

# Bangkok Thailand Temple Facts



**Location:** 1645/6 New Phetchaburi Road  
Makkasan, Ratchathewi Bangkok 10400  
Thailand

**Announced:** April 5, 2015

**Groundbreaking:** January 26, 2019

**Construction Start:** January 26, 2019

**Public Open House:**

Friday, September 1–Saturday, September 6,  
2023 (excluding Sundays)

**Dedication:** Sunday, October 22, 2023  
(Two sessions: 10:00 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.)

**Property Size:** 1.77 acres

**Building Size:** 48,525 square feet

**Building Height:**

242 feet, including the spire

**Architects:** A49

**Interior Design:**

Gloria Hayley Interior Design

**Contractor:** Thai Takenaka

The Bangkok Thailand Temple is the 185th operating temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The temple's design follows the patterns and colors found within Thai architecture. Many of these patterns overlay various diamond shapes with lotus flower elements and a herringbone pattern, evoking the weaved palms used in traditional arts and goods. With the combination of the screened spires and windows, the temple forms a beautiful silhouette in the Bangkok skyline.

## EXTERIOR FEATURES

**BUILDING:** The temple is a cast-in-place concrete structure with a precast concrete skin. The spires are cast glass-fiber-reinforced concrete. The precast concrete was fabricated by Asia Group (1999), located in Chom Thong, Bangkok.

**SPIRE:** The temple has nine spires of varying size. Each is capped with a perforated decorative screen designed to blend seamlessly with the heavens above and provide a glowing ember at night. The Bangkok temple does not feature an angel Moroni statue.

**EXTERIOR ART GLASS:** Decorative screens are a common design element throughout Asia. The exterior art glass's outer layer has a silk screen interlocking octagonal pattern. The inner layer uses the same pattern with frosted carved glass and an amber, gold, and teal border. The art glass was designed by the Richardson Design Partnership group. It was fabricated by Glass Images & Creations Inc., located in Orem, Utah.

**FOUNTAIN:** The water features were designed by Brian Anderson with Water Design Inc., located in Murray, Utah. The fountains were installed by S.Napa (Thailand), located in Bangkok, Thailand. The installation was designed by ME49 of Bangkok, Thailand.

**LANDSCAPING:** The landscape was designed by Loci LLC, located in Salt Lake City, Utah. Trees, shrubs, and perennials were carefully selected to beautify and soften the temple grounds.

**FENCE AND WALKWAYS:** The south fence repeats the geometric pattern found on the temple spires and art glass. The patterns in the plazas also reflect the lotus

design found on the temple facade. The fence was fabricated and installed by Premier Products of Bang Kapi District, Bangkok. The walkway was fabricated and installed by Thong Heng Stone Product and Stone Center, located in Bangkok, Thailand.

## INTERIOR FEATURES

**FLOORING:** The temple's carpet was designed and fabricated by Bentley Mills in City of Industry, California. The white rugs were designed by Richardson Design Partnership and manufactured by Rugs International of Cartersville, Georgia. Other carpeting was manufactured by Bentley Mills Inc. The stone flooring is Sunny Venato quarried by Primo Stone of Egypt and laid in a herringbone pattern. The stone fabricator was Empire Granite, located in Saraburi, Thailand, and the installer was Mutiara, located in Pathum Thani, Thailand.

**DECORATIVE PAINTING:** The interior's decorative paint was designed by the Richardson Design Partnership group. The decorative subcontractor was Tanyarin Decoration of Bangkok, Thailand. Decorative paint is used in all ordinance rooms in the temple.

**INTERIOR ART GLASS:** The interior art glass was designed by the Richardson Design Partnership group and fabricated by Glass Images & Creations Inc.

**LIGHTING:** The form of the decorative light fixtures was inspired by royal sun umbrellas, but their function is inverse: instead of providing shade, they radiate light. The fixtures were designed by the Richardson Design Partnership group and fabricated by Ciana Lighting of Heber City, Utah.

**MILLWORK:** Carved details on the celestial and sealing room columns feature ratchaphruek tree flowers, which are Thailand's national flower. Millwork was fabricated and installed by Tanyarin Decoration.

**BAPTISMAL FONT RAILING:** The baptismal font railings were fabricated and installed by Thapanin of Samut Prakan, Thailand. The font's art glass was fabricated and installed by Glass Images & Creations Inc.

**DOORS AND HARDWARE:** The decorative door hardware is machine-milled bronze. It was fabricated by Arte Hardware of Johns Creek, Georgia. Doors with a lever handle feature a lotus flower motif.

**WALLS:** Wall coverings used in the bride's room were manufactured in Bangkok, Thailand.

**CEILINGS:** All the ceilings in the temple are constructed of gypsum board with crown molding. The profile of the crown molding is inspired by the curvy movements of Thai design. The ceilings were fabricated and installed by Mutiara.



# The Significance of the Bangkok Temple



*A place to feel holiness ~  
prayer, connections, and love.*

For members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a temple has a different purpose than a meetinghouse, where members and others gather weekly for services to pray, sing and worship God.

While the temple is also a place of prayer, it has a much deeper and more sacred purpose. The temple is a holy edifice dedicated to God. It is a special place to make sacred promises with God and perform marriages and other ceremonies that bind families together along with their ancestors for eternity.

In the temple, members also learn to emulate the pure love of Christ, which strengthens their families and their interactions with neighbors and their communities.

As recorded in the Old Testament in the Bible, temples have been built since historic times as a place for people to interact with Deity.

Because of this, members of the Church must be worthy and meet special requirements prior to entering.

**PRAYER** The temple is also called the “house of prayer,” because members go there to meditate, give thanks and contemplate challenges in their lives.

They seek guidance and counsel from God, as well as increased faith to change their lives in a positive way.

That is why temples have a peaceful, quiet atmosphere where visitors speak only in whispers.

**CONNECTIONS** Church members believe that when their lives are centered on the teachings of Jesus Christ, their families are strengthened.

Members of the Church also believe the family is the key to eternal happiness in this life and beyond. Church doctrine teaches that families can be together forever through sacred ceremonies conducted in its temples. Members feel they can meet again with their beloved families, even if they are separated by death, and that family ties will last not only in this world but in the next.

**LOVE** The teachings of Jesus Christ are recorded in the New Testament of the Bible. When asked what was the greatest of all God’s commandments, Christ responded: “Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. ... And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself” (Matthew 22:37, 39).

Prayer and all ceremonies performed in the temple are opportunities to personally feel God’s love and, at the same time, strengthen love for God. Because of this, members learn to deepen their love for God and for their neighbors too.

**THE OPEN HOUSE** Temples, which Church members feel are the most sacred buildings on earth, are not generally open to the public.

However, each time a new temple is completed, a free public open house is held for visitors to learn more about the purpose of temples and why they are important to Latter-day Saints. The open-house experience begins with a short introductory video, and then a volunteer guide takes visitors into the

temple. Once inside, the guide explains the functions of the main rooms, which include instruction, marriage, or baptism.

We warmly invite you to participate with us.



# Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbour as Thyself



*Grant awarded to the Good Shepherd Sisters for the construction of a teaching kitchen.*

Caring for those in need is a foundational belief of members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Thailand and throughout the world. Members live by the two great Christian commandments: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God" and "thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," as Jesus taught in the Bible (Matthew 22:37, 39).

The Church and its local members have been actively assisting in humanitarian efforts in Thailand for many years. In October 2011, when Thailand was hit with the country's worst monsoon flooding in half a century, the Church stepped in to help. The Church donated 2,400 food kits, 4,000 sanitation kits and 10,000 blankets that were distributed to heavily affected areas.

Over the last decade, Latter-day Saint Charities (formerly LDS Charities), the humanitarian arm of the Church, has engaged in a hundred different projects in Thailand. Built on the principles of personal responsibility, community support, self-reliance and sustainability, these projects are designed to give individuals and communities the tools they need to improve their own circumstances in permanent and meaningful ways. The Church actively seeks out and partners with organizations that are already engaged in causes that benefit the community.

Over the years, the Church has donated more than 20,000 wheelchairs, purchased three mobile

cataract surgical units for the Princess Mother's Medical Volunteer Foundation, donated hundreds of computers to schools in need and undertook a \$1 million clean-water project in Tak province under the auspices of the Pratthanadee Foundation.

Latter-day Saint Charities is also assisting Sunpasitthiprasong Hospital, which serves 4 million people in the Isan region of Thailand. The Church has purchased 50 infusion pumps and 10 syringe pumps, which are critical in administering fluids and medicines to patients through IV tubing. The pumps will be used with the most critical patients in intensive care units and operating rooms. The goal is to lower mortality rate, provide better care, and facilitate shorter hospital stays.

Where possible, the Church partners in meaningful projects with other like-minded organizations. Just recently, Latter-day Saint Charities and Living Waters Phuket together donated over a million dollars to purchase 13,383 spinal boards and head immobilizers that were donated to the provincial chief medical offices throughout Thailand. They in turn will distribute them to the emergency medical units in their provinces.

Current projects also include a cash donation to the Good Shepherd Sisters, an organization that provides shelter and educational training for women at risk. The donation was used to build a teaching kitchen consisting of six to eight workstations and an instructor's station. The project will benefit single mothers with children who have been abandoned by husbands and family. It will also help women who have been trafficked and others who have been displaced for various reasons obtain a marketable skill.

"We gratefully acknowledge the selfless service and donation of time, funds, and other resources by Church members and friends as we collectively care for others," the First Presidency of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has said. "As we continue to love and strengthen one another through service, we invite all to join us in this important work."





# History of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Thailand



Church President Russell M. Nelson and his wife, Wendy, visit with members of the Church in Bangkok, April 20, 2018.

In 1852, Brigham Young, the President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, sent four missionaries to Thailand, then known as Siam. Only one of them made it to the country, and not until 1854, and he stayed only four months due to the language barrier.

In the 1950s, various member families living in Bangkok held informal Church services intermittently. A small English-speaking congregation has functioned continually since 1961, when the Church authorized regular worship services.

On Nov. 2, 1966, Elder Gordon B. Hinckley of the Church's Quorum of the Twelve Apostles dedicated Thailand for the preaching of the gospel. Church leaders met at 6:30 a.m. in a quiet area of Lumpini Park in the heart of Bangkok and held a brief service. The Thailand District of the Church had been organized earlier that year, and missionaries were transferred to the area in 1968, ensuring that membership would grow.

In 1973, Thailand became its own mission. The next year, the first chapel was dedicated, built in a small alley off Asoke Montri Road in Bangkok.

A missionary singing group called Sidthichon Yuk Sud Tai ("The Latter-day Saints") was created in 1975. They toured the country, performing in front of thousands, blending Western and Thai sounds. The group raised money for charities and programs such as the Thai International Red Cross, Bangkok Teachers College, hospitals, and a drug rehabilitation program. They received an invitation to perform at the king's charity event and even met the king and queen afterward.

During its more-than-four-year-long existence, the group appeared on TV over 70 times, recorded five albums, performed for royalty three times and did over 500 live performances for more than 1 million people in all of Thailand's major cities.

Church membership continued to grow throughout Thailand. In 1987, three new meetinghouses were dedicated in Bang Na, Thon Buri, and Chiang Mai, and in June 1995 the Bangkok Thailand Stake (similar to a diocese) was created. Almost 20 years later, in 2014, a second stake was created in Bangkok, and in late 2016 came a third Bangkok stake.

From that small beginning, Church membership in Thailand grew to what now exceeds 23,000, with chapels throughout Bangkok and most large urban centers in the country, including Chiang Mai, Nakhon Ratchasima, Khon Kaen, Udon Thani, and Ubon Ratchathani.

To the joy of members of the Church in Thailand, it was announced in April 2015 that a temple would be constructed in Bangkok. Temples are sacred buildings where members can receive great blessings and perform special ordinances on behalf of their ancestors.

The temple compound includes an annex building, which houses Church offices and two separate chapels and meeting rooms. The annex will also have a FamilySearch center, which will be open to all people in Thailand to help research their family genealogies.

A groundbreaking ceremony for the Bangkok Thailand Temple was held on Jan. 26, 2019. Construction is now complete, and members of the community are invited to an open house Sept. 1–16 (excluding Sundays) before the temple is dedicated on Oct. 22, 2023.

During his visit to Bangkok in April 2018, Church President Russell M. Nelson told Thai members: "My desires for the people of Thailand [are] the same as my desires for people [of] any other city [or] country. We invite all of God's children ... to come unto the Savior and enjoy the blessings and benefits of their temple and have everlasting life [and] joy."



# Church History



**THE BEGINNINGS (1820-1830)** For The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, one of the most influential events in religious history occurred during the spring of 1820, when two heavenly beings appeared to a young boy named Joseph Smith in the rural community of Palmyra, New York, USA.

In the early 19th century, there was a religious revival in the northeastern United States. Confused by the conflicting claims of the various faiths, Joseph went to the Bible for guidance and found the counsel in James 1:5 to “ask of God” for himself.

In a wooded grove near the family farm, Joseph knelt to pray. Joseph recorded the following about this experience.

“I saw a pillar of light exactly over my head, above the brightness of the sun, which descended gradually until it fell upon me. ... When the light rested upon me I saw two Personages, whose brightness and glory defy all description, standing above me in the air. One of them spake unto me, calling me by name and said, pointing to the other — *This is My Beloved Son. Hear Him!*”

Joseph Smith experienced the most dramatic revelation since biblical times: a visit with God and His Son, Jesus Christ.

He was commanded to join none of the existing churches and was told that God would restore the Church originally organized by Jesus Christ.

Ten years later, after a series of revelations and dramatic visitations to Joseph and others, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was officially organized on April 6, 1830.

## **THE BOOK OF MORMON: ANOTHER TESTAMENT OF JESUS CHRIST (1821-1830)**

A few years later, in 1823, Joseph Smith was shown by an angel where to find a set of metal plates buried in the ground by the early inhabitants of North America. It was a book with a history of religion in ancient America, and Joseph Smith translated it into English by divine revelation.

The Book of Mormon, named for one of the ancient American prophets who compiled it, was first published in 1830. The Book of Mormon contains religious writings of civilizations in ancient America between about 2200 B.C. and A.D. 421. It includes an eyewitness account of the ministry of Jesus Christ on the American continent following His Resurrection in Jerusalem.

## **RESTORATION OF THE PRIESTHOOD AUTHORITY (1829-1830)**

From the days of the Old Testament in the Bible, apostles and prophets in all ages have had authority from God to act in His name.

The original Twelve Apostles received this priesthood authority under the hands of Jesus Christ Himself. But with their passing, the authority of the apostleship disappeared from the earth.

An essential component of the Restoration, therefore, was the reestablishment of this priesthood authority in May 1829, when a resurrected being who identified himself as John the Baptist appeared and conferred the priesthood on Joseph Smith and his associate Oliver Cowdery.

With the restoration of priesthood authority, Joseph organized The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints with six initial members.

**GROWTH AND OPPOSITION (1830-1844)** Once organized, the members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints shared the teachings of the Church with others, and many people were baptized.

There were also many converts from Europe who immigrated to the eastern United States to gather with



other Church members. Church growth provided fuel for growing opposition.

Unfortunately, early members of the Church were frequently persecuted because of their beliefs and forced to move repeatedly. In 1844, Joseph Smith and his brother were murdered.

**BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE WESTWARD TREK (1844-1896)** After Joseph Smith's death, Brigham Young, who replaced him as President, led many Church members across the American frontier and settled in the Great Salt Lake Basin (now in Utah, USA).

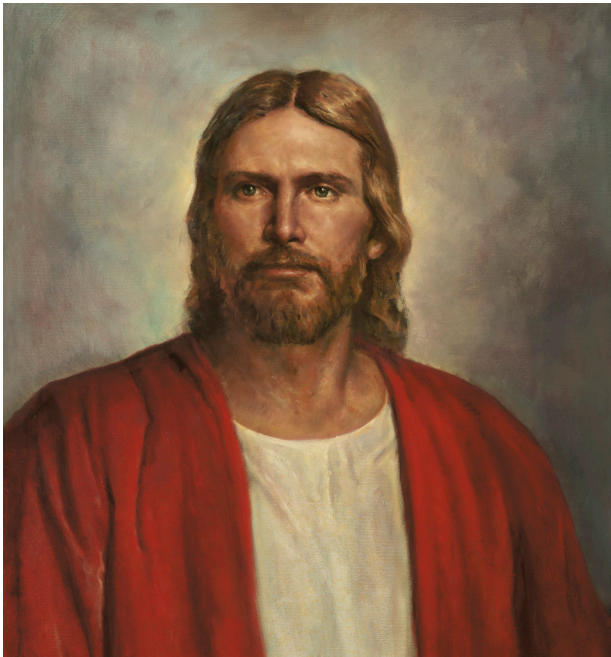
Under the direction of Brigham Young, the pioneers established 300 communities from Southern Alberta, Canada, to Mexico.

**INTO THE MODERN ERA (1896-1968)** Church membership reached a million in 1947, but it was still largely North American. Since 1947, however, the number of members living outside of North America has grown dramatically. Currently, less than 45 percent of Church members live in the United States.

As of now, the worldwide membership of the Church is over 17 million members.



# Core Doctrines



**THE NATURE OF GOD** God is often referred to in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (hereafter “the Church”) as our Heavenly Father because He is the Father of all human spirits, and they are created in His image. For Church members, God the Father, His Son Jesus Christ, and the Holy Ghost constitute the Godhead. We believe God is embodied, though His body is perfect and glorified.

**CHRISTIAN** The Church is a Christian church but is neither Catholic nor Protestant. Rather, it is a restoration of the Church of Jesus Christ as originally established by the Savior in the New Testament of the Bible.

Members of the Church believe God sent His Son, Jesus Christ, to save all people from death and their individual sins.

Jesus Christ is central to the lives of Church members. They seek to follow His example by being baptized, praying in His holy name, partaking of the sacrament, doing good to others and bearing witness of Him through both word and deed.

The only way to salvation is through faith in Jesus Christ.

**PLAN OF SALVATION** This “plan” addresses the fundamental questions “Where did we come from?” “Why are we here?” and “Where do we go when we die?”

The “plan” also refers to the design God has employed to help us grow, learn, and experience joy.

Scriptures of the Church teach that all human beings are children of God and lived with Him before this earth life. God presented a plan by which we could obtain physical bodies and a period of earthly experience.

Central to this plan of salvation was the role of Jesus Christ, who, as the Savior, would help humankind overcome the costs of our mortal learning.

During mortality, we exercise our God-given right to make choices and live in ways that either draw us closer to God or move us away from God.

At death, our spirit leaves our deceased body. While our body remains on the earth, our spirit will reside in a state of rest or in a state of learning until the day of resurrection and judgment, when all will be judged by a perfectly merciful and just God. We will inherit a place in a realm of glory corresponding to our faithfulness.

While all human beings will receive the gift of immortality, or an eternal union of the body and spirit, God wants us to live in such a way that we also receive the gift of exaltation—eternal life with our families in God’s presence.

**DIVINE PRIESTHOOD AUTHORITY** Members of the Church believe that divine authority was lost in the ancient Church after the death of the Apostles, requiring a restoration by divine intervention.

They believe that priesthood authority was restored to the Church in the first half of the 19th century.

The Church today has modern-day Apostles who have priesthood authority to direct the Church the same way the ancient Apostles directed it during biblical times.

**ORDINANCES OF BAPTISM AND CONFIRMATION** Baptism into the Church requires full immersion in water by a person who holds the priesthood authority to baptize.

A person is confirmed a member of the Church after baptism by a priesthood holder who puts his hands on the head of the person and blesses him or her to “receive the Holy Ghost.”

Those who are baptized into the Church are cleansed of their previous sins and promise to live the principles of the gospel.

### **MODERN PROPHETS AND CONTINUING**

**REVELATION** As in biblical times, one of the characteristics of the Church is that it has prophets (people who convey the teachings directly entrusted to them by God) and apostles.

Members of the Church view senior Church leaders—Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and the Presidents of the Church who followed—as prophets of God in the same way they view Abraham, Moses, Isaiah and the Apostles in the time of Jesus Christ.

Joseph Smith is perhaps best known for his translation of the Book of Mormon: Another Testament of Jesus Christ and for laying the foundation of the Church in the 19th century.

Russell M. Nelson is the current President and prophet of the Church. Along with modern prophets comes continuing revelation and additional scripture.

Members of the Church believe it is a restoration of the Church originally established by Jesus Christ during His mortal lifetime.

**HEALTH PRACTICES** Members of the Church are known for their healthy lifestyles.

A health plan for the Church was first written down in 1833 by the Prophet Joseph Smith, and he presented it to early members specifically as a revelation from God. Today, Latter-day Saints refer to these health guidelines as “the Word of Wisdom.”

Among the provisions of the health code: no alcoholic drinks, no smoking or chewing tobacco, and no “hot drinks”—believed to refer specifically to tea and coffee.

“Wholesome herbs,” along with fruits and grains, are specifically recommended. Meat is to be used “sparingly.”

**TITHING AND FAST OFFERINGS** To members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, tithing is a natural and integrated aspect of religious belief and practice.

According to the biblical definition, tithing is “one-tenth,” and Church members interpret this as a tenth of their “increase,” or income, annually. It is paid on the honor system; no one asks to see income statements or pay slips.

Tithes and other charitable donations help the Church carry out its mission of spreading the gospel of Jesus Christ, caring for the poor, and strengthening members’ faith and commitment to Jesus Christ.

**MISSIONARY PROGRAM** The missionary program is one of the Church’s most recognized characteristics.

Church members individually determine—at the age of 18 years or older for men and 19 years or older for women—whether to engage in teaching and service activities as missionaries.

The missionary effort is based on the biblical pattern of missionaries serving in pairs, teaching the gospel and baptizing believers in the name of Jesus Christ. Currently, more than 90,000 missionaries serve worldwide.

**VOLUNTEER MINISTRY** The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints functions in large measure because of the unpaid volunteer ministry of its members.

In thousands of local congregations around the world, members voluntarily participate in “callings,” or assignments that provide meaningful opportunities to serve one another. It is common for Church members to spend 5-10 hours a week serving in their callings.

**FAMILY HISTORY AND GENEALOGY** Members of the Church believe they have a responsibility to trace their own genealogies so they can take their ancestors’ names and other vital information to the temple.

In the temple, they perform the ceremonies (such as baptism and sealing) on behalf of their ancestors, knowing their ancestors are free to accept or decline their gift.

Temples serve as the only place where ceremonies such as baptism and sealing can be performed on behalf of those who have died. Members of the Church believe that provisions must be made for all people who have died without the opportunity to learn about Jesus Christ, to be baptized along with other ceremonies required to return to His presence and that of God the Father.

Based on these beliefs and practices, the Church has established FamilySearch, the largest genealogy organization in the world.

Since 1894, FamilySearch has worked with archives, libraries, and churches in over 100 countries to

facilitate easy access to records that help people find their ancestors.

Every month, over three million people use these records, resources, and services to learn more about their family history. FamilySearch adds 400 million new historical records every year. These records and services are available free of charge online at [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org) or through over 4,700 FamilySearch centers in more than 130 countries.



# BENJAMIN M. Z. TAI

*General Authority Seventy*



Elder Benjamin M. Z. Tai was sustained as a General Authority Seventy of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on April 6, 2019. At the time of his call, he had been serving as an Area Seventy and a

member of the Eighth Quorum of the Seventy in the Asia Area. At Church headquarters he has served as an area assistant in the North America Southeast Area and as an Assistant Executive Director of the Missionary Department. He is currently serving as President of the Asia Area.

Elder Tai received a Bachelor of Science degree from Brigham Young University and a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of California at Los Angeles. His professional career was in investment banking and real estate development.

Elder Tai has served in a number of Church callings, including as a full-time missionary in the Australia Melbourne Mission, branch president, district executive secretary, Sunday School teacher, counselor in a district presidency and district president.

Benjamin Ming Zhe Tai was born in Hong Kong, and he married Naomi Toma in 1995. They are the parents of six children.





# KELLY R. JOHNSON

*General Authority Seventy*



Kelly R. Johnson was born in Ogden, Utah, on Jan. 16, 1963. He married Teressa Lynn Bartrum in 1986. They are the parents of five children.

He received a Bachelor of Science degree in accounting from Weber State University in 1987. In

1989 he received a Master of Business Administration degree from Brigham Young University.

He has served in a number of Church callings, including full-time missionary in the Thailand Bangkok Mission, counselor in a stake Young Men presidency, elders quorum president, bishop, high councilor, counselor in a stake presidency, stake president, ward mission leader, president of the Thailand Bangkok Mission from 2015 to 2018, ward Young Men adviser, stake Missionary Preparation teacher, Area Seventy and member of the Fifth Quorum of the Seventy in the Utah Area.

At Church headquarters he has served in the North America Northeast Area Presidency and as a member of the Church Audit Committee. He currently serves as the First Counsellor in the Asia Area Presidency.

He began his career in 1989 as a forensic accountant for KPMG. At the time of his call as a General Authority, he was a forensic accountant and partner for Norman, Townsend & Johnson, LLC.



# MICHAEL JOHN U. TEH

*General Authority Seventy*



Elder Michael John U. Teh was sustained as a General Authority Seventy of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on March 31, 2007. He served previously as a member of the Third and Eighth Quorums of the Seventy in the Philippines Area. As an Area Seventy he also served as Second Counselor in the Philippines Area Presidency. He later served as President of the Philippines Area from 2011 to 2013.

While located at Church headquarters, he served as an area assistant in the North America Southwest

Area, Assistant Executive Director in the Temple Department, Chairman of the Committee on Restoration of Blessings and Cancellation of Sealings, and a member of the Boundaries and Leadership Change Committee. Following his assignment in Taiwan, he served as Second Counselor in the Philippines Area Presidency from August 2018 to June 2019. He currently serves as the Second Counselor in the Asia Area Presidency.

Elder Teh received a bachelor's degree in business administration with an emphasis in business management from De La Salle, College of Saint Benilde. At the time of his call to full-time Church service, he was employed as the recorder of the Manila Philippines Temple.

Elder Teh has served in numerous Church callings, including full-time missionary in the Philippines Davao Mission, bishop, counselor in a stake presidency, high councilor, counselor in a mission presidency, and president of the Taiwan Taichung Mission from July 2016 to June 2018.

Elder Michael John Uy Teh was born in Davao City, Davao del Sur, Philippines, on June 25, 1965. He married Grace May Weedon in December 1989. They are the parents of three children.

