

#	Issue	Sole Proprietorship	Ordinary Partnership	Registered Ordinary Partnership	Limited Partnership	Private Company Limited	Public Company Limited
		เจ้าของคนเดียว	ห้างหุ้นส่วนสามัญ	ห้างหุ้นส่วนสามัญ นิติบุคคล	ห้างหุ้นส่วนจำกัด (หจก.)	บริษัทจำกัด	บริษัทมหาชนจำกัด
1	Nature or Form of Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No separate entity Sole owner of the business is fully liable for any liabilities of the business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No separate entity All partners are jointly and unlimitedly liable for all the obligations of the partnership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate entity from the partners All partners are jointly and unlimitedly liable for all the obligations of the partnership. Registering an ordinary partnership provides some protection for the partners.¹ Registered ordinary partnerships that have at least three partners may convert into private limited companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate entity from the partners Limited liability partners have only limited liability for the obligations of the partnership while ordinary partners have full liability. Registering an ordinary partnership provides some protection for the partners.² Limited partnerships that have at least three partners may convert into private limited companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate entity from its shareholders Liability of each shareholder is limited to the unpaid portion of the shares held. Private companies limited have fewer company management duties than public companies limited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate entity from its shareholders The shareholders will not be liable for any liabilities caused by the public company limited. Public company limited can raise funds more easily than other forms of business organizations. Directors generally have greater responsibility than directors of private limited companies.
2	Number of owners	One	Two or more	Two or more	Two or more	Three or more	15 or more
3	Scope of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sole proprietor has capacity to conduct any business which does not require a specific form of business organization. Capacity of certain 	All partners are bound by the acts done by any of them in the ordinary course of the business of the partnership.	A registered ordinary partnership is able to engage in any of the activities within the scope of the objects registered.	A limited partnership is able to engage in any of the activities within the scope of the objects registered.	A private company limited is able to engage in any of the activities within the scope of the objects set forth in its MOA.	A public company limited is able to engage in any of the activities within the scope of the objects set forth in its MOA and under the Public

¹ (1) a partner may make a claim on behalf of the partnership against third parties, even if the partner was not named in the transaction. (2) The liability of partners in a registered partnership ceases two years after they leave the partnership, whereas they would be continuously liable in an unregistered partnership. (3) Creditors must exhaust all assets of the partnership before they can pursue claims against the individual partners. (4) Creditors of an individual partner, in their individual capacity, may only make claims against any profit that the partnership owes to the indebted partner and not against the property of the partnership as a whole.

² Same as above

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		types of individuals may be limited, e.g. minor, incompetent person, semi-incompetent person, person of unsound-mind.					Limited Companies Act.
4	Procedure for establishment	No establishment is required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No establishment is required. Normally, partners enter into a partnership agreement with each other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration with the MOC is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration with the MOC is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration with the MOC is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration with the MOC is required. Public limited company can be transformed from a private limited company when the shareholders meeting passes a special resolution. Public limited company can be listed on the stock exchange. (IPO)
5	Tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> personal income tax at 5% - 35% of income minus expenses and allowances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the partnership pays income tax at 5% - 35% of income minus expenses and allowances distribution of profits from partnership included in personal income tax at 5% - 35% of income minus expenses and allowances (newly amended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% → 20% of net profits distribution of profits is subject to 10% withholding tax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% → 20% of net profits distribution of profits is subject to 10% withholding tax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% → 20% of net profits distribution of dividend is subject to 10% withholding tax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% → 20% of net profits distribution of dividend is subject to 10% withholding tax