

## ATTACHMENT FOR THAILAND

March 2026

**1. QI is subject to the following laws and regulations of Thailand governing the requirements of QI to obtain documentation confirming the identity of QI's account holders.**

- Anti-Money Laundering Act, B.E. 2542 (1999) and its amendments
- Securities and Exchange Act, B.E. 2535 (1992), as amended up to No. 6 B.E. 2562 (2019)
- Electronic Transactions Act, B.E. 2544 (2001) (ETA)
- Act on Carrying Out of Public Service via Electronic Means, B.E. 2565 (2022)
- Royal Decree on Supervision of Service Businesses Relating to Digital Identification and Authentication Systems that are Subject to Licensing, B.E. 2565 (2022) (ETDA-supervised)
- Royal Decree on Operation of Digital Platform Service Businesses That Are Subject to Prior Notification, B.E. 2565 (2022)

**2. QI represents that the laws identified above are enforced by the following enforcement bodies and QI shall provide the IRS with an English translation of any reports or other documentation issued by these enforcement bodies that are relevant to QI's functions as a qualified intermediary.**

- Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO)
- Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

**3. QI represents that the following penalties apply to failure to obtain, maintain, and evaluate documentation obtained under the laws and regulations identified in item 1 above.**

Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E. 2542 (1999) and its amendments:

Failure to comply with Section 20/1 (e.g. not undertaking customer due diligence) is a regulatory breach. If that failure contributes to or enables money laundering, it can result in criminal liability.

Penalties include:

- A fine up to THB 1,000,000, plus an additional amount not exceeding THB 10,000 for each following day until rectification is made (Section 62)
- Imprisonment up to 5 years and/or a fine up to THB 100,000 for unauthorized disclosure of official AML information (Section 66)

Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 2535 (1992):

- Sections 312–313: Criminal penalties for damaging, destroying, altering, abridging, or falsifying KYC documents or breaching compliance duties, including imprisonment (5–10 years) and fines (THB 500,000 - 1,000,000).

**4. QI shall use the specific documentary evidence, as described in “International Financial Services Authority” documents prescribed in section 1 herein (and any specific documentation added by an amendment to this item 4 as agreed to by the IRS) to comply with section 5 below, provided that the following specific documentary evidence satisfies the requirements of the laws and regulations identified in item 1 above. In the case of a foreign (non-US) person, QI may also use a Form W-8 in addition to section 5 below. Either QI, or another banking or securities association in Thailand may request an amendment of item 4.**

Verification of identity through following documents:

- i. Government-issued ID card (for Thai nationals)
- ii. Valid passport (for foreign nationals)
- iii. Valid visa or work permit (for resident foreigners)
- iv. Proof of address (e.g., utility bill, house registration document “Tabien Baan,” or rental agreement)

Documents for Legal Person or Legal Arrangement:

In case of Company:

- i. Certificate of Incorporation from the Department of Business Development (DBD)
- ii. Company affidavit (issued within 6 months)
- iii. List of directors
- iv. Shareholder list (Form Bor Or Jor 5)
- v. Tax ID and VAT registration documents
- vi. Memorandum and Articles of Association

In case of Partnership/Limited Liability Partnership:

- vii. Certificate of registration of partnership (from DBD)
- viii. Partnership agreement
- ix. List of partners and authorized signatories
- x. Identification documents of managing partners
- xi. Tax ID (if applicable)

In case of Trust (foreign legal arrangements only):

- xii. Translated trust deed
- xiii. Identification of settlor, trustee(s), beneficiaries, and any protector
- xiv. Documentation on ultimate beneficial ownership or control
- xv. Ownership or control structure (if applicable)

Note: Trusts are recognized as a form of legal arrangement, where the beneficiaries are treated as beneficial owners if they benefit from the account or assets.

**5. QI shall follow the procedures set forth below (and also any procedures added by an amendment to this item 5 as agreed to by the IRS) to confirm the identity of account holders that do not open accounts in person or who provide new documentation for existing accounts other than in person. In the case of a foreign person, QI may, instead, use a Form W-8 in accordance with section 5 of this Agreement. Either QI, or a banking or securities association in Thailand, may request an amendment to this item 5.**

- (i) QI shall not open an account by any means other than by establishing in person the identity of a customer through the account holder’s own identity documents, except as permitted in (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) below.
- (ii) QI may obtain by mail or otherwise a copy that is an exact reproduction of the specific documentary evidence listed in item 4 above from another person that is subject to know-your-customer rules that have been approved by the IRS for purposes of qualified intermediary agreements, provided that the laws and regulations listed in item 1 permit QI to rely on the other person to identify the account holder.
- (iii) QI may obtain a photocopy of the specific documentary evidence listed in item 4 by mail or otherwise remotely from the account holder or a person acting on behalf of the account holder, provided that the photocopy has been certified as a true and correct copy by a

person whose authority to make such certification appears on the photocopy, and provided that the laws and regulations listed in item 1 permit QI to rely on the certified photocopy to identify the account holder.

- (iv) QI may rely on a regulated financial institution to perform KYC checks under a formal agreement granting access to identity records. QI remains fully responsible for KYC compliance and risk assessment.
- (v) Certified documents must be verified through trusted sources. QI may use government-integrated platforms or secure e-document systems including the National Digital ID (NDID) platform, the DGA Digital ID system, and related government-endorsed digital identity frameworks (e.g., ThaID) to obtain KYC data electronically. Such procedures are supported under the Electronic Transactions Act B.E. 2544 (2001), Royal Decree on Supervision of Service Businesses Relating to Digital Identification and Authentication Systems that are Subject to Licensing, B.E. 2565 (2022), and Royal Decree on Operation of Digital Platform Service Businesses That Are Subject to Prior Notification, B.E. 2565 (2022). Where appropriate, biometric verification (e.g., facial recognition or liveness detection) should be used. Depending on risk, QI may require original documents. All KYC records must be securely retained.