

## NEWS BY DFDL

# **BUSINESS COLLATERAL ACT (2015)**

to address problems faced by approach is likely to be a ma-

or mortgages over movable and it as collateral for loans. immovable were the only kinds of security permitted (under Ar- Definition of a Business ticle 702 of the Civil and Com- Collateral Contract mercial Code (CCC)). This meant that many kinds of valuable as- Under a business collateral consets could not be mortgaged. tract, a security provider grants Further, Article 747 of the CCC security over property to a serequired a pledger to deliver curity receiver in return for the • intellectual property; or the pledged property into the performance of an obligation • any other asset as provided pledgee's possession. If not, without the need to deliver a pledge could not be consti- the property to the security retuted. Both provisions created ceiver. As a business collateral security under the Thai legal principles of contract law consystem, affecting the growth of tained in the CCC, parties will • property which is not required the SME business sector.

Once the Business Collateral Act the law, public order or good • property under the Condominbecomes effective, SMEs will morals. This kind of contract be able to access funding more must also be in writing, other- • easily as they will be able to wise it will be void. grant security over their assets as collateral. This will reduce Key Provisions of the Business the problem of loan-sharking, Collateral Contract Act as some SMEs that were unable to obtain funds from financial **Parties to a Business Collater**institutions have been forced al Contract to rely on illegal lenders. The While a security provider can the business collateral contract new legislation will also allow be an individual or entity, the could be used as collateral. SMEs easier access to capital at security receiver must be a fi-

the Business Collateral Act (Act) streamlined and more flexible ance with the Act. small and medium enterprises jor turning point for the Thai Collateral (SMEs) in Thailand in accessing economy and serve to create The following property can be funds from financial institutions. opportunities for entrepreneurs collateral: who wish to retain possession • a business; Prior to this latest law, pledges of their property while offering • a claim;

not be able to enter into any agreement that is contrary to

The National Legislative Assem- lower interest rates and should nancial institution or a person bly, supported by the Ministry of enhance the confidence of cred- prescribed under the Ministerial Commerce, has recently enacted itors in lending to SMEs. This Regulations issued in accord-

- movable property used in the security provider's business (e.g. machinery, inventory, or raw materials);
- immovable property (where the security provider is engaged in the real estate business);
- for in the Ministerial Regulations issued under the Act.

significant obstacles for taking contract falls under the general The following property cannot be used as collateral:

- by law in the execution of a judgment;
- ium Act; and
- public property or property used for a public service under the Land Management Act.

The Act also makes it clear that any asset which the security provider will receive in the future in accordance with



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### Registration

ling and revoking a business forcer" to lead the enforcement collateral contract must be procedure. The security enforcer **Penalties** done in writing at the Business may be an individual or entity This Act imposes penalties for Collateral Registration Office, that meets the gualifications re- a number of offences, includwhich is under the supervision guired by the law. of the Department of Business Development of the Ministry of Civil and Commercial Code Commerce. The registered col- Amendment lateral information will be made Certain articles of the CCC, in- own interests. Individuals who available for public search.

### **Collateral Enforcement**

been amended by the Act. The a transferee with the transferred ment:

- security; and
- security.

There are two options for the enforcement of property security: The amendment to the CCC is ment of business security, there Gazette. It is expected to be-

must be an authorized mediator, come effective before the en-Registering, amending, cancel- referred to as the "security en- forcement of this Act.

1, which provides that rights to fines or imprisonment. Pen-The enforcement procedure nor-pledge and rights arising from individuals who are representamally mandated by the CCC and a suretyship established under tives of an entity or its manage-Civil Procedure Code has also the mortgage or pledge pass to ment. Business Collateral Act estab- claim, will need to be amended Effective Date lishes two methods for enforce- to be consistent with the Act. The Act will be in effect within • the enforcement of property to be included in these provi- its announcement in the Roy-• the enforcement of business so that a transferred claim of place in early October 2015. rights passes automatically to a transferee.

collateral disposal and collater- pending the King's endorsement al foreclosure. For the enforce- and announcement in the Royal

ing giving false information and using or obtaining confidential information related to a collateral provider's business for one's cluding Article 305 paragraph act dishonestly will be subject existing under a mortgage or alties also apply for the acts of

Business collateral will need 240 days (eight months) after sions as a new type of security al Gazette, which should take

