

(Translation)

Unofficial Translation*

THE LAND TRAFFIC ACT B.E.2522

BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, REX.

Given on the 18th Day of January B.E. 2522;
Being the 34th Year of the Present Reign

His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej has the Royal Proclamation to announce that:

Whereas it is expedient to revise the law governing land traffic.

Therefore, His Majesty the King Bhumibol Adulyadej has graciously been pleased to enact this Act, with the advice and consent of the National Legislative Assembly, as follows:

Section 1 This Act shall be called the “Land Traffic Act B.E. 2522”.

Section 2¹ This Act shall come into force when a period of ninety days as from the date following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette has been elapsed.

Section 3 The following Acts shall be repealed:

- (1) Land Traffic Act B.E.2477
- (2) Land Traffic Act Amendments B.E.2478
- (3) Land Traffic Act (No.3) B.E.2481
- (4) Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2508
- (5) Announcement of the Revolutionary Party No.59 dated 26th January B.E.2515

Section 4 In this Act:

- (1) “Traffic” means the use of ways by drivers, pedestrians or persons walking, riding or herding animals.
- (2) “Ways” means roadways, lanes, bus lanes, shoulders, pavements, crosswalks, junctions, slopes, curves, bridges and public traffic grounds; and it shall include personal ways consented by owners for use as public traffic ways or announced by the Traffic Officer as ways under this Act; but it shall not include railways.

¹ The Government Gazette, Volume 96 Section 8, Special Edition, Page 1 dated 29th Jan 1979.

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(3) “Roadways” means the areas made for driving notwithstanding at, under or above the ground level.

(4) “Lanes” means roadways divided into lanes for driving and marked with lines or linear boundaries thereof.

(5) “Bus Lanes” means lanes fixed for bus driving or all types of passenger transport vehicles by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police.

(6) “One-way Traffic” means any roadways requiring drivers to drive in the same directions as per the time prescribed by the Traffic Officer.

(7) “Roadside” means the edge of roadways.

(8) “Shoulders” means areas connected to roadsides but not yet provided as pavements.

(9) “Junction” means the areas of roadways where two or more roadways are crossed, converged or adjacent.

(10) “Roundabouts” means roadways designed for driving around traffic signs or constructions at the junction.

(11) “Pavements” means the areas made for pedestrians to walk along any or both sides of roads or the part along roadsides provided for pedestrians to walk on.

(12) “Crosswalks” means the areas made for pedestrians to walk across the ways and marked with lines or linear boundaries thereof or peg-punched on the ways; and it shall include the areas made for pedestrians to walk across the ways notwithstanding under or above the ground level.

(13) “Safety Zones” means the areas on roadways marked with a sign apparently visible at all times for pedestrians to stop before crossing the ways or for people to get on or get off a vehicle to stop before crossing the ways.

(14) “Critical Areas” means the areas with traffic congestion or impediments or the areas where it can be foreseen or predicted that potential danger or damage may easily occur to vehicles or road users.

(15) “Vehicles” means vehicles of all kinds for land transport, except for trains and trams.

(16) “Cars” means the vehicles with three or more wheels and propelled by engine, electricity or other sources of energy, except for railed vehicles.

(17) “Motorcycles” means the vehicles with no more than two wheels or one extra wheel in case of side cars and propelled by engine, electricity or other sources of energy.

(18) “Bicycles” means the vehicles propelled by the physical energy of riders rather than by pulling or dragging.

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(19) “Emergency Vehicles” means fire engines and ambulances of the central administration, provincial administration and local administration or other vehicles licensed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police to use flashing warning light or siren or other signal sounds as prescribed.

(20) “Trucks” means vehicles made for transport of goods or animals.

(21) “Passenger Vehicles” means motor vehicles made for transport of more than seven passengers.

(22) “School Buses” means passenger vehicles used by schools for transport of students.

(23) “Fixed Route Buses” means passenger vehicles travelling along the fixed routes and collecting individual fares at the fixed rates according to distance or at a single rate.

(24) “Taxi” means hired motor vehicles for transport of no more than seven passengers.

(25) “Tow Truck” means motor vehicles made for towing of other vehicles or agricultural tools or construction tools; whereas, such motor vehicles themselves are not used for transport of passengers or goods.

(26) “Trailers” means vehicles towed by other vehicles.

(27) “Taxi Meters” means device showing rates and fares of taxis according to distance or time of use, or both.

(28) “Drivers” means vehicle drivers, transport facility personnel under the law governing transport, or vehicle towing personnel.

(29) “Pedestrians” means walking persons and shall include persons in wheelchairs or in baby strollers.

(30) “Vehicle Owners” shall include persons who have possessed vehicles.

(31) “Conductors” means persons responsible for collection of fares and for taking care of passengers.

(32) “Driving Licenses” means driving licenses under the law governing motor vehicles, licenses for drivers under the law governing hired vehicles, driving licenses under the law governing rollers and licenses for transport facility personnel under the law governing transport.

(33) “Traffic Signals” means any signals irrespective of their presentation via flags, light, electricity, hands, arms, whistles, or any other methods for drivers, pedestrians or persons walking, riding or herding animals to comply therewith.

(34) “Traffic Signs” means any signs fixed or appeared on ways for drivers, pedestrians or persons walking, riding or herding animals to comply therewith.

(35) “Minister” means the Minister taking charge under this Act.

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(36)² (Repealed)

(37) “Traffic Officer” means a commissioned police officer appointed by the Minister as the Traffic Officer.

(38) “Competent Authorities” means police officers performing the duties of traffic control.

(39) “Traffic Volunteers” means persons having been trained under the Traffic Volunteer Training Course and appointed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police to provide assistance on the performance of duties of the competent authorities as provided in this Act.

(40)³ “Inspector” means the inspector under the law governing land transport and the inspector under the law governing motor vehicles.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 5 The Prime Minister shall take charge under this Act and shall have power to appoint the Traffic Officer and to issue Ministerial Regulations governing other affairs for execution of this Act.⁴

The Ministerial Regulations shall come into force upon their publication in the Government Gazette.

TITLE 1

USE OF VEHICLES

CHAPTER 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF VEHICLES USED ON THE WAYS

Section 6 No person shall be allowed to use insecure vehicles which may cause danger or impair health of users, passengers or the general public on roadways.

Regarding vehicles on roadways, drivers must provide engines, accessories and/or component parts in complete and good working order, thus, in accordance with the law governing motor vehicles, the law governing transport, the law governing rollers, the law governing tow trucks or the law governing hired vehicles.

The condition of vehicles which may impair health of users under Paragraph 1 and the testing methods thereof must be in accordance with the criteria and conditions prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

² Section 4(36) shall be repealed by the Land Traffic Act (No.11) B.E.2559

³ Section 4(40) has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.6) B.E.2542

⁴ Section 5 Paragraph 1 has been amended by the Announcement of the National Council for Peace and Order No.87/2557 on Amendment of Person Taking Charge under the Law Relating to Powers and Duties of Police Officers dated 10th July B.E.2557.

Section 7 No person shall be allowed to use vehicles without license plates, vehicle sign plates or vehicle plates under the law governing motor vehicles, the law governing transport, the law governing rollers, the law governing tow trucks or the law governing hired vehicles on roadways.

Section 8 No person shall be allowed to use vehicles with limited view for safety use by drivers on roadways.

For the purpose of this Section, the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police shall have power to issue regulations on the application of light filter materials to vehicles on roadways by means of publication in the Government Gazette.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 9 No person shall be allowed to use vehicles which make loud noises or have towing objects on roadways.

Section 10 No person shall be allowed to use vehicles with non-rubber wheels or non-rubber road surface contacting materials unless exempted by the Ministerial Regulations or permitted by the Traffic Officer.

Section 10 bis⁵ No person shall be allowed to use vehicles of which engine emitted gas, dust, smoke, chemical particles or noises exceeding the criteria prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police by publication in the Government Gazette on roadways.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

CHAPTER 2

USE OF LIGHT OR SIGNAL SOUND OF VEHICLES

Section 11 At the time of limited illumination to clearly view pedestrians, vehicles or roadblocks on the ways within the distance of not less than one hundred and fifty meters, drivers on the ways must turn on the lights or use illumination as per the categories, characteristics and conditions prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 12 For each type of vehicles on roadways, drivers must use specific signal sounds, as follows:

- (1) Horns for motor vehicles or motorcycles which can be heard within the distance of at least sixty meters;
- (2) Bell sounds for horse carriages which can be heard within the distance of at least thirty meters;
- (3) Small bell sounds for bicycles which can be heard within the distance of at least thirty meters;

⁵ Section 10 bis has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

For vehicles other than those mentioned above, drivers must use signal sounds as prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police by publication in the Government Gazette.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 13 No drivers of all types of vehicles on roadways shall be allowed to use flashing warning light or siren, or whistle signal sounds, distortion, multiple sounds, loud noises or other signal sounds as prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police by publication in the Government Gazette.

The Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police shall have power to allow ambulances, vehicles in military or police services or other vehicles to use flashing warning light or siren or other signal sounds. For this purpose, the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police shall prescribe conditions on the use of signal lights or sounds and shall prescribe marks representing the characteristics of such vehicles by publication in the Government Gazette.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 14 Drivers of vehicles may use signal sounds only in cases of necessity or prevention of accidents only but may not use excessively long or repeating signal sounds.

The use of signal sounds of vehicles or conditions relating to the use of signal sounds in any areas or localities shall be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police by publication in the Government Gazette.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 15 In case of vehicles loaded with objects exceeding the length of body thereof while on roadways and at the time when light must be turned on under Section 11 or Section 61, drivers of vehicles must turn a red signal light on or, during the daytime, drivers must affix a red flag at the far end of such loaded objects by turning on a signal light or affix a flag which can be seen within the distance of at least one hundred and fifty meters;

Types, characteristics or quantity of red signal light or red flags under Paragraph 1 shall be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police by publication in the Government Gazette.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 16 Drivers of vehicles loaded with inflammable liquid of which ignition point is at 21°C or lower or loaded with inflammable gas must comply with Section 15 and Section 56; provided that the signal light must not be of the fuel consumption type.

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Section 17 Drivers of vehicles loaded with explosives or any other types of hazardous substances must provide a sign specifying the substances loaded and fire extinguishers and must comply with conditions on prevention of danger.

The characteristics and method of posting-up of a sign specifying the substances loaded and fire extinguishers as well as conditions on prevention of danger must be in accordance with the provisions prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

CHAPTER 3 LOADING

Section 18⁶ Characteristics and types of vehicles for use of loading of passengers, animals or goods must be in accordance with the criteria and methods prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 19 In case of necessity of loading of passengers, animals or goods other than the criteria and methods prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations, upon request by the vehicle owners, the Traffic Officer may give an indulgence by issuing a written permission on a temporary and case-by-case basis.

Section 20 Drivers of vehicles loaded with passengers, animals or goods must provide prevention of fall of passengers, animals or goods, leakage, smell, reflection of light, or blowing therefrom which may cause trouble, nuisance or dirtiness on roadways or impair health of the general public or cause danger to individuals or property.

TITLE 2 TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND TRAFFIC SIGNS

Section 21 Drivers of vehicles must duly comply with traffic signals and traffic signs installed or appeared on roadways or shown by the competent authorities.

Traffic signals and traffic signs and meanings thereof shall be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police by publication in the Government Gazette and illustrated therein.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 22 Drivers of vehicles must comply with traffic signals or traffic signs appeared in front of them in the following circumstances:

⁶ Section 18 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.7) B.E.2550

(1) For amber light traffic signal, drivers shall be prepared to stop vehicles behind the stop line so that drivers shall be prepared to comply with the next traffic signal as mentioned in (2), except that vehicles have gone through the stop line, then, drivers may go further ahead.

(2) For red right traffic signal or red traffic sign with the word “stop”, drivers shall stop the vehicles behind the stop line.

(3) For green light traffic signal or green traffic sign with the word “go”, drivers shall go further ahead, unless otherwise prescribed by traffic signs.

(4)⁷ For green arrow light traffic signal pointing for turning or going ahead, or red light traffic signal shown simultaneously with the green arrow light traffic signal pointing for turning or going ahead, drivers shall turn or go ahead in the directions pointed by the arrow and must carefully drive the vehicles and must give the first priority to pedestrians on crosswalks or to vehicles on the right lane;

(5) For red flash light traffic signal installed at any junction, if it is turned on at any side thereof, the driver on that side must stop the vehicle behind the stop line; and when it is considered safe and not obstructing the traffic, the driver may carefully go further ahead.

(6) For amber flash light traffic signal installed at anywhere, the driver shall reduce the vehicle speed and shall carefully pass such roadways.

Drivers who wish to go straight must keep driving in the lane with the traffic sign of “going straight”; meanwhile, drivers who wish to make a turn must drive in the lane with the traffic sign of “turning”; whereas, drivers must be in such land as from the beginning when there is a traffic sign requiring the drivers to do so.

Section 23 Drivers of vehicles in roadways with green or red light traffic signals installed above at least two lanes must comply with the followings:

(1) For red light traffic signal in x-shaped cross above any lane, drivers shall be prohibited to go further in such lane.

(2) For green light traffic signal in an arrow shape above any lane, drivers in such lane may go further in such lane.

Section 24 Drivers must comply with traffic signals as shown by the competent authorities in front of them in the following circumstances:

(1) When the Traffic Officer stands and stretches his left arm out at the shoulder level, drivers who are driving behind the Traffic Officer must stop their vehicles; however, in case, the Traffic Officer has lowered his stretched arm and waved his hand forward, drivers who have stopped their vehicles behind him may go further.

(2) When the Traffic Officer stands and stretches any arm out at the shoulder level and sets his palm up, drivers in the lane where the Traffic Officer has stretched his arm must stop their vehicles; however, in case, the Traffic Officer has flipped his set-up palm and waved it overhead to the back, drivers who have stopped their vehicles behind him may go further.

⁷ Section 22(4) has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

(3) When the Traffic Officer stands and stretches both of his arms out at the shoulder level and sets his palms up, drivers in the lane where the Traffic Officer stretched both of his arms out must stop their vehicles.

(4) When the Traffic Officer stands and raises his right forearm upright against his right upper arm, drivers in the lane in front of the Traffic Officer must stop their vehicles; however, in case, the Traffic Officer has flipped his set-up palm and waved it to the back, drivers who have stopped their vehicles in front of him may go further.

(5) When the Traffic Officer stands and raises his right forearm upright against his right upper arm and sets his palm up and stretches his left arm out at the shoulder level, drivers in the lanes in the front and the rear of the Traffic Officer must stop their vehicles.

Regarding the stoppage of vehicles under this Section, drivers must stop their vehicles behind the stop line; in case, there is no stop line in any roadway, drivers must stop their vehicles at the distance of no less than three meters from the Traffic Officer.

Regarding the display of traffic signals of the Traffic Officer under this Section, the Traffic Officer may use luminescent torch or other luminescent equipment.⁸

Section 25 Drivers must comply with traffic signals as shown with whistle signal sounds in front of them by the Traffic Officer in the following circumstances:

(1) When the Traffic Officer uses one long whistle signal sound, drivers must stop their vehicles immediately.

(2) When the Traffic Officer uses two consecutive short whistle signal sounds, drivers may go further.

Section 26 On roadways with traffic signals or traffic signs under Section 22 or traffic signals under Section 23; in case, the Traffic Officer controlling the traffic on such roadways deems it expedient for traffic safety or convenience, he may give other traffic signals. In such case, drivers must operate their vehicles in accordance with the signals as prescribed by the Traffic Officer.

Section 27 When there is a reasonable cause, the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police shall have power to amend traffic signals or traffic signs as provided in this Act by publication in the Government Gazette.

[The words "Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police" have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 28 No person other than the Competent Authorities or the Traffic Officer shall be allowed to make, install or display traffic signals or traffic signs on roadways as prescribed under Section 21 by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police.

[The words "Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police" have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

⁸ Section 24 Paragraph 3 has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.10) B.E.2557

Section 29 No person shall be allowed to cause damage, destruction, concealment, change, removal, marking or rendering uselessness of traffic signals or traffic signs installed by the Competent Authorities or the Traffic Officer or shown on roadways.

Section 30 The Police Officer shall be empowered to seize, remove, destroy or dispose of traffic signals or traffic signs made, installed or displayed on roadways in breach of the provisions contained in Section 28 or Section 29.

TITLE 3
USE OF ROADWAYS

CHAPTER 1
DRIVING

Section 31 Other than those specially provided in Title 4 Governing the Use of Roadways Arranged as Bus Lanes, the use of roadways shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in this Title.

Section 32 Regarding the use of roadways, drivers must exercise their care to avoid hitting pedestrians on any part of roadways and must give a warning signal to pedestrians to be aware when necessary, particularly children, the elderly or the disabled using roadways; and drivers must exercise their special care for control of their vehicles.

Section 33 Regarding the driving, drivers must drive their vehicles on the left roadways and must not drive beyond the center line of roadways; except for the following circumstances, drivers may drive their vehicles on the right roadways or beyond the center line of roadways:

- (1) There are obstructions or closure of traffic on the left hand side of roadways.
- (2) Such roadways are prescribed by the Traffic Officer as "One-way Traffic".
- (3) The width of such roadways is less than six meters.

Section 34 Regarding the use of roadways arranged as "one-way traffic" for at least two lanes or arranged with bus lane in the far left lane, drivers must drive their vehicles in the far left lane or near the bus lane, except for the following circumstances, drivers may drive their vehicles in the right hand side of roadways:

- (1) There are obstructions or closure of traffic on such roadways.
- (2) Such roadways are prescribed by the Traffic Officer as "One-way Traffic".
- (3) Drivers must use the correct lane when entering the junction.
- (4) When drivers intend to overtake other vehicles.
- (5)⁹ When drivers drive their vehicles faster than vehicles in the left lane.

⁹ Section 34(5) has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

Section 35¹⁰ For vehicles with speeds lower than other vehicles in the same direction, drivers must drive their vehicles near the edge of the left hand side of roadways as much as possible.

Drivers of trucks, passenger vehicles, or motorcycles on roadways arranged as “one-way traffic” for at least two lanes or arranged with bus lane in the far left lane, must drive their vehicles in the far left lane or near the bus lane, as the case may be.

Provisions contained in Paragraph 2 shall not apply to personal trucks with the weight of not exceeding 1,600 kilograms and personal passenger vehicles of more than 7 seats under the law governing motor vehicles.

Section 36 Drivers who wish to make a turn, allow other vehicles to pass or overtake, change the lane, slow down, park or stop their vehicles must give a signal with their hands or arms under Section 37 or a light signal under Section 38 or other signals under the Regulations of the Traffic Officer.

In case, the condition of vehicles, loading or visibility, giving of a signal with hands or arms under Paragraph 1 may not enable drivers in the opposite directions or the following drivers to see such hand signal, drivers must give light signals.

Drivers must give a signal with their hands or arms, light signals or other signals under Paragraph 1 before making a turn, changing the lane, parking or stopping their vehicles, at the distance of no less than thirty meters.

Drivers must give a signal with their hands or arms, light signals or other signals under Paragraph 1 to drivers of other vehicles at the distance of no less than sixty meters.

Section 37 Regarding the giving of a signal with hands or arms, drivers must comply with the followings:

(1) When drivers wish to slow down their vehicles, drivers must stretch the right arm at the shoulder level out of the vehicles and wave hand up and down repeatedly.

(2) When drivers wish to stop their vehicles, drivers must stretch the right arm at the shoulder level out of the vehicles and raise the right forearm upright against the right upper arm and set the palm up.

(3) When drivers wish to let other vehicles pass or overtake their vehicles, drivers must stretch the right arm at the shoulder level out of the vehicles and wave hand forward repeatedly.

(4) When drivers wish to make the right-hand turn or change lane to the right, drivers must stretch the right arm at the shoulder level out of the vehicles.

(5) When drivers wish to make the left-hand turn or change lane to the left, drivers must stretch the right arm at the shoulder level out of the vehicles and raise the wrist up and wave it to the left repeatedly.

For the purpose of this Section, in case, such vehicles are left hand drive vehicles, drivers must use a light signal instead of signal with hands and arms.

¹⁰ Section 35 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.3) B.E.2529

Section 38 Regarding the giving of a light signal of cars or motorcycles, drivers must comply with the followings:

- (1) When drivers wish to stop their vehicles, drivers must give a red tail light signal.
- (2)¹¹ When drivers wish to make a turn, change the lane, or overtake other vehicles, drivers must give an amber light turn signal or a white or amber flash light signal installed in the front or side of vehicles and a red or amber flash light signal installed in the rear of vehicles showing the directions of turning, changing of lane or overtaking other vehicles.
- (3) When drivers wish to allow other vehicles to overtake their vehicles, drivers must give an amber turn light signal or red or amber flash light signal installed in the left rear of vehicles.

Section 39 When driving in opposite directions, drivers must keep left of roadways (based on the center line of roadways); however, in case, any roadway has been arranged in lanes, such line of delineation of lanes shall be considered.

On narrow roadways, when driving in opposite directions, each driver must slow down for safe driving in the opposite directions of vehicles.

On narrow roadways where driving in opposite directions may not be made, when driving in opposite directions, drivers of larger vehicles must stop their vehicles near the edge of the left hand side of roadways so that drivers of smaller vehicles may go further.

On roadways which have obstructions ahead, drivers must slow down or stop their vehicles so that the vehicles driving in the opposite directions may go further.

Section 40 Drivers must keep an appropriate distance from vehicles in front of them for safe stoppage of vehicles when it is necessary to stop the vehicles.

Drivers who drive their vehicles up a bridge or steep slope must exercise their care in preventing their vehicles moving backwards and colliding with other vehicles.

Section 41 In case, any roadway is affixed with a traffic sign of “One-way Traffic”, drivers must drive their vehicles in accordance with the prescribed directions.

Section 42 In case, any roadway is affixed with a traffic sign dividing roadways into “two-way traffic” for vehicles moving upwards and for vehicles moving downwards, with empty spaces in between or is displayed with traffic signs of “two-way traffic”, drivers must keep left of roadways.

Section 43 No drivers shall be allowed to drive their vehicles in the following manners:

- (1) At the time of being incapable to drive;
- (2) Under the influence of alcohols or other intoxicants;
- (3) In the manner of obstructing the traffic.
- (4) With negligence or thrill which might cause danger to any person or property.

¹¹ Section 38(2) has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

(5) In the manner of abnormality of regular driving or poor visibility either in the front or the rear or on either or both sides of roadways.

(6) Straddling or overlapping the line of delineation of lanes, except in cases of change of lanes, making a turn or making a U-turn.

(7) On pavements without a reasonable cause, except for baby strollers or wheelchairs for patients or the disabled.

(8) Regardless of trouble to or safety of third parties.

(9)¹² While using a mobile telephone, except for use of hand-free accessories of mobile telephones.

Section 43 bis¹³ Drivers shall be prohibited to take narcotics under the law governing narcotics or to take psychotropic substances under the law governing psychotropic substances as prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police by publication in the Government Gazette.

The Traffic Officer, the Inquiry Official, the Competent Authorities or the Inspector shall be empowered to test drivers of some types of vehicles as prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police by publication in the Government Gazette whether they have taken any narcotics or psychotropic substances under Paragraph 1 or not; and in case, the initial test result is negative, then, such drivers may continue driving.

In case, drivers under Paragraph 2 refuse to undergo the tests, the Traffic Officer, the Inquiry Official, the Competent Authorities or the Inspector shall be empowered to detain such drivers for tests within a period as may be necessary to circumstances so that the tests shall be complete promptly; and when such drivers agree to undergo the tests, if the initial test result is negative, then, such drivers shall be released immediately.

The tests under this Section shall be in accordance with the criteria and methods as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 43 tres¹⁴ In case, there are reasonable grounds to believe that any driver is in breach of Section 43(1) or (2), the Inspector shall be empowered to order such driver to stop his or her vehicle and undergo the tests under Section 142.

Section 43 Quattuor¹⁵ In case, the Inspector found that any driver has breached the provisions contained in Section 43(1) or (2) or Section 43 bis Paragraph 1, the Inspector shall promptly send such driver with primary evidence to the competent Inquiry Official for further proceeding with the case but not exceeding six hours after the date when such commission of offence was found.

¹² Section 43(9) has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.8) B.E.2551

¹³ Section 43 bis has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.6) B.E.2542

¹⁴ Section 43 tres has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.6) B.E.2542

¹⁵ Section 43 quattuor has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.6) B.E.2542

Section 43 *Quinque*¹⁶ Regarding the performance of duties under Section 43 *bis* and Section 43 *tres*, the Inspector shall produce his Government Official ID Card issued in accordance with the law governing land transport or the law governing motor vehicles to the related parties.

CHAPTER 2 OVERTAKING AND PASSING OTHER VEHICLES

Section 44¹⁷ Drivers who wish to overtake other vehicles on lane-less roadways must give a signal by flashing headlight repeatedly or give a right-hand turn light signal or give signal sounds which are loud enough for drivers of front vehicles to give a signal in response under Section 37(3) or Section 38(3); and when it is considered that there is no obstruction to other vehicles to be overtaken, then, such drivers may overtake other vehicles.

Drivers must overtake other vehicles on the right hand side with a reasonable distance from the overtaken vehicles; and when it is considered that their vehicles have passed the overtaken vehicles for a reasonable distance, then, drivers shall drive their vehicles close to the left-hand side of roadways.

Section 45 Drivers shall be prohibited to overtake other vehicles on the left hand side, except in the following circumstances:

- (1) Vehicles to be overtaken are turning right or giving a signal to turn right;
- (2) Such roadways are prescribed as “One-way Traffic” for at least two lanes;

An overtaking of other vehicles under (1) or (2) can be made when there is no other vehicle following in a close distance and it is safe enough to do so.

Section 46 Drivers shall be prohibited to overtake other vehicles in the following circumstances:

- (1) When driving up a steep slope or bridge or in a curve, except there is a traffic sign permitting to do so;
- (2) Within the distance of thirty meters before reaching a pedestrian crossing, junction, roundabout, manmade traffic island or roadways crossing the railway;
- (3) When there is fog, rain, dust or smoke, making it impossible to see ways at the distance of sixty meters ahead;
- (4) When reaching critical areas or safety zones;

Section 47 Drivers shall be prohibited to overtake or pass other vehicles into the prescribed center line of the roadways or in areas where a traffic sign of “Danger Zone” or “Speed Limit Zone” is installed on roadways.

¹⁶ Section 43 *quinque* has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.6) B.E.2542

¹⁷ Section 44 Paragraph 1 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

In the event that there are traffic obstructions on the left hand side of roadways and there are enough spaces on the right hand side of roadways, drivers may avoid the traffic obstructions into the center line as prescribed by the Traffic Officer if they are not obstructing the traffic of vehicles in the opposite directions.

Section 48 Drivers shall be prohibited to overtake or pass other vehicles into the bus lane, except in the event that there are traffic obstructions on roadways ahead or when drivers must comply with orders of the Traffic Officer; provided that drivers may drive their vehicles in the bus lane only when it is necessary.

Section 49 Upon receiving a signal of overtaking from a vehicle behind them, drivers of vehicles moving slower than other vehicles driving in the same directions must allow faster vehicles to overtake them by giving a response signal under Section 37(3) or Section 38(3) when it is considered that roadways ahead are safe and there is no vehicle driving in the opposite directions and in a close distance, such drivers must slow down their vehicles and drive their vehicles close to the left hand side of roadways so that other vehicles wishing to overtake them may pass them safely.

CHAPTER 3

STARTING OUT, MAKING A TURN AND MAKING A U-TURN

Section 50 When starting out vehicles from a parking area, in case, there are other vehicles parking or there are obstructions ahead, drivers must give a signal with hands and arms under Section 37 or a light signal under Section 38, and may start driving when it is considered as safe and not obstructing the traffic of other vehicles.

Section 51 When making a turn of vehicles, drivers must comply with the followings:

(1) In case of making a left-hand turn:

(a) In case of lane-less roadways, drivers must drive their vehicles close to the left-hand side of roadways;

(b) In case of roadways with lanes and traffic sign allowing vehicles to make a left-hand turn, drivers shall drive their vehicles in the lane for vehicles wishing to make a left-hand turn for at least thirty meters before reaching the turning area;

(c) In case, there is a bus lane in the far left lane of roadways, drivers must drive their vehicles close to the bus lane for at least thirty meters before reaching the turning area; and drivers may make a turn into the bus lane only in areas with the traffic sign allowing vehicles to make a turn;

(2) In case of making a right-hand turn:

(a) In case of lane-less roadways, drivers must drive their vehicles close to the right-hand side of the center line of roadways for at least thirty meters before reaching the turning area;

(b) In case of roadways with at least two lanes in the same directions, drivers must drive their vehicles close to the far right lane of roadways or in the lane with the traffic sign allowing vehicles to make a right-hand turn for at least thirty meters before reaching the turning area;

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(c) In case, there is a bus lane in the far right lane of roadways, drivers must drive their vehicles close to the bus lane for at least thirty meters before reaching the turning area; and drivers may make a turn into the bus lane only in areas with the traffic sign allowing vehicles to make a turn;

(d) For roadways with the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities giving a traffic signal with hands and arms, drivers may make a right-hand turn without encircling the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities.

(e) At a junction, drivers must let vehicles in the opposite directions on the same roadways pass the junction; when it is considered safe, then, drivers may make a right-hand turn.

(3) In case of making a turn encircling a roundabout or man-made traffic island, drivers must drive their vehicles encircling such roundabout or man-made traffic island to the left hand side.

In the case under (1) or (2), drivers must exercise their care and must stop their vehicles and let pedestrians who are crossing the roadways and let vehicles that are passing the junction from the other side pass first, except in case, there are vehicles making a left-hand turn and those making a right-hand turn simultaneously, the vehicles making a left-hand turn must give way to the vehicles making a right-hand turn.

Section 52¹⁸ On “two-way traffic” roadways, drivers shall be prohibited to make a U-turn or to make a right-hand turn when there are other vehicles in the opposite directions or behind them within the distance of at least one hundred meters, unless it is considered safe and not obstructing the traffic of other vehicles.

Section 53 Drivers shall be prohibited to:

(1) Make a turn or U-turn on roadways with the traffic signals of “No Turn Left” or “No Turn Right”;

(2) Make a U-turn in safety zone, critical area, on a bridge or within the distance of one hundred meters from flat terrains at the end of bridges;

(3) Make a U-turn at a junction, unless there is a traffic sign of “U-turn” in such areas;

CHAPTER 4

STOPPING AND PARKING OF VEHICLES

Section 54 Regarding the stopping or parking of vehicles on roadways, drivers must give a signal with hands and arms under Section 37 or a light signal under Section 38 at the distance of at least thirty meters before stopping or parking their vehicles and may stop or park their vehicles when it is considered safe and not obstructing the traffic of other vehicles.

¹⁸ Section 52 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

Drivers must park their vehicles on the left-hand side of roadways and must keep the left-hand side of their vehicles parallel and close to roadsides or shoulders within the distance of not exceeding twenty-five centimeters or must park their vehicles according to the directions or any side of roadways as prescribed by the Traffic Officer; however, in the event that there is a bus lane on the far left side of roadways, drivers shall be prohibited to park their vehicles in such manner within the period prescribed for use of such bus lane.

Section 55 Drivers shall be prohibited to stop their vehicles:

- (1) In a lane, except for the stopping of vehicles close to the left-hand side of roadways, in case, there is no bus lane;
- (2) On pavements;
- (3) On a bridge or in a tunnel;
- (4) At a junction;
- (5) In the area where traffic signal of “no stopping” is affixed;
- (6) At the entrance or exit of buildings or roadways;
- (7) In the safety zone;
- (8)¹⁹ In the manner of traffic obstruction;

The provisions contained in Paragraph 1 shall not apply to drivers who have to stop their vehicles because there are obstructions on roadways, or engines or accessories of vehicles are out of order, or in case of compliance with traffic signals or traffic signs.

Section 56 In the event that engines or accessories of vehicles are out of order and forcing drivers to stop their vehicles on roadways, then, drivers must have their vehicles moved out of roadways as soon as practicable.

In the case under Paragraph 1, if drivers are forced to stop their vehicles on roadways, drivers must do so in the manner not to obstruct the traffic and must show signs or signals as per the characteristics and conditions prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 57 Unless otherwise prescribed by provisions, rules or regulations under this Act, drivers shall be prohibited to park their vehicles:

- (1) On pavements;
- (2) On a bridge or in a tunnel;
- (3) At a junction or within the distance of ten meters from a junction;
- (4) On a pedestrian crossing or within the distance of three meters from a pedestrian crossing;
- (5) In the area where traffic signal of “no parking” is affixed;
- (6) Within the distance of three meters from a fire hose;
- (7) Within the distance of ten meters from the area where traffic signal is installed;
- (8) Within the distance of fifteen meters from a crossing of railway;
- (9) Overlapping with other vehicles earlier parked;

¹⁹ Section 55(8) has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

- (10) At the entrance or exit of buildings or roadways or within the distance of five meters from the entrance of roadways;
- (11) Between the safety zone and roadside or within the distance of ten meters from both ends of the safety zone;
- (12) In critical areas;
- (13) Within the distance of fifteen meters before reaching the “bus stop” sign and three meters beyond the sign;
- (14) Within the distance of three meters from a post box;
- (15) In the manner of traffic obstruction;

Section 58 In case of parking of vehicles on roadways where drivers may not be present for control of such vehicles, drivers must turn off the engine and put on the parking brake.

In case of parking of vehicles on slope or steep roadways, drivers must turn the front wheels of their vehicles to the roadside.

Section 59²⁰ The Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities shall be empowered to order drivers to move their vehicles which are stopped or parked in breach of the provisions of this Act.

The Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities shall be empowered to move vehicles which are stopped or parked in breach of the provisions of this Act or to use device for locking of such vehicles.

Regarding the moving of vehicles or using such device for locking of vehicles which are stopped or parked under Paragraph 2, the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities shall not be liable to any damage occurred from the compliance with this Section, except for damage caused by willful acts or negligence.

Owners or drivers of vehicles must pay expenses of moving of vehicles or using device for locking of vehicles, as well as maintenance fees during the period when such vehicles are occupied by the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities, as per the rates prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations, with the minimum rate of expense of not less than five hundred Baht per vehicle and the maintenance fees of not less than two hundred Baht per day.

Money paid by and obtained from owners or drivers of vehicles under Paragraph 4 shall be the revenue not remitted to the Ministry of Finance and shall be used as expenses in operations under this Section, as per the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police.

In the event that owners or drivers of vehicles fail to pay expenses and maintenance fees under Paragraph 4, the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities shall be empowered to withhold such vehicles until such expenses and maintenance have been paid; whereby, during such period of withholding, maintenance fees shall be calculated on a daily basis. In case, a period of three months has been elapsed and owners or drivers of vehicles still fail to pay such expenses and maintenance fees, the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities shall be empowered to sell such

²⁰ Section 59 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

vehicles by auction; and the balance of money obtained from such sale by auction, after deduction of expense of sale by auction and the outstanding expenses and maintenance fees, shall be refunded to owners or actual eligible people.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 60 In case of stoppage or parking of vehicles on roadways outside the municipal areas, drivers must stop or park their vehicles at a place which can be seen by drivers of other vehicles within the distance of not less than one hundred and fifty meters.

Section 61 At the time of limited illumination for drivers to clearly view vehicles parked on roadways within the distance of not less than one hundred and fifty meters, drivers who have parked their vehicles on roadways or shoulders must turn on the lights or use illumination as per the categories, characteristics and conditions prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 62 In any part of roadways where there is a crossing of railway, in case, it appears that:

- (1) There is a precaution sign or signal of train passing;
- (2) There is a barricade or officer giving a signal of train passing;
- (3) There is a signal sound of train or a passing train coming closer, which may be dangerous for drivers passing by;

Drivers must slow down and stop their vehicles at the distance of not less than five meters from railways; and when the train has passed and there is a sign or signal allowing vehicles to pass, then, drivers may drive their vehicles passing the railways.

Section 63 In any part of roadways where there is a crossing of railway, no matter whether there is a precaution sign of train passing or barricade or not, in case, such railways have no precaution signal of train passing or barricade, drivers must slow down and stop their vehicles at the distance of not less than five meters from railways; and when it is considered safe, drivers may go further ahead.

Section 64 While a school bus driver stops the vehicle to pick up or send students, drivers of other vehicles following in the same directions or in the opposite directions of such school bus must be careful and slow down their vehicles; and when it is considered safe, drivers may go further ahead.

TITLE 4

USE OF ROADWAYS WITH BUS LANE

Section 65 When the Traffic Officer has prescribed and announced any lane as a bus lane, drivers of buses and passenger vehicles, as per the categories prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police, who are picking up, sending or transporting passengers must drive their vehicles in the bus lane; and may drive their vehicles outside the bus lane when there are impediments in such bus lane or when drivers must comply with orders of the Competent Authorities.

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Any categories of passenger vehicles which must be driven in the bus lane must be in accordance with those prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police by publication in the Government Gazette.

In the announcement of any lane as the bus lane under Paragraph 1, the timetable for use of the bus lane may also be prescribed.

In case of traffic necessity, the Traffic Officer shall be empowered to announce that any category of passenger vehicles as prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police under Paragraph 2 must be driven in any route or any part of the bus lane.

[The words "Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police" have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 66 Drivers of vehicles other than buses or passenger vehicles in the categories as prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police shall be prohibited to drive their vehicles in the bus lane, unless in compliance with the provisions contained in this Act.

[The words "Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police" have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

TITLE 5 REQUIREMENTS ON VEHICLE SPEEDS

Section 67 Drivers must drive their vehicles with speeds as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations or as per the traffic signs installed on roadways.

Traffic signs installed under Paragraph 1 may be prescribed with the maximum or minimum speeds but not exceeding the speeds as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 68 Drivers who wish to make a turn, to allow other vehicles to overtake or pass them, to park, stop or make a U-turn, must slow down their vehicles.

Section 69 Drivers who drive their vehicles on roadways, hills, bridges, bridge ends, confined space, curves, slopes, critical areas or in a place where fog, rain, dust or smoke may impair the vision of roadways ahead within the distance of sixty meters must slow down their vehicles in the manner of creating potential safety.

Section 70 Drivers who drive their vehicles approaching a junction, pedestrian crossing, stop line, or roundabout must slow down their vehicles.

TITLE 6 DRIVING THROUGH A JUNCTION OR ROUNDABOUT

Section 71 Subject to Section 21 and Section 26, drivers who drive their vehicles reaching a junction must comply with the followings:

(1) In case, there are other vehicles at the junction, drivers must allow them drive through the junction first;

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(2) In case of reaching a junction simultaneously and there are no other vehicles in the junction, drivers must allow other vehicles on the left-hand side drive through the junction first, except that, at the junction, there are main roadways crossing secondary roadways, drivers who drive their vehicles in the main roadways shall be entitled to drive through the junction first;

(3)²¹ In case, a green light traffic signal appears ahead but there are other vehicles stopping at the junction and blocking the traffic and making it impossible for drivers on the main roadways to drive through the junction, the drivers on the main roadways must stop their vehicles behind the stop line until they can drive their vehicles through the junction;

Section 72²² Main roadways shall include roadways, as follows:

(1) Roadways installed with traffic signs indicating that they are main roadways;

(2) Roadways installed with a stop sign or a traffic sign with the words "Give Way" or roadways with the words "stop" or "stop line" which is a thick white line or "Give Way" line which is a dotted white line on pavements, the intersecting roadways ahead shall be the main roadways;

(3) In case, there is no such traffic signs under (1) or there is no sign or line or words on pavements under (2), roadways with more traffic lanes shall be the main roadways;

(4) In case of roads crossing or meeting alleys, roadways which are roads shall be the main roadways;

Roadways other than the main roadways under Paragraph 1 must be used as secondary roadways.

Section 73 In case, any roundabout is installed with traffic signals or traffic signs, drivers must comply with such traffic signals or traffic signs.

In case, there is no such traffic signal or traffic sign under Paragraph 1, when drivers drive their vehicles to the roundabout, they must give the first priority to drivers who drive their vehicles at the roundabout on their right-hand side to go further ahead.

In the event that the Competent Authorities deem it expedient for traffic safety or convenience, they may give traffic signals other than those provided in Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2. In such case, drivers must operate their vehicles in accordance with the signals as prescribed by the Competent Authorities.

Section 74 When passing or making a turn to the intersecting roadways, drivers who drive their vehicles out of personal ways or roadways in the compound of a building must stop their vehicles to allow other vehicles passing the roadways or driving on the roadways pass first; and when it is considered safe, drivers may go further ahead.

²¹ Section 71(3) has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

²² Section 72 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

TITLE 7 EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Section 75 While driving an emergency vehicle for performance of duties, the driver shall have the rights, as follows:

- (1) To use flashing warning light, siren or other signal sounds as prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police;
- (2) To stop or park vehicles in “no-parking” areas;
- (3) To drive vehicles faster than the prescribed speed limit;
- (4) To drive vehicles passing any traffic signals or traffic signs for stoppage of vehicles but to reasonably slow down the vehicles;
- (5) Not to comply with the provisions of this Act or traffic regulations relating to traffic lanes, driving directions or making U-turn as prescribed;

For compliance with Paragraph 1, drivers must exercise their reasonable care.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 76 When pedestrians, drivers or persons riding or controlling animals have seen an on-duty emergency vehicle using flashing warning light or having heard siren or other signal sounds as prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police, the pedestrians, drivers or persons riding or controlling animals must allow the emergency vehicle passing first by complying with the followings:

- (1) Pedestrians must stop or stay close to roadsides or go up to a safety zone or the nearest shoulder;
- (2) Drivers must stop or park their vehicles close to the left roadside; or in case, there is a bus lane on the far left of roadways, drivers must stop or park their vehicles close to the bus lane but drivers shall be prohibited to stop or park their vehicles at a junction;
- (3) Persons riding or controlling animals must force their animals to stop close to roadsides but it is prohibited to stop at a junction;

In compliance with (2) and (3), drivers and persons riding or controlling animals must take action as soon as practicable and must exercise their reasonable care.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

TITLE 8 TOWING OR HAULING OF VEHICLES

Section 77 No person shall be allowed to use all types of vehicles to tow or haul more than 1 vehicle on roadways, unless permitted by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police.

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Methods of towing or hauling of vehicles and the provision of a safety sign relating to towing or hauling of vehicles shall be prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

[The words "Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police" have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

TITLE 9 ACCIDENTS

Section 78 Any drivers of vehicles or persons riding or controlling animals on roadways causing damage to individuals or assets of others, irrespective of faults on the part of drivers of vehicles or persons riding or controlling animals, must stop their vehicles or animals and give reasonable assistance and must also identify themselves and report the incidents to nearby competent authorities and must also report their first names, last names, addresses and vehicle registration numbers to the damaged persons.

In the event that drivers or persons riding or controlling animals have absconded or failed to identify themselves to the Competent Authorities at the crime scene, it is presumed that they are wrongdoers and the Competent Authorities shall be empowered to seize vehicles of the absconding drivers or of persons who failed to identify themselves as drivers of such vehicles until the cases shall be final or drivers are under arrest. In case, owners or occupants of vehicles failed to identify themselves to the Competent Authorities within six months as from the date of the incident, it shall be regarded that the ownership of such vehicles used for or in connection with the commission of offence shall be vested in the State.

TITLE 10 BICYCLES

Section 79 Riders of bicycles must ride their bicycles in a lane provided for cycling.

Section 80 For bicycles used on roadways, shoulders or bicycle lanes, riders of bicycles must provide:

- (1) Small bells giving signal sounds which can be heard within the distance of not less than thirty meters;
- (2) Brakes which are in good working condition and, when used, can stop bicycles immediately;
- (3) Bicycle front light (visible light), for at least one unit, projecting light for clear viewing ahead of roadways within the distance of not less than fifteen meters and installed lower than the eye level of drivers in the opposite directions;
- (4) Bicycle rear light (red light), for at least one unit, projecting light to the rear or installed with red reflective objects, generating reflected light upon exposure to street light;

Section 81 At the time when the bicycle light must be turned on as per Section 11 or Section 61, riders of bicycles on roadways, shoulders or bicycle lanes must turn on the bicycle front

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light (visible light) so that their bicycles can be seen by drivers or pedestrians driving or walking in the opposite directions.

Section 82 Riders of bicycles must ride their bicycles close to the left-hand side of roadways, shoulders or bicycle lanes as much as possible; however, in case, there is a bus lane in the far left lane of roadways, riders must ride their bicycles close to the bus lane.

Section 83 On roadways, shoulders or bicycle lanes, riders of bicycles shall be prohibited to:

- (1) Ride their bicycles carelessly or thrillingly which might cause danger to any person or property;
- (2) Ride their bicycles hands-free;
- (3) Ride their bicycles in a row of more than two bicycles, except for riding in bicycle lanes;
- (4) Ride their bicycles by sitting on areas other than normal saddles;
- (5) Ride their bicycles with passengers, except for taxi tricycles, thus, in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Traffic Officer;
- (6) Load or carry items, packages or any articles in the manner which may obstruct the holding of handlebars or which might cause danger to any person or property;
- (7) Hold or trail other vehicles which are being driven on roadways;

Section 84 Unless otherwise provided herein, riders of bicycles must, mutatis mutandis, comply with Section 21, Section 22, Section 23, Section 24, Section 25, Section 26, Section 32, Section 33, Section 34, Section 36, Section 37, Section 39, Section 40, Section 41, Section 42, Section 45, Section 46, Section 47, Section 48, Section 49, Section 50, Section 51, Section 52, Section 53, Section 54, Section 55, Section 56, Section 57, Section 59, Section 60, Section 61, Section 62, Section 63, Section 64, Section 69, Section 70, Section 71, Section 72, Section 73, Section 74, Section 76(2), Section 78, Section 125, Section 127 and Section 133.

TITLE 11

PASSENGER VEHICLES

Section 85 Owners or drivers of passenger vehicles shall be prohibited to transport corpses, leprosy patients or patients with communicable diseases that must be reported under the law governing communicable diseases, together with other passengers, except:

- (1) In the event that such passenger vehicles are not used for transporting other passengers, they may be used for transport of leprosy patients or patients with communicable diseases that must be reported under the law governing communicable diseases;
- (2) In the event that such passenger vehicles are not used for transporting other passengers, they may be used for transport of corpses, together with relatives or people involved with corpse management;

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Section 86 Owners or drivers of passenger vehicles, conductors or any stakeholders of such passenger vehicles shall be prohibited to noisily persuade people to get on to the vehicles or in the manner causing nuisance to passengers or to other people, or to corner, pull, detain or hold back people or their belongings to force them to get on to any passenger vehicles.

Section 87 Owners, drivers of passenger vehicles or conductors shall be prohibited to refuse to pick up passengers without a proper reason.

Section 88 Drivers of passenger vehicles must stop their vehicles and send passengers at bus stops or at places as agreed, as the case may be.

Section 89 Drivers of passenger vehicles or conductors shall be prohibited to pick up passengers exceeding the number prescribed by law.

Regarding the counting of the number of passengers, it shall be regarded that two children aged under fourteen shall be equal to one passenger.

Section 90 Drivers of passenger vehicles shall be prohibited to:

- (1) Drive their vehicles aimlessly to seek passengers;
- (2) Park their vehicles as forefront of other vehicles exceeding one meter from the traffic sign;
- (3) Park their vehicles exceeding one meter from the rear of front vehicles;

Section 91 Drivers of passenger vehicles or conductors shall be prohibited to:

- (1) Smoke cigarette or talk while driving or collecting the fare;
- (2) Use impolite, sarcastic, scornful, aggressive words or express their conduct in such manner to passengers or to others;

Section 92 Before filling up inflammable fuel with flash point at 21°C or below, drivers of passenger vehicles must turn off the engine and have all passengers get off the vehicles.

TITLE 12

TAXI

Section 93 Taxi drivers shall be prohibited to refuse to pick up passengers except that such transport may potentially cause danger to themselves or to passengers.

In the event that taxi drivers intend not to pick up passengers, taxi drivers must show “not in service” sign.

Methods of display and characteristics of “not in service” sign shall be in accordance with the law governing motor vehicles.

Section 94 Taxi drivers shall be prohibited to pick up passengers exceeding the maximum number of passengers prescribed in the license under the law governing motor vehicles.

Regarding the counting of the number of passengers, it shall be regarded that two children aged under fourteen shall be equal to one passenger.

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Section 95 Taxi drivers shall be prohibited to:

- (1) Noisily persuade people to get on to their taxis or in the manner causing nuisance to passengers or to other people;
- (2) Corner, pull, detain or hold back people or their belongings to force them to get on to any taxis;

Section 96 Taxi drivers shall be prohibited to collect fares exceeding the rates appeared on the taxi's meter.

Characteristics and methods of use of taxi's meter shall be in accordance those prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 97 Passenger shall pay the fares according to the rates appeared on the taxi's meter.

Section 98 Provisions under Section 96 and Section 97 shall apply to any locality and shall apply to any or all types of taxis and under any conditions as prescribed in the Royal Decree.

In any locality which is not governed by the Royal Decree under Paragraph 1, taxi drivers in such locality shall be prohibited to collect fares exceeding the prices agreed with passengers; and passengers shall pay the fares as agreed.

Provisions contained in Paragraph 2 shall apply to the cases of types of taxis not prescribed in the Royal Decree under Paragraph 1.

Section 99 At the time of driving, taxi drivers shall be prohibited to:

- (1) Smoke cigarettes, turn on the radio or take any action in the manner which cause nuisance to passengers;
- (2) Stretch hands, arms or any part of body out of taxis, except for the purpose of giving of signals under Section 37;
- (3) Hold the steering wheel with one hand, unless there is a necessary reason;
- (4) Use signal sounds when entering the compounds of hospitals, workplaces or educational institutions;
- (5) Use horns to pressure other vehicles;
- (6) Overtake or cut off other vehicles in a circumrotating and thrilling manner which may potentially cause danger;
- (7) Drive taxis into the compounds of others' houses;
- (8) Pick up passengers within areas that the Traffic Officer has placed "No Passenger Pick-up" traffic sign;
- (9) Use impolite, sarcastic, scornful, aggressive words or express their conduct in such manner to passengers or to others;

Section 100 Taxi drivers must take passengers to the agreed destination according to the shortest or reasonably non-encircling route and must drop off passengers at the agreed place.

Taxi drivers shall, in any respect, be prohibited to abandon passengers on the way to the agreed destination.

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Section 101 Taxi drivers must wear uniforms and have badges sewed or embroidered thereon.

Characteristics of clothing and badges shall be in accordance with those prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police by publication in the Government Gazette.

Provisions contained in Paragraph 1 shall apply when a period of sixty days as from the date of announcement by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police has been elapsed.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 102 When the Minister deems it expedient to allow business operators of passenger vehicles (taxis) in any localities and to park their taxis at any particular place, it must be made by means of enactment of the Royal Decree.

In such Royal Decree, localities and methods relating to the provision of taxi parking areas shall be specified.

TITLE 13 PEDESTRIANS

Section 103 In case, any roadways have pavements or shoulders on both sides thereof, pedestrians must walk on such pavements or shoulders thereof; however, in case, such roadways have no pavements on both sides thereof, pedestrians must walk on roadsides on their right-hand side.

Section 104 Within the distance of not exceeding one hundred meters from crosswalks, pedestrians shall be prohibited to cross roads outside the crosswalks.

Section 105 Pedestrians who wish to cross roadways at crosswalks with pedestrian-control traffic light signals must comply with traffic light signals appeared in front of them, as follows:

(1) When a red pedestrian signal appears irrespective of having any pictures or words prohibiting pedestrians to cross roads, pedestrians must stop and wait on pavements, manmade traffic island or in a safety zone, except there is no pavement on roadways, pedestrians must stop and wait on shoulders or roadsides;

(2) When a green pedestrian signal appears irrespective of having any pictures or words allowing pedestrians to cross roads, pedestrians may cross roads at the crosswalks;

(3) When a green flash pedestrian signal appears on any side of roadways, pedestrians who have not yet crossed the roadways must stop and wait on pavements, manmade traffic island or in a safety zone; however, in case, pedestrians are crossing the roadways, they may continue crossing the roadways quickly;

Section 106 Pedestrians who wish to cross roadways at crosswalks or at a junction with traffic signals for control of use of roadways, must comply with the followings:

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(1) When a red light traffic signal appears and drivers of vehicles on any side of roadways must stop; then, pedestrians must cross roadways at crosswalks when drivers of those vehicles stopped;

(2) When a green light traffic signal appears and drivers of vehicles on any side of roadways are allowed to go further ahead, pedestrians shall be prohibited to cross such side of the crossways;

(3) When an amber light traffic signal or a green flash light traffic signal appears on any side of roadways, pedestrians who have not yet crossed the roadways must stop and wait on pavements, manmade traffic island or in a safety zone; however, in case, pedestrians are crossing the roadways, they may continue crossing the roadways quickly;

Section 107 Pedestrians who wish to cross roadways where the Competent Authorities shall give traffic signals by hands, arms or whistles must, *mutatis mutandis*, comply with Section 106.

Section 108 No person shall be allowed to parade or walk in any procession or defilement in the manner of obstructing the traffic, except for:

(1) Military or police marching with supervisors as per regulations and orders;

(2) Any rows, procession or defilement permitted by the Traffic Officer and in compliance with conditions prescribed by the Traffic Officer;

Section 109 No person shall be allowed to take actions whatsoever on pavements or roadways provided for pedestrians in the manner of obstructing the traffic of others without any proper reason.

Section 110 No person shall be allowed to buy, sell, distribute or collect donations on roadways or in the middle of roads without a proper reason and in the manner of obstructing the traffic.

TITLE 14

ANIMALS AND IMPEDIMENTS

Section 111 No person shall be allowed to ride, walk, corner or release animals on roadways in the manner of obstructing the traffic and without adequate control.

Section 112 Regarding the riding, walking or cornering of animals on roadways, riders or controllers of animals must, *mutatis mutandis*, comply with the provisions of this Act governing vehicles.

Section 113 The Traffic Officer shall be empowered to issue orders prohibiting the riding, walking, cornering or releasing of animals on any roadways when it is considered that such riding, walking, cornering or releasing of animals may obstruct the traffic or may cause dirtiness on roadways.

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Section 114 No person shall be allowed to place, set up, extend or hang anything or to take any action in the manner of obstructing the traffic unless receiving a written permission from the Traffic Officer; however, the Traffic Officer may grant permission only in case of necessity and on a temporary basis.

Whoever has violated the provisions contained in Paragraph 1 shall be found guilty as per Section 148; and the Traffic Officer shall be empowered to order the violator to dismantle or remove such impediments; in case, the violator refuses to do so, the Traffic Officer shall be empowered to dismantle or remove such impediments.

Section 115 No person shall be allowed to hold, carry, pull or take any objects onto roadways in the manner of obstructing the traffic.

TITLE 15

HORSE CARRIAGES, CARTS AND SLEIGHS

Section 116 Riders of horse carriages, carts or sleighs shall be prohibited to park their horse carriages, carts or sleighs on roadways without controllers, except that such pulling animals are tied so that such horse carriages, carts or sleighs may no longer may pulled.

Section 117 Riders of horse carriages shall be prohibited to release harness straps at the time of riding horses.

Section 118 Riders of horse carriages, carts or sleighs pulled by animals must, *mutatis mutandis*, comply with the provisions of this Act governing vehicles.

TITLE 16

SAFETY ZONES

Section 119 Drivers of vehicles shall be prohibited to drive into safety zones, except in case of necessity and permitted by the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities.

TITLE 17

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 120 Drivers of vehicles shall be prohibited to drive their vehicles backward in an unsafe manner or in the manner of obstructing the traffic.

Section 121 Riders of motorcycles must straddle the seat provided for them. In case, it is prescribed by the Competent Authorities in the registration manual that riders of motorcycles may have passengers; then, passengers must ride pillion on motorcycles and sit on the seat provided for passengers or sit on a sidecar seat.

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Section 122²³ Riders and passengers of motorcycles must wear safety helmets while riding on motorcycles.

Riders of motorcycles under Paragraph 1 shall be prohibited to ride motorcycles while passengers are not wearing safety helmets.

Characteristics and methods of use of safety helmets under Paragraph 1 shall be in accordance with those prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Statements contained in Paragraph 1 shall not apply to monks, novices, ascetics or other sect or religious followers wearing traditional turban, or any persons as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 123²⁴ Drivers of motor vehicles shall be prohibited to allow more than two persons to sit in the front seat next to the driver's seat.

Drivers of motor vehicles shall fasten seat belts while driving motor vehicles and shall manage the passenger sitting in the front seat next to the driver's seat to fasten a seat belt while riding on motor vehicles; and other passengers shall also fasten seat belts while riding on motor vehicles.

Categories or types of motor vehicles, characteristics and methods of fastening of seat belts under Paragraph 2 shall be in accordance with those prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police by publication in the Government Gazette.

[The words "Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police" have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 124²⁵ No person shall be allowed to take any action which may limit drivers' convenient visibility of roadways in the front and on both sides of vehicles while driving or in the manner of obstructing the steering of vehicles.

No person shall be allowed to harmfully hold, swing and hang, or stretch any part of his or her body out of the motor vehicle body, or to sit or stand up in or on motor vehicles in the manner which may potentially cause damage while motor vehicles are moving on roadways.

No person shall be allowed to get on or get off buses, passenger vehicles, school buses or taxis at the time when such vehicles have stopped and waited for traffic signals or being stopped by traffic congestion.

Drivers or conductors of vehicles, buses, passenger vehicles, school buses or taxis shall be prohibited to allow any person to take any actions under Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 3.

Section 125 When driving through narrow roadways between mountains or hills or driving on roadways on mountains or hills, drivers must drive their vehicles close to the left-hand side of roadsides; and when reaching a curve, drivers must use signal sounds for warning of vehicles in the opposite directions.

²³ Section 122 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.7) B.E.2550

²⁴ Section 123 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.5) B.E.2538

²⁵ Section 124 has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

Section 126 Drivers shall be prohibited to disengage the gear or to step on the clutch while driving down the slope or hills.

Section 127 Drivers of vehicles shall be prohibited to:

- (1) Leave a distance of less than fifty meters behind on-duty emergency vehicles;
- (2) Drive into or park in the compound of firefighting operation areas;
- (3) Drive over unprotected fire hoses of on-duty firefighters unless receiving consent from on-duty firefighters;

Section 128 No person shall be allowed to place, pour or throw cullet, nails, wires, lubricants, cans or any other objects or to take any actions on roadways which may cause danger or damage to vehicles or people or in the manner of obstructing the traffic.

Section 129 Whoever has become aware that any materials or objects under Section 128 which are under his or her care, have fallen, dropped or leaked on roadways, such person shall manage to clear such materials or objects out of the roadways immediately.

Section 130 No person shall be allowed to burn or to take any actions within the distance of five hundred meters from roadways causing smoke or any other things which may impair the traffic safety on such roadways.

Section 131 Whoever has removed any damaged or broken vehicles out of roadways shall manage to clear such fallen materials or objects due to the damage or debris of such vehicles out of the roadways immediately.

Section 132 While using school buses for drop-off and pick-up of students, owners or drivers of school buses must provide statements "School Bus" with the front size of not less than fifteen centimeters affixed in the front and the rear of such school buses.

In case, school buses are installed with red flash light signals in the front and the rear thereof for clear visibility to vehicles in the opposite directions or to vehicles behind them, when such vehicles are used for other purposes than for drop-off and pick-up of students, such red flash light signals must be cancelled and statements "School Bus" must be covered.

Section 133 Vehicles used in any procession or particularly used for advertisement of goods or entertainment moving or advertising along roadways must be permitted by the Traffic Officer, except that such procession or advertisement is managed by the authorities.

In case, vehicles used for advertisement of goods or entertainment as mentioned in Paragraph 1 have participated in a permitted procession and such vehicles have been specified in the permission, such vehicles no longer require a permission.

Section 134²⁶ Drivers of vehicles shall be prohibited to race their vehicles on roadways unless receiving a written permission from the Traffic Officer.

No person shall be allowed to organize, support or promote racing of vehicles on roadways unless receiving a written permission from the Traffic Officer.

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²⁶ Section 134 has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

TITLE 18

POWERS OF THE TRAFFIC OFFICER AND THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

Section 135 For the purpose of traffic safety or convenience, the Traffic Officer shall be empowered to determine that any compounds or areas of landlords which are open for traffic use by the general public shall be roadways under this Act.

Section 136 The Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police shall be empowered to appoint people who have qualifications to be prescribed and who have passed the training under the Traffic Volunteer Training Course in order to give assistance relating to the performance of duties of the Competent Authorities.

Qualifications of training participants, details relating to the Traffic Volunteer Training Course and duties of traffic volunteers, as well as uniforms and marks, shall be in accordance with those prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 137 Regarding the performance of designated duties of traffic volunteers under this Act, traffic volunteers shall be the authorities under the Criminal Code.

Section 138 In the event that any emergency or accident has occurred and impaired the traffic safety or convenience in any areas, the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities shall be empowered to take actions as it is deemed expedient and necessary relating to the traffic in such areas, thus, for the traffic safety or convenience, as follows:

- (1) All or some types of vehicles or pedestrians shall be prohibited to use any roadways or any particular sections of roadways;
- (2) It is prohibited to stop or park on any roadways or any particular sections of roadways;
- (3) It is prohibited to make a turn or U-turn or to go backwards on any roadways or any particular sections of roadways;
- (4) To determine any roadways or any particular sections of roadways as one-way traffic; Thus, for a period of time as may be necessary.

Section 139 On any roadways or any particular sections of roadways that the Traffic Officer may consider that, in case, announcements, rules or regulations relating to traffic have been issued, it would be safe and convenient for the traffic, then, the Traffic Officer shall be empowered to issue announcements, rules or regulations, as follows:

- (1) To prohibit some or all types of vehicles to drive on roadways;
- (2) To prohibit the stoppage or parking on roadways;
- (3) To prohibit a turn or U-turn or going backwards on roadways;
- (4) To determine one-way traffic;
- (5) To fix duration for parking of vehicles on narrow roadways or critical areas;

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- Regulations;
- (6) To fix vehicle speeds on roadways within rates prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations;
 - (7) To determine traffic lanes or roadways for inbound or outbound vehicles;
 - (8) To determine main and secondary roadways;
 - (9) To prescribe vehicle parking rules and vehicle rest areas;
 - (10) To prescribe regulations on the use of roadways or lanes for some types of vehicles;
 - (11) To prescribe regulations on the use of school buses;
 - (12) To prescribe regulations on the loading of passengers for bicycles;
 - (13) To control processions or public assembly;
 - (14) To control or prohibit turning at a junction;
 - (15) To underline or make traffic signs on road surfaces or to install traffic signals or traffic signs;
 - (16) To determine any sections of roadways for vehicles to drive beyond the center line of roadways as prescribed by the Traffic Officer;
 - (17) To prescribe regulations on parking of damaged or broken vehicles, as well as vehicles repaired on roadways;
 - (18) To prescribe regulations on pedestrian crossing on roads without crosswalks;
 - (19) To determine the use of lamps;
 - (20) To determine the use of signal sounds;
 - (21) To prescribe regulations on licensing and use of vehicles with non-rubber wheels or non-rubber road surface contacting materials;

Section 140²⁷ When the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities found out in person or by using any device that any driver has violated or failed to comply with the provisions of this Act or other laws relating to such vehicles, the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities may warn such driver or may issue a traffic ticket requiring such driver to pay fines as imposed. In the event that the driver is not found, the traffic ticket shall be fixed or fastened to the vehicle to be easily seen by the driver; and in case, the traffic ticket may not be fixed or fastened thereto for any reason whatsoever, the traffic ticket shall be sent together with evidence thereof by response-registered mail to the domicile of the owner or occupant of the vehicle within the period prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police as from the date when the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities found the commission of offence; and it shall be regarded that the owner or occupant of the vehicle has received such traffic ticket when a period of thirty days as from the date of sending thereof has been elapsed.²⁸

For offences prescribed in Section 157/1, Section 159, Section 160, Section 160 *bis* and Section 160 *tres*, it is prohibited to give warning or to impose fines.²⁹

²⁷ Section 140 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

²⁸ Section 140 Paragraph 1 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.9) B.E.2557

²⁹ Section 140 Paragraph 2 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.9) B.E.2557

Regarding the issuing of traffic tickets, drivers must pay fines as imposed under Paragraph 1; and the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities may suspend the driving license on a temporary basis; however, the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities must issue a replacement of the driving license to the drivers and must hurriedly hand over the suspended driving license to the Inquiry Official within eight hours as from the time of issuing of the traffic ticket.

A replacement of the driving license issued under Paragraph 3 shall temporarily be used in place of the driving license for not exceeding seven days; and when the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities or the Inquiry Official has/have given a warning or imposed fines; and the drivers have paid fines as imposed, then, the driving license shall be returned to the drivers immediately.

In the event that the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities has issued a traffic ticket but the driver is not found, it shall be presumed that the owner or the occupant of such vehicle has committed such offence, except it can be proved that such vehicle was driven by others.

The determination of amount of fines as imposed shall be in accordance with the criteria prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police.

Traffic tickets and replacement of driving licenses shall be made in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Traffic Officer.

[The words "Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police" have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 141³⁰ Drivers or owners of vehicles who have received traffic tickets under Section 140 have their options to take any of the following actions:

(1) To pay fines according to the amount specified in the traffic ticket or according to the amount notified by the Inquiry Official at the place specified therein or at the place as prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police by publication in the Government Gazette within the date and time as specified in the traffic ticket;

(2) To pay fines according to the amount specified in the traffic ticket by sending a money order or bill of exchange of the bank by the registered mail drawn to the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police, together with a copy of such traffic ticket to the place and within the date and time as specified in the traffic ticket; and when the person who has received such traffic ticket has correctly and fully paid the fines, it shall be regarded settlement of the offence. In the event that the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities has seized the driving license, the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities shall hurriedly return the seized driving license to the person who has received such traffic ticket without delay; and it shall be regarded that the receipt of sending of money order or bill of exchange, together with the traffic ticket, shall be a replacement of the driving license for ten days as from the date of sending such money order or bill of exchange. Methods of payment of fines via registered mail and methods of returning the driving license to the person who has received such traffic ticket shall be in accordance with the regulations as prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police.

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³⁰ Section 141 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

(3)³¹ In the event that a driving license is not seized by the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities, drivers shall pay fines according to the amount and within the date specified in such traffic ticket by means of electronic transaction, credit card or other methods through banks or counter service payment, thus, in accordance with methods and places as prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police; and when the person who has received such traffic ticket has correctly and fully paid the fines, it shall be regarded settlement of the offence.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 141 bis³² In the event that drivers or owners of vehicles who have received traffic tickets failed to comply with the provisions contained in Section 141, the Inquiry Official shall have powers, as follows:

(1) In case, the address of the driver or the owner of the vehicle is known, the Inquiry Official shall issue a summons to the driver or the owner of the vehicle to report to Inquiry Official. In such case, the person who has received the summons shall report to Inquiry Official according to the date, time and place as specified therein; and the Inquiry Official shall impose fines and to reprimand the person who has received such summons;

(2) In case, a summons may not be sent to the driver or the owner of the vehicle, the Inquiry Official shall notify the same, in writing, to the Registrar as per the law governing motor vehicles and as per the law governing the land transport so that the Registrar shall notify the person who has applied for annual tax payment for such vehicle to report to the Inquiry Official as per the summons. In case, the person who has applied for annual tax payment for such vehicle is only a representative of the owner of such vehicle, such person shall notify the owner of the vehicle to report to the Inquiry Official as per the summons. In such case, the Registrar shall suspend the annual tax payment for such vehicle on a temporary basis until the Inquiry Official has notified that such summons has been complied; however, the suspension of annual tax payment for such vehicle shall not be cited as an excuse for such person not to settle additional payments as per the law governing motor vehicles and as per the law governing the land transport, as the case may be.

Section 142³³ The Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities shall have powers to order drivers to stop their vehicles when:

(1) The condition of such vehicles is not duly in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 6;

(2) It is considered that the drivers or any person in such vehicles have violated or failed to comply with the provisions of this Act or with the law relating to such vehicles;

³¹ Section 141(3) has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.11) B.E.2559

³² Section 141 *bis* has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

³³ Section 142 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.10) B.E.2557

In case, there are reasonable circumstances to believe that the drivers have violated the provisions contained in Section 43(1) or (2), the Traffic Officer, the Inquiry Official or the Competent Authorities shall be empowered to detain such person for testing within a period of time as may be necessary so that the test shall be complete without delay. In case, such person consents to receive the test; and according to the test result, it appears that such person has not violated the provisions contained in Section 43(1) or (2), then, such person shall be released immediately.

In case, there are reasonable circumstances to believe that the drivers of vehicles were drunk-driving under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants; and such person still refuses to undergo the test under Paragraph 3 without a proper reason, it shall be presumed that such person has violated the provisions contained in Section 43(2).

The test under this Section shall be in accordance with the criteria and methods as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 143 In case, it appears that drivers have used the vehicles with improper condition under Section 6 on roadways, such drivers shall be punished as per such provisions and the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities shall be empowered to order the owners or drivers of such vehicles, in writing, to duly fix or repair such vehicles.

Section 143 bis³⁴ The Traffic Officer, the Competent Authorities or the Inspector shall be empowered to order the drivers to stop their vehicles for testing when the condition of such vehicles is not duly in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 10 *bis* and shall also be empowered to issue a written order to suspend the use of such vehicles on a temporary basis and to order the owners or drivers of such vehicles to duly fix or repair such vehicles.

Section 144³⁵ When the owners or drivers of vehicles have duly fixed or repaired the vehicles as per the order of the Traffic Officer, the Competent Authorities or the Inspector issued in accordance with Section 143 or Section 143 *bis*, then, such vehicles shall be sent to the Traffic Officer or the person appointed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police with powers to inspect and to certify the condition of such vehicles; provided that the owners or drivers of such vehicles may use such vehicles on roadways upon receiving a certificate of inspection.

The inspection of vehicles under Paragraph 1 shall be in accordance with the methods prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 145 All offences under this Act, in addition to offences with punishments specified in Section 157/1, Section 159, Section 160, Section 160 *bis* and Section 160 *tres*, the Inquiry Official who is empowered to conduct an inquiry as per the Criminal Procedure Code shall also be empowered to impose fines or to reprimand against the wrongdoers.³⁶

³⁴ Section 143 *bis* has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

³⁵ Section 144 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

³⁶ Section 145 Paragraph 1 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.7) B.E.2550

In the event that drivers had driven their vehicles and had hit pedestrians who were crossing the roadways outside the crosswalks and between the crosswalks and the traffic sign of “Crosswalk Area” or who were crossing the roadways outside the crosswalks by means of going under, crossing or passing the impediments or traffic barriers placed or set up by the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities on pavements or in the middle of the roads; when the Inquiry Official has a reason to believe that the drivers who were the alleged offenders have exercised their care under the provisions contained in Section 32, the Inquiry Official shall be empowered to release the alleged offenders on a temporary basis without bail upon request by the alleged offenders or the stakeholders.

Section 146 Fines under this Act which have been received in Bangkok or any provinces or any localities as prescribed and announced by the Ministry of Interior shall be allocated to BMA or municipalities in such provinces for use in traffic-related operations at the rate of fifty percent of the amount of fines or shall be totally vested in the localities as prescribed and announced by the Ministry of Interior.

TITLE 19 STIPULATED PENALTY

Section 147 Whoever has violated or failed to comply with the provisions contained in Section 12, Section 79, Section 80, Section 81, Section 82, Section 103, Section 104, Section 105, Section 106, Section 115, Section 116, Section 117, Section 131 or Section 132 shall be fined for not exceeding two hundred Baht.

Section 148³⁷ Whoever has violated or failed to comply with the provisions contained in Section 6 Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2, Section 8, Section 10, Section 11, Section 14 Paragraph 1, Section 20, Section 36, Section 37, Section 38, Section 41, Section 42, Section 44, Section 51, Section 54, Section 55 Paragraph 1, Section 57, Section 58, Section 60, Section 62, Section 63, Section 68, Section 69, Section 70, Section 71, Section 73 Paragraph 2, Section 74, Section 76, Section 83, Section 84, Section 87, Section 88, Section 96 Paragraph 1, Section 97, Section 101, Section 107, Section 108, Section 109, Section 110, Section 111, Section 112, Section 114 Paragraph 1, Section 118, Section 119, Section 120, Section 121, Section 122 Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 3, Section 123, Section 124, Section 126, Section 129 or Section 133 shall be fined for not exceeding five hundred Baht.

In case, riders of motorcycles have committed an offence under Section 122 Paragraph 2, such riders of motorcycles shall be punished twice of the punishments prescribed in Paragraph 1.

Section 149 Whoever has failed to comply with the provisions contained in Section 98 Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 3 shall be fined for not exceeding five hundred Baht.

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³⁷ Section 148 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.7) B.E.2550

Section 150 Whoever:

- (1) Failed to comply with regulations or announcements as prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police under Section 8 Paragraph 2 or Section 14 Paragraph 2;
- (2) Failed to comply with conditions as prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police under Section 13 Paragraph 2;
- (3) Failed to comply with the Ministerial Regulations issued in accordance with Section 18;
- (4) Disobeyed an order of the Traffic Officer issued under Section 113 or;
- (5) Disobeyed an order of the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities issued under Section 140 Paragraph 2 shall be fined for not exceeding five hundred Baht;

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 151 Whoever has violated or failed to comply with the provisions contained in Section 33, Section 34, Section 39, Section 52, Section 61 or Section 66 shall be fined for 200-500 Baht.

Section 152³⁸ Whoever has violated or failed to comply with the provisions contained in Section 7, Section 10 *bis*, Section 13 Paragraph 1, Section 14 Paragraph 1, Section 16, Section 21 Paragraph 1, Section 22, Section 23(1), Section 24, Section 25, Section 26, Section 29, Section 49, Section 50, Section 56, Section 64, Section 67 Paragraph 1, Section 73 Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 3, Section 77 Paragraph 1, Section 85, Section 86, Section 89 Paragraph 1, Section 90, Section 91, Section 92, Section 93, Section 94 Paragraph 1, Section 95, Section 99, Section 127, Section 128 or Section 130 or failed to comply with announcements of the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police as prescribed under Section 15 Paragraph 2 or failed to comply with the Ministerial Regulations issued in accordance with Section 77 Paragraph 2 or Section 96 Paragraph 2 shall be fined for not exceeding one thousand Baht.

[The words “Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police” have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 153 Any taxi operator who has failed to park its vehicle at the place prescribed under the Royal Decree issued in accordance with Section 102 shall be fined for not exceeding one thousand Baht.

Section 154³⁹ Whoever:

- (1) Has violated an order of the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities under Section 138 Paragraph 1 or Section 142 Paragraph 1;
- (2) Has violated an order, rules or regulations of the Traffic Officer under Section 139;
- (3) Has violated an order of the Traffic Officer, the Inquiry Official or the Competent Authorities under Section 142 Paragraph 2; or
- (4) Has violated an order of the Traffic Officer, the Competent Authorities or the Inspector under Section 143 *bis*;

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³⁸ Section 152 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

³⁹ Section 154 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.6) B.E.2542

If it is not an offence with punishments as prescribed in this Act, such person shall be fined for not exceeding one thousand Baht per occurrence.

Section 155 Whoever has failed to comply with the provisions contained in Section 141 without a proper reason shall be fined for not exceeding one thousand Baht.

Section 156⁴⁰ Whoever has used the vehicles that the Traffic Officer, the Competent Authorities or the Inspector has ordered the owners or drivers thereof to fix or repair under Section 143 or Section 143 *bis* in any manner without receiving a certificate of inspection under Section 144 shall be fined for not exceeding one thousand Baht and shall also be fined for five hundred Baht per day until it has duly been complied with.

Section 157⁴¹ Whoever has violated or failed to comply with the provisions contained in Section 35, Section 43(3)(4)(6)(7) or (9), Section 45, Section 46, Section 47, Section 48, Section 53, Section 65 Paragraph 1 or Section 125 shall be fined for 400-1,000 Baht.

Section 157/1⁴² Any driver who has violated or failed to comply with orders of the Traffic Officer, the Inquiry Official, the Competent Authorities or the Inspector requiring the test of drivers under Section 43 *bis* or who has violated or failed to comply with orders of the Inspector requiring the test of drivers under Section 43 *tres*, shall be fined for not exceeding one thousand Baht.

Any driver who has violated the provisions contained in Section 43 *bis* Paragraph 1 shall be punished exceeding to those prescribed in the law governing narcotics or the law governing psychotropic substances by one-third; and the Court shall issue its order to suspend the driving license of such driver for not less than six months or to revoke the driving license.

In case, any commission of offence under Paragraph 2 has caused bodily or mental harm to others, the offender shall be imprisoned for 1-5 years and shall be fined for 20,000-100,000 Baht; and the Court shall issue its order to suspend the driving license of such driver for not less than one year or to revoke the driving license.

In case, any commission of offence under Paragraph 2 has caused grievous bodily harm to others, the offender shall be imprisoned for 2-6 years and shall be fined for 40,000-120,000 Baht; and the Court shall issue its order to suspend the driving license of such driver for not less than two years or to revoke the driving license.

In case, any commission of offence under Paragraph 2 has caused death to others, the offender shall be imprisoned for 3-10 years and shall be fined for 60,000-200,000 Baht; and the Court shall revoke the driving license.

Section 158 Whoever has violated or failed to comply with the provisions contained in Section 17 Paragraph 1, Section 28 or Section 100 Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2; or has failed to comply with the Ministerial Regulations issued under Section 17 Paragraph 2, shall be imprisoned for not exceeding one month or shall be fined for not exceeding two thousand Baht, or both.

⁴⁰ Section 156 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

⁴¹ Section 157 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.8) B.E.2551

⁴² Section 157/1 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.7) B.E.2550

Section 159⁴³ Any driver who has failed to comply with orders of the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities issued in accordance with Section 59 Paragraph 1 or has obstructed the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities to remove the vehicle or to use vehicle wheel locks under Section 59 Paragraph 2, shall be imprisoned for not exceeding three months or fined for not exceeding five thousand Baht, or both.

Whoever has damaged, destroyed, impaired the value, or rendered useless the vehicle wheel locks, or has removed the vehicle of which wheels have been locked by the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities under Section 59 Paragraph 2 without receiving a prior permission from the Traffic Officer or the Inquiry Official, shall be imprisoned for not exceeding three months or fined for not exceeding five thousand Baht, or both.

Section 160⁴⁴ Whoever has failed to comply with the provisions contained in Section 78, shall be imprisoned for not exceeding three months or fined for 2,000-10,000 Baht, or both.

In case, such non-compliance with Section 78 has caused grievous bodily harm or death to others, the person who has failed to comply with the same shall be imprisoned for not exceeding six months or fined for 5,000-20,000 Baht, or both.

Whoever has violated the provisions contained in Section 43(1)(5) or (8) shall be imprisoned for not exceeding three months or fined for 2,000-10,000 Baht, or both.⁴⁵

Section 160 bis⁴⁶ Whoever has violated the provisions contained in Section 134 shall be imprisoned for not exceeding three months or fined for 2,000-10,000 Baht, or both; and the Court shall issue its order to suspend the driving license of such driver for not less than six months or to revoke the driving license.

Section 160 tres⁴⁷ Whoever has violated the provisions contained in Section 43(2) shall be imprisoned for not exceeding one year or fined for 5,000-20,000 Baht, or both; and the Court shall issue its order to suspend the driving license of such driver for not less than six months or to revoke the driving license.

In case, any commission of offence under Paragraph 1 has caused bodily or mental harm to others, the offender shall be imprisoned for 1-5 years and shall be fined for 20,000-100,000 Baht; and the Court shall issue its order to suspend the driving license of such driver for not less than one year or to revoke the driving license.

In case, any commission of offence under Paragraph 1 has caused grievous bodily harm to others, the offender shall be imprisoned for 2-6 years and shall be fined for 40,000-120,000 Baht; and the Court shall issue its order to suspend the driving license of such driver for not less than two years or to revoke the driving license.

⁴³ Section 159 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

⁴⁴ Section 160 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

⁴⁵ Section 160 Paragraph 3 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.7) B.E.2550

⁴⁶ Section 160 *bis* has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

⁴⁷ Section 160 *tres* has been added by the Land Traffic Act (No.7) B.E.2550

In case, any commission of offence under Paragraph 1 has caused death to others, the offender shall be imprisoned for 3-10 years and shall be fined for 60,000-200,000 Baht; and the Court shall revoke the driving license.

Section 161⁴⁸ In case, any driver has committed an offence under this Act, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, the Commissioner of the Provincial Police, the Commander of the Traffic Police, the Commander of the Highway Police or the attorneys-in-fact of such office holders, shall be empowered to order and seize the driving license of such person for not exceeding sixty days per occasion.

The person who has ordered to seize the driving license under Paragraph 1 may record the seizure thereof and scores on the back of the seized driving license and may organize training and testing of drivers who have committed the offences repetitively for at least twice within one year; and may order to suspend the driving license with a lot of lost scores of such drivers for a period of not exceeding ninety days per occasion.

The recording of scores, training and testing of drivers who have committed the offences and the suspension of the driving licenses shall be in accordance with those prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police by publication in the Government Gazette.

Drivers whose driving licenses have been seized under Paragraph 1 or suspended under Paragraph 2 shall be entitled to appeal the order to the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police within fifteen days as from the date of seizure or suspension of the driving licenses.

The Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police shall adjudicate the appeal under Paragraph 4 within thirty days as from the date of receiving the appeal. In case, the appeal has not been adjudicated within such time limit, it shall be regarded that the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police adjudicated not to seize or suspend the driving licenses, as per the appeal of the drivers.

The decision of the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police shall be final.

[The words "Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police" have been amended by Section 4 of the Land Transport Act (No.11) B.E.2559]

Section 162⁴⁹ In the case where a driver has been adjudged guilty under this Act or the law relating to such vehicles, the driver shall not only be punished for such action, in case, the Court has considered that if such driver continues driving, he/she may cause danger to individuals or to property of others, then, the Court shall also be empowered to revoke the driving license of such driver.

⁴⁸ Section 161 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535

⁴⁹ Section 162 has been amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.7) B.E.2550

In case, the Court has considered that the behavior of the offender under Paragraph 1 can be rehabilitated, the Court may issue its order to suspend the driving license of such person and to demand such person to conduct social service activities under the conditions and period as prescribed by the Court and under the agreed supervision of the probation officer, the government official, state agencies or organizations with objectives of social services, public charity or public benefits; and in case, it appears afterwards that such offender has failed to comply with orders or the prescribed conditions, the Court shall be empowered to revoke the driving license of such person under Paragraph 1.

Any driver who has driven his/her vehicle during the period of revocation of the driving license under the Court's order, shall be imprisoned for not exceeding two years and fined for not exceeding forty thousand Baht.

Section 163 In the case where any person taking any action which has violated or failed to comply with the provisions of this Act or the law relating to highway or the law relating to such vehicles, in case, such violation or non-compliance therewith has caused damage to the traffic signals or the traffic signs made or installed by the Competent Authorities, when the public prosecutor has entered an action against the offender, the public prosecutor shall demand the cost or damages for such traffic signals or traffic signs.

Counter-Signature:

General Kriengsak Chamanan

Prime Minister

Note:- Reason for promulgation of this Act: Since the communication and land transport has been progressed and expanded nationwide and linked to neighboring countries; and the number of vehicles on roadways and highways has gradually increased; and Thailand has become a state party to the Convention on Land Traffic and the Protocol on Traffic Signals and Traffic Signs; it is deemed expedient to amend the law governing the land traffic which has been enforced for over forty years to be suitable to the condition of traffic and the increasing number of vehicles and for the safety of lives, body and property of the general public; therefore, it is necessary to enact this Act.

The Land Traffic Act (No.2) B.E.2522⁵⁰

Section 2 This Act shall come into force as from the date following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Note:- Reason for promulgation of this Act: Since the Land Traffic Act B.E.2522 has been promulgated; and some sections thereof are improper and defective and contrary to the practice in some localities; therefore, it is deemed expedient to enact this Amendment Act.

The Land Traffic Act (No.3) B.E.2529⁵¹

Section 2 This Act shall come into force as from the date following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Note:- Reason for promulgation of this Act: Since the Land Traffic Act B.E.2522 which is currently enforced contains several provisions prohibiting trucks and passenger vehicles to drive in the right-hand lanes and also prohibiting mini trucks with the total weight of not exceeding 1,600 kilograms; however, such vehicles are not vehicles with low speeds; therefore, it is not necessary to demand vehicles to drive in the far left traffic lane; such demand has caused injustice to drivers of such vehicles; therefore, it is deemed to allow mini trucks with the total weight of not exceeding 1,600 kilograms to use the right-hand traffic lane; therefore, it is necessary to enact this Act.

Announcement of the National Peace Keeping Council No.39 Governing the Amendment of the Land Traffic Act, dated 28th February B.E.2534.⁵²

Whereas, the National Peace Keeping Council (NPKC) has considered the matter and agreed that at present, the Land Traffic Act has empowered the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities to remove vehicles which have parked or stopped in violation of the law; however,

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⁵⁰ The Government Gazette, Volume 96 Section 211 Special Issue Page 1 dated 19th Dec 1979.

⁵¹ The Government Gazette, Volume 103 Section 180 Special Issue Page 1 dated 17th Oct 1986.

⁵² The Government Gazette, Volume 108 Section 37 Special Issue Page 32 dated 28th Feb 1991.

it is inadequate to demand owners or drivers of vehicles to duly comply with the laws; it is expedient to increase measures that owners or drivers of vehicles must pay expenses relating to removal or non-removal of vehicles, including the maintenance fees.

Section 2 This Announcement of the National Peace Keeping Council shall come into force as from the date following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

The Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535⁵³

Section 2 This Act shall come into force as from the date following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Note:- Reason for promulgation of this Act: Whereas, the Land Traffic Act B.E.2522 has been enforced for a long time; and some provisions of such Act is not suitable to the current situation; it is deemed expedient to amend the provisions of the Land Traffic Act B.E.2522 to be more appropriate and efficient, thus, for traffic safety and convenience; therefore, it is necessary to enact this Act.

The Land Traffic Act (No.5) B.E.2538⁵⁴

Section 2 This Act shall come into force as from the date following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 4 In the event of vehicles registered prior to the date of enforcement of this Act, drivers of motor vehicles and their passengers shall be exempted from complying with the provisions contained in Section 123 Paragraph 2 of the Land Traffic Act B.E.2522, amended by this Act, for a period of two years as from the date of enforcement of this Act.

Section 5 The Minister of Interior shall take charge under this Act.

Note:- Reason for promulgation of this Act: Whereas, at present, accidents from land traffic have direct impacts on the national development and tend to increase significantly; it is expedient to determine measures to create safety and to reduce the severity of potential danger to drivers of motor vehicles and their passengers by demanding drivers of motor vehicles to fasten seat belts and to manage the passenger sitting in the front seat next to the driver's seat to fasten a seat belt while riding on motor vehicles; and other passengers shall also fasten seat belts while riding on motor vehicles; therefore, it is necessary to enact this Act.

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⁵³ The Government Gazette, Volume 109 Section 39 Page 44 dated 6th April 1992.

⁵⁴ The Government Gazette, Volume 112 Section 42(A) Page 1 dated 6th October 1995.

The Land Traffic Act (No.6) B.E.2542⁵⁵

Section 2 This Act shall come into force as from the date following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Note:- Reason for promulgation of this Act: Whereas, at present, serious accidents have occurred on roadways and caused danger to lives and property of individuals, partly because drivers are under the influence of alcohols or other intoxicants or taking psychotropic substances (amphetamine) while driving their vehicles. Though the police officers have arrested and suppressed and prevented drivers from taking drugs or being under the influence of alcohols or other intoxicants while driving their vehicles, it appeared that drivers have still violated the law; it is expedient to empower the Inspector under the law governing land traffic and the Inspector under the law governing motor vehicles to conduct test of intoxicants or narcotics in drivers similar to the Traffic Officer and the Competent Authorities under the law governing land traffic in order to lessen the burdens of such officials and to improve powers and duties of the Traffic Officer, the Inquiry Official, the Competent Authorities and the Inspector for conduct of efficient tests, as well as arrests and suppression of drivers who are under the influence of alcohols or other intoxicants or taking psychotropic substances (amphetamine) while driving their vehicles and for more safety on roadways; therefore, it is necessary to enact this Act.

The Land Traffic Act (No.7) B.E.2550⁵⁶

Section 2 This Act shall come into force as from the date following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 3 The words “Motor Vehicle”, “Motorcycle” and “Engine” in the Land Traffic Act B.E.2522 and its Amendments shall be all corrected to “Motor Vehicles”, “Motorcycles” and “Engines”.

Note:- Reason for promulgation of this Act: Whereas, at present, the transport by motorcycles has become popular and the number of motorcycle-related accidents has increased significantly; and road accidents are increasingly caused by driving under the influence of alcohols or other intoxicants or taking drugs or psychotropic substances while driving; it is expedient to prescribe that passengers of motorcycles must wear safety helmets and the offence of drivers driving their vehicles under the influence of alcohols or other intoxicants shall be the offence which may not be reprimanded or imposed with fines and to improve the stipulated penalty for offence of driving under the influence of alcohols or other intoxicants or taking drugs or psychotropic substances while driving and to improve types of vehicles for transport of passengers, animals or goods to cover the transport by all types of vehicles; therefore, it is necessary to enact this Act.

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⁵⁵ The Government Gazette, Volume 116 Section 20(A) Page 33 dated 25th March 1999.

⁵⁶ The Government Gazette, Volume 124 Section 101(A) Page 1 dated 29th December 2007.

The Land Traffic Act (No.8) B.E.2551⁵⁷

Section 2 This Act shall come into force as from the date following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Note:- Reason for promulgation of this Act: Whereas, at present, drivers of vehicles have used their mobile telephones while driving, which is one of the major causes of road accidents and causing danger to lives, body and property of individuals; it is expedient to amend the Land Traffic Act B.E.2522 to prohibit drivers to use their mobile telephones while driving, except for use of hand-free accessories of mobile telephones; therefore, it is necessary to enact this Act.

Announcement of the National Council for Peace and Order No.87/2557 Governing the Amendment of the Person Taking Charge under the Law Relating to Powers and Duties of Police Officers, dated 10th July B.E.2557.⁵⁸

Section 4 All Ministerial Regulations, rules, regulations, announcements or orders issued in accordance with the Act under Section 1, Section 2 and Section 3 which have been enforced prior to the date of promulgation of this Announcement shall still be enforced until there are amendments.

The Land Traffic Act (No.9) B.E.2557⁵⁹

Note:- Reason for promulgation of this Act: Whereas, at present, when the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities found out, in person or by using any device, that drivers of vehicles committed offences but they were unable to issue traffic tickets at that time because drivers could not be ordered to stop their vehicles; as a result, the law enforcement has been rather inefficient; it is deemed to amend Section 140 Paragraph 1 of the Land Traffic Act B.E.2522, amended by the Land Traffic Act (No.4) B.E.2535 so that the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities who found such commission of offences shall be able to send traffic tickets to the domiciles of owners or occupants of vehicles via response-registered mail; therefore, it is necessary to enact this Act.

⁵⁷ The Government Gazette, Volume 125 Section 31(A) Page 1 dated 8th February 2008.

⁵⁸ The Government Gazette, Volume 131 Special Section 134(D) Page 18 dated 21st July 2014.

⁵⁹ The Government Gazette, Volume 131 Section 89(A) Page 11 dated 30th December 2014.

The Land Traffic Act (No.10) B.E.2557⁶⁰

Note:- Reason for promulgation of this Act: Whereas, it is deemed expedient to determine measures to create safety in giving of traffic signals; and it is deemed expedient to determine presumptions that drivers of vehicles under the influence of alcohols or other intoxicants while driving, in case, drivers refused to undergo the tests without a proper reason; and to determine measures to prevent the occurrence of accidents caused by drivers who are under the influence of alcohols or other intoxicants while driving; therefore, it is necessary to enact this Act.

The Land Traffic Act (No.11) B.E.2559⁶¹

Section 2 This Act shall come into force as from the date following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Note:- Reason for promulgation of this Act: Whereas, at present, electronic transactions have been introduced increasingly for payment of goods and services; it is deemed expedient to increase channels of payment of fines as per traffic tickets by such method, in the event that the Traffic Officer or the Competent Authorities have not seized the driving licenses, thus, to facilitate drivers or owners of vehicles for payment of fines as per traffic tickets; moreover, the Police Department was transferred and changed to the Royal Thai Police; it is deemed expedient to correct the title of "Director-General of the Police Department" under the law governing land traffic to "Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police" simultaneously; therefore, it is necessary to enact this Act.

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⁶⁰ The Government Gazette, Volume 131 Section 89(A) Page 14 dated 30th December 2014.

⁶¹ The Government Gazette, Volume 133 Section 71(A) Page 8 dated 16th August 2016.

Prepared by: Vichapong
7th January 2015

Added by: Chawanporn
17th August 2016

Office of Justice Affairs

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