

**LEGAL SERVICES COUNTRY
PROFILE**

THAILAND

International Legal Services Advisory Council

Attorney-General's Department

Australia

January 1998

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Table of contents

1 General information	1
Official name	7
Population	7
Languages	7
Legal language	7
Form of government.....	7
Economic information.....	8
Per cent of GDP in services sector.....	8
2 Basic legal information.....	9
Legal system	9
Sources of law.....	9
Structure of the legal profession	9
Regulation of the legal profession.....	9
Law-making bodies.....	9
Law derived from Australia	10
Court structure	10
Professional legal education.....	10
Primarily trained	10
Qualifications for practice.....	10
Principal universities.....	11
Other domestic training institutions	11
Post-graduate legal courses	11
Other domestic legal qualifications.....	12
Practical legal training	12
Foreign legal training.....	12
Sources.....	12
Skills obtained.....	12
3 Legal services market	13
Professional associations (law societies/bar associations)	13
Local legal firms	13
Local legal firms	13
Local lawyers	13
Per cent in international commerce.....	13

Dollar value of legal services	13
Local legal firms involved in international work	13
Practice mix	14
Australian and other foreign legal firms	15
Australian firms	15
Australian lawyers.....	16
Local lawyers	16
Foreign legal firms	16
Status of lawyers employed	16
Commercial arbitration	17
Firms/centres.....	17
Foreign restrictions	17
International instruments.....	17
4 Market access requirements	19
Foreign lawyer/firm regulation	19
Body responsible.....	19
Laws & regulations	19
Foreign lawyer admission to practice requirements	20
Citizenship	20
Educational qualifications.....	20
Experience.....	20
Pupillage period	20
Residency requirements	20
Government approvals	20
Other	20
Admission authority.....	20
Special admission.....	20
Additional requirements	20
Visa restrictions	20
Work permits	21
Regulation of foreign law firms.....	22
Use of firm name.....	22
Employment of local lawyers.....	22
Local firm association	22
Government approvals	22
Other	22

Restrictions on practice.....	22
Local law.....	22
Home law	22
Foreign law	23
International law	23
Other	23
Recent regulatory changes.....	23
5 Australian legal services.....	24
Prospects for Australian legal services	24
Legal assistance required by Australian businesses	24
Future prospects.....	24
Dispute resolution services.....	24
Centres/firms.....	24
Legal education and training.....	25
Overseas students studying law in Australia.....	25
Overseas students studying in Australia.....	26
Australian Education Centre representation.....	26
Dollar value of educational services	26
6 References/sources	27

Introduction

The International Legal Services Advisory Council (ILSAC) was established in late 1990 by the Australian Government to assist in improving Australia's international performance in legal and related services. To help achieve this purpose profiles for seventeen countries and economies of the Asia Pacific region have been prepared. The Profiles, which are intended as a guide only, cover Australia, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, The Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam.

ILSAC is chaired by the Hon Sir Laurence Street AC KCMG and comprises representation from private legal practice, the Law Council of Australia, commercial dispute resolution centres, education institutions and relevant Government departments and agencies.

This third edition of the Profiles is designed to provide an overview of the legal and related services sector in each country or economy. The information in the Profiles is organised under the following main headings:

1. General information:	key data, legal language, form of government and economic indicators.
2. Basic legal information:	system and sources of law, structure and regulation of the legal profession, law-making bodies and professional legal education.
3. Legal services market:	professional legal associations, local, Australian and foreign law firms, and commercial dispute resolution.
4. Market access requirements:	foreign lawyer admission requirements, regulation and restrictions on foreign lawyers/firms and recent regulatory changes.
5. Australian legal services:	prospects for Australian legal services; Australian dispute resolution services and Australian legal education and training services.
6. References/sources:	list of source material and date of information contained in the profile.

Comments, additional information or corrections, and suggestions for improvement of this Profile would be welcome.

1 General information

Official name

Kingdom of Thailand.¹⁶

Population

As of 1993, Thailand's population was estimated at 58.34 million. Thais are the predominant ethnic group. There are also Chinese, Laotian, Cambodian and Malay minorities and indigenous hill tribes.^{16/8}

Languages

The national language is Thai which is spoken by 97 per cent of the population. English is commonly used in senior commercial circles in Bangkok and in tourist areas, but is otherwise not well known.⁶

Legal language

The official language of legal proceedings is Thai.⁶

Form of government

Thailand's system of government is based on a constitutional monarchy. The executive powers of the King are exercised by a Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers. The Constitution allows for an elected lower house and an assigned upper house, with the King appointing members on the advice of the Prime Minister.^{6/8}

- Head of State: King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX).
- Head of Government: Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai, who is the leader of the Democrat Party.
- National Government: the 49 member cabinet is drawn from a coalition of five parties: the Democrat Party, the Palang Dharma Party (PDP), the Chart Pattana Party (CPP), the Seritham Party and the Solidarity Party.
- Other political organisations include the:
 - Chart Thai Party;
 - New Aspiration Party;
 - Social Action Party;
 - Prachakorn Thai Party; and
 - Rassadorn Party.⁷

Economic information

Basic indicators	1990	1991	1992	1993*
GDP at 1978 prices US\$m	24,641.2	26,742.3	28,896.0	31,034.3
Real GDP growth %	10.0	7.9	6.5	7.8
Consumer price inflation %	6.0	5.7	4.1	3.6
Exports fob US\$m	23,003.6	28,378.2	34,402.5	35,900.5
Imports cif US\$m	32,934.8	37,498.3	40,599.0	45,458.1
Current account US\$m	-9,931.2	-9,120.1	-8,196.5	-9,557.6

* official estimates

Sources: Thailand, Country Economic Brief, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, April 1994

Per cent of GDP in services sector

In 1991, the services sector accounted for 14.1 per cent of GDP. Banking, insurance and real estate represented 4.1 per cent and public administration and other related services accounted for 10 per cent.^{16*}

Total two-way trade with Australia (1993–94 A\$'000)	2,066,615
as % of total Australian trade	1.6
rank in total Australian trade	17
Value of Australian exports (1993–94 A\$'000)	1,272,290
as % of Australian exports	2.0
market ranking in Australian exports	12
% growth (five-year trend)	23.7
Value of Australian imports (1993–94 A\$'000)	794,325
as % of Australian imports	1.2
market ranking in Australian imports	19
% growth (five-year trend)	15.2

Source: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Composition of Trade—Australia*, 1993–94.

*Figures for 1992 are not yet available as the NESDB is currently revising GNP rebase series.

2 Basic legal information

Legal system

Thailand's legal system is a civil law system based on the continental European tradition of codification.⁶

Sources of law

The main sources of law in Thailand are:

- the Constitution of 1991 which is the highest law of Thailand;
- Thailand's Codes of which the major ones are the Civil and Commercial, Penal, Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure, Revenue and Land Codes. The content of the Codes was drawn from the laws of countries having codified systems (eg France, Switzerland and Germany) and countries with essentially common law systems (eg England), and Thailand's traditional law; and
- Customary law, especially that of the Buddhist majority in personal and land law matters.^{5/8}

Structure of the legal profession

The Thai legal profession is fused, that is, there is no division between barristers and solicitors. All admitted lawyers (Barristers-at-Law) who pass the Thai Law Society (*Sapa Tana Kwam*) examinations have the right of audience in any court in the country.⁶

Regulation of the legal profession

Under the *Lawyers Act 1985* the control of practising lawyers lies with the Thai Law Society. It is responsible for registering attorneys, issuing licences, instituting disciplinary action and promulgating codes of conduct.⁶

Law-making bodies

Bills introduced into the House of Representatives become law once they have passed both Houses of the National Assembly, are signed by the King and published in the Government Gazette.

In the case of emergencies, such as protecting the national security of the people or the economy or for the prevention of a disaster, the Constitution allows the King

to issue decrees. The executive also has power to make laws through regulations.⁶

Law derived from Australia

The Land Code of Thailand is to be amended to provide for a *Torrens Title* system of land title.⁵

Court structure

Thailand has a three-tiered judicial system:

The Supreme Court (Sarn Dika)—which is the final court of appeal in all civil, bankruptcy, labour, juvenile and criminal cases;

The Court of Appeals (Sarn Uthorn)—which has appellate jurisdiction in all civil, bankruptcy, juvenile and criminal matters. Appeals from all the Courts of first instance throughout the country, except the Central Labour Court, come to this court. The Court of Appeals is divided into a number of divisions covering different jurisdictions; and

The Courts of first instance (Sarn Chunton)—which are the Central Juvenile Courts, Central Labour Court, Civil Court, Criminal Court, Magistrates' Courts, Provincial Courts, etc.⁴

Although there are separate Juvenile, Labour and Tax Courts, there are no separate courts for administrative law matters. Recently, there have been discussions at government level about the establishment of a court of administrative review.¹⁷ A special court to consider intellectual property issues has also been proposed. All cases are decided by judges and there is no provision for a jury trial in Thai law.⁸ Under the Constitution the judiciary is independent of both the legislature and the executive.⁶

Professional legal education

Primarily trained

Legal practitioners must be trained primarily in-country.²

Qualifications for practice

Admission to practise as a lawyer involves:

- obtaining a law degree from a recognised Thai State or private university which requires four years of study; and

- successfully completing a one-year training course offered by the Thai Attorney Council.

No period of articles of clerkship or pupillage is required.¹⁰ Further study and training can be carried out both in Thailand and abroad.¹⁰

Principal universities

Government universities that offer a Bachelor of Laws degree are:

- Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok;
- Thammasat University;
- Chiang Mai University;
- Ram Khamhaeng Open University; and
- Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University.

Private universities that offer a Bachelor of Laws degree are:

- Bangkok University;
- Dhurakijpundit University;
- Siam University, Bangkok;
- Payap University;
- Sri Partum University;
- Pundisakumakorn College; and
- Wongchoavalitkul College.

Other domestic training institutions

Thai Bar Association's Institute of Legal Education offers a one-year Barrister-at-Law course.

Post-graduate legal courses

The Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University offers a Master of laws. The Faculty of Law, Thammasat University also offers a Master of laws and a graduate diploma in business law.

Other domestic legal qualifications

The Thai Bar Association's Institute of Legal Education offers a Barrister-at-Law (one year course).

Practical legal training

No period of articles of clerkship or pupillage is required.¹⁰

Foreign legal training**Sources**

Thais primarily undertake foreign legal training in the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France and Australia.²

Skills obtained

The main overseas qualifications obtained by Thais are Masters degrees and specialist training.²

3 Legal services market

Professional associations (law societies/bar associations)

The Lawyers Association of Thailand
33/96 Wall Street Tower, 19/F
1901–1902 Suriwongse Road
Bangrak, Bangkok 10500
Telephone: (662) 234 6900
Facsimile: (662) 236 5835

Thai Bar Association
Na Hub Puey Road
Bangkok 10200
Telephone: (662) 218 8303
Facsimile: (662) 281 6463

The Law Society of Thailand
7/89 Building 10
Rajdamnoen Klang Road
Bangkok 10200
Telephone: (662) 281 8308
Facsimile: (662) 282 9908

Local legal firms

Local legal firms

There are over 500 local legal firms in Bangkok and over 3,000 in other provinces.

Local lawyers

As at December 1994, there were 19,342 lawyers in Thailand.²⁰

Per cent in international commerce

Information not available.

Dollar value of legal services

Information not available.

Local legal firms involved in international work

As a consequence of the rapidly expanding economy there is a trend for law firms to become more involved in commercial areas and to be more internationally oriented.¹⁷ See *Practice mix* below.

Practice mix

The local law firms involved in international work below are reported to possess particular strengths in the areas listed:

- Anek & Associates—banking and finance, international taxation, commercial litigation and commercial disputes, corporate, company, immigration, property and development, intellectual property and taxation;
- Boonsom & Manoch Interlaw Ltd—general commercial practice;
- Chandler & Thong-ek Ltd Law Offices—petrochemical related law, banking and finance, commercial litigation, foreign investment and immigration;
- Debsriharis law Office—patents & trademark law;
- Dharmniti International Co Ltd—general commercial practice;
- International Legal Counsellors Thailand Ltd—commercial law, taxation, banking, intellectual property and property law (associated with Kaplan Russin & Vecchi);
- Kanung & Partners Law Offices (formerly known as Kanung Prok & Associates)—litigation, corporate law, banking, securities, taxation, immigration and naturalisation, intellectual property, maritime and international business law and labour law;
- Marut Bunnag International Law Office—criminal and civil law, international commercial law, intellectual property, taxation, litigation and maritime law;
- Pacific Legal Group (in association with White & Case)—environmental law;
- Price Sanond Prabhas & Wynne (which is associated with Deacons of Hong Kong, Graham & James of the United States and Sly & Weigall of Australia)—commercial work, including banking, finance and securities, mining and petroleum laws;
- Quasha Law Office—corporate law, taxation, contract, foreign investment and intellectual property;
- Siam Premier International Law Office (in association with Victor Chu & Co and Woo Kwan Lee & Lo)—general commercial practice;

- Tilleke & Gibbins ROP (associated with Jones, Day, Reavis and Pogue of the United States)—full corporate/commercial practice, including taxation, banking and finance, intellectual property, natural resources and litigation;
- Ukrit Mongkolnavin Law Office (a representative firm of the Pacific Rim Advisory Council)—general commercial practice ; and
- Vickery & Worachai Ltd—corporations law, banking, taxation, petroleum and natural resources and power generation. This firm is a member of the International Lawyers Group.²⁰

Australian and other foreign legal firms

Australian firms

The *Alien Business Law* restricts the establishment of foreign-owned law firms in Thailand. However, foreign law firms may take a minority interest in a joint venture with a Thai firm.³

The following Australian firms are represented in some way in Thailand:

- Freehill Hollingdale & Page has a referral relationship with Soemadipradja & Taher in Bangkok;
- Sly & Weigall has an associated office in Bangkok through a corporation jointly owned by Sly & Weigall, Deacons and Graham & James. This office is Deacons Graham & James (formerly, Sanond Prabhas & Wynne). The office has 20 lawyers with a mix of local and international partners;¹
- Clayton Utz is associated with the Thai law firm of Ukrit Mongkolnavin Law Office, through the Pacific Rim Advisory Council (PRAC). This firm has five partners and a total of 40 lawyers.²² Clayton Utz, though Lex Mundi is also associated with Tilleke & Gibbons, the largest independent law firm in Thailand.²¹
- Michell Sillar has an associated office in Bangkok; and²⁷
- Allens Arthur Robinson has a secondment arrangement with the Siam Premier International Law Office Ltd.

The international firm Baker & McKenzie has an office in Bangkok as part of its international network. An

Australian lawyer, Mr John Hancock, a partner with Baker & McKenzie, heads the office. There are some 80 Thai lawyers in this office.⁷

Australian lawyers

See *Australian firms* above.

Local lawyers

See *Australian firms* above.

Foreign legal firms

Foreign law firms include the Australian firms (see above), Freshfields, White & Case, Coudert Brothers, Deacons and Graham & James, Denton Hall Burgin & Warren, and McCutchen Doyle Brown & Enersen (affiliated with Nopadol & Khaisri Law Office Ltd) as well as the international firm of Baker & McKenzie.⁷

Note: The *Alien Business Law* restricts the establishment of foreign-owned law firms in Thailand. However, foreign law firms may take a minority interest in a joint venture with a Thai firm.³ However, American nationals are entitled to protection under the *Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations* between the United States and Thai Government. That is they are not generally subject to the Thai majority ownership provisions of the *Alien Business Law*.³

Status of lawyers employed

Local lawyers

Not known.

Foreign lawyers

At present (other than the exceptions noted above), foreign lawyers are not permitted to practise in Thailand. They may, however provide consultancy services. A small number of foreign lawyers are currently employed as Legal Consultants (foreign lawyers who were practising in Thailand before 1973 and were “grandfathered” in).²⁰

Significant changes to the status of foreign lawyers in Thailand are proposed. See *Foreign lawyer/firm regulation* below for further details.

Principal home countries

Those foreign lawyers who are working in Thailand are principally from the United States. However, there are also a few Australian and Canadian lawyers.¹⁷

Practice mix

Not known.

Commercial arbitration

Thailand has two types of arbitration: in-court or court-sponsored. The former system is governed by the *Civil Procedure Code* (sec. 210 to 222); the out-of-court system is regulated by the *Arbitration Act* of 1987 (which came into force on 13 August 1987).¹⁵

In-court arbitration occurs where a matter is pending before a court which, if the parties agree, can be referred by the court to one or more arbitrators. The arbitrators file their award with the court which gives judgment in accordance therewith. The court may refer the whole dispute or selected matters to the arbitrators for a decision. Court-sponsored arbitrations are infrequent as they require each party's consent. Thus, there is a strong tendency to refer the matter directly to arbitration.⁶

Firms/centres

**Board of Trade of Thailand
150 Rajbopit Road
Bangkok
THAILAND**

**The Arbitration Institute
- supervised by the Ministry of Justice.⁷**

Principal coverage

The Board of Trade of Thailand subscribes to the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) rules and has entered into arbitration agreements with its counterparts in Japan, Korea and India.²

Foreign restrictions

The practice of law (including arbitration) is restricted to Thai individuals, or majority Thai-owned enterprises, by the *Alien Business Law* and the *Working of Aliens Act*. Foreign lawyers only have the status of "expert" in arbitral proceedings, for example, to give evidence on foreign law.^{3/6}

International instruments

Thailand became a signatory to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States 1965 (ICSID) on 6 December 1985, but has yet to become a party.¹²

Thailand became a party to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (1958) on 21 December 1959.¹²

Thailand has not adopted the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration (1985).¹²

[It should be noted that Thai Courts do not enforce foreign judgments or arbitral awards without a hearing de novo.¹⁷]

4 Market access requirements

Foreign lawyer/firm regulation

Body responsible

Bodies which are responsible for foreign lawyers and foreign law firms include the Department of Commercial Registration, the Ministry of Commerce, the Labour Department and the Ministry of the Interior.^{3/11}

Laws & regulations

The provision of legal services by foreign firms in Thailand is restricted by the *Alien Business Law*. At present, the *Alien Business Law* prohibits aliens from participating in specified activities and requires aliens to obtain licenses before engaging in others. However, consistent with the Uruguay Round outcomes on services, there is the prospect of changes to the *Alien Business Law* which may lead to liberalised access for foreign lawyers.

Despite restrictions currently imposed by the *Alien Business Law* there is no restriction on alien participation in businesses not specified in the law. In addition, the *Alien Business Law* does not apply to aliens who engage in business with the permission of the Royal Thai Government or who are engaged under contract directly by the Royal Thai Government and a foreign government which excludes its operation.^{2/8} Under the *United States—Thai Treaty of Amity and Economic Relation* B.E. 2509 (1966), United States companies have a right to national treatment in all but seven sectors identified under the *Alien Business Law* (key exclusions are communications, transport, mining and banking). In practice, this exempts United States companies from many of the restrictions under the *Alien Business Law*.¹⁴

Foreigners are also subject to several other controls. These include:

- the *Working of Aliens Act* B.E. 2521 (1978), generally known as the *Alien Occupation Act*, which requires foreigners working in Thailand to have work permits and which specifically prohibits a foreigner from providing legal or litigation services;
- the *Immigration Act* B.E. 2522 (1979), which requires foreigners who wish to work to apply for specific visas; and
- the *Revenue Code*, which requires certain foreigners to obtain tax clearance prior to leaving the country.³

Foreign lawyer admission to practice requirements*

*(*The provision of legal services and litigation are occupations prohibited to aliens by the Alien Business Law, with the exception of those practising prior to 1973 and having “grandfathered” protection.^{3/11})*

Citizenship

Foreign lawyers in Thailand cannot register as a member of the Thai Bar Association or Thai Law Society.^{3/11}

Educational qualifications

Not applicable.

Experience

Not applicable.

Pupillage period

Not applicable.

Residency requirements

Not applicable.

Government approvals

Not applicable.

Other

Not applicable.

Admission authority

Not applicable.

Special admission

Special admission is not available.³

Additional requirements

Visa restrictions

Under the *Immigration Act* B.E. 2522 (1979), all non-transit visitors to Thailand require an entry visa. There are different categories of visas, depending on the purpose of the visit.

Visitors in transit, or coming to Thailand without a visa, are normally granted a 15 day transit visa upon arrival in Thailand, provided those persons hold valid passports and have evidence of outward travel.¹⁸ Only limited extensions are available for transit visas, unless there are exceptional circumstances. Tourist visas are issued for stays of up to 60 days and must be obtained prior to entering Thailand from a Royal Thai Embassy or Consulate. Visitors on both transit and tourist visas are not permitted to work in Thailand.

Foreigners intending to remain in Thailand for longer periods than allowed with transit/tourist visas, or to work, should obtain a non-immigrant visa (which allows a 90 day stay). There are several types of non-immigrant visas. Visas from the Immigration Division only provide permission to enter and remain in Thailand. Permission to work in the country must be obtained from the Department of Employment and the Ministry of Labour and Public Welfare.⁷

Prospective visitors should be aware that over-staying a visa may constitute a serious offence and penalties vary from fines to imprisonment.⁸

Work permits

The *Alien Occupation Act* requires that all foreigners must obtain a work permit before commencing work in Thailand (diplomats, United Nations officers and persons performing duties under agreements between Thailand and a foreign government are exempted).

There are certain occupations, listed in the *Alien Occupation Act*, including legal service and litigation that are closed to aliens. As a consequence, aliens cannot procure work permits to provide “legal services” (which is an extremely broad area), and thus it is illegal for an alien to give legal advice.

The granting of a work permit is discretionary and an alien must hold a non-immigrant visa before a work permit will be issued (see *Visa restrictions* above).^{2/8} Recently issued rules require that for every one foreign employee recruited, an employer must have at least seven Thai employees. A certain level of capitalisation is also required for each work permit issued to a corporate employer.¹⁷

Regulation of foreign law firms

Use of firm name

The use of the name of a foreign firm in joint ventures (see *Other* below) is not excluded.³

Employment of local lawyers

Not applicable (as only joint venture firms are permitted).

Local firm association

Foreign lawyers cannot form partnerships with Thai lawyers.⁶ See *Other* below.

Government approvals

Not known.

Other

The *Alien Business Law* restricts the establishment of law firms in Thailand unless they are majority Thai-owned. Such a company cannot obtain work permits to employ an alien to provide legal services. American nationals, entitled to protection under the *Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations* between the United States and Thai Government, will not generally be subject to the Thai majority ownership provisions of the *Alien Business Law*. However, they too cannot procure work permits to practise law.³

Restrictions on practice*

(**Foreign lawyers may only work as “business consultants”. Formal legal advice must be provided by Thai lawyers.*.)

Local law

Foreign lawyers are prohibited from practising law in Thailand under the *Alien Business Law* and as a consequence will not be granted a work permit for this purpose. The *Lawyers Act* B.E. 2508 (1965) defines the practice of law as preparing and pleading cases before the relevant courts. Foreign lawyers may, however, obtain work permits as “business consultants”.¹⁸

Home law

Not applicable.

Foreign law

Not applicable.

International law

Not applicable.

Other

Foreign lawyers do not have a right of audience in Thai courts.⁶

Recent regulatory changes

See *Foreign lawyer/law firm regulation* for proposed changes to the *Alien Business Law*.

5 Australian legal services

Prospects for Australian legal services

Legal assistance required by Australian businesses

There is a growing community of expatriate Australian business people in Thailand who, as they become more established, are likely to require legal assistance from lawyers with an understanding of the Australian legal environment.¹⁹

Future prospects

As a consequence of economic growth and liberalisation, the legal services market in Thailand is likely to expand and become more sophisticated. There is every likelihood that scope exists for more skilled and experienced foreign lawyers to work in close consultation with Thai lawyers.⁹

Dispute resolution services

Centres/firms

The **Australian Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (ACICA)** provides services for the settlement of international commercial disputes of all kinds to the region. ACICA was established in 1985 as a company limited by guarantee and incorporated in Victoria by the Institute of Arbitrators, Australia. The Institute of Arbitrators has as its main objectives the education and training of arbitrators and their grading, the nomination of arbitrators to arbitrate disputes and the promotion of arbitration as a means by which commercial disputes can be resolved. ACICA has entered into arrangements with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes in accordance with the provisions of the ICSID Convention.

ACICA has Co-operation and Trade Arbitration Agreements with 34 International Arbitral Centres around the world including those in the world's major trading nations in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and the Americas.

ACICA is a member of the Council of Asia Pacific Commercial Dispute Resolution Centres and has close relationships with the International Chamber of Commerce Court of Arbitration in Paris.

For further information on ACICA, contact :

**The Secretary General
Australian Centre for International Commercial Arbitration
Level 1
22 William Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000
Telephone: (03) 9629 6799
Facsimile: (03) 9629 5250**

The **Australian Commercial Disputes Centre (ACDC)** provides consulting, training and dispute resolution services both domestically and internationally. It concentrates on mediation, expert appraisal and determination. ACDC has entered into arrangements with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes in accordance with the provisions of the ICSID Convention.

ACDC is the London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA) Registry for the whole Asia Pacific Region. LCIA's services are available to all involved in international commercial activity. It is open to any party to elect to have his/her dispute determined under the internationally recognised LCIA Arbitration Rules or UNCITRAL Rules.

ACDC is also a member of the Council of Asia Pacific Commercial Disputes Centres.

For further information on ACDC, contact:

**The Chief Executive Officer
Australian Commercial Disputes Centre
Level 5
50 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone: (02) 9267 1000
Facsimile: (02) 9267 3125**

Legal education and training

Overseas students studying law in Australia

Under-graduate

In 1993, there was one Thai student recorded as studying for a Bachelor of Laws (pass) degree at an Australian publicly-funded tertiary institution.¹³

Post-graduate

In 1993, there were seven Thai students recorded as studying post-graduate law studies at Australian publicly-funded tertiary institutions.¹³

Short courses

Not known.

**Overseas students studying
in Australia**

In 1993, there were 826 Thai students recorded as studying at Commonwealth-funded tertiary institutions and 424 students studying at State funded or private tertiary institutions. The majority were undertaking courses in business administration/economics followed by science and arts, humanities & social sciences.¹³

Overall

In 1993, there were a total of 2,367 Thai students studying in Australia as follows:¹³

Higher education & other post secondary	1,550
Secondary & primary	333
English language courses	<u>484</u>
Total	2,367

Qualifications recognised

Not known.

**Australian Education Centre
representation**

**Ms Sulaksana Kamchana
Manager
Australian Education Centre
4th Floor, CP Tower
313 Silom Road
Bangkok 10500 Thailand
Telephone: (662) 231 0531/3
Facsimile: (662) 231 0430**

**Dollar value of educational
services**

Information not available.

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