

Land Traffic Act, B.E. 2522 (1979)

BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, REX.

Given on the 15th Day of March, B.E. 2522;

Being the 34th Year of the Present Reign

His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej has been graciously pleased to proclaim that:

Whereas it is expedient to have a law on land transportation;

Be it, therefore, enacted by the King, by and with the advice and consent of the National Legislative Assembly acting as the National Assembly, as follows:

Section 1

This Act is to be called "**Land Traffic Act, B.E. 2522 (1979)**".

Section 2

This Act shall come into force 90 days after its publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 3

The following shall be repealed:

- (1) Land Traffic Act, B.E. 2477 (1934)
- (2) Land Traffic Amendment Act, B.E. 2478 (1935)
- (3) Land Traffic Act (No. 3), B.E. 2481 (1938)
- (4) Land Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2508 (1965)
- (5) Announcement of the Revolutionary Party No. 59, January 29, B.E. 2515 (1972)

Section 4

[Definition of 40 legal terms, namely: Traffic, Way, Motorway, Motor lane, Bus lane, One-way street, Curbside, Road shoulder, Road junction, Circle, Footpath, Street crossing, Safety zone, Critical area, Vehicle, Automobile, Motorcycle, Bicycle, Emergency vehicle, Truck, Passenger vehicle, School bus, Bus, Taxi, Tow-truck, Trailer, Taximeter, Driver, Pedestrian, Vehicle owner, Conductor, Driving license, Traffic signal, Traffic sign, Minister, Director general, Traffic officer, Competent officer, Traffic volunteer, Inspector.]

Automobile means a vehicle that has three wheels or more and driven by an engine power or electric or other power, except vehicle running on rails.

Motorcycle means a vehicle that is driven by an engine power or electric or other power and has not more than two wheels and, if attached by a side-car, has not more than an additional wheel.

Driving license means a license to drive an automobile under the law on automobile, a driver's license under the law on vehicles for rent, a driving license under the law on wheeled vehicles, and a license of an operator of the transportation equipment under the law on transportation.

Section 5

The Minister of Interior shall be in charge and control of the execution of this Act and shall have the power to appoint traffic officers and issue Ministerial Regulations prescribing other activities for the execution of this Act.

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

Title 1

Use of Vehicles

Section 6 (500B)

[Vehicles used on roads must be properly maintained according to regulations, so that they don't cause harm or danger to the public.]

Section 7 (1000B)

[Cars and motorcycles must have vehicle registration plates (license plates) when in use on the road.]

Section 8 (500B)

[A vehicle must allow the driver enough range of vision.]

Section 9 (500B)

[A vehicle must not scrape the road.]

Section 10 (500B)

[A vehicle must not emit gas, dust, smoke, etc, exceeding the regulation.]

Section 11 (500B)

[If it gets dark and you cannot see clearly more than 150m, you must turn on the headlight.]

Section 12 (200B)

[Cars and motorcycles must have a horn which is audible from a distance of 60m.]

Section 13 (500B)

[Cars and motorcycles cannot use flash-light, siren signal, whistle signal, faltering sound, etc, except emergency vehicles, military and police vehicles, or when permitted by the regulation.]

Section 14 (500B)

[Cars and motorcycles can use the horn only when avoiding danger or accidents.]

Section 15 (1000B)

[When a vehicle carries something that's longer than the vehicle itself, a red light signals (night) or a red flag (day) must be fastened to the end of the protrusion, to be visible from a distance of 150m.]

Section 16 (1000B)

[If a truck carries inflammable liquid that flares up at 21C, or inflammable gas, it must have a red light signal (night) or red flag (day) to caution other vehicles.]

Section 17 (2000B and/or 1 month imprisonment)

[If a truck carries explosives, it must have placards naming the explosive substance, and fire-extinguishers.]

Section 18 (500B)

A vehicle must comply with regulations as to the way to carry passengers, animals or loads.

Section 19

[When it is necessary to carry passengers, animals or loads in a way not in accordance with regulations, the vehicle owner may request a police officer for a written temporary permission to ease the restriction.]

Section 20 (500B)

[A driver is responsible for not letting his passengers, animals, or loads to fall, leak, give

out smell, reflect light, etc, which may cause harm or danger to the public.]

Title 2

Traffic Signals and Traffic Signs

Section 21 (1000B)

[The driver must comply with traffic signals and traffic signs.] (def. traffic signal: any signal by movement or showing or sending of a fire, electric light, hand, arm, whistle or by other means for drivers, pedestrians or persons who lead, ride or chase animals to comply with such a signal.

Traffic sign: any sign installed or made conspicuous in a way for drivers, pedestrians or persons who lead, ride or chase animals to comply with such a sign.)

Section 22 (1000B)

[Meaning of traffic light: Green: the driver may drive the vehicle through Yellow: the driver shall prepare to stop the vehicle behind the stop line. If the driver has passed the stop line when the traffic light turns yellow, he may go through.

Red: the driver shall stop the vehicle behind the stop line.

Green Arrow: the driver shall drive according to the direction of the green arrow, but shall be careful to give way to crossing pedestrians or other vehicles.

Blinking Red: the driver shall stop at the stop line and, when it is seen safe, may proceed with care.

Blinking Yellow: the driver shall reduce the speed of the vehicle and proceed through the roadway carefully.]

The driver who is to drive the vehicle straight ahead shall keep to the traffic lane with a traffic sign indicating going straight ahead and the driver who is to turn the vehicle shall keep to the traffic lane with a traffic sign indicating turning. Entering into the said traffic lanes shall be made from where there is traffic sign indicating such.

Section 23 (1000B)

[If a traffic light indicates a "red cross" or "green arrow" on a specific lane, the driver on the lane shall comply with this sign.]

Section 24 (1000B)

(1) When the competent officer stands and stretches out his left arm at the shoulder level, the driver who drives his vehicle from behind the competent officer shall stop his vehicle. But when the competent officer puts down his left hand and moves it forwards, he shall proceed with his vehicle.

(2) When the competent officer stands and stretches out his right arm at the shoulder level with the palm open and upright, the driver of a vehicle coming from the direction to which the arm stretches out shall stop his vehicle. But when the competent officer turns the upright palm and moves it over his head backwards, he shall proceed with his vehicle.

(3) When the competent officer stands and stretches out both arms at the shoulder level with the palm open and upright, the driver of the vehicles coming from the directions to which the arms stretch shall stop their vehicles.

(4) When the competent officer stands and raises the lower part of the right arm at a right angle to the upper part with the palm open and upright, the driver who drives his vehicle from in front the competent officer shall stop his vehicle. But when the competent officer turns the upright palm and moves it backwards, he shall proceed with his vehicle.

(5) When the competent officer stands and raises the lower part of the right arm at a right angle to the upper part with the palm open and upright and stretches out his left arm at the shoulder level, the drivers of vehicles coming from in front and behind the competent officer shall stop their vehicles.

The stopping of a vehicle under this Section shall be behind the line for vehicles to stop. In case no such line exists in a motorway, a driver of a vehicle shall stop his vehicle at not less distance than three meters from where the competent officer is standing.

Section 25 (1000B)

[Meaning of whistle signal by the police: One long whistle: stop

Two short whistles: proceed.]

Section 26(100B)

[When a police officer gives traffic signals contrary to installed traffic signs or signals, the driver must comply with his signal.]

Section 27

[The Director General of the Police has the power to amend or modify traffic signs and signals.]

Section 28 (2000B and/or 1 month imprisonment)

[Unauthorized persons cannot install traffic signs or display traffic signals.]

Section 29 (1000B)

[No person shall damage, conceal, or obstruct traffic signs or traffic signals.]

Section 30

[The police officer may remove fake traffic signs (Section 28) or damaged traffic signs (Section 29).]

Title 3

Use of Roadways

1. Vehicle Driving

Section 31

[Unless otherwise stated in Section 65 and Section 66 concerning the bus lane, use of roadways shall be in accordance with following sections.]

Section 32

[The driver shall be careful not to hit pedestrians, and may use the horn if necessary. The driver shall be especially careful with children, elderly persons and disabled persons.]

Section 33 (500B)

[When driving, the driver shall keep to the left of the road and must not drive beyond the middle of the roadway, except following situations:

- (1) there is obstruction on the road
- (2) the road is prescribed as one-way
- (3) the road width is less than 6m.

Section 34 (500B)

[If the road is divided into two or more traffic lanes in the same direction, the driver shall keep to the outermost left-hand side lane. If the outermost left-hand side lane is a bus lane, the driver shall keep close to the bus lane. Except following situations:

- (1) there is obstruction on the road
- (2) the road is prescribed as one-way
- (3) it is necessary to enter the correct lane upon approaching a junction
- (4) when overtaking another vehicle
- (5) when driving faster than vehicles in the left-hand side lane.

Section 35 (400-1000B)

The driver of a truck, passenger vehicle, motorcycle, vehicle of low speed or traveling at lower speed than those of other vehicles moving in the same direction, shall keep to the curbside of the roadway as close as possible.

If such a roadway is divided into two or more traffic lanes in the same direction or has a bus lane specifically arranged on the left-hand side, the driver shall drive the vehicle in the outermost left-hand side lane or close to the bus lane, as the case may be.

Section 36 (500B)

[When a driver is to turn the vehicle, let another vehicle to overtake, change traffic lane, reduce speed or stop the vehicle, he shall display hand signal (Section 37) or light signal (Section 38). When the condition doesn't permit the visibility of hand signals (like at night), he must use the light signal.

The driver must display the hand signal or light signal not less distance than 60m before turning the vehicle, changing traffic lane, or stopping the vehicle.

The hand signal or light signal must be visible to other drivers at not less distance than 60m.]

Section 37 (500B)

[How to make hand signals:

- (1) to reduce speed, ...
- (2) to stop a vehicle, ...

- (3) to let another vehicle pass, ...
- (4) to turn the vehicle right, ...
- (5) to turn the vehicle left, ...]

In case that the automobile has its steering wheel at the left-hand side, the driver shall use light signals instead of hand signals.

Section 38 (500B)

The driver of an automobile or motorcycle shall display light signals as follows:

- (1) to stop the vehicle, ...
- (2) to turn the vehicle or change traffic lane, ...
- (3) to let another vehicle to overtake, the driver shall display amber light signal for turning or blinking red or amber light signal at the back and to the left of the vehicle.

Section 39 (500B)

[When two vehicles pass each other in the opposite direction, in order to avoid danger, each driver shall keep to the left-hand side of the roadway and, if necessary, reduce the speed. When the road is too narrow to pass each other, the driver of the bigger vehicle shall stop his vehicle close to the curbside and let the smaller vehicle pass. When there's an obstruction on the road, the driver on the lane with obstruction shall reduce speed or stop his vehicle to let another vehicle pass.]

Section 40

[The driver shall keep a safe distance from another vehicle in front of him. When driving up a slope, he shall be careful not to let the vehicle slide backwards and crash another vehicle.]

Section 41 (500B)

[On a one-way road, the driver must follow its direction.] Section 42 (500B)

The driver shall keep his vehicle close to the left-hand side of a roadway divided into two ways, one for the vehicles going up and the other for the vehicles coming down, with a dividing space in the middle or with a traffic sign indicating that the roadway being divided into two ways.

Section 42 (500B)

The driver shall keep his vehicle close to the left-hand side of a roadway divided into two ways, one for the vehicles going up and the other for the vehicles coming down, with a dividing space in the middle or with a traffic sign indicating that the roadway being divided into two ways.

Section 43

No driver shall drive the vehicle:

- (1) while being incompetent to drive
- (2) while being intoxicated by liquor or other alcoholic drinks
- (3) in a manner that obstructs the traffic
- (4) with carelessness or recklessness which may cause danger to persons or property
- (5) in a manner not normally practiced in driving a vehicle or while unable to see the way in front or at the back or either/both sides clearly enough for safety
- (6) beyond or on the line dividing traffic lanes, except upon changing lanes, turning or turning around the vehicle
- (7) on a footpath without sufficient cause, except a baby-carriage or wheel-chair for sick or disabled persons
- (8) without thinking about the safety or suffering of other persons.
- (9) While using a mobile phone except in the case that the driver uses the mobile phone with accessories and without holding the phone.

Any person who violates or does not comply with Section 43 (3),(4),(6),(7) or (9) is liable to a fine of 400-1,000 Baht.

Any person who violates or does not comply with Section 43 (1),(5),(8) is liable to an imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 months or to a fine of 2,000-10,000 Baht or to both.

Any person who violates Section 43(2) is liable to an imprisonment of a period not exceeding one year or to a fine ranging from 5,000 Baht to 20,000 Baht or to both imprisonment and fine and the court shall suspend his driver licence for a period not less than six months or revoke his driver licence.

If the offense prescribed in paragraph one causes an injury or mental effects to the other person the offender shall be liable to an imprisonment of a period ranging from one

year to five years and to a fine ranging from 20,000 Baht to 100,000 Baht and the court shall suspend his driver licence for a period not less than one year or revoke his driver licence.

If the offense prescribed in paragraph one causes a serious injury to the other person the offender shall be liable to an imprisonment of a period ranging from two years to six years and to a fine ranging from 40,000 Baht to 120,000 Baht and the court shall suspend his drive licence for a period not less than two years or revoke his driver licence.

If the offense prescribed in paragraph one causes the other person to be dead the offender shall be liable to an imprisonment of a period ranging from three years to ten years and to a fine ranging from 60,000 Baht to 200,000 Baht and the court shall revoke his driver licence.

Section 43 bis.

Any driver cannot take the narcotic under the law on the Narcotics or take the drug that affects the mind and the nerve of the person in accordance with the notification of the Director General that is proclaimed in the Government Gazette.

The traffic officer, the inquiry officer, the competent officer or the inspector shall have the power to examine the driver as the Director General provided and proclaimed in the Government Gazette that the driver taking the drug or not as in the foregoing paragraph in this section. If the examination appeared that such driver does take the drug he may be acquitted as soon as possible.

In the case of the driver refuses to get examined, the traffic officer, the inquiry officer, the competent officer or the inspector shall have the power to keep him in custody to examine in the necessary time.

The examination in this section must be conducted according to the rules and procedures that are prescribed in ministerial regulations.

Any person who refuses the examination is liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 Baht.

Any person who violates Section 43 bis. paragraph one is liable to more punishment than prescribed in the laws on narcotics and nerve affecting substances for one third and the court shall suspend his driver licence for a period not less than six months or revoke his driver licence.

If the offense prescribed above causes an injury or mental effects to the other person the offender shall be liable to an imprisonment of a period ranging from one year to five years and to a fine ranging from 20,000 Baht to 100,000 Baht and the court shall suspend his driver licence for a period not less than one year or revoke his driver licence.

If the offense prescribed above causes a serious injury to the other person the offender shall be liable to an imprisonment of a period ranging from two years to six years and to a fine ranging from 40,000 Baht to 120,000 Baht and the court shall suspend his driver licence for a period not less than two years or revoke his driver licence.

If the offence prescribed above causes the other person to be dead the offender shall be liable to an imprisonment of a period ranging from three years to ten years and to a fine ranging from 60,000 Baht to 200,000 Baht and the court shall revoke his driver licence.

Section 43 ter.

In the case of the reasonable belief that the driver violates Section 43 (1) or (2) the inspector shall have the power to stop the driver and examine him according to Section 142.

Section 43 quarter.

In the case of the driver violates Section 43 (1) or (2) or Section 43 bis. paragraph one the inspector shall have the power to send the driver with the primary faced evidence to the inquiry officer as soon as possible but not exceeding six hours since the time the wrongdoing is found out.

Section 43 quinque.

In the performing of duty in Section 43 bis. and Section 43 ter. The inspector has to show the identity card that is issued according to the laws on land transport or automobiles.

2. Overtaking and Passing

Section 44 (500B)

A driver who wishes to overtake or pass another vehicle in the roadway with no traffic lane mark shall use sound signals loud enough to let the driver who is driving the vehicle in front know of his intention and, after the driver of the vehicle in front gives a responding

signal pursuant to Section 37 c. or Section 38 c. (left blinker or corresponding hand signal), may proceed to overtake.

[When overtaking, the driver shall overtake from the right side, keep safe distance, and return to the left-hand side lane promptly.]

Section 45 (400-1000B)

[No driver shall overtake another vehicle from the left-side unless:

- (1) the vehicle to be overtaken is making a right turn or has given a signal that he is going to make a right turn
- (2) the roadway is arranged with two or more traffic lanes in the same direction.]

Section 46 (400-1000B)

[The driver shall not overtake another vehicle when:

- (1) driving up a slope, bridge or curve, except where there is a traffic sign permitting overtaking
- (2) within a distance of 30m from a pedestrian crossing, junction, circle (rotary) or railroad crossing
- (3) the fog, rain or dust prevents visibility of 60m
- (4) entering a congested area or safest zone.]

Section 47 (400-1000B)

No driver of a vehicle shall drive his vehicle to overtake or pass another vehicle by, in doing so, going beyond the roadway's middle line that is marked or where there is a traffic sign indicating a danger area or an area in which carefulness is required on the roadway.

In the event of the left-hand side traffic lane is obstructed while the traffic lane on the right-hand side has sufficient space, a driver of a vehicle may avoid the obstructions by driving his vehicle beyond the roadway's middle line prescribed by the traffic officer in so far as he does not obstruct the traffic of the vehicles moving in the opposite direction.

Section 48 (400-1000B)

[No driver shall enter the bus lane in order to overtake another vehicle, except when there's an obstacle ahead or guided by a police officer.]

Section 49 (1000B)

[Upon receiving a signal for overtaking from a vehicle immediately behind, on condition that the road ahead is safe and there's no vehicle coming from the opposite direction, the driver shall display a responding signal (left blinker or corresponding hand signal) and keep the vehicle close to the left to let the vehicle behind to pass.]

3. Starting off, Turning and Turning around Vehicles**Section 50 (1000B)**

A driver who starts off a vehicle shall, upon seeing that there is a parked vehicle or obstruction ahead, display hand and arm signals pursuant to Section 37 or light signals pursuant to Section 38 and shall proceed upon seeing that it is safe and he is not obstructing the traffic of other vehicles.

Section 51(500 B)**(1) To turn left:**

(a) where no traffic lanes are arranged, the driver shall keep his vehicle close on the left-hand side of the roadway

(b) where traffic lanes are arranged and there is a traffic sign directing a left turn, the driver shall enter the traffic lane for vehicles to make a left turn at not less distance than 30m before the turn-way

(c) where a bus lane exists on the outermost left-hand side of the roadway, the driver shall keep his vehicle close to the bus lane at not less distance than 30m before the turn-way and shall make a turn across the bus lane only at the area where there is a traffic sign permitting such turn.

(2) To turn right:

(a) on a roadway with no traffic lane, the driver shall keep his vehicle close on the right-hand side of the middle line of the roadway at not less distance than 30m before the turn-way

(b) on a roadway with two and more traffic lanes in the same direction, the driver shall keep the vehicle close to the outermost right-hand side of the roadway or in the traffic lane with a traffic sign permitting a right turn at not less distance than 30m before the turn-way

(c) where a bus lane exists on the outermost right-hand side of the roadway, the driver shall keep his vehicle close to the bus lane at not less distance than 30m before the turn-way and shall make a turn across the bus lane only at the area where there is a traffic sign permitting such turn

(d) where a traffic officer or competent officer is displaying traffic signals by hands and arms, the driver shall make a right turn without having to round the traffic officer or competent officer

(e) at a junction the driver shall allow the vehicles that travel in the same roadway but in the opposite direction to pass through the junction first and, upon seeing that it is safe, may then make a right turn.

When making a left/right turn, the driver shall be careful for pedestrians and other vehicles. He shall not obstruct through traffic. Vehicles turning left shall give way to vehicles turning right.

(3) To turn around a roundabout or a median, the driver shall drive on the left side of the roundabout or the median.

Section 52 (500B)

In a roadway that permits vehicle traffic in both directions, no driver shall turn around his vehicle at the time when another vehicle is coming in the opposite direction or following behind at not less (sic) distance than 150m.

If the turning around of a vehicle in a roadway that permits vehicle traffic in both directions will obstruct the traffic, no driver shall turn around his vehicle in such roadway.

Section 53 (400-1000B)

No driver shall:

(1) turn his vehicle or turn around his vehicle in the roadway with a sign prohibiting a

right turn, a left turn or a turning around of a vehicle

- (2) turn around his vehicle at a safety zone, critical (congested) area, on a bridge or within a distance of 100m from the bridge foot
- (3) turn around his vehicle at a junction, unless there is a traffic sign permitting vehicles to turn around.

4. Stopping and Parking Vehicles

Section 54 (500B)

[The driver shall display brake lamp or corresponding hand signal before he stops his vehicle in not less distance than 30m. When stopping a vehicle, he must not obstruct other traffic.]

The driver shall park his vehicle parallel with and close to the curbside or road shoulder in a distance not exceeding 25cm. In case the outermost left-hand side lane is a bus lane, no person shall park his vehicle during the bus-operating hours.]

Section 55 (500B)

[The driver shall not stop his vehicle:

- (1) in a traffic lane, except stopping close to the curbside and that there being no bus lane there
- (2) on a footpath
- (3) on a bridge or in a tunnel
- (4) at a junction
- (5) where there is a No Parking traffic sign
- (6) at the entrance/exit of a building or roadway
- (7) in a safety zone
- (8) in the manner of traffic obstruction.

This does not apply when the roadway is obstructed, in case of a mechanical failure, or when the driver is complying with other traffic sign/signal.]

Section 56 (1000B)

[In case the driver must stop his vehicle in the roadway due to mechanical failure, he must

move such vehicle out of the roadway as soon as possible. If it requires extended parking, the driver must park the vehicle in a non-obstructive way to other traffic, and display proper signs or signals prescribed by regulation.]

Section 57 (500B)

Unless otherwise granted by this Act or regulations, no driver shall park his vehicle:

- (1) on a footpath
- (2) on a bridge or in a tunnel
- (3) at a junction or within a distance of 10m from a junction
- (4) at a crossing or within a distance of 3m from a crossing
- (5) in an area where there is No Parking traffic sign
- (6) within a distance of 3m from a hydrant
- (7) within a distance of 10m from a traffic sign installation
- (8) within a distance of 15m from a railway crossing
- (9) in the manner of double parking
- (10) at the entrance/exit of a building or roadway or within a distance of 5m from the entrance of a roadway
- (11) in between a safety zone and the roadway curb, or within a distance of 10m from either end of a safety zone
- (12) in a critical (congested) area
- (13) within a distance of 15m before and 3m beyond a bus stop
- (14) within a distance of 3m from a pillar-box
- (15) in a manner that obstructs the traffic.

Section 58 (500B)

[When parking and leaving a vehicle, the driver must stop the engine and apply the brake. When parking on a slope, the driver must turn the front wheels.]

Section 59

[The police may order the driver of an illegally parked vehicle to move on. If the driver is absent on the scene, or refusing to comply [2000B and/or one-month imprisonment], the police may remove such a vehicle, or lock the tires. If any damage occurs to the vehicle during this process, the police will not be held responsible unless it's intentional or gross negligence.]

Section 60 (500B)

[When parking a vehicle outside a municipal area (countryside), the vehicle should be visible to other drivers from not less distance than 150m.]

Section 61 (500B)

[If it's dark and the vehicle parked cannot be seen clearly from a distance of 150m, the driver must turn on parking lights.]

Section 62 (500B)

At a railway crossing, the driver must stop the vehicle at not less distance than 5m from the railway tracks, if:

- (1) a sign or signal is displayed to indicate an approaching train
- (2) the crossing bar is closed or a traffic officer displays a sign of an approaching train
- (3) the driver hears the sound of an approaching train.

Section 63 (500B)

At a railway crossing, where there is no signal or crossing bar to warn an approaching train, the driver must stop the vehicle at not less distance than 5m from the railway tracks, to see if it's safe to pass.

Section 64 (1000B)

[When a school bus is stopping to pick up/set down students, other drivers shall reduce speed, and may pass the school bus with great care.]

Title 4

Use of Roadways with Traffic Lanes

Section 65 (400-1000B)

[Buses and passenger cars must use the bus lane.] Section 66 (500B)

[Only buses and passenger cars can use the bus lane.]

Title 5

Prescription of Speeds of Vehicles

Section 67 (1000B)

[The driver must not exceed the speed limit prescribed by regulation according to the type of the vehicle, or as specified on the traffic signs on the road.]

Section 68 (500B)

[When letting other vehicles overtake, the driver shall reduce his speed. The driver should reduce speed when stopping, turning or making a U-turn.]

Section 69 (500B)

[The driver shall reduce the speed when

- (1) on a hill
- (2) on a bridge
- (3) at a bridge foot
- (4) through a narrow pass
- (5) on a curve
- (6) on a slope
- (7) at a critical (congested) area
- (8) the fog, rain, dust or smoke limits visibility to 60m or less.]

Section 70 (500B)

[The driver shall reduce speed when approaching a junction, pedestrian crossing, vehicle stop line, or circle (rotary).]

Title 6

Driving through Junctions or Circles

Section 71 (500B)

[If, when entering a junction, there are other vehicles, the driver must let such vehicles go through first.]

If two vehicles enter a junction from different directions at the same time, the vehicle on the left side has a right of way, except when there's a designation of "principle roadway" in which case the vehicle on the principle roadway has a right of way.]

Section 72

[A principle roadway is announced by the traffic officer and installed with indicative traffic signs.]

Section 73 (500 - 1000B)

[A driver must comply with traffic signals and signs which are installed at a circle (rotary). (1000B)

If there's no traffic signal or sign installed at a circle (rotary), a driver must give way to vehicles coming from his right. (500B)

If the traffic officer deems it appropriate, he may set temporary traffic signals. (1000B)]

Section 74 (500B)

A driver, who is driving a vehicle out of a private way or a roadway in a building area, before crossing or turning into the roadway that cuts across, shall stop his vehicle to let the vehicles passing or moving in the roadway through before proceeding upon it being safe.

Title 7

Emergency Vehicles

Section 75

A driver of an emergency vehicle, while driving the vehicle to perform his duty shall be entitled to:

- (1) display flash-light signal, siren-sound signal or other sound signals prescribed by the Director-General;
- (2) stop or park the vehicle at prohibited area;
- (3) drive the vehicle over the speed limits;
- (4) drive the vehicle in violation of the traffic signals or signs that demands vehicles to stop but the speed of the vehicle must be suitably reduced;

- (5) omit complying with this Act's provisions or traffic rules on traffic lanes, direction of driving or turning of vehicles prescribed.
- (6) In complying with the directions pursuant to paragraph one, the driver of vehicle shall apply proper carefulness.

Section 76

Upon seeing an approaching emergency vehicle with the display of flash-light signal or hearing its siren-sound signal or other sound signals prescribed by the Director-General, a pedestrian or driver of vehicle or driver or controller of animals shall let the emergency vehicle pass through first by acting the following manner:

- (1) A pedestrian shall stop and keep close to the way curb or step up on the way of the safest zone or the nearest road shoulder;
- (2) A driver shall stop or park his vehicle close to the way curb on the left-hand side, or in the case that there is a bus lane on the outermost left-hand side of the roadway, shall stop or park his vehicle close to the bus lane, but shall never stop or park his vehicle in a junction;
- (3) A driver or controller of animals shall control the animals to rest close to the way but never in a junction.

In complying with (2) and (3), the driver of a vehicle and the driver or controller of animals shall accomplish the tasks as soon as possible and shall apply proper carefulness.

Title 8

Towing or Pulling Vehicles

Section 77

No person shall use a vehicle of any kind to tow and pull more other vehicle than one in a roadway, except with permission of Director-General.

A vehicle shall be towed or pulled by the method and signs shall be made available for the safety for vehicle towing and pulling in accordance with the prescriptions in the Ministerial Regulations.

Title 9

Accidents

Section 78 (2000B / one-month imprisonment)

[Any person who drives a vehicle and causes damage to other person or other person's property, be it his fault or not, shall stop the vehicle and give appropriate assistance, and immediately report to the competent officer who is on duty near to the scene, and leave the information of his full name, address and the vehicle registration number with the injured person.

In the event that the driver escapes or does not report himself to the competent officer at the scene of the accident, it shall be presumed that he is the offender and the competent officer shall have the power to seize the vehicle driven by the driver who has escaped or has failed to report the accident until the case receives the final judgment or the driver is found.

If the owner does not make his presence to the competent officer within six months from the day of the accident, it shall be regarded that the vehicle is associated with a criminal activity, and it shall become the property of the state.]

Title 10

Bicycles

Section 79

Where a way is provided for bicycle, cyclists shall ride their bicycles in such way.

Section 80

A cyclist who rides his bicycle in a roadway, road shoulder or way provided for bicycles shall have the bicycle completely equipped with :

- (1) A hand –bell that can send out sound signals audible within not less than distance than thirty metres;

- (2) A brake that functions well and when applied is able to bring the vehicle to a stop abruptly;
- (3) Not less front lamp of bicycle than one that projects white light beam straight ahead and is able to illuminate the path clearly within not less distance than fifteen metres and shall be at a level lower than the eye of another cyclists who come in the opposite direction;
- (4) Not less one bicycle back lamp than one that emits red light beam straight backwards or a material that reflects red light upon a beam being thrown upon.

Section 81

At the time light is required to be displayed pursuant to Section 11 or Section 61, a cyclist who is riding a bicycle in a roadway, road shoulder or way provided for bicycles shall put on the front light to enable another cyclist or the pedestrians who is riding or are walking in the opposite direction to see bicycle.

Section 82

A cyclist who rides a bicycle shall keep close to the curb on the left-hand side of the road way, road shoulder or way provide for bicycles as much as possible. In case of a bus lane exists on the outer most left-hand side of the roadway, a cyclist shall ride his bicycle close to such bus lane.

Section 83

In a roadway, road shoulder or road provided for bicycles, no cyclist shall

- (1) Ride his bicycle carelessly or in a dangerous manner which might cause damage to person or property;
- (2) Ride his bicycle without holding its hands to control;
- (3) Ride his bicycle abreast with more other bicycle than one, except in a way provided for bicycles;
- (4) Ride his bicycle by sitting on other part no saddle which is meant for normal riding;
- (5) Ride his bicycle to convey another person, except a tricycle for conveying persons in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Traffic Officer;

- (6) Ride his bicycle to convey or carry articles, boxes or other things in the manner of obstructs the handling of the control part of the vehicle or that might cause danger to person or property;
- (7) Ride his bicycle by clinging or being coupled to another moving vehicle.

Section 84

Unless this Title provides it to be otherwise, s cyclist who rides his bicycle shall comply whit 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 73, Section 74, Section 76(2), Section 78, Section 125, Section 127, and Section 133 *mutatis mutandis*.

Title 11

Passenger Vehicles

Section 85

Owner or driver of passenger vehicles shall not undertake to convey a corpse or leper pr a person suffering from an epidemic disease that is required to be a reported according to the law on epidemic disease along with other passengers, except

In case of such passenger vehicle is not being used to convey other passengers, then it may convey lepers or person suffering from an epidemic disease that is required to be reported according to the law on epidemic diseases.

- (1) In case of such passenger vehicle is not being used to convey other passengers, then it may convey corpse along with the relatives or persons concerned with the corpse.

Section 86

Owner or driver or conductor or person who has interest in a passenger vehicle shall not solicit passengers to board the vehicle noisily or in a manner being a nuisance to the passengers or other persons, or round up or pull or hold back or force persons or things on any passenger vehicle.

Section 87

Owner or driver or conductor of passenger vehicle shall not refuse to convey a passenger without a proper cause.

Section 88

A driver shall stop his passenger vehicle to put down his passengers at a bus stop or at a place agreed upon, as the case may be.

Section 89

Driver or conductor of passenger vehicle shall not convey passengers in a number exceeding that prescribed by law.

In counting the number of passengers, it shall be regarded that two children not older than ten years of age are equal to one passenger.

Section 90

Driver of passenger vehicle shall not:

- (1) Drive about to seek passengers;
- (2) Park the vehicle at the head of the row of other vehicles at a distance of more than one meter from the traffic sign;
- (3) Park the vehicle at the head of the row of other vehicles at a distance of more than one metre from the vehicle immediately in front.

Section 91

Driver or conductor of passenger vehicle shall not:

- (1) Smoke or engage in conversation during or collecting fares;
- (2) Use impolite language to, speak sarcastically at insult, abuse or cat in such manner to the passengers or other persons.

Section 92

Before refilling a passenger's vehicle with inflammable fuel oil with a flare-up point at twenty-one Celsius or lower, the driver shall stop the engine and shall have all the passengers down from the vehicle.

Title 12**Taxis****Section 93**

Driver of a taxi shall not refuse to accept employment to convey passengers, except when such conveyance is likely to cause danger to himself or the passengers.

In the event of a driver of taxi does not wish to be employed to convey for passengers, a placard shall be displayed that the taxi employment for passenger conveyance.

The manner of the display and the characteristics of the said placard shall be in accordance with the law on Automobiles.

The driver who violates the section 43 bis paragraph one the violator shall be liable to punishment more than the punishment in the law on narcotic for one third and the Court shall order to suspend the license for not less than six months or revoke the license.

If the offence according paragraph two may cause injurious to other person's bodily or mind, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment from one to five years and fine from twenty thousand baht to one hundred thousand baht and the Court shall forbid using the driving license not less than one year or revoking the driving license.

If the offence according paragraph two may cause the other person to be dead, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment from three years to ten year and fine from sixty thousand baht to two hundred thousand baht and the Court shall revoke the driving licence.

Section 94 (1000B)

Driver of a taxi shall not convey passengers in the number exceeding that prescribed in the license under the law on automobiles.

In counting the number of passengers, it shall be regarded that two children not older than ten years of age are equal to one passenger.

Section 95 (1000B)

Anyone shall not:

- (1) Solicit passengers for a taxi noisily or in a manner being a nuisance to the

passengers or other persons

- (2) Round up, pull, hold back or force persons or their belongings to board any taxi.

Section 96 (500B)

Driver of a taxi shall not charge a fare in excess of the amount registered in the taxi meter.

The characteristics and use of a taxi meter shall be in accordance with the prescriptions in the Ministerial Regulations. (1000B)

Section 97 (500B)

The passengers shall pay a fare according to the amount registered in the taxi meter.

Section 98 (500B)

A royal decree shall be issued to prescribe localities and taxis of every type or certain types to which the provisions of Section 96 and Section 97 shall apply with conditions.

In a locality not governed by the royal decree pursuant to paragraph one, no driver of a taxi shall charge a fare in excess of the amount agreed upon with the passenger and such passenger shall pay the fare in the amount agreed upon.

The provision in paragraph two shall also apply to the taxis of the types not being prescribed in the royal decree pursuant to paragraph one.

Section 99 (1000B)

Driver, while driving a taxi, shall not

- (1) Smoke, play a radio or act in any manner that is a nuisance to the passengers
- (2) Extend a hand, arm or any part of the body out of the vehicle, except in displaying signals pursuant to Section 37
- (3) Control the steering wheel with only one hand, except when necessary
- (4) Use sound signals when entering into the area of a hospital, office or educational institute
- (5) Use horn sound signals to press other vehicles
- (6) Overtake or dash in front of other vehicles haphazardly and dangerously
- (7) Drive into other person's house area
- (8) Pick up a passenger in an area prescribed by the traffic officer with a traffic sign prohibiting picking up of passengers

- (9) Use impolite word, speak sarcastically at, insult, abuse or act in such manner to the passengers or other persons.

Section 100 (2000B and/or 1 month imprisonment)

The driver of a taxi shall convey his passengers through the shortest route or a reasonable detour and shall deliver them at the place agreed upon.

Driver of a taxi shall not forsake his passengers on the way in any circumstance.

Section 101

[The driver of a taxi shall dress in a uniform with an embroidered mark, according to regulations.]

Section 102 (1000B)

[If the Minister specifies a parking space for taxis, taxi drivers must park their taxis there in wait for passengers.]

Title 13

Pedestrians

Section 103 (200B)

A pedestrian shall walk on the footpath or road shoulder at the side of a roadway. If such footpath or road shoulder at the side of a roadway does not exist, he shall walk along the edge of the way on his right.

Section 104 (200B)

Pedestrian shall not cross a way within not more distance than 100 meters from a pedestrian crossing except in the pedestrian crossing.

Section 105 (200B)

[methods for pedestrians to cross a road on a pedestrian crossing.]

Section 106 (200B)

[methods for pedestrians to cross a road at a junction without a pedestrian crossing.]

Section 107 (500B)

[When a police officer is regulating the traffic with hand signals or whistle, a pedestrian must obey his instructions.]

Section 108 (500B)

Persons shall not walk in files or processions in the manner that obstructs the traffic, except:

1. Files of military or police personnel under the control of an officer according to the rules and practice
2. Files or processions that the traffic officer permits and that comply with the conditions prescribed by the traffic officer

Section 109 (500B)

No person shall commit any act on a footpath or any other way provided for pedestrians in any manner that obstructs other persons without sufficient cause.

Section 110 (500B)

No person shall buy or sell goods, distribute materials or solicit contributions in a roadway or in the middle of a way without sufficient cause or that obstructs the traffic.

Title 14**Animals and Articles in Ways****Section 111**

No person shall ride, pull, herd, or let loose animals on a way in the manner that obstructs the traffic and under inadequate control.

Section 112

A person who rides, pulls, or chases animals on a way shall comply with the provisions of this Act on Automobiles *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 113

The Traffic Officer shall have the power to order the prohibition of riding, pulling, chasing or letting loose animals on any way upon seeing that the said riding, pulling, chasing or letting loose of animals will obstruct the traffic or cause the way to be dirty.

Section 114

No person shall place, set, extend or hang any article or commit any act in any manner that obstructs the traffic except with written permission from the Traffic Officer. However, the Traffic Officer may grant such permission only upon necessity and occasionally.

A person who violates the provision in paragraph one is not only liable to punishment under Section 148 but also to being ordered by the Traffic Officer to tear down or remove the said obstructions. If he refuses to tear down or remove, the Traffic Officer shall have the power to tear down or remove.

Section 115

No person shall carry, pull or bring articles on a way in the manner that obstructs the traffic.

Title 15**Horse-Drawn Carriages and Bullock Carts****Section 116**

Horse-drawn carriage or a bullock cart with the animal hitched there shall not be left standing on a way without a person in charge, unless the animal is so tied as to prevent it from moving the said carriage or cart.

Section 117

The driver of the horse-drawn carriage shall not release the rein while driving the cart.

Section 118

In driving the horse-drawn carriage or bullock cart, the driver shall comply with the provision of this Act relating to vehicle, *mutatis mutandis*.

Title 16**Safety Zone****Section 119**

Driver is not allowed to drive vehicle into the manner safety zone, except in case of it is necessary and permission has been obtained from the Traffic Officer or the Competent Officer.

Title 17**Miscellaneous****Section 120 (500B)**

The driver shall not drive backwards in the manner which is not safe or obstructing the traffic.

Section 121 (500B)

[The rider of a motorcycle shall sit on the saddle, provided for the motorcycle rider. If the competent officer specifies in the registration to be able to carry passengers, the passenger shall ride at the back seat provided for the passenger, or in the side-car.

Section 122 (500-1,000 Baht)

The motorcycle rider and passenger shall wear special helmets for protection against harm while riding on the motorcycle.

The motorcycle rider under paragraph one is forbidden to ride the motorcycle if the motorcycle passenger does not wear a special helmet for protection against harm.

The manner and method of wearing a safety hat under paragraph one shall be in accordance with ministerial regulation.

The provision under paragraph one is not enforced for monks, novices, ascetics and persons who respect other religions and wear turbans or any person under ministerial regulation.

Any person who violates or does not comply with Section 122 paragraph one or paragraph three is liable to a fine of not exceeding five hundred baht.

A motorcycle rider who violates Section 122 paragraph two is liable to double punishment of what is prescribed in paragraph one.

Section 123 (500B)

[The number of passengers sitting in the front row must not exceed two. The driver must wear a seat-belt, and let other passengers in the front row to wear a seat-belt.]

Section 124 (500B)

[Passenger must not obstruct views of the driver or operation of the vehicle. Passenger must not extend his hands, arms, etc out of the vehicle while it's in operation. No one can get in or

get out of a bus/school bus/taxi while the vehicle is stopping at a traffic light or other obstruction. The driver or conductor of a bus/school bus/taxi must not allow anyone to do above mentioned actions.]

Section 125 (400-1000B)

When driving through a narrow pass between mountains or hills or when driving in a roadway on a mountain or hill, the driver of a vehicle shall keep close to the kerb on the left-hand side and upon arriving at a curve shall use sound signals to give a warning to another vehicle that may be coming in the opposite direction.

Section 126 (500B)

Driver of a vehicle shall not apply the neutral gear or let in the clutch while driving down a slope or shoulder of a hill.

Section 127 (1000B)

Driver of a vehicle shall not

- (1) Drive his vehicle in less distance than 50m behind an emergency vehicle which is performing its duty
- (2) Drive his vehicle into or park his vehicle in a fire operation area
- (3) Drive his vehicle on top of a fire-hose with no protection while firemen are performing their duty except with permission of the firemen then on duty.

Section 128 (1000B)

No person shall place, pour or throw pieces of broken glass, nails, wire, grease, empty cans or other materials or commit any action on a way that may cause danger or damage to vehicles or persons or obstruct the traffic.

Section 129 (500B)

Any person who knows that any of the said materials pursuant to Section 128 under his control has fallen, leaked or flown on a way shall immediately remove such material out of the way.

Section 130 (1000B)

Any person shall not burn or commit any action within a distance of 500m from a roadway that causes smoke or other things likely to be dangerous to the traffic in such roadway.

Section 131 (200B)

Any person who removes a broken down or ruined vehicle from a way shall over immediately remove all the broken parts or fallen articles that result from such breakdown or ruin.

Section 132 (200B)

[The owner or driver of a school bus must put a SCHOOL BUS sign, not less than 15cm in height, in the front and back of the bus while on duty of picking up/putting down students.

When the school bus is not in use for picking up/putting down students, the driver must have the SCHOOL BUS signs concealed and, in case the bus is equipped with red flash lights to warn other vehicles, must not use the lights.]

Section 133 (500B)

[A vehicle to be used in a procession or for advertising or entertainment along ways must acquire permission from the traffic officer.]

Section 134 (10,000B and/or not less than three months of imprisonment)

There shall be no vehicle race on the roadway except with written permission from the traffic officer.

There shall be no supporting of vehicle race on the roadway except with written permission from the traffic officer.

Any person who violates Section 134 is liable to an imprisonment of a period not exceeding 3 months or to a fine of 2,000 – 10,000 Baht or to both and the court shall suspend his driver licence for a period not less than one month or revoke his driver licence.

Title 18**Power of the Traffic Officer and Competent Officer****Section 135**

[The traffic officer may declare a private land as the road under this Act, upon consent of the land owner.]

Section 136

[The Director General can appoint instructors to instruct traffic volunteers who assist competent officers.]

Section 137

In performing his duty assigned to him under this Act, a traffic volunteer shall be an officer under the Criminal Code.

Section 138 (1000B)

[In case of accident or emergency, the traffic officer or competent officer shall have the power to execute any action deemed appropriate or necessary, such as:

- (1) To prohibit the entrance of vehicles of all or certain categories or pedestrians
- (2) To prohibit the stopping or parking of vehicles
- (3) To prohibit the turning, turning around or backing of vehicles
- (4) To prescribe a road as one-way.]

Section 139 (1000B)

[If a police officer deems it appropriate, he may set and notify traffic rules.]

Section 140

[Upon finding a traffic violation, the police officer may give a verbal warning or issue a written order to the driver to report at a police station. In the event of the driver is nowhere to be found, a written order shall be left on the vehicle at a conspicuous place.

In issuing a written order to a driver to report to a police station, the police officer may temporarily seize the driving license by issuing a driving license replacement, which shall be valid for driving for a period not exceeding seven days.

Section 141

[One may pay the fine by sending a money-order or bank-cheque with the copy of the written order.]

Section 142 (1000B)

[The traffic officer or competent officer shall have the power to order a driver of a vehicle to stop the vehicle upon:

- (1) The condition of the vehicle not being correct according to the provision of Section 6
- (2) Having a cause to believe that the driver of or a person in such vehicle violates or does not comply with the provisions of this Act or the law on such vehicle.

In case the traffic officer, the inquiry officer or the competent officer sees that the driver violates to the Section 43 (1) or (2), they can order the driver to be tested whether he lacks of ability to drive or whether he's intoxicated.

In case the driver refuses to be tested, the officer may keep him in custody for a necessary period of time to examine. If the driver is normal, he shall be acquitted promptly.]

The examination in this section must be conducted according to the rules and procedures that are prescribed in the ministerial regulations. Any person who refuses the examination is liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 Baht

Section 143 (1000B)

[If a motor vehicle doesn't satisfy Section 6, the traffic officer may issue a written order to service the vehicle.]

Section 144 (1000B)

[After the owner or driver of a vehicle pursuant to Section 143 has repaired the vehicle, he must bring the vehicle for inspection and receive a certificate before putting the vehicle in use.]

Section 145

The inquiry officer has the power to impose fines or give verbal warnings for all the offences under this Act except the offences under Section 157/1, Section 159, Section 160, Section 160 bis. and Section 160 ter.

Section 146

The fine payments under this Act obtained in Bangkok Metropolis or any Province or locality specified in the Notification of the Ministry of Interior shall be given in part to the Bangkok Metropolis or the Municipality of such Province for traffic management or wholly allocated to the locality specified in the Notification of the Ministry of Interior.

Title 19

Penalty Provisions

Section 147

Any person who violates or does not comply with 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 is liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred baht.

Section 148

Any person who violates or does not comply with Section 6 paragraph one or paragraph two, Section 8 paragraph one, Section 9, Section 10, Section 11, Section 14 paragraph one, Section 20, Section 36, Section 37, Section 38, Section 41, Section 42, Section 44, Section 51, Section 54, Section 55 paragraph one, Section 57, Section 58, Section 60, Section 62, Section 63, Section 68, Section 69, Section 70, Section 71, Section 73 paragraph two, Section 74, Section 76, Section 83, Section 84, Section 87, Section 88, Section 96 paragraph one, Section 97, Section 100, Section 107, Section 108, Section 109, Section 110, Section 111, Section 112, Section 114 paragraph one, Section 118, Section 119, Section 120, Section 121, Section 122, Section 123, Section 124, Section 126, Section 129 or Section 133 is liable to fine not exceeding five hundred baht.

The offender under Section 122 paragraph two who ride motorcycle, he shall be punished with double penalty prescribed by paragraph one.

Section 149

Any person who does not comply with Section 98 paragraph two or paragraph three is liable to fine not exceeding five hundred baht.

Section 150

Any person:

- (1) Who does not comply with the rules or notification prescribed by the Director-General pursuant to Section 8 paragraph two or section 14 paragraph two;
- (2) Who does not comply with the conditions prescribed by the Director-General pursuant to Section 13 paragraph two;
- (3) Who does not comply with the Ministerial Regulation issued under Section 18;
- (4) Who violates the order of the Traffic Officer given under Section 113; or
- (5) Who violates the order of the Traffic Officer or Competent Officer given under Section 140 paragraph two is liable to fine not exceeding five hundred baht.

Section 151 Any person who violates or does not comply with Section 33, Section 34, Section 39, Section 52, Section 61 or Section 66 is liable to fine from two hundred to five hundred baht.

“Section 152”

Any person who violates or does not comply with Section 7, Section 10 bis, Section 13 paragraph one, Section 15 paragraph one, Section 16, Section 21 paragraph one, Section 22, Section 23(1), Section 24, Section 25, Section 26, Section 29, Section 49, Section 50,

Section 56, Section 64, Section 67 paragraph one, Section 73 paragraph one or paragraph three, Section 77 paragraph one, Section 85, Section 86, Section 89 paragraph one, Section 90, Section 91, Section 92, Section 93, Section 94 paragraph one, Section 95, Section 99, Section 127, Section 128 or Section 130 or does not comply with the notification prescribed by the Director-General pursuant to Section 15 paragraph two or does not comply with the Ministerial Regulation issued under Section 77 paragraph two or Section 96 paragraph two is liable to fine not exceeding on thousand baht.”

Section 153 Any person who engages in taking employment to convey passengers by a taxi and does not park his vehicle at the place prescribed by a Royal Decree issued under Section 102 is liable to a fine of not exceeding one thousand baht.

“Section 154”

Whoever:

(1) Violates the orders of the officers as prescribed in the section 138 paragraph one or the section 142 paragraph one;

(2) Violates the orders, rules or the regulations of the Traffic Officers as prescribed in the section 139;

(3) Violates the orders of the Traffic Officer, Inquiry Officer or Competent Officer as prescribed in the section 142 paragraph two or;

(4) Violates the orders of the Traffic Officer, Competent Officer or Commissioner as prescribed in the section 143 bis.

If there are not the offends in this Act, the offenders may be fined for one thousand baht for one time.”

Section 155

Any person who does not comply with Section 141 without adequate cause is liable to fine not exceeding one thousand baht.

“Section 152” amended by Section 24 of Land Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535.

“Section 154” amended by Section 4 of Land Traffic Act (No. 6), B.E. 2542.

“Section 156

Any person who brings a vehicle ordered by the Traffic Officer or Competent Officer to be repaired or modified by the owner or driver pursuant to Section 143 or Section 143 bis, to use in a way without the certificate pursuant to Section 144 is liable to fine not exceeding one thousand baht or fine on a daily basis at the rate of fifty baht per day until correct compliance is affected.”

“Section 157

Any person who violates or does not comply with Section 35, Section 43 (3) (4) (6) (7) or (9), Section 45, Section 46, Section 47, Section 48, Section 53, Section 65 paragraph one or Section 125 is liable to fine from four hundred to one thousand baht.”

“Section 157/1

Any driver who violates or not performs as the officers ordered under section 43 bis or section 43 ter must be punished not exceeding one thousand baht.

Section 158

Any person who violate or does not comply with Section 17 paragraph one, Section 28 or Section 100 paragraph one or paragraph two, or does not comply with the Ministerial Regulation issued under 17 paragraph two, he shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding one month or fine not exceeding two thousand baht or both.

Section 159

Any person who violates an order the Traffic Officer or Competent Officer given under Section 59 paragraph one or impede the Traffic Officer or Competent Officer to move his vehicle or impede the Officer to use tools to move the vehicle under Section 59 paragraph two, he shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding three months or fine not exceeding five thousand baht or both.

Any person who destroy, depreciate or useless tools for compel the vehicle or move the vehicle which the Traffic Officer or Competent Officer use tools for compel the vehicle under Section 59 paragraph two without authorization from Traffic Officer or Competent Officer, he shall be

“Section 156” amended by Section 26 of Land Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535.

“Section 157” amended by Section 4 of Land Traffic Act (No. 8), B.E. 2551.

“Section 157 bis” repealed and replaced by **“Section 157/1”** by Section 9 of Land Traffic Act (No. 7), B.E. 2550.

punished with imprisonment not exceeding three months or fine not exceeding five thousand baht or both.”

Section 160

Any person who does not comply with Section 78 shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding three months or fine from two thousand baht to ten thousand baht or both.

If the non-compliance with Section 78 is a cause of a serious injury or death, such responsible person shall be punished with the imprisonment not exceeding six months or fine from five thousand baht to twenty thousand baht or both.

“Any person who violates Section 43 (1) (5) or (8) shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding three months or fine from two thousand baht or ten thousand baht or both.””

Section 160 Bis

Any person who violates Section 134, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding three months or fine from two thousand baht to ten thousand baht and the Court shall forbid to use the driving license not less than one month or revoke the driving license.”

Section 160 ter

Any person who violates Section 43 (2), he shall be punished with the imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine from five thousand baht to twenty thousand baht or both and the Court shall forbid to use the driving license not less than six month or revoke the driving license.

If the offence according paragraph one may cause injurious to other person’s bodily or mind, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment from one year to five years and fine from twenty thousand baht to one hundred thousand baht and the Court shall forbid to use the driving license of the offender not less than one year or revoke the driving license.

If the offence according paragraph one may cause the grievous harm to the other person, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment from two year to six years and fine from forty thousand baht to one hundred and twenty thousand baht and the Court shall forbid to use the driving license of the offender not less than two year or revoke the driving license.

If the offence according paragraph one may cause the other person to be dead, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment from three year to ten years and fine from sixty thousand baht to twenty thousand baht and the Court shall revoke the driving license.”

Section 161

In the event a driver having committed an offence under this Act, the Commander of the Bangkok Metropolitan Police, the Commander of the Provincial Police, the Commander of the Traffic Police, the Commander of the Highways Police or the person authorized by the said officers shall have the power to seize and hold the driving license of such driver for not exceeding sixty days at a time.

The driver whose driving license is seized pursuant to paragraph one may appeal to the Director General within fifteen days from the day of the seizure of the driving license.

The Director General shall consider the petition and give the decision to either seize or not seize the driving license within one month from the day of receipt of the appeal. Such decision of the Director General shall be final.

Section 162

In a lawsuit that a driver is convicted by the final judgment of the court for the commission of an offence under this Act or the law governing such vehicle, besides the penalty that such driver is liable to under such provision but, if it appears to the court that the driver is likely to cause danger to persons or property of other persons if allowed to drive longer, the court shall have the power to revoke his driver licence.

In case the court considers that the person who commits the offence in paragraph one can be rehabilitated, the court might suspend his driver licence and orders him to do public work under conditions and term determined by the court and also under the supervision of probation officers, state officials, state agencies or any public service organization. If later on it appears to the court that the offender does not comply with such conditions, the court shall have the power to revoke his driver licence.

Any person whose driver licence is revoked as such is liable to an imprisonment of a period not exceeding two years and to a fine not exceeding 40,000 Baht.

Section 163

With regard to a lawsuit that there is a commission of an act that violates or does not comply with the provisions of this Act or the law governing such a vehicle, if such violation or non-compliance has caused damage to the traffic signals or traffic signs installed by the competent officer, the Public Prosecution Officer, upon prosecuting the offender, shall demand for compensation for the damage inflicted upon the said traffic signals or traffic signs.

Countersigned by

S. Hotarakij

Deputy Prime Minister

Remarks:

Whereas it is necessary to clearly proclaim this Act owing to the land communication and transportation progressed, expanded around the country and joined the neighbor countries. The amount of cars on the roadway are increasing every year. At the same time, Thailand has been in the partner of convention on the land traffic, signals and signs on the roadways, therefore it is liable to revise the law on the Land Traffic, which has come into force upon more time than ten years, for fitting the condition of traffic and amount of increased cars and the safety of life and property of persons, it is necessary to enact this Act.