarily written in Thai, though supplementary languages are permitted.

The Ministry has enhanced its oversight of fuel logistics by implementing a rigorous transport monitoring protocol. Traders must upload sales or transfer data, along with copies of transport documents, to the government's official online fuel transport monitoring system every time a shipment is dispatched. While standard transport documents are standard, traders may use comprehensive commercial or tax invoices as substitutes, provided they contain all the required information. This specific tracking mandate goes into effect for all sales data and documentation issued from February 1, 2026, onwards, ensuring a tighter grip on the national fuel supply chain.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Political Uncertainty Surrounds Thailand's Clean Air Bill

Thailand's proposed Clean Air Bill is facing renewed uncertainty after it would be revised. . While acknowledging the urgency of addressing worsening air pollution, policymakers have raised concerns that the existing draft may impose excessive regulatory burdens on businesses and undermine Thailand's investment competitiveness. This development comes at a critical stage, as the bill risks lapsing if it fails to progress within the parliamentary timeline.

A central point of contention lies in the severity of penalties and the scope of enforcement powers under the draft law. Critics within BJT have argued that proposed fines—reportedly exceeding THB 50 million—may be disproportionate and could deter both domestic and foreign investment. Additionally, concerns have been raised over provisions granting authorities broad powers to conduct searches, seize assets, and suspend operations without court warrants, which may raise constitutional and rule-of-law issues, particularly in relation to due process and administrative overreach.

Further debate has emerged regarding potential overlaps with existing environmental and urban planning legislation. Opponents of the current draft caution that the creation of new regulatory bodies, such as a proposed “Clean Air Office,” could duplicate the functions of existing agencies like the Pollution Control Department, leading to inefficiencies and increased administrative costs. These concerns highlight the broader challenge of ensuring regulatory coherence within Thailand’s environmental legal framework.

From a legal perspective, the situation reflects a classic tension between environmental protection and economic policy. While there is broad consensus on the need for comprehensive clean air legislation, the form and substance of such a law remain contested. The outcome will likely shape the future direction of Thailand’s environmental governance, particularly in balancing stricter enforcement mechanisms with investor confidence. If carefully revised, the law could strengthen regulatory clarity and public health protections; however, prolonged delays or dilution of key provisions may weaken its

effectiveness and prolong existing environmental challenges.

Thailand Clean Air Bill Emerging Legal Risks and Regulatory Uncertainty

The decision to withdraw support for the current draft of the Clean Air Bill highlights the tension between stronger environmental regulation and maintaining Thailand’s investment competitiveness.

The proposed penalty regime, with administrative fines reportedly exceeding THB 50 million, signals a move toward stricter enforcement. While addressing air pollution is critical, such penalties may raise concerns around proportionality and legal certainty, potentially affecting investor risk assessments.

Concerns also arise from broad enforcement powers, including warrantless searches and operational suspensions. These provisions may be viewed as inconsistent with due process and could expose the framework to challenges based on rule-of-law principles.

The draft further presents structural issues, particularly the potential overlap between new bodies such as a Clean Air Office and existing agencies like the Pollution Control Department, which may lead to regulatory fragmentation and increased compliance burdens.

References to alignment with incentives under the Board of Investment suggest that revisions may seek a more balanced approach. The bill remains uncertain, and its development will be

key for businesses assessing regulatory and enforcement risks in Thailand.

EV

Thailand's Proposed EV Incentives Signal Further Regulatory Support

Thailand's proposed measures to promote 300,000 electric vehicles through trade-in incentives and vehicle tax reductions signal continued regulatory momentum in support of transport electrification. Although subject to Cabinet approval, the proposals may have important implications for fleet operators, automotive businesses and investors.

A key development to monitor is the proposed trade-in incentive scheme, particularly its extension to public transport vehicles such as taxis. If implemented, supporting regulations may address eligibility criteria, scrappage requirements and subsidy conditions, which stakeholders should monitor in assessing compliance and operational implications.

The proposed vehicle tax reductions or exemptions also suggest continued use of fiscal incentives as a policy tool to accelerate EV adoption. Once details are released, stakeholders may need to assess how these measures interact with existing incentive frameworks and applicable regulatory requirements.

More broadly, the proposal may signal further regulatory developments in support of fleet electrification and the wider EV ecosystem. Stakeholders should continue monitoring

implementing regulations as Thailand's EV policy landscape evolves.

Thailand's Proposed EV Trade-In Scheme Signals Policy Shift Toward Green Industrial Support

Thailand is preparing to introduce a car trade-in incentive aimed at accelerating the transition from internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles to electric and hybrid alternatives. The proposed policy is expected to stimulate demand for battery electric vehicles (BEVs) and strengthen domestic supply chains, particularly as eligibility may be tied to vehicles manufactured within Thailand. This localisation requirement reflects a dual policy objective: promoting environmental sustainability while supporting domestic employment and industrial development.

From a regulatory standpoint, the measure aligns with Thailand's broader commitment to carbon neutrality and energy transition. By incentivising consumers to replace older vehicles with low- or zero-emission models, the government is effectively using fiscal and industrial policy tools to influence market behaviour. The scheme is also expected to complement existing investment promotion frameworks, particularly those encouraging foreign automakers to establish manufacturing bases in Thailand, as seen in recent investments in EV production facilities.

The proposed trade-in programme may also have implications for supply chain regulation and local content requirements. Encouraging domestic production and parts sourcing could

strengthen Thailand’s automotive ecosystem, but may require careful alignment with international trade obligations and investment agreements. Additionally, implementation details—such as eligibility criteria, subsidy structure, and compliance requirements—will be critical in determining the policy’s effectiveness and legal clarity.

From a legal perspective, the initiative reflects a growing trend toward targeted industrial policy within Thailand’s regulatory framework. While the scheme has the potential to revitalise the automotive sector and accelerate the green transition, it also raises considerations regarding regulatory design, fiscal sustainability, and market competition. If effectively implemented, the policy could reinforce Thailand’s position as a regional EV hub; however, its long-term success will depend on coherent legal integration with environmental, trade, and investment laws.

INVESTMENT PROMOTION

BOI “Thailand FastPass” Project: Breaking Bottlenecks in Power and Land to Accelerate Investment

The Board of Investment of Thailand (“BOI”) is advancing its “FastPass” Project to accelerate investment in Thailand by proactively addressing key concerns of investor; “Electricity”, “Clean Energy”, and “Land Availability.”

Targeting high-growth sectors such as digital infrastructure, electronics, automotive, and renewable energy, the FastPass Project signals

a clear policy direction positioning Thailand as a leading regional investment hub.

Electricity and Energy Readiness

To support high-tech industries and data centers, BOI is expediting power infrastructure readiness in coordination with the Energy Regulatory Commission (“ERC”). This includes fast-tracking the implementation of national energy strategies to ensure that electricity allocation aligns with actual demand. Key measures include the development of a “Power Map” to identify optimal investment zones, and a requirement for data center projects to secure confirmation of electricity supply from the ERC prior to submitting BOI applications. This approach is intended to support both immediate operational needs and long-term energy planning.

Securing Land for Investment Projects

To address land constraints, BOI is undertaking a range of measures, including reviewing city planning frameworks to expand industrial zones, issuing guidelines to expedite site preparation, and accelerating procedures for changing the status of public land within industrial estate projects. In parallel, BOI has endorsed a proposal to the Regulatory Reforms Committee to revise and consolidate regulations governing public land conversion within one year. To ensure timely implementation, BOI will also introduce quarterly monitoring of all promoted projects.

Through the FastPass Project, BOI is adopting a coordinated and solution-oriented approach to remove structural bottlenecks in power and land, thereby enhancing investment certainty

and facilitating the timely realization of projects in Thailand.

BOI's Shift to Quarterly Reporting Tightens Compliance for Promoted Projects

The Thailand Board of Investment (BOI) has introduced a significant procedural change requiring companies holding BOI promotion certificates to submit progress reports on a quarterly basis, replacing the previous bi-annual reporting schedule. This new requirement applies during the implementation phase of a promoted project—from the issuance of the promotion certificate until the operating licence is obtained—and must be fulfilled through the BOI's e-Monitoring system within 60 days after each quarter. The first reporting deadline under this regime falls on 31 May 2026.

While the substantive reporting obligations remain unchanged, the increased frequency materially alters the compliance landscape. Companies face a shorter timeline between reporting cycles, requiring more structured and continuous internal data tracking. Importantly, the BOI's penalty framework remains unchanged: failure to meet a single deadline may result in suspension of key benefits, including visa and work permit facilitation, while two consecutive missed submissions could lead to revocation of BOI privileges. Under the new system, this escalation can occur within six months rather than a full year.

From an operational perspective, the transition has been implemented automatically, without

the need for formal amendments to existing promotion certificates. However, companies must ensure that internal compliance systems, personnel responsibilities, and external service providers are aligned with the new quarterly schedule. This includes confirming access to the e-Monitoring platform, assigning clear accountability for report preparation, and maintaining up-to-date project data on an ongoing basis.

From a legal standpoint, the reform reflects a broader shift toward more active regulatory oversight of investment-promoted projects in Thailand. By increasing the frequency of reporting, the BOI is effectively tightening enforcement without altering the underlying legal framework. This development underscores that BOI promotion is not a one-time approval but an ongoing compliance obligation. Companies that fail to adapt their internal processes risk accelerated exposure to penalties, making proactive compliance management essential under the revised regime.

EECiti Project Advancing Thailand's Global Business, Innovation, and Lifestyle Hub as a World-Class Investment Destination

Currently, Thailand is advancing the Eastern Economic Corridor Capital City Project ("EECiti"), a flagship development under the EEC framework aimed at transforming the eastern region into a global hub for business, innovation, and lifestyle. Positioned itself as a next-generation smart and livable city, EECiti integrates investment, work, and residential

functions under a “LIVE–WORK–PLAY” concept.

EECiti Project has been driven by the Thai government through a Public–Private Partnership (“PPP”) model, with a focus on attracting international investors across multiple sectors including;

- Regional Headquarters, Government Complexes and Financial Service Hubs;
- World-Class Entertainment & Leisure Hub Center including large-scale theme parks, international sports complexes, and Formula One-standard circuit;
- Precision Medicine and Future Healthcare Center;
- Bio-Circular-Green Business Center;
- International Education and R&D Center for Future Business; and
- Mixed-Use Zone (Residential and Commercial).

Investors in the EECiti Project shall benefit from a comprehensive incentive framework, comprising of:

- **Tax incentives:** including Corporate Income Tax exemptions or reductions, import duty exemptions or reductions, and additional tax-related incentive measures.
- **Non-tax incentives:** including the right to own land or condominium units, the right for foreign nationals to enter and reside in Thailand.
- **Customized Incentives:** having opportunities to negotiate and structure tailored incentive packages for each project.

Thailand Considers Omnibus Law to Accelerate Investment Reform

Thailand is exploring a significant legal reform aimed at revitalising domestic and foreign investment through the introduction of an omnibus law. The proposal, highlighted by the Finance Ministry, seeks to consolidate multiple investment-related regulations into a single legislative framework to address longstanding structural inefficiencies. This initiative comes amid growing concern that Thailand’s economic model—heavily reliant on exports and tourism—lacks sufficient domestic investment to support long-term competitiveness and resilience.

Currently, investment in Thailand is governed by a fragmented legal landscape, requiring compliance with numerous laws and regulations from multiple agencies. Processes such as construction permits and business licenses often involve overlapping regulations under land, property, and sector-specific laws, creating delays and uncertainty. In addition, regulatory constraints affecting foreign investors—such as visa limitations and restrictions under the Foreign Business Act—have been identified as barriers to attracting foreign direct investment (FDI).

The proposed omnibus law aims to streamline these processes by amending multiple statutes within a single legislative package, reducing bureaucratic complexity and improving efficiency. This approach has been adopted in several jurisdictions, most notably Indonesia, where comprehensive reforms were implemented to enhance investment attractiveness. Thailand has previously taken steps in this direction, but policymakers now

view broader and more integrated reform as necessary to remain competitive, particularly against regional peers such as Vietnam.

From a legal perspective, the adoption of an omnibus law would represent a transformative shift in Thailand's legislative approach, enabling rapid and wide-ranging regulatory reform. While the model offers clear advantages in reducing administrative burdens and accelerating investment approvals, it also raises important considerations regarding legislative clarity, stakeholder consultation, and regulatory consistency. If effectively implemented, the reform could significantly enhance Thailand's investment climate and legal efficiency; however, careful drafting and coordination will be essential to ensure that the consolidation of laws does not create ambiguity or unintended legal conflicts within the broader regulatory framework.

Thailand's Proposed Private Trust Framework to Attract Global Wealth

Thailand is considering a significant policy shift to position itself as a regional hub for wealth capital, led by proposals from the Association of Investment Management Companies (AIMC). Central to this strategy is the introduction of a private trust framework and related asset management legislation, aimed at strengthening the country's legal infrastructure for wealth management. The initiative is designed to attract high-net-worth individuals—particularly from the Middle East—seeking stable jurisdictions for capital preservation amid ongoing geopolitical uncertainties.

A key component of the proposal involves enhancing Thailand's competitiveness through tax incentives comparable to those offered in leading financial hubs such as Singapore. The AIMC also suggests expanding the scope of investment-linked visa programmes, including a proposed 10-year visa tied to investments in real estate or mutual funds. In addition, foreign residents may be encouraged to allocate a portion of their portfolios into Thai investment vehicles, with tax deductions serving as an incentive to channel funds into domestic capital markets.

The proposal further aims to broaden participation by revising existing long-term resident (LTR) visa requirements, allowing mutual funds to qualify as eligible investment assets alongside traditional instruments such as bonds and real estate. This adjustment is intended to lower entry barriers and attract a wider pool of foreign investors and expatriates residing in Thailand. Complementary measures, such as increasing tax deduction caps under individual savings schemes and revising ESG fund regulations, are also being considered to stimulate sustained capital inflows.

From a legal perspective, the introduction of a private trust regime would represent a major development in Thailand's financial and regulatory landscape, where trust structures have historically been limited in scope. Enacting such a framework would require comprehensive legislation to address governance, fiduciary duties, taxation, and regulatory oversight. If successfully implemented, the reforms could enhance investor confidence, deepen Thailand's capital markets, and align the country more closely

with international wealth management standards. However, careful legal design will be essential to ensure regulatory clarity, prevent abuse, and maintain consistency with Thailand's broader financial and tax policy objectives.

LABOUR

Ministerial Regulation on Contributions to the Fund for Assisting Thai Workers Overseas

The Ministry of Labour has issued the Ministerial Regulation on Contributions to the Fund for Assisting Job Seekers Going to Work Abroad (the "Regulation").

Under the Regulation, a uniform contribution rate of THB 1,000 per job seeker is prescribed. Where contributions are made in foreign currency, conversion into Thai Baht must be calculated based on the Bank of Thailand's daily reference exchange rate on the payment date. The obligation to contribute applies to both licensed employment agencies and job seekers who arrange overseas employment independently, and such contributions must generally be made prior to the job seeker's departure from Thailand.

The Regulation also establishes procedural requirements for submission, requiring applications and supporting documents to be filed with the Director-General of the Department of Employment or an authorized officer. While electronic submission is designated as the primary method, transitional arrangements permit in-person submissions at

designated offices, including Department of Employment offices, Thai Labour Offices abroad, and Thai embassies or consulates where necessary. Upon receipt of payment, the authorities will issue a receipt and a fund membership card.

Importantly, the Regulation provides mechanisms for the continuation and extension of benefits. Job seekers may maintain or extend their eligibility, including the possibility of an additional five-year benefit period, subject to compliance with prescribed contribution requirements and timelines. Specific provisions also address cases where a job seeker enters into a new employment contract prior to the expiry of an existing contract, allowing continuity of fund benefits under defined conditions.

Finally, the Regulation includes comprehensive transitional provisions to ensure regulatory continuity. Existing membership cards remain valid until replaced, and pending applications submitted under the previous regime will be treated as applications under the new Regulation. Current beneficiaries may continue to receive benefits under existing Ministry of Labour regulations; however, those seeking extended or enhanced benefits must comply with the new contribution requirements within specified timeframes.

SAFETY REGULATION

Public hearing on the Draft Bangkok Ordinance on Indoor Fire Prevention and Suppression Systems

On 17 April 2026, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration conducted a public hearing regarding the Draft Bangkok Ordinance on Indoor Fire Prevention and Suppression Systems ("Draft"). This legislative move represents a significant regulatory shift, targeting building categories that—while not classified as high-rise or extra-large—nonetheless present high occupancy risks.

The Draft aims to modernize safety protocols and ensure consistent protection across Bangkok's rapidly densifying urban landscape. The essential provisions of the Draft brought for public hearing include the following:

1. Targeted Building Categories

The Draft specifically applies to buildings that are not classified as high-rise or extra-large structures under existing laws, focusing instead on the following five categories – Hotels, Condominiums, Collective Residential Buildings (Apartments), Dormitories, and Healthcare Facilities (specifically those providing overnight patient stays).

2. Universal Fire Safety Requirements

Regardless of total floor area, all buildings falling within the above categories must comply with a baseline of enhanced safety measures as follows:

- **Evacuation Mapping:** Detailed floor plans must be clearly displayed on every floor in visible locations.
- **Emergency Exit Routes:** Buildings must provide at least two unobstructed exit routes leading to the exterior, with a minimum width of 90 centimeters throughout. Exit signs must be installed at every floor-level exit door.
- **Emergency Lighting & Backup Power:** Continuous lighting is required along all escape routes. The backup power system must provide sufficient illumination for at least two hours, activating immediately upon a primary power failure.
- **Detection and Manual Suppression:** Fire Alarms is mandatory installation on every floor. Portable Extinguishers: At least one unit per 500 square meters of floor area, positioned so the maximum travel distance to an extinguisher does not exceed 22.50 meters.

3. Requirements Based on Building Size

The Draft introduces more stringent technical obligations as the total floor area increases as follows:

- For buildings with a total floor area exceeding 1,000 square meters (but not classified as high-rise or extra-large), the Draft stipulates two key additional requirements:
 - **Standpipe Systems:** Mandatory installation of fire department standpipes.
 - **Independent Backup Power:** Must power emergency signage

and stairwells for at least one hour independently.

- For larger developments with a total floor area exceeding 4,000 square meters, the Draft mandates the highest level of fire protection:
 - Automatic Suppression: Mandatory installation of an automatic system (e.g., Sprinklers) capable of immediate self-activation.

4. Administrative Duties – Inspection and Maintenance

- Annual Reporting: For buildings regulated under the Building Control Act B.E. 2522, owners must submit an annual inspection report at least 30 days before the existing certificate expires.
- Mandatory Maintenance: Owners are legally obligated to perform regular maintenance on all fire safety equipment in accordance with manufacturer guidelines or plans established by a certified inspector.

Public Hearing on the Draft Ministerial Regulation on Occupational Safety, Health, and Environment related to Fire Prevention and Suppression No.2

The Ministry of Labor is conducting a public hearing on the Draft Ministerial Regulation regarding standards for fire prevention and suppression No. 2. This draft aims to replace the previous B.E. 2555 regulation, which has been in place for a long time and may no longer align with modern technology or current legal

standards. The rationale behind this reform is to modernize safety measures, resolve unclear legal terminology, and ensure consistency with the Rules on Legislative Drafting and Evaluation of the Outcomes of the Law Act, . By updating these standards, the Ministry intends to increase the efficiency of law enforcement and provide a more transparent safety framework. The public hearing date was open on 22 April B.E. 2569 and will be closed on 21 May B.E. 2569. The individuals mostly affected are employers, employees, and industrial operators who must manage workplace safety risks.

According to the draft, the management of fire safety is streamlined through standardized reporting and planning. Employers must develop a comprehensive fire prevention and suppression plan consisting of six key sub-plans. This addresses the issue of fragmented safety protocols by requiring a unified approach, especially in buildings shared by multiple tenants, where employers have a joint duty to coordinate fire suppression systems.

To ensure the safety of the premises, specific infrastructure and personnel requirements must be met and verified. Testing of critical systems, such as fire pumps and automatic fire suppression, must be performed by licensed professional engineers or registered legal entities. Furthermore, for establishments with ten or more employees, annual fire and evacuation drills are mandatory, with results reported to the Director-General within 30 days to ensure oversight and compliance.

The proposed regulation and its accompanying compliance process include a checklist for safety management as follows:

- Building Safety and Exit Routes: Verification that every floor of the building has at least two exit routes, equipped with standardized signage and emergency lighting
- Fire Suppression Systems:
 - o Installation of portable fire extinguishers and automatic systems based on updated NFPA and Engineering Institute of Thailand (EIT) standards
 - o Calculation of water reservoirs to include modern systems like "water mist"
- Training and Human Resources:
 - o Proof that at least 40% of employees in every department have received basic fire-fighting training
 - o Documentation of the appointment of a dedicated internal fire-fighting team
- Annual Drills and Reporting:
 - o Evidence of a simultaneous fire and evacuation drill for all employees conducted at least once a year
 - o Submission of the drill plan and subsequent results report to the Director-General or an authorized official
- Maintenance and Engineering Certification:
 - o Records of regular inspections and maintenance of alarm and suppression systems
 - o Certification from a licensed engineer for the testing of specialized equipment

SECURITIES

SEC Intensifies Enforcement Against Investment Scams in the Digital Era

Thailand's Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has significantly escalated its enforcement efforts in response to a sharp rise in investment scams, particularly those proliferating social media platforms. Recent data indicates a substantial increase in reported fraud cases and investor complaints, highlighting the growing scale and sophistication of such schemes. The shift toward digital channels—including platforms such as Line, TikTok, and Facebook—has transformed the landscape of financial misconduct, making detection and prevention more complex for regulators.

The SEC has responded with a more proactive and technology-driven enforcement approach, coordinating with platform providers to swiftly remove fraudulent accounts, often within hours. Despite these efforts, scammers continue to adapt by creating new identities and employing increasingly sophisticated tactics, such as impersonating public figures and simulating legitimate investment platforms. These developments underscore the limitations of reactive enforcement and the need for continuous regulatory innovation.

From a legal enforcement standpoint, the SEC has prioritised high-impact cases, filing criminal charges related to market manipulation, fraud, false disclosures, and unlicensed business operations. Civil enforcement has also intensified, with increased penalties and settlement actions. In parallel, the regulator has strengthened

oversight of digital asset channels, including efforts to suspend mule accounts used in illicit financial flows, reflecting a broader crackdown on technology-enabled financial crime.

From a regulatory perspective, this development signals a shift toward a more assertive and preventive enforcement model within Thailand's capital markets framework. While stricter enforcement enhances investor protection and market integrity, it also raises the importance of inter-agency coordination, platform accountability, and public awareness. In the long term, the effectiveness of these measures will depend not only on legal enforcement but also on the development of a comprehensive regulatory ecosystem capable of addressing evolving digital risks while maintaining confidence in Thailand's financial markets.

SEC Introduces Expanded Definition of “Major Shareholder” and Enhanced Look-Through Rules

Recently, the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) has issued a series of regulatory amendments concerning the definition of “Major Shareholder” and approval requirements.

The amendments represent a significant shift from a purely shareholding-based approach to a control-based regulatory framework, with a focus on enhancing transparency and preventing the use of complex ownership structures to circumvent regulatory oversight.

The revised rules broaden the definition of a “major shareholder” to include not only persons holding shares directly in securities

companies and Digital Asset Business Operators (“Business Operators”) at the prescribed threshold, but also indirect shareholders and controlling persons in the Business Operators.

Indirect Shareholders

In respect of the Indirect shareholders, the amendments introduce a method for calculating indirect shareholding based on a pro-rata approach. Specifically, any ultimate shareholder in a juristic person that indirectly holds shares in the Business Operators, where, upon aggregation using the pro-rata method, such shareholder holds more than 10% of the total voting rights in the Business Operators whether directly or indirectly, in addition to the former criteria.

In addition, transitional provisions have been introduced requiring business operator to review the status of its major shareholders and to seek approval for any persons who qualify as major shareholders under the revised criteria but have not previously been approved under the former rules, within 180 days from the effective date of the notifications.

SEC’s 2026 Roadmap Signals Structural Reform and Stronger Market Oversight

Thailand’s Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has unveiled an ambitious 2026 roadmap aimed at strengthening market resilience, restoring investor confidence, and enhancing regulatory efficiency amid global uncertainty. The strategy adopts a multi-dimensional approach, combining demand-side stimulation through the Thai Individual Savings Account (TISA) with supply-side reforms such as streamlining initial public offering (IPO) processes and promoting cross-listings. These initiatives reflect a broader

effort to deepen market liquidity while improving the quality and diversity of listed securities.

A central pillar of the reform agenda is the acceleration of TISA as a long-term investment vehicle supported by tax incentives. The SEC is also exploring the integration of systematic investment strategies, such as dollar-cost averaging, to encourage disciplined retail participation. At the same time, regulatory efforts are focused on improving access to capital markets by reducing procedural bottlenecks in IPO approvals and facilitating foreign company listings, thereby enhancing Thailand's competitiveness as a regional financial hub.

Equally significant is the SEC's renewed emphasis on enforcement and governance. The regulator is seeking to expedite legal proceedings, strengthen oversight of auditors, and introduce legal amendments to expand accountability across audit firms. Additional proposals include granting the SEC greater investigative authority to independently pursue enforcement actions. These measures are designed to address recent corporate governance concerns and reinforce transparency and market discipline.

From a risk management perspective, the SEC is intensifying supervision of the bond market through a dedicated task force, focusing on issuer liquidity, debt maturity risks, and disclosure obligations. Parallel initiatives include the development of new financial products, such as crypto exchange-traded funds (ETFs), alongside enhanced real-time monitoring of systemic risks arising from geopolitical tensions and market volatility.

From a legal standpoint, the roadmap reflects a clear shift toward a more proactive and adaptive regulatory framework. By balancing market liberalisation with stricter oversight and

enforcement, the SEC aims to ensure both growth and stability in Thailand's capital markets. The success of these reforms will depend on effective legal implementation and regulatory coordination, particularly in maintaining investor protection while fostering innovation in an increasingly complex financial environment.

Thailand's Capital Market Reforms Signal a Shift Toward Modernisation and Flexibility

Thailand's capital market regulators are preparing a broad set of reforms aimed at revitalising market activity and strengthening long-term investor confidence. Key initiatives led by the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) include the introduction of the Thailand Individual Savings Account (TISA), the Jump+ programme, and a comprehensive overhaul of electronic securities laws. These reforms reflect a strategic effort to modernise the legal and regulatory framework while enhancing accessibility and participation in the capital market.

TISA is envisioned as a permanent savings vehicle without a sunset clause, signalling a move toward policy continuity and long-term capital formation. Complementary measures include enabling retail investors to purchase government bonds through brokerage accounts and use such instruments as collateral, thereby improving liquidity and portfolio flexibility. In parallel, regulators are exploring the expansion of permissible assets on the Thailand Futures Exchange (TFEX) to include emerging instruments such as cryptocurrencies and carbon credits, bridging traditional finance with digital and sustainable investment trends.

The SEC has also indicated a shift toward a “targeted” or proportionate regulatory approach, allowing for selective relaxation of rules to better accommodate new-economy businesses while maintaining investor protection. This includes streamlining access to financial products through digital channels and revisiting outdated regulatory constraints. At the same time, enforcement remains a priority, with stricter scrutiny of initial public offerings and ongoing review of market practices such as high-frequency trading and short selling to ensure market integrity.

From a legal perspective, these reforms represent a significant evolution in Thailand’s capital market regulation, moving away from a rigid, one-size-fits-all framework toward a more adaptive and innovation-driven model. The introduction of new financial instruments, enhanced investor access, and regulatory flexibility is likely to increase market competitiveness and attract both domestic and foreign capital. However, the success of these initiatives will depend on achieving a careful balance between liberalisation and oversight, ensuring that legal reforms support innovation without undermining investor protection or market stability.

TAXATION

Aviation Sector Pushes for Jet Fuel Excise Tax Relief

Thailand’s aviation industry is calling for urgent fiscal intervention as rising global energy prices continue to drive up operating costs. Bangkok Aviation Fuel Services Plc (BAFS), the country’s sole jet refuelling provider, has proposed an exemption from the current excise tax of THB 4.72 per litre on jet fuel. Industry stakeholders argue that the tax places Thailand at a competitive disadvantage

compared to regional peers, particularly as neighbouring jurisdictions either impose significantly lower rates or offer full exemptions.

A key concern is the behavioural response of airlines, which are increasingly adjusting refuelling strategies to minimise costs. Carriers operating within Southeast Asia have reportedly begun avoiding refuelling at Thai airports in favour of jurisdictions such as Singapore, Malaysia, or Vietnam, where fuel taxation is more favourable. This practice not only affects fuel service providers but also has broader implications for airport revenues, aviation-related services, and Thailand’s ambition to position itself as a regional aviation hub.

The issue is further compounded by the sharp increase in jet fuel prices—reportedly rising by as much as 70% within a short period—largely driven by geopolitical tensions and supply disruptions. Airlines have already responded by increasing airfares and reassessing route economics. While some operators have suggested interim relief measures, such as postponing increases in airport fees, the excise tax remains one of the most significant cost components in airline operations.

From a legal and policy standpoint, any reduction or exemption of jet fuel excise tax would require action under Thailand’s excise tax framework, typically through executive measures or ministerial regulations. The proposal raises broader questions regarding the use of tax policy as a tool for industrial competitiveness, particularly in sectors heavily exposed to international cost differentials. While a tax break could provide immediate relief and support the aviation industry, it must be weighed against fiscal considerations and the risk of setting precedent for sector-specific tax concessions. Ultimately, this development highlights the need for a coordinated legal and

economic strategy to balance competitiveness with sustainable public revenue management.

Pressure Mounts for Fuel Excise Tax Relief in Thailand

Amid rising global oil prices, the Federation of Thai Industries (FTI) has urged the government to consider urgent fiscal measures, including a reduction in fuel excise tax, to alleviate the growing burden on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). With SMEs accounting for a substantial share of Thailand's economy, escalating fuel costs—particularly for diesel—are significantly increasing transportation, logistics, and manufacturing expenses. Recent fuel price hikes, coupled with the near depletion of the Oil Fuel Fund, have intensified concerns over inflation and declining business margins.

The FTI highlights that increases in diesel prices have a direct and amplified effect on logistics costs, which in turn cascade across supply chains. Rising input costs, including raw materials and fertilisers, are already affecting key sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing. As a result, businesses are expected to pass these costs on to consumers, with projected price increases of 5%–8% for consumer goods. This inflationary pressure poses a risk to domestic consumption and overall economic stability, particularly in a period of modest GDP growth projections.

In response, the FTI has proposed a reduction in fuel excise tax—currently imposed at rates of approximately THB 6.75 per litre for gasohol and THB 6.92 per litre for diesel—as

a short-term mechanism to ease cost pressures. Similar measures have been adopted in other jurisdictions, such as Japan and India, to mitigate the economic impact of global energy volatility. However, such a policy would also have fiscal implications, potentially reducing government revenue at a time when public finances may already be constrained.

From a legal and policy perspective, any adjustment to excise tax rates would require action under Thailand's excise tax framework, typically through ministerial regulations or executive measures. The proposal reflects the government's ongoing challenge in balancing fiscal sustainability with economic stimulus. While a tax reduction could provide immediate relief to businesses and consumers, it may also raise questions regarding long-term energy pricing policy, subsidy reliance, and market distortion. Ultimately, this development underscores the increasing role of tax policy as a tool for economic intervention in times of external volatility, with important implications for Thailand's regulatory and fiscal landscape.

Public Hearing on the Draft of Excise Notification on Tax Refunds for Non-Viable Goods

On 17 April 2026, the Excise Department is conducting a public hearing on the draft of notification regarding the criteria, methods and conditions for claiming tax refunds for goods proven to be damaged and unable to use. The public hearing will be closed on 16 May 2026. The draft primarily integrates the request for destruction permission into the existing tax refund application process. The rationale behind

this is to ensure that the administration of tax refunds for beverages, batteries, and liquor is conducted in a convenient, efficient, and transparent manner. This will reduce the complexity and burden on operators who had to manage destruction and refund request process in the separate procedures. The individual who are mostly affected are industrial operators and importers of specific excise goods.

According to the draft, the application for a tax refund and the request for destruction shall be submitted. The revised version of the form will allow operators to choose the preferred method of destruction depends on their operational nature, including on-site destruction for goods that are difficult to move, office submission for small quantities, or using authorized third-party waste disposal services. This addresses the current issue where the current version of the form lacks specific section for destruction request which results in inconsistent and untenderized inspection and control procedure in practice.

To qualify the refund, the destruction that may involve crushing, incineration, burial, or dismantling, must be overseen by three appointed excise officials to verify the damage and to ensure that the destruction process is environmentally sound. Once completed, a “Record of Inspection and Destruction Control” is prepared to support the final refund order.

Thailand Considers Windfall Tax on Oil Refineries

Thailand’s Fiscal Policy Office (FPO) is currently assessing the feasibility of introducing a windfall tax on oil refinery businesses, reflecting growing policy interest in capturing excess profits arising from volatile global energy markets. A “windfall” in this context refers to profits generated from external factors—such as sudden increases in global crude oil prices—rather than from business expansion, innovation, or operational efficiency. While such taxes have been adopted in various jurisdictions, they remain controversial due to the inherent unpredictability of oil price movements.

As a net importer of crude oil, with approximately 92% of supply sourced from abroad, Thailand falls within the category of countries that refine imported oil rather than produce it domestically. The design of a refinery windfall tax typically follows two main approaches: one based on increased revenue (applying a tax rate to incremental sales), and another based on excess profit (taxing income above a defined “normal” profit threshold). Both approaches present technical and legal challenges, particularly in determining what constitutes a fair and consistent benchmark for “normal” profit in a highly volatile market.

The debate over such a tax centers on balancing fairness, accuracy, and economic impact. Setting an appropriate baseline is especially complex, as fluctuations in oil prices may not necessarily reflect abnormal gains but rather cyclical market conditions. Policymakers must therefore carefully assess whether a windfall tax could unintentionally distort market incentives, discourage investment, or increase costs that may ultimately be passed on to consumers.

From a legal standpoint, the introduction of a windfall tax would require formal legislative enactment, reinforcing the role of both the executive and legislative branches in shaping fiscal policy. Thailand's prior experience with proposed windfall taxation—such as the draft law targeting increases in land value from public infrastructure projects—demonstrates an existing policy framework aimed at promoting tax equity. If implemented, a refinery windfall tax would mark a significant development in Thailand's tax regime, signaling a broader move toward redistributive fiscal measures. However, its success will depend on careful legal drafting to ensure clarity, fairness, and alignment with broader economic and investment policies.

Thailand's Proposed Tourism Tax and Visa Reforms Raise Policy and Enforcement Questions

Thailand's new government is considering the introduction of a THB 300 tourism tax on incoming travellers, alongside a proposal to reduce visa-free stays from 60 days to 30 days. These measures come at a sensitive time for the tourism sector, which is already facing headwinds from geopolitical tensions and rising travel costs. While the proposed levy is relatively modest, stakeholders remain divided on whether its timing could negatively affect travel sentiment, particularly as airlines reduce capacity and fares increase.

From a policy perspective, the tourism tax is intended to generate funding for tourism development and infrastructure. Some industry representatives view the measure as reasonable, noting that most international travellers currently visiting Thailand are less price-sensitive. However, concerns have been raised that introducing the tax during a period of weakened demand could create additional

friction for inbound tourism, suggesting that timing and implementation strategy will be critical to its effectiveness.

The proposal to shorten visa-free stays has also sparked debate, primarily in relation to its role in addressing illegal activities by foreign nationals. Authorities and industry groups have pointed to instances of foreigners engaging in unauthorised work or operating unlicensed businesses while residing in Thailand under extended visa-free privileges. Reducing the permitted stay period is seen as a tool to limit such risks, although questions remain as to whether a uniform rule is appropriate given differing travel patterns across markets, particularly for long-stay visitors such as those seeking medical or wellness services.

Legally, both measures would require amendments to existing regulatory frameworks governing immigration and tourism-related levies, likely involving coordination between multiple government agencies. The developments highlight an ongoing shift toward more active regulatory management of Thailand's tourism sector, balancing revenue generation, security concerns, and economic competitiveness. Their ultimate impact will depend on how effectively the government aligns legal reforms with enforcement capacity and broader tourism policy objectives, ensuring that regulatory changes do not inadvertently hinder recovery in a fragile global environment.

VISA

Thailand Visa Policy Reform and Enhanced Entry Screening

Thailand's proposed termination of the 60-day visa-free scheme signals a shift toward tighter immigration control aligned with a broader policy objective of promoting sustainable and higher-value tourism.

From a legal perspective, the move indicates increased scrutiny over foreign entry and stay conditions. The intention to reintroduce prior visa requirements, alongside the development of country-specific visa categories, suggests a more segmented regulatory framework. This may lead to differentiated compliance obligations depending on nationality, purpose of stay, and economic profile of visitors.

The emphasis on stricter screening measures, including verification of financial status, sources of funds, and supporting documentation, reflects a more robust due diligence approach. This aligns immigration control more closely with regulatory concerns beyond tourism, including financial transparency and prevention of unlawful economic activity.

Additionally, the reference to concerns over foreign residents avoiding tax obligations highlights a growing intersection between immigration enforcement and tax compliance. Increased coordination between authorities may result in heightened monitoring and enforcement actions against individuals who fail to meet legal requirements, potentially exposing them to administrative or criminal liability.

The proposed policy shift remains subject to cabinet approval, and its final scope will depend on implementing regulations. However, the direction of reform points toward a more controlled and compliance-driven immigration regime, with implications for individuals and businesses relying on flexible entry arrangements in Thailand.

Should you have any question, please do not hesitate to contact us via info@bglballaw.com

