

The background features a light blue gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across the surface. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The text is centered in the middle of the page.

CHAPTER 5

LAWS RELATED TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP

CONTENTS

1. IMPORTANCE OF LAW
2. NATURE OF THE LAW
3. TYPES OF LEGISLATION
4. CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE
5. REVENUE CODE
6. Commercial Registration Law
7. Accounting Law
8. Intellectual Property
9. Labor Protection Law
10. Compensation Law



IMPORTANCE OF THE LAW

1. CREATE ORDER

2. THE PEOPLE KNOW THEIR RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

3. CREATE EQUALITY IN SOCIETY



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LAW

ENACTMENT OF LAWS FOR THE SAKE OF NATIONAL ORDER. THE GOVERNMENT MUST ISSUE RULES, REGULATIONS, ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS ARE USED TO MAINTAIN ORDER. THE LAWS ISSUED BY THE STATE WILL LOOK LIKE THIS:

1. THE LAW MUST BE AN ORDER OR REGULATION.

2. THE LAW MUST BE AN ORDER OR REGULATION THAT COMES FROM THE RATCHATHIPAT.

3. THE LAW MUST BE AN ORDER OR REGULATION THAT MUST BE FOLLOWED.

4. THE LAW MUST BE MANDATORY.

5. THE LAW MUST BE A GENERALLY APPLICABLE ORDER OR REGULATION

1. THE LAW MUST BE AN ORDER OR REGULATION.

❖ THE FIRST GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LAW

❖ IT MUST BE AN ORDER OR REGULATION OF THE PERSON WHO ISSUED THE ORDER OR ISSUED THE REGULATION.



2. THE LAW MUST BE AN ORDER OR REGULATION THAT COMES FROM THE RATCHATHIPAT.

- ❖ PAST THE MONARCH HAS THE HIGHEST ROYAL POWER, WHICH IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE RATCHATHIPAT.
- ❖ PRESENT RATCHATHIPAT IS THE THAI PEOPLE.
- ❖ THE CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND B.E. 2550 (2007) STIPULATES THAT SOVEREIGNTY COMES FROM ALL THAI PEOPLE.

3. THE LAW MUST BE AN ORDER OR REGULATION THAT MUST BE FOLLOWED.

- ❖ ONCE THE LAW ENFORCEMENT NOTICE IS ISSUED.
- ❖ THE PEOPLE IN THAT STATE MUST STRICTLY COMPLY WITH THAT LAW.
- ❖ NO ONE CAN VIOLATE OR VIOLATE IT.



4. THE LAW MUST BE MANDATORY

4.1 CRIMINAL COMPULSORY CONDITIONS

- ❖ THERE ARE CRIMINAL PENALTIES THAT HAVE BEEN STIPULATED, SUCH AS ARTICLE 18 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE, WHICH ARE DEATH, IMPRISONMENT, DETENTION, FINE, AND CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.
- ❖ OTHER OFFENSES OTHER THAN THE FIRST ITEM MAY BE PUNISHED IN OTHER WAYS, SUCH AS AVOIDING MILITARY SERVICE, WHICH WILL BE CRIMINALLY PROSECUTED AND THEN FORCIBLY ENLISTED



4.2 CIVIL MANDATORY CONDITIONS

IT CAN BE CLASSIFIED INTO 5 CHARACTERISTICS:

1. FORCED REPAYMENT OF DEBTS
2. COMPEL THAT ANY ACT THAT VIOLATES THE LAW SHALL BE CONSIDERED INVALID.
3. COMPEL THAT ANY ACT THAT VIOLATES THE LAW SHALL BE CONSIDERED INVALID.
4. IT IS MANDATORY THAT ANY ACT THAT VIOLATES THE LAW MUST PAY COMPENSATION.
5. FORCED TO PERFORM A CONTRACT

CAUSES OF VOIDNESS AND VOIDITY

VOIDNESS

1. THE FORM OF A JURISTIC ACT IS NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW.
2. THERE IS A DISHONEST LEGAL PURPOSE.
3. THERE IS A MISCONCEPTION IN THE ESSENCE OF THE JURISPRUDENCE.

VOIDITY

1. ABILITY IMPAIRMENTS SUCH AS MINORS QUASI-INCOMPETENT PEOPLE
2. IMPAIRMENT IN EXPRESSING INTENT IN A MATERIAL, WRONG, FRAUDULENT OR THREATENED MANNER

5. . THE LAW MUST BE A GENERALLY APPLICABLE ORDER OR REGULATION.

- ❖ IT MEANS THAT ONCE A LAW IS ENFORCED, IT IS CONSIDERED TO BE ENFORCEABLE. GENERAL
- ❖ LAW ENFORCEMENT WILL NOT BE USED SPECIFICALLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANY INDIVIDUAL. ONE OR A GROUP OF PERSONS

TYPES OF LEGISLATION

1. LAWS ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF USE
2. LAW ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PARTIES



1. LAWS ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF USE

1.1 SUBSTANTIVE LAW

- LAWS THAT REGULATE GENERAL CONTENT OR MATTERS
- THE CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE, THE CRIMINAL CODE.

1.2 ADJECTIVE LAW/PROCEDURAL LAW

- A LAW THAT PROVIDES FOR A PROCESS OR METHOD TO BE ENFORCED OR CARRIED OUT ACCORDING TO THE TABLE OF CONTENTS LAW
- CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE OR CODE OF PROCEDURE
CRIMINALITY, ETC.



2. LAW ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PARTIES

2.1 PRIVATE LAW

- CIVIL LAW

- COMMERCIAL LAW

2.2 PUBLIC LAW

2.3 INTERNATIONAL LAW



CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE

- ❖ IT IS THE MASTER LAW WHICH IS CLOSEST TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.
- ❖ THE LAW COVERS A PERSON'S AFFAIRS FROM BIRTH TO DEATH.
- ❖ THE LAW ONLY MENTIONS ENTREPRENEURS, CATEGORIES, ALSO KNOWN AS "ANCESTORS".
- ❖ THE LAW CLOSEST TO THE ENTREPRENEUR
- ❖ THE CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE HAS A TOTAL OF 6 CHAPTERS.



SECTION 1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

SECTION 2 DEBT

SECTION 3 INDEPENDENCE CONTRACT

SECTION 4 PROPERTY

SECTION 5 FAMILY

SECTION 6 LEGACY



REVENUE CODE

IT IS A TAX LAW. ALL ENTREPRENEURS ARE REQUIRED TO PAY TAXES AND DUTIES, SUCH AS:

1. PERSONAL INCOME TAX
2. CORPORATE INCOME TAX
3. VAT
4. SPECIFIC BUSINESS TAX
5. STAMP DUTY



COMMERCIAL REGISTRATION LAW

THE COMMERCIAL REGISTRATION ACT (NO. 2) B.E. 2549 (2006) IS AN AMENDED VERSION AND TAKES EFFECT ON APRIL 15, 2006.

□ PURPOSE OF COMMERCIAL REGISTRATION

1. FOR THE SAKE OF COLLECTING STATISTICS AND KNOWING THE EVIDENCE OF ACCURATE AND RELIABLE COMMERCIAL OPERATORS.
2. FOR THE BENEFIT OF CONTROLLING OR PROMOTING COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AS WELL AS TO PROMOTE THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY TO BE MORE ADVANCED.
3. COMMERCIAL ENTREPRENEURS CAN USE IT AS COMMERCIAL EVIDENCE.

ACCOUNTING LAW

- THE ACT STIPULATES THE SEPARATION OF DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF ACCOUNTING.
- ACCOUNTING OFFICER AND BOOKKEEPER TO HELP PREPARE THE ACCOUNTING OF THE BUSINESS CORRECTLY.
- IT IS RELIABLE AND CAN BE USED TO MAKE DECISIONS.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW


IT IS THE WORK THAT ARISES FROM THE CREATIVITY OR INVENTION OF HUMAN BEINGS. DIVIDED INTO:

- ❖ INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY CREATIVITY OR HUMAN INVENTION INDUSTRIES INCLUDE PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, TRADE SECRETS, TRADE NAMES AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS
- ❖ COPYRIGHT IT IS THE RIGHT OF THE CREATOR OF WORKS AS PRESCRIBED BY LAW, INCLUDING LITERATURE. FINE ARTS MUSIC, AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS, FILMS, SOUND RECORDINGS, BROADCASTING, ETC.



LABOR PROTECTION LAW

LABOR PROTECTION LAW MEANS A LAW THAT ESTABLISHES THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS BETWEEN AN EMPLOYER AND AN EMPLOYEE. IT SETS MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR HIRING LABOR. ARRANGEMENT OF WORKPLACES AND EQUIPMENT TO ENSURE THAT WORKERS HAVE GOOD HEALTH, GOOD HYGIENE AND SAFETY IN LIFE AND BODY AND RECEIVE REASONABLE REMUNERATION



THE MAIN CONTENTS OF THE LABOR LAW INCLUDE:

- ❖ EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT
- ❖ TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT
- ❖ CLAIMING A WORK INSURANCE
- ❖ WORKING TIME
- ❖ HOLIDAYS, EMPLOYEE LEAVE
- ❖ CHILD LABOR
- ❖ DEDUCTION OF WAGES FOR WORK
- ❖ PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION UPON TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT
- ❖ PENALTIES

COMPENSATION LAW

IT IS A LAW TO PROTECT EMPLOYERS FROM PAYING COMPENSATION TO EMPLOYEES OR TO PERSONS WHO ARE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE COMPENSATION FROM EMPLOYERS ON BEHALF OF EMPLOYEES. WHEN AN EMPLOYEE IS IN DANGER FROM ILLNESS OR LOSS OR DEATH DUE TO WORK OR PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF THE EMPLOYER OR AT THE BEHEST.

MANDATORY

- EMPLOYERS WITH 1 OR MORE EMPLOYEES IN ALL LOCALITIES
- THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM ARE OBLIGED TO PAY CONTRIBUTIONS.

NOT APPLICABLE

- IT DOES NOT APPLY TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OR FULL-TIME
- EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, STATE ENTERPRISES, EMPLOYEES,
- FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
- OTHER EMPLOYERS ACCORDING TO THE MINISTERIAL REGULATION ARE CULTIVATION, ETC.
- EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS ACT B.E. 2549 (2006), SECTION 38



PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYING COMPENSATION


INDIVIDUAL AND LEGAL ENTITY EMPLOYERS AUTHORIZED PERSON
ACTING ON BEHALF OR ASSIGNED

SUBCONTRACTORS AND PRIMARY CONTRACTORS

BUSINESS OPERATOR


LABOR CONTRACTORS





IN CONCLUSION, THE LAW IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR BUSINESS OPERATIONS BECAUSE IT CREATES SOCIAL ORDER. IF THERE IS NO LAW TO CONTROL IT, WHEN CONFLICTS OCCUR, IT WILL CAUSE DISORDER IN SOCIETY. THERE WAS A QUARREL AND A SPLIT INTO A GROUP OF KINGDOMS. ENACTING LAWS TO CONTROL PEOPLE TO COMPLY WILL HELP CREATE ORDER IN SOCIETY AND THE NATION.

APPLYING THE LAW TO BUSINESSES WILL ALLOW ENTREPRENEURS TO OPERATE WITH CONCISENESS. BE CAREFUL SO AS NOT TO CAUSE TROUBLE. TAKING ADVANTAGE AND CAUSING HARM TO OTHERS. PERFORMING WORK WITH ACCURACY WILL BRING THE WELL-BEING OF THE ENTREPRENEUR



END OF LECTURE

QUESTIONS

1. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LAW AND HOW IMPORTANT IT IS TO BUSINESS OPERATIONS.
2. EXPLAIN THE NATURE OF THE LAW.
3. EXPLAIN THE TYPES OF LAWS, WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SEPARATION, EXPLAIN.
4. WHAT DOES THE CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE MEAN? EXPLAIN.
5. WHAT DOES THE REVENUE CODE MEAN? EXPLAIN.
6. WHAT IS THE COMMERCIAL REGISTRATION LAW RELATED TO? EXPLAIN.
7. WHAT IS THE LAW INVOLVED IN? EXPLAIN IN DETAIL.
8. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MEANS EXPLAINING AND GIVING ILLUSTRATIONS.
9. WHAT IS THE LABOR PROTECTION LAW RELATED TO? EXPLAIN AND GIVE EXAMPLES.
10. WHAT IS THE COMPENSATION LAW INVOLVED? EXPLAIN AND GIVE EXAMPLES.