

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT,
B.E. 2522 (1979).¹

BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, REX.

Given on the 18th January B.E. 2522 (1979)
Being the 34th Year of the Present Reign.

His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej is graciously pleased to proclaim that:

Whereas it is expedient to revise the law on road traffic.

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

Section 1. This Act is called the “Road Traffic Act, B.E. 2522”.

Section 2.² This Act shall come into force after the lapse of ninety days from the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 3. The following Acts shall be repealed:

- (1) Road Traffic Act, Buddhist Era 2477;
- (2) Road Traffic Act Amendment, Buddhist Era 2478;
- (3) Road Traffic Act (No. 3), Buddhist Era 2481;
- (4) Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2508;

¹ Translated by Mr. Panitarn Vacharaprechaskul under contract for the Office of the Council of State of Thailand's Law for ASEAN project.- Initial version- pending review and approval.

² Published in the Government Gazette, Vol. 96, Part 8, Special Issue, dated 29th January, B.E. 2522 (1979).

(5) Announcement of the Revolutionary Council No. 59 dated 26th January B.E. 2515.

Section 4. In this Act:

(1) “Traffic” means the use of path by a driver, pedestrian, or person towing, riding or cornering animal;

(2) “Path” means a road, lane, bus lane, road shoulder, pavement, pedestrian crossing, junction, ramp, bend, bridge, and public square used in traffic, and includes private path where the owner allows the public to use in traffic, or where the traffic officer announces to be a path under this Act, but not includes a railroad;

(3) “Road” means the area made for driving notwithstanding on or above the surface;

(4) “Lane” means the road which is separated into strips for driving by marking with line or row;

(5) “Bus lane” means the lane determined to be used by fixed route passenger transport vehicle or passenger transport vehicle of the category determined by the Commissioner-General;

(6) “One-way road” means any road determined to be the road where driving is allowed in only one direction at the period determined by the traffic officer;

(7) “Roadside” means the edge of a road;

(8) “Road shoulder” means the sideways next to roadside which is not rendered as a pavement;

(9) “Junction” means a place where two or more roads intersect, join into one, or get close to each other;

(10) “Roundabout” means the road where conveyances are required to drive around the traffic sign or any thing built on the junction;

(11) “Pavement” means an area provided for people to walk along any one or both sides of a path, or the part along the path which is provided for people to walk on;

(12) “Pedestrian crossing” means the area provided for pedestrians to walk across the path by marking with lines or pegs on the path, and includes the area provided for pedestrians to walk across the path notwithstanding under or above the surface;

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(13) "Safety zone" means an area on the road having the sign apparently viable all the time provided for a pedestrian to stop for crossing the road, or for a person stepping up or down a vehicle to stop for crossing the road;

(14) "Critical point" means the path crowded by traffic or any obstruction, or the place where it is seen or known beforehand that it may easily cause danger or damage to conveyance or people;

(15) "Conveyance" means every kind of road vehicle except a train and tram;

(16) "Vehicle" means a three or more wheels conveyance driven by engine, electricity or other power, except that driving on railroad;

(17) "Motorcycle" means a vehicle driven by engine, electricity or other power, having not more than two wheels; provided that there may be not more than one more wheel of a sidecar fixed thereon;

(18) "Bicycle" means a conveyance riding by force of the rider, but not by pulling or pushing;

(19) "Emergency vehicle" means a fire-engine and ambulance of the central administration, provincial administration, and local administration, or other vehicle licensed by the Commissioner-General to use blinking light signal or siren or other sound signal as determined;

(20) "Truck" means a vehicle made for transporting goods or animals;

(21) "Passenger transport vehicle" means a vehicle made for transport of more than seven passengers;

(22) "School bus" means a passenger transport vehicle used by a school in transporting students;

(23) "Fixed route passenger transport vehicle" means a passenger transport vehicle traveling along the roads already fixed and collects traveling fee in person at the rate fixed depending on distance or all the route;

(24) "Taxi" means a vehicle employed for transport of not exceeding seven passengers;

(25) "Tow truck" means a vehicle made for use of towing conveyance or agricultural or construction equipment, and such vehicle itself is not used for transport of any passenger or goods;

(26) "Trailer" means a conveyance towed by another tow truck;

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(27) "Taxi-meter" means a device showing the rate and passenger fee depending on the distance or duration of traveling, or both;

(28) "Driver" means a vehicle driver, personnel of transporting device under the law on transportation, a person towing conveyance;

(29) "Pedestrian" means a walking person and includes the user of wheelchair and baby carriage;

(30) "Owner of conveyance" includes the person who possesses conveyance;

(31) "Conductor" means a person regularly responsible for collecting passenger fee and taking care of passengers;

(32) "Driving license" means a driving license under the law on vehicle, license for driver under the law on employed vehicle, license for driver under the law on wheeled vehicle, license for personnel of transporting device under the law on transportation;

(33) "Traffic signal" means any signal notwithstanding that it is demonstrated by flag, light, electricity, hand, arm, whistle, or any other means for driver, pedestrian, or person towing, riding or cornering animal to follow such signal;

(34) "Traffic sign" means any sign fixed or made appear on the path for driver, pedestrian, or person towing, riding or cornering animal to follow such sign;

(35) "Minister" means the Minister having charge and control of the execution of this Act;

(36) "Commissioner-General" means the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police;

(37) "Traffic officer" means a police officer of the rank of Sub-Lieutenant or upward appointed by the Minister as traffic officer;

(38) "Competent official" means a police who is performing the duties of traffic control;

(39) "Traffic volunteer" means a person having been trained under the curriculum of traffic volunteer and has been appointed by the Commissioner-General to assist in the performance of duties of the competent official under the provisions of this Act;

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(40)³ “Inspector” means the Inspector under the law on land transport and the inspector under the law on vehicle.

Section 5. The Prime Minister shall have charge and control of the execution of this Act, and shall have power to appoint a traffic officer and issue a Ministerial Regulation prescribing other affairs for the implementation of this Act.⁴

The Ministerial Regulation shall enter into force upon its publication in the Government Gazette.

**CHAPTER I
USE OF VEHICLE**

**PART I
NATURE OF CONVEYANCES ON THE PATH**

Section 6. No person shall use a conveyance which is not in a firm and secure condition, or may cause danger or deteriorate hygienic health of user, passenger, or the public on the road.

As for the conveyance used on the road, the driver must provide complete engine, accessories, and/or components in accordance with the law on vehicle, the law on transportation, the law on wheeled vehicle, the law on towing conveyance, or the law on employed vehicle, and maintain it in good condition.

The condition of conveyance which may deteriorate hygienic health under paragraph one and testing method shall be in accordance with the rule and procedure prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Section 7. No person shall use the conveyance without plate of registration number, plate of sign of registration number, or conveyance sign under

³ Section 4 (40) is amended by the Land Transport Act (No. 6), B.E. 2542 (1999).

⁴ Section 5 paragraph one is amended by the Announcement of the National Council for Peace and Order No. 87/2557 Re: Amendment of the law executor concerning the power and duties of the police officer, dated 10th July Buddhist Era 2557 (2014).

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the law on vehicle, the law on transportation, the law on wheeled vehicle, the law on towing conveyance, or the law on employed vehicle on the road.

Section 8. No person shall use the conveyance which the driver is unable to view the path clearly enough for safe driving on the road.

For the purpose of this section, the Commissioner-General shall have power to prescribe the rule, concerning the material used in tinted window to be pasted on the conveyance driving on the road, by publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 9. No person shall use the conveyance which makes loud noise or drags anything along way on the road.

Section 10. No person shall use the conveyance with wheels or any part contacting the surface of the road other than rubber on the road except the conveyance exempted by the Ministerial Regulation, or permitted by traffic officer.

Section 10 bis.⁵ No person shall use the conveyance which the engine causes gas, dust, smoke, chemical particle, or sound in excess of the criteria prescribed by the Commissioner-General by publication in the Government Gazette on the road.

PART II

USE OF LIGHT OR SOUND SIGNAL OF CONVEYANCE

Section 11. At the time of not enough illumination to view people, conveyance, or obstruction on the path clearly within the distance of not less than one hundred and fifty meters, the driver on the road must turn on the light or illumination of the category, character, and condition prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

⁵ Section 10 *bis* is added by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

Section 12. For each type of conveyance driving on the road, the driver must utilize specifically the following sound signal:

- (1) horn, for vehicle or motorcycle audible at least sixty meters;
- (2) bell, for horse-drawn carriage audible at least thirty meters;
- (3) tinkle, for bicycle audible at least thirty meters;

For the rest of conveyance other than the above mentioned, the driver must utilize the sound signal prescribed by the Commissioner-General by publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 13. No driver of every kind of conveyance driving on the road shall use blinking light signal, siren, whistle sound, tremble sound, various sound signal, excessively loud noise or other sound signal as prescribed by the Commissioner-General by publication in the Government Gazette.

The Commissioner-General has power to permit emergency vehicle, vehicle for use in military or police service or other conveyance to use siren or other sound signal. In this case the Commissioner-General may prescribe the condition for using light or sound signal including the sign showing the character of such vehicle by publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 14. In using sound signal, the driver may use it only in necessity or for preventing accident, but blowing excessively long noise or repeatedly is prohibited.

The Commissioner-General shall prescribe the use of sound signal by a conveyance or the condition for using sound signal in any area or locality by publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 15. The driver of conveyance loading goods extending out longer than the length of body of conveyance must, when driving on the road and during the time required to turn on the light under section 11 or section 61, turn on red light signal; or during day time, must fix red flag at the end of the goods loaded. Such light signal or the flag fixed must be clearly viable at the distance of not less than one hundred and fifty meters.

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The Commissioner-General shall prescribe the kind, nature or amount of the red light signal or red flag under paragraph one to be used by publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 16. The driver of vehicle loading inflammable liquid with ignition point at 21 degree Celsius or less, or loading inflammable gas must comply with section 15 and section 56; provided that the light signal must not be of the kind of fuel consumed.

Section 17. The driver of vehicle loading explosive or any other hazardous substance must provide the signboard specifying the substance loaded and fire extinguisher, and must comply with the condition on prevention of danger.

The nature and method of posting signboard specifying the substance loaded, and fire extinguisher as well as the condition on prevention of danger shall be prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

PART III LOADING

Section 18.⁶ As for the conveyance loading passenger, animal, or goods, the manner of loading and which kind or category of conveyance to be used shall be in accordance with the rule and procedure prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Section 19. In case it is necessary to load passenger, animal, or goods, other than the rule and procedure prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation, upon request of the owner of conveyance, the traffic officer may specifically and temporarily relax by permission in writing.

⁶ Section 18 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 7), B.E. 2550 (2007).

Section 20. The driver of conveyance loading passenger, animal, or goods must provide protective shield for preventing the passenger, animal, or goods loaded from falling down, leaking, foul-smelling, shining, or being blown away from the conveyance, which may cause trouble or annoyance, make the path dirty, deteriorate hygienic health of the public or cause danger to people or property.

CHAPTER II TRAFFIC SIGNAL AND TRAFFIC SIGN

Section 21. The driver must accurately follow the traffic signal and traffic sign which is fixed or appears on the path, or which is shown by the traffic officer.

The Commissioner-General shall publicize the traffic signal, traffic sign and its interpretation, as well as sample of its picture or drawing, in the Government Gazette.

Section 22. The driver must follow the traffic signal and traffic sign which appears ahead in the following cases:

(1) for amber light traffic signal, the driver must prepare to stop the conveyance behind the line drawn for stopping conveyance, in order to follow the next signal as mentioned in (2), except the conveyance which has gone beyond such line may go further ahead;

(2) for red light traffic signal, or red traffic sign with the word “stop”, the driver must stop the conveyance behind the line drawn for stopping conveyance;

(3) for green light traffic signal, or green traffic sign with the word “go”, the driver may go further ahead, unless otherwise determined by the traffic sign;

(4)⁷ for green arrow light traffic signal pointing to turn or to go ahead, or red light traffic signal shown at the same time with green arrow light traffic signal pointing to turn or to go ahead, the driver shall turn or go ahead following the direction pointed by the arrow, and must drive with care and give privilege to the pedestrian crossing the road or the conveyance coming from right hand side before;

⁷ Section 22(4) is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

(5) for blinking red light traffic signal installing at any junction, if it turns on at any side, the driver on such side must stop the conveyance behind the line drawn for stopping conveyance until he or she considers that it is safe and does not obstruct the traffic, he or she may drive ahead with care;

(6) blinking amber light traffic signal installing anywhere, the driver shall slow down and pass such point with care.

The driver who wishes to go straight must keep oneself driving in the lane having straight arrow traffic sign. While the driver who wishes to turn must keep oneself driving in the lane having turning arrow traffic sign; provided that driving into the lane having turning arrow traffic sign must be done at the first point appearing such traffic sign.

Section 23. The driver driving on the road having more than two lanes of green or red light traffic signals installed above the lanes must follow the instructions as follows:

(1) for any lane having diagonal cross red light traffic signals above, no driver shall drive in such lane;

(2) for any lane having green arrow light traffic signals above, the driver driving in such lane may go further.

Section 24. The driver must follow the traffic signal which is shown before by the traffic officer in the following cases:

(1) where the traffic officer stands and stretches his or her left arm along the shoulder level, the driver driving behind the traffic officer must stop his or her conveyance; provided that when the traffic officer puts down the stretching arm and waves his or her hand forward, the driver stopping conveyance behind the traffic officer may drive passing such point;

(2) where the traffic officer stands and stretches any arm along the shoulder level and then raises his or her hand up, the driver driving on the side which the traffic officer stretches his or her arm must stop conveyance; provided that when the traffic officer turn his or her palm and wave his or her hand overhead backward, the driver stopping conveyance may drive passing such point;

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(3) where the traffic officer stands and stretches both arms along the shoulder level and then raises both hands up, the driver driving on the side which the traffic officer stretches his or her arms must stop conveyance;

(4) where the traffic officer stands and raises his or her right forearm perpendicular to upper arm and raise his or her right palm up, the driver driving in front of the traffic officer must stop conveyance; provided that when the traffic officer turn his or her palm and wave his or her hand backward, the driver stopping conveyance in front of the traffic officer may drive passing such point;

(5) where the traffic officer stands and raises his or her right forearm perpendicular to upper arm and stretches his or her left arm along the shoulder level, the driver driving in front of or behind the traffic officer must stop conveyance.

In stopping conveyance under this section, it shall be stopped behind the line drawn for stopping conveyance. In the case where there is no line drawn for stopping conveyance on any road, the conveyance shall be stopped at least three meters away from the traffic officer.

In giving traffic signal by the competent official under this section, he or she may use fluorescent flashlight or other fluorescent device.⁸

Section 25. The driver must follow the traffic signal which is shown by whistle of the traffic officer in the following cases:

(1) where the traffic officer blows a long whistle, the driver shall stop conveyance immediately;

(2) where the traffic officer blows two short whistle continuously, the driver may drive passing such point.

Section 26. On the road with traffic signal or traffic sign under section 22, or traffic signal under section 23, if the competent official controlling traffic on such road deems expedient for safety or convenience in traffic, he or she may give traffic signal otherwise. In such case, the driver shall follow the signal given by the competent official.

⁸ Section 24 paragraph three is added by the Road Traffic Act (No. 10), B.E. 2557 (2014).

Section 27. The Commissioner-General shall, with reasonable justification, have power to rectify or change the traffic signal or traffic sign prescribed under this Act by publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 28. No person other than competent official or official shall produce, install, or render appearance of the traffic signal or traffic sign prescribed under section 21 by the Commissioner-General on the path.

Section 29. No person shall damage, destroy, conceal, change, move, draw, or render useless the traffic signal or traffic sign installed, or rendered appearance on the path by the competent official or official.

Section 30. The traffic officer has power to seize, dismantle, destroy, or get rid of the traffic signal or traffic sign produced, installed, or rendered appearance on the path in violation of section 28, or section 29.

**CHAPTER III
USE OF ROAD**

**PART I
DRIVING**

Section 31. The use of road shall, except the provisions specifically prescribed in chapter IV on the use of road provided as bus lane, be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Section 32. In using the road the driver shall be careful in avoiding the conveyance not to hit or graze a pedestrian, notwithstanding at any part of the path, and must give warning signal for the pedestrian to be aware when it is necessary, in particular, a child, elder person, or the disabled using the road, the driver must take special care in controlling his or her conveyance.

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Section 33. In driving a conveyance, the driver must drive on the left side of the road, and must not drive beyond the median line of the road, except in the following cases he or she may drive on the right side of the road, or may drive beyond the median line of the road:

- (1) there is an obstruction on the left side of the road, or it is not allowed to pass;
- (2) such road is determined by the traffic officer to be one way road;
- (3) such road is less than six meters wide.

Section 34. In using the road which is divided into two or more lanes in the same direction or a bus lane is provided in the ultimate left lane, the driver must drive in the ultimate left lane or the lane next to bus lane, except in the following cases which the driver may drive in the right lane:

- (1) there is an obstruction in such lane, or it is not allowed to pass;
- (2) such road is determined by the traffic officer to be one way road;
- (3) it is required to get into the right lane when he or she reaches the area around a junction;
- (4) when the driver wants to overtake another conveyance;
- (5)⁹ when the driver drives faster than the conveyance driving in the left lane.

Section 35.¹⁰ The conveyance driving slowly or slower than another conveyance driving in the same direction, the driver must drive as nearest to the left edge of the road as possible.

The driver of a truck, passenger transport conveyance, or motorcycle driving on the road which is divided into two or more lanes in the same direction, or a bus lane is specifically provided in the left hand side, must drive in the ultimate left lane or the lane next to bus lane, as the case may be.

The provisions of paragraph two shall not apply to a private transport vehicle weighing not exceeding one thousand and six hundred kilograms and a private vehicle under the law on vehicle.

⁹ Section 34 (5) is added by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

¹⁰ Section 35 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 3), B.E. 2529 (1986).

Section 36. The driver who wishes to turn conveyance, allow other conveyance to pass or overtake, change the lane, slow down, park or stop, must give a signal with hands and arms under section 37 or light signal under section 38, or other signal under the rule of the traffic officer.

If the nature of conveyance, loading nature, or visibility environment renders giving signal with hands and arms under paragraph one invisible to the driver of oncoming conveyance or conveyance driving behind, the driver must give light signal instead.

The driver must give signal with hands and arms, light signal or other signal under paragraph one at least thirty meters before turning, changing lane, parking or stopping.

The driver must give signal with hands and arms, light signal or other signal under paragraph one to be visible by driver of another conveyance at a distance of at least sixty meters.

Section 37. Giving signal with hands and arms shall be performed as follows:

(1) when the driver wishes to slow down, he or she must stretch his or her right arm outside the conveyance at shoulder level and wave his or her hand up and down repeatedly;

(2) when the driver wishes to stop conveyance, he or she must stretch his or her right arm outside the conveyance at shoulder level, raises his or her right forearm perpendicular to upper arm, and raise his or her right palm up;

(3) when the driver wishes to let another conveyance pass or overtake his or her conveyance, he or she must stretch his or her right arm outside the conveyance at shoulder level and wave his or her hand forward repeatedly;

(4) when the driver wishes to turn right or shift to right lane, he or she must stretch his or her right arm outside the conveyance at shoulder level;

(5) when the driver wishes to turn left or shift to left lane, he or she must stretch his or her right arm outside the conveyance at shoulder level and raise his or her wrist up and wave leftward repeatedly.

For the purpose of this section, in case such vehicle is a left hand steering wheel vehicle, the driver shall give light signal instead of signal with hands and arms.

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Section 38. In giving light signal, the driver of vehicle or motorcycle shall follow the instructions as follows:

(1) when the driver wishes to stop conveyance, he or she must give red tail light signal;

(2)¹¹ when the driver wishes to turn conveyance, change the lane, or overtake other conveyance, he or she must give amber turn signal, or white or amber front or sidelight blinking signal and red or amber blinking rear light showing the direction of turning, changing lane, or overtaking other conveyance;

(3) when the driver wishes allow other conveyance to overtake his or her conveyance, he or she must give amber turn signal, or red or amber blinking rear light on the left side of conveyance.

Section 39. When facing an oncoming conveyance, the driver shall drive near the left edge and rely on the median line of the road. But on the road which is divided into lanes, the line delineating lanes shall be relied on.

When facing an oncoming conveyance on a narrow road, the driver of each way must slow down for safe driving.

On a narrow road which is unsafe for oncoming drive, when facing an oncoming conveyance, the bigger conveyance must stop at the left edge of the road and let the smaller one pass.

On the road having an obstruction in front, the driver must slow down or stop conveyance and let the oncoming conveyance to pass.

Section 40. The driver must keep an appropriate distance from the conveyance in front in order to stop safely when it is necessary to stop conveyance.

The driver who drives up a bridge or steep slope must be cautious in preventing the conveyance move backwards and collide with other conveyance.

Section 41. On any road with traffic sign specified to be one way road, the driver shall follow the direction specified.

¹¹ Section 38 (2) is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

Section 42. On any road with traffic sign dividing the road into two lanes, one upward and another on downward, and a space in the middle, or having traffic sign delineating the road into two lanes, the driver shall keep driving at the left edge of the road.

Section 43. No driver shall drive:

- (1) while being incapable to drive;
- (2) while got drunk of alcohol or other intoxicant;
- (3) in the manner of traffic obstruction;
- (4) negligently or terribly which might cause danger to any person or property;
- (5) in the abnormal driving manner or poor visibility in the front or rear, any or both sides of the path;
- (6) straddling or overlapping the line delineating lanes, except in case of changing lane, turning or reversing direction of conveyance;
- (7) on the pavement without reasonable justification, except a baby carriage or wheelchair for patient or disabled;
- (8) without being aware of safety or trouble of others;
- (9)¹² while using mobile phone unless the mobile phone is equipped with accessory for hand free talking.

Section 43 bis.¹³ No driver shall consume narcotics under the law on narcotics, or psychotropic substance under the law on psychotropic substances, as prescribed by the Commissioner-General by publication in the Government Gazette.

The traffic officer, inquiry official, competent officer, or the Inspector shall have power to render examination on a driver of certain category of conveyance prescribed by the Commissioner-General by publication in the Government Gazette whether he or she has consumed narcotics, or psychotropic substance under paragraph one or not. And if the primary examination appears to be negative, he or she shall be allowed to drive further.

In case the driver under paragraph two does not allow to be examined, the traffic officer, inquiry official, competent officer, or the Inspector shall

¹² Section 43 (9) is added by the Road Traffic Act (No. 8), B.E. 2551 (2008).

¹³ Section 43 *bis* is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 6), B.E. 2542 (1999).

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have power to detain such person for an appropriate period as necessary for the case in order to expediently finish the examination. And when such person agrees to be examined, if the primary examination appears to be negative, he or she shall be released without delay.

The examination under this section shall be in accordance with the rule and procedure prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Section 43 *ter*.¹⁴ In the case where there is a reasonable ground to believe that any driver violates section 43 (1) or (2), the Inspector shall have power to order such person to stop his or her conveyance and render the test to be carried out under section 142.

Section 43 *quarter*.¹⁵ In the case where the Inspector finds that any driver violates section 43 (1) or (2) or section 43 *bis* paragraph one, he or she shall expediently deliver such person together with primary evidence to the competent inquiry official for further proceeding; provided that the delivery must be done within six hours from the time of finding the commission of such offence.

Section 43 *quinque*.¹⁶ In the performance of duties under section 43 *bis* and section 43 *ter*, the Inspector shall produce his or her identity card issued under the law on land transport or the law on vehicle to the person concerned.

PART II

TAKING OVER AND PASSING BY

Section 44. The driver who wishes to overtake in order to pass other conveyance on the road which is not divided into lane must give light signal by blinking front light repeatedly, or give right turning light signal, or give sound signal which is sufficiently loud for the front conveyance to give a responding signal under

¹⁴ Section 43 *ter* is added by the Road Traffic Act (No. 6), B.E. 2542 (1999).

¹⁵ Section 43 *quarter* is added by the Road Traffic Act (No. 6), B.E. 2542 (1999).

¹⁶ Section 43 *quinque* is added by the Road Traffic Act (No. 6), B.E. 2542 (1999).

section 37 (3) or section 38 (3). Then after considering that no obstruction is made to other overtaking conveyance, he or she may overtake other conveyance.¹⁷

The overtaking must be done by the right side leaving an appropriate space from the overtaken conveyance. Then after having sufficiently pass by, he or she may keep driving on the left edge of the road.

Section 45. No driver shall overtake other conveyance by the left side of the overtaken conveyance, except in the following cases:

(1) the conveyance which is going to be overtaken is turning right, or gives right turning signal;

(2) such road is divided into two or more lanes of the same direction.

The overtaking by the left side of the overtaken conveyance under (1) or (2) may be done only when there is no other conveyance following behind.

Section 46. No driver shall overtake other conveyance in the following cases:

(1) when driving up a steep slope, bridge, or in a curve, except there is a traffic sign permitting to do so;

(2) within thirty meters before reaching a pedestrian crossing, junction, roundabout, man-made traffic island, or crossing railway road;

(3) when fog, rain, dust or smoke makes it invisible within sixty meters ahead;

(4) when reaching a critical point or safety zone.

Section 47. No driver shall overtake or pass other conveyance by overlapping the median line of the road marked, or where there is a traffic sign indicating dangerous zone, or careful zone on the road.

In the case where there is a traffic obstruction on the left side of the road and there is enough space on the right side, the driver may avoid the obstruction and overlap the median line of the road marked by the traffic officer if it is not obstruct the traffic of the oncoming conveyance.

¹⁷ Section 44 paragraph one is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

Section 48. No driver shall overtake or pass other conveyance by overlapping the bus lane, except in case there is a traffic obstruction on the road ahead, or when complying the order of the traffic officer; provided that driving in the bus lane may be done only when it is necessary.

Section 49. Upon having a traffic signal from the conveyance behind requesting to overtake, the driver of slowly driving conveyance, or slower than other conveyance in the same direction must allow the faster to overtake by giving a responding signal under section 37 (3) or section 38 (3) when the road ahead is safe and there is no oncoming conveyance rushing. And he or she must slow down and drive at the edge of the road allowing the overtaking conveyance to pass safely.

PART III

STARTING TO DRIVE, TURNING AND REVERSING CONVEYANCE

Section 50. When starting to drive from a parking area, if there is another conveyance parking or an obstruction ahead, the driver must give hands and arms signal under section 37, or light signal under section 38, and may start driving when considering that it is safe and does not obstruct other conveyance.

Section 51. In turning a conveyance, the following instructions shall be followed:

(1) in case of turning left:

(a) where the road is not divided into lane, the driver shall drive at the left edge of the road;

(b) where the road is divided into lanes, and there is a traffic sign allowing to turn left, the driver shall drive in the lane provided for the conveyance wishing to turn left at least thirty meters before reaching turning point;

(c) where there is a bus lane at the extreme left side of the road, the driver shall drive in the lane next to bus lane at least thirty meters before reaching turning point, and may turn the conveyance in the bus lane only in the area where there is traffic sign permitting to do so;

(2) in case of turning right:

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(a) where the road is not divided into lane, the driver shall drive at the right edge of the median line of the road at least thirty meters before reaching turning point;

(b) where the road is divided into two or more lanes in the same direction, the driver shall drive in the extreme right lane, or the lane having traffic sign permitting to turn right, at least thirty meters before reaching turning point;

(c) where there is a bus lane on the extreme right side of the road, the driver shall drive in the lane next to bus lane at least thirty meters before reaching turning point, and may turn the conveyance into the bus lane only in the area where there is traffic sign permitting to do so;

(d) on the road where the traffic officer or competent official is giving traffic sign by hands and arms, the driver shall turn right passing the traffic officer or competent official without having to turn around him or her;

(e) at a junction, the driver shall let the oncoming conveyance in the same road pass the junction first, then upon considering that it is safe he or she may turn right;

(3) in case of turning around a roundabout or man-made traffic island, the driver shall turn to the left side of such roundabout or traffic island.

In the case under (1) or (2), the driver shall be careful and must stop and let the pedestrian who is crossing the road pass, and let the conveyance which is passing the junction from the other side pass first; provided that in case there are conveyances wishing to turn left and turn right at the same time, the one wishing to turn left shall give way to the one wishing to turn right first.

Section 52.¹⁸ On a two-way traffic road, no driver shall reverse the conveyance or turn right when there is another conveyance oncoming or following behind within at least one hundred meters, except upon considering that it is safe and does not obstruct the traffic of other conveyance.

Section 53. No driver shall:

(1) turn or reverse conveyance on the road having signs prohibiting to turn right, turn left, or reverse conveyances;

¹⁸ Section 52 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

(2) reverse conveyance in safety zone, critical point, on a bridge, or within one hundred meters from the horizontal plane of the base of a bridge;

(3) reverse conveyance at a junction, except in the area where there is traffic sign permitting to do so.

PART IV
STOPPING AND PARKING CONVEYANCE

Section 54. In stopping or parking conveyance on the road, the driver must give hands and arms signal under section 37 or light signal under section 38 at least thirty meters before stopping or parking conveyance, and may stop or park conveyance upon considering that it is safe and does not obstruct the traffic.

The driver must park the conveyance on the left side of the road keeping the left side of conveyance parallels and close to the edge of the road or road shoulder within not exceeding twenty-five centimeters, or park the conveyance in the direction or any side of the road determined by the traffic officer; provided that in case there is a bus lane on the extreme left side of the road, no driver shall park the conveyance in such manner within the period prescribed for use of the bus lane.

Section 55. No driver shall stop the conveyance:

(1) in a lane, except stopping close to the left side of the road in case there is no bus lane;

(2) on a pavement;

(3) on a bridge or in a tunnel;

(4) at a junction;

(5) in the area having no-stop traffic sign;

(6) at the entrance or exit of a building or a road;

(7) on a safety zone;

(8)¹⁹ in the manner of traffic obstruction;

¹⁹ Section 55 (8) is added by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

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The provisions of paragraph one shall not apply to the driver who is necessary to stop the conveyance because of an obstruction existing on the road, or the engine or accessory of conveyance is out of order, or in case of complying with traffic signal or traffic sign.

Section 56. In the case where the engine or accessory of conveyance is out of order and it is inevitable to stop on the road, the driver must render the conveyance to be moved out of the road without delay.

In the case under paragraph one, if it is inevitable to stop the conveyance on the road, the driver must stop in the manner of avoiding traffic obstruction and must give sign or signal in the manner and condition prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Section 57. Unless otherwise provided by the provisions, rule or regulation under this Act, no driver shall park the conveyance:

- (1) on a pavement;
- (2) on a bridge or in a tunnel;
- (3) at a junction or within the limit of ten meters from a junction;
- (4) on a pedestrian crossing or within the limit of three meters from a pedestrian crossing;
- (5) in the area having no-parking traffic sign;
- (6) within the limit of three meters from a fire extinguisher pipeline;
- (7) within the limit of ten meters from an installed traffic signal;
- (8) within the limit of fifteen meters from a railway line;
- (9) overlapping with over conveyance already parked;
- (10) at the entrance or exit of a building or within the limit of five meters from the entrance of a road;
- (11) between safety zone and the edge of path or within the limit of ten meters from both ends of safety zone;
- (12) at a critical point;
- (13) within the limit of fifteen meters before reaching bus stop sign and three meters beyond;
- (14) within the limit of three meters from a postbox;
- (15) in the manner of traffic obstruction;

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Section 58. Parking a conveyance on the road where the driver is unable to be present for controlling conveyance, the driver must turn off the engine and put on the parking brake.

Parking a conveyance on a sloping or steep sloping road, the driver shall turn front wheels into the edge of path.

Section 59.²⁰ The traffic officer or competent official has the power to order the driver to move away the conveyance which is stopping or parking in violation of the provisions of this Act.

The traffic officer or competent official has the power to move away the conveyance which is stopping or parking in violation of the provisions of this Act, or use a device for locking such conveyance.

In moving the conveyance or using a device for locking the conveyance under paragraph two, the traffic officer or competent official shall not be liable to any damage occurring from the implementation under this section, except the damage occurring from intentional act or negligence.

The owner of conveyance or driver must pay the expense in moving or using a device for locking the conveyance, as well as the expense in maintenance of conveyance during in possession of the traffic officer or competent official, at the rate prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation, which shall prescribe the expense at the rate of not less than five hundred Baht for each conveyance and not less two hundred Baht a day for maintenance expense.

The proceeds paid by the owner of conveyance or driver under paragraph four is the revenue which is not to be remitted to the Ministry of Finance, and shall be disbursed in the implementation under this section under the rule prescribed by the Commissioner-General.

In the case where the owner of conveyance or driver refuses to pay the moving or locking and maintaining expense under paragraph four, the traffic officer or competent official has the power to keep the conveyance in custody until such moving or locking and maintaining expense is paid. During the conveyance is kept in custody, the maintaining expense shall be daily calculated. After the lapse of three months if the owner of conveyance or driver still refuses to pay such moving

²⁰ Section 59 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

or locking and maintaining expense, the traffic officer or competent official shall have power to sell the said conveyance by auction. The proceeds from the sale by auction, after deducting the expense on sale by auction and defaulting moving or locking and maintaining expense, shall be further remitted to the owner or the real claimant.

Section 60. In stopping or parking conveyance outside of a municipality, the driver must stop or park the conveyance at the place to be visible by the driver of other conveyance at the limit of not less than one hundred and fifty meters.

Section 61. At the time when the illumination is not sufficient to see clearly a conveyance parking on the road at the limit of not less than one hundred and fifty meters, the driver who parks conveyance on the road or road shoulder must turn on the light or illumination under the category, nature and condition prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Section 62. At any part of the road where there is a railway passing by, if it appears that:

- (1) there is a sign or signal of train precaution indicating that a train is going to pass by;
- (2) there is a barrier or an official giving signal indicating that a train is going to pass by;
- (3) there is a sound signal of a train or the sound of a train coming near which is imminent to be dangerous for driving pass by;

The driver shall slow down and stop conveyance at a limit of not less than five meters far away. After the train has passed and there is a sign allowing conveyances to pass, the driver may drive passing by.

Section 63. At any part of the road where there is a railway passing by, notwithstanding there is a sign of train precaution or not, if such railway has no signal of train precaution or barrier, the driver shall slow down and stop conveyance at a limit of not less than five meters far away. Upon considering that it is safe, the driver may drive passing by.

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Section 64. While the driver of a school bus stops the conveyance for a student stepping up or down the conveyance, the driver of a conveyance of the same direction or an oncoming conveyance shall be careful or slow down. Upon considering that it is safe, the driver may drive passing by.

CHAPTER IV USE OF THE ROAD DIVIDED INTO BUS LANE

Section 65. In the case where the traffic officer prescribed any lane to be a bus lane, the driver of a bus, or the passenger transport conveyance of the category prescribed by the Commissioner-General, who is under passenger transport operation must drive in the bus lane, and may drive outside the bus lane when there is an obstacle in such bus lane, or when it is obliged to comply with the order of the competent official.

Any category of the passenger transport conveyance which must drive in the bus lane shall be prescribed by the Commissioner-General by publication in the Government Gazette.

In prescribing any lane to be a bus lane under paragraph one, the timetable for use of the bus lane may also be prescribed.

In case of traffic necessity, the traffic officer has the power to prescribe that any one category of the passenger transport conveyance prescribed by the Commissioner-General under paragraph two must drive in the bus lane at any part of any route.

Section 66. No driver of the conveyance other than a bus or the passenger transport conveyance of the category prescribed by the Commissioner-General shall drive in the bus lane except in compliance with the provisions of this Act.

CHAPTER V REQUIREMENT ON SPEED OF CONVEYANCE

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Section 67. A driver must drive a conveyance at the speed prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation or the traffic sign installed on the road.

The installed traffic sign under paragraph one may prescribe the maximum or the minimum speed but not in excess of the speed prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Section 68. The driver who wishes to turn conveyance, let other conveyance overtakes or passes by, park, stop or reverse conveyance must slow down.

Section 69. The driver who drives a conveyance on the road on a hill, bridge, at the base of a bridge, at a narrow path, bend, slope, critical point, or where fog, rain, dust, or smoke makes it invisible within sixty meters ahead must slow down in the manner suitable for safety.

Section 70. The driver who drives a conveyance reaching a junction, pedestrian crossing, stopping line, or roundabout must slow down.

CHAPTER VI

DRIVING PASS A JUNCTION OR ROUNDABOUT

Section 71. Subject to section 21 and section 26, when a driver drives a conveyance reaching a junction, he or she shall follow the instructions as follows:

(1) if there is another conveyance at the junction, the driver shall let the conveyance at the junction pass first;

(2) if two conveyances reach the junction at the same time and there is no other conveyance at the junction, the driver shall let the conveyance driving on his or her left side pass first; provided that at any junction where a main road intersects a secondary road, the conveyance driving on the main road has the right to pass first;

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(3)²¹ where a green light traffic signal appears at the junction ahead but there is another conveyance stopping and obstructs the passing from the junction, the driver must stop behind the stopping line until he or she is able to move the conveyance passing the junction.

Section 72.²² The main roads are the following roads:

(1) the road where a traffic sign indicating that it is a main road is installed;

(2) the road where a stopping sign or signboard of the word “Give way” is installed; or the road writing the word “Stop” or marking a stopping line which is a thick line, or line of giving way which is a dotted line on road surface indicating that the intersecting road ahead is a main road;

(3) in case there is no traffic sign under (1), or no signboard, line or word on road surface under (2), the road having more lanes than another one shall be a main road;

(4) a road intersecting with an alley or lane shall be a main road.

The road other than main road under paragraph one shall be a secondary road.

Section 73. In the case where any roundabout has installed traffic signals or traffic signs, the driver must follow such traffic signals or traffic signs.

If there is no traffic signal or traffic sign under paragraph one, when a driver arrives at the roundabout, he or she must give way to the driver driving on his or her right side in the roundabout to pass first.

In case the competent official deems it appropriate for safety or traffic convenience, he or she may give traffic signal other than that provided in paragraph one or paragraph two. In this case the driver shall follow the traffic signal given by the competent official.

Section 74. The driver who drives a conveyance from a private path or road within a building, when passing or turning into an intersecting road, he or she

²¹ Section 71 (3) is added by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

²² Section 72 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

must stop conveyance for allowing the conveyance passing or driving on the road passes first. Upon considering that it is safe, the driver may drive passing by.

CHAPTER VII EMERGENCY VEHICLE

Section 75. While driving an emergency vehicle to perform the duties, the driver has the following rights:

- (1) to use blinking traffic light signal, siren sound signal, or other sound signal determined by the Commissioner-General;
- (2) to stop or park the vehicle at a no-parking area;
- (3) to drive faster than the determined speed limit;
- (4) to drive passing any stopping traffic signal or traffic sign; provided that the vehicle must be slowed down as appropriate;
- (5) to refrain from compliance with the provisions of this Act or the traffic regulation concerning driving lane, direction or turning conveyance determined.

In the operation under paragraph one, the driver must be careful as appropriate for the case.

Section 76. When a pedestrian, driver, rider or controller of animal sees an emergency vehicle using blinking traffic light signal, siren sound signal, or other sound signal determined by the Commissioner-General in the performance of duties, the pedestrian, driver, rider or controller of animal must allow the emergency vehicle pass first, by following the instructions as follows:

- (1) the pedestrian must stop and keep away to the edge of road or up to the safety zone or the nearest road shoulder;
- (2) the driver must stop or park conveyance at the left edge of the road, or in case there is a bus lane at the extreme left side of the road, he or she must stop or park conveyance at the lane next to the bus lane, but it is prohibited to stop or park conveyance at the junction;
- (3) the rider or controller of animal must control animal to stop at the edge of the road, but it is prohibited to stop at the junction.

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In complying with (2) and (3) the driver, rider or controller of animal must carry out as soon as possible and must be careful as appropriate for the case.

CHAPTER VIII PULLING OR TOWING CONVEYANCE

Section 77. No person shall use any kind of conveyance to pull or tow more than one of other conveyance on the road, except permitted by the Commissioner-General.

The method of pulling or towing conveyance and rendering sign of safety in pulling or towing conveyance shall be prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER IX ACCIDENT

Section 78. Any person who drives a conveyance or rides or controls an animal and thereby causes damage to other person or property of other person, notwithstanding that it is the fault of the driver or rider or controller of animal or not, must stop conveyance or animal and render assistance as appropriate, as well as present himself or herself before the nearby competent official and inform about the accident without delay, and must also give his or her name, surname, and address and conveyance registration number to the person who suffers damage.

In the case where the driver or rider or controller of animal escapes and avoids presenting himself or herself before the competent official at the scene of the accident, he or she shall be presumed to be guilty of the offence. And the competent official has the power to seize the escaping conveyance or the conveyance which there is no one claims to be driver until the case is final or the driver is identified. If the owner or possessor does not present himself or herself within six months from the date the accident occurs, such conveyance shall be deemed the property used in or connecting to the commission of offence and shall be vested in the State.

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CHAPTER X
BICYCLE

Section 79. Any lane which is provided for riding bicycle, the driver must ride in such lane.

Section 80. For the bicycle riding on the road, road shoulder, or lane provided for riding bicycle, the driver riding bicycle must provide:

- (1) a tinkle giving sound signal to be audible at least thirty meters;
- (2) functional brakes which are capable to stop immediately when used;
- (3) at least one headlight installed in front of the bicycle giving white light shining ahead which causes road surface to be clearly seen at least fifteen meters away, and shining lower than eye-level of the oncoming conveyance;
- (4) at least one taillight installed at the back of the bicycle giving red light shining backward, or fixing red light reflective material instead, which reflexes upon light shined.

Section 81. During the time to turn on the light under section 11 or section 61, the driver riding bicycle on the road, road shoulder, or lane provided for riding bicycle, the driver riding bicycle must turn on white light headlight in order to be visible by the driver of oncoming conveyance or oncoming pedestrian.

Section 82. The driver riding bicycle must ride as nearest the edge of road, road shoulder, or lane provided for riding bicycle as possible; provided that in case there is a bus lane at the extreme left side of the road, he or she must ride the bicycle in the lane next to bus lane.

Section 83. On the road, road shoulder, or lane provided for riding bicycle, no driver riding bicycle shall:

- (1) ride negligently or terribly which may cause damage to a person or property;
- (2) ride without handling handlebars;

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(3) ride more than two bicycle in parallel, except in the lane provided for riding bicycle;

(4) ride by sitting on the place other than the saddle;

(5) ride by loading other person, except a tricycle for loading a person, under the condition determined by the traffic officer;

(6) load or hold goods, parcel, or anything in the manner obstructing the handling of handlebars, or which may cause damage to a person or property;

(7) attach to or pull other driving conveyance.

Section 84. Unless otherwise provided in this chapter, the driver riding bicycle shall also 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 *mutatis mutandis*.

CHAPTER XI

CONVEYANCE LOADING PASSENGER

Section 85. No owner or driver of loading passenger conveyance shall load a corpse, or a person infected with leprosy, or a communicable disease which must be reported under the law on communicable disease, together with other passenger, except:

(1) in case such loading passenger conveyance is not used for loading other passenger, it may load a person infected with leprosy, or a communicable disease which must be reported under the law on communicable disease;

(2) in case such loading passenger conveyance is not used for loading other passenger, it may load a corpse together with the relatives or person concerned with such corpse.

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Section 86. No owner or driver of loading passenger conveyance, conductor, or any interested person in loading passenger shall persuade people to travel by making loud noise, or in the manner bothering other passenger or person, or corner, pull, detain, or draw person or thing of such person to step up any loading passenger conveyance.

Section 87. No owner or driver of loading passenger conveyance or conductor refuses to be employed in loading passenger without reasonable justification.

Section 88. The driver of loading passenger conveyance must stop and let passenger step down at the bus stop sign, or at the place agreed upon, as the case may be.

Section 89. No driver of loading passenger conveyance or conductor shall load more number of passengers than the number prescribed. by law.

In counting number of passengers, two children under ten years of age shall be counted as one passenger.

Section 90. No owner or driver of loading passenger conveyance or conductor shall:

- (1) drive roaming for passengers;
- (2) park at the top of queue of other conveyances more than one meter far away from traffic sign;
- (3) park conveyance more than one meter far away behind the front one.

Section 91. No owner or driver of loading passenger conveyance or conductor shall:

- (1) smoke cigarette or talk to each other while driving or collecting passenger fee;
- (2) express impolite, satirical, disdainful or insulting expression, or act in such manner to other passenger or person;

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Section 92. While fueling inflammable fuel with ignition temperature at 21 degree Celsius or less, the driver of loading passenger conveyance must turn off the engine and require every passenger to step down and wait at the safe area.

CHAPTER XII

TAXI

Section 93. No taxi driver shall refuse to be employed in carrying passenger unless it may cause damage to him or her or to the passenger.

In case the taxi driver does not wish to carry passenger, he or she must display the sign of refusing to carry passenger.

The method of displaying sign and nature of sign refusing to carry passenger shall be in accordance of the law on vehicle.

Section 94. No taxi driver shall carry more number of passengers than the number prescribed in the license under the law on vehicle.

In counting number of passengers, two children under ten years of age shall be counted as one passenger.

Section 95. No person shall:

(1) persuade people to travel by taxi by making loud noise, or in the manner bothering other passenger or the public;

(2) corner, pull, detain, or draw person or thing of such person to travel by any taxi.

Section 96. No taxi driver shall collect traveling fee in excess of that appearing on the taxi-meter.

The nature and method of using taxi-meter shall be prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Section 97. The passenger must pay traveling fee at the rate appearing in the taxi-meter.

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Section 98. The provisions of section 96 and section 97 shall apply in any locality and shall apply to every category or certain category of taxi with any condition shall be prescribed in the Royal Decree.

In any locality where there is no Royal Decree under paragraph one applies, no taxi driver shall demand traveling fee beyond the amount agreed with the passenger, and the passenger must pay such amount of traveling fee agreed upon.

The provisions of paragraph two shall also apply in case of the category of taxi other than those prescribed in the Royal Decree under paragraph one.

Section 99. While driving taxi, no taxi driver shall:

(1) smoke cigarette, turn on radio or acting whatsoever in the manner annoying passenger;

(2) stretch his or her hand, arm, or any part of body outside the conveyance, except in giving signal under section 37;

(3) hold the steering wheel with single hand, except in case of necessity;

(4) make sound signal when entering the area of hospital, working office or school;

(5) blow horn signal for hastening other conveyance;

(6) overtake or cut in other conveyance in the terrible manner likely to cause danger;

(7) drive rapidly in the residential area of other person;

(8) admit a passenger within the area having sign prescribed by the traffic officer to be an area of no admission of passenger;

(9) express impolite, satirical, disdainful or insulting expression, or act in such manner to other passenger or person.

Section 100. The taxi driver must take passenger to the destination through the shortest or fastest route, or must not excessively bypass, and must take passenger to the place already agreed upon.

No taxi driver shall by any reason whatsoever abandon the passenger on the way.

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Section 101. The Taxi driver must dress in uniform having sign sewed or embroidered thereon.

The character of uniform and sign shall be prescribed by the Commissioner-General by publication in the Government Gazette.

The provisions of paragraph one shall come into force upon the lapse of sixty days from the date the announcement of the Commissioner-General comes into force.

Section 102. Where the Minister deems it appropriate that the operator of taxi in any locality should park his or her conveyance at any particular place, it shall be enacted by a Royal Decree.

Such Royal Decree shall also specify the locality and procedure of provision of parking area.

CHAPTER XIII PEDESTRIAN

Section 103. On any path having pavement or road shoulder on the road side, the pedestrian shall walk on the pavement or road shoulder. If there is no pavement on the road side, he or she shall walk on his or her right side of the path.

Section 104. Within the limit of one hundred meters from a pedestrian crossing, no pedestrian shall cross the path outside the pedestrian crossing.

Section 105. A pedestrian who wishes to cross the road at a pedestrian crossing having traffic light signal for pedestrian control, he or she shall follow the traffic light signal appearing before him or her as follows:

(1) when there appears red traffic light signal, notwithstanding with or without the picture or statement prohibiting pedestrian from crossing the road, the pedestrian shall wait on the pavement, traffic island, or safety zone, except there is no pavement on any path, he or she shall wait on road shoulder or road edge;

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(2) when there appears green traffic light signal, notwithstanding with or without the picture or statement allowing pedestrian to cross the road, the pedestrian shall be allowed to cross the road;

(3) when there appears green blinking traffic light signal at any side of the path, the pedestrian who is not crossing the road shall wait on the pavement, traffic island, or safety zone; but for the pedestrian who is crossing the road at the pedestrian crossing shall rapidly cross the road.

Section 106. A pedestrian who wishes to cross the road at a pedestrian crossing or junction having traffic light signal for use of road control, he or she shall follow the following instruction:

(1) when there appears red traffic light signal requiring conveyance to stop at any side of the road, the pedestrian shall cross the road where the conveyance is stopping, and he or she must cross the road at the pedestrian crossing

(2) when there appears green traffic light signal allowing the conveyance to pass at any side of the road, the pedestrian shall not cross the road on such side;

(3) when there appears amber or green blinking traffic light signal at any side of the road, the pedestrian who is not crossing the road shall wait on the pavement, traffic island, or safety zone; but the pedestrian who is crossing the road at the pedestrian crossing shall rapidly cross the road.

Section 107. The pedestrian who wishes to cross the road on the path where a competent official is giving traffic signal, whether by hands and arms or whistle sound signal, he or she shall comply with section 106 *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 108. No person shall march, parade, or walk in procession in the manner obstructing traffic, except:

(1) a military or police marching having regulatory controller;

(2) any row, parade, or procession permitted by the traffic officer and complies with the condition determined by the traffic officer.

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Section 109. No person shall act anything whatsoever on any pavement or path provided for pedestrians in the manner obstructing other person without reasonable justification.

Section 110. No person shall buy, sell, distribute, or solicit donations on the road, or in the middle of the path without reasonable justification or in the manner obstructing traffic.

CHAPTER XIV
ANIMAL OR THING ON THE PATH

Section 111. No person shall ride, tow, corner, or release animal on the path in the manner obstructing traffic and without sufficient controller.

Section 112. In riding, towing, or cornering animal on the path, the rider or controller of animal shall comply with the provisions on conveyance of this Act *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 113. The traffic officer has the power to issue an order prohibiting the riding, towing, cornering or releasing animal on any path upon considering that such act may obstruct the traffic or make dirty the path.

Section 114. No person shall place, set up, extend, or hang anything or act anything whatsoever in the manner obstructing traffic, unless having been permitted in writing by the traffic officer; provided that the traffic officer may give permission only in case of necessity and temporarily permitted.

The person who violates the provisions of paragraph one, in addition to be guilty under section 148, the traffic officer has the power to order the violator to dismantle, or remove such obstruction; otherwise the traffic officer has the power to render dismantling or removal.

Section 115. No person shall carry on shoulder, drag, or hold anything on the path in the manner obstructing traffic.

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CHAPTER XV
HORSE CARRIAGE, CART AND SLEDGE

Section 116. No driver of horse carriage, cart or sledge pulled by animal shall park the horse carriage, cart or sledge without controller, unless the animal has already been tied for preventing it from further pulling horse carriage, cart or sledge.

Section 117. No driver of horse carriage shall release reins while driving horse carriage.

Section 118. In driving horse carriage, cart or sledge, the driver shall comply with the provisions on conveyance of this Act *mutatis mutandis*.

CHAPTER XVI
SAFETY ZONE

Section 119. No driver shall drive a conveyance in the safety zone, except in case of necessity and having been permitted by the traffic officer or competent official.

CHAPTER XVII
MISCELLANEOUS

Section 120. No driver shall drive backward in the unsafe manner or obstructing the traffic.

Section 121. The motorcycle driver must sit astride the saddle of motorcycle. If the competent official has specified in the certificate of registration allowing passenger loading, the passenger must sit behind the driver on the pillion or sidecar.

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Section 122.²³ The motorcycle driver and passenger must wear crash helmets for safeguarding while driving and traveling.

No motorcycle driver under paragraph one shall drive the motorcycle while the passenger does not wear safeguarding crash helmet.

The character and procedure of using safeguarding crash helmet under paragraph one shall be prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

The provisions of paragraph one shall not apply to the monk, novice, priest, other faith follower wearing traditional turban, or any person prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Section 123.²⁴ No driver of vehicle shall allow more than two other persons to sit on the front row seat next to the driver.

The driver of vehicle must fasten up his or her body with seatbelt while driving, and must render the passenger sitting on the front row seat next to the driver to fasten up his or her body with seat belt while traveling. And the passenger traveling in such conveyance must also fasten up his or her body with seat belt.

The category or type of vehicle, character and procedure of using seat belt under paragraph two shall be prescribed by the Commissioner-General by publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 124.²⁵ No person shall act anything whatsoever causing the driver uncomfortable to see front or side view of the conveyance while driving, or in the manner obstructing the steering of conveyance.

No person shall hang oneself, swing or unreasonably stretch any one part of body outside the body of vehicle, or sit or stand up inside or on the vehicle in the manner that may cause damage while the vehicle is moving on the road.

No person shall step up or down from fixed route passenger transport vehicle, passenger loading vehicle, school bus, or taxi while such vehicle is stopping and waiting at the traffic light signal, or stopping in a traffic jam.

²³ Section 122 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 7), B.E. 2550 (2007).

²⁴ Section 123 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 5), B.E. 2538 (1995).

²⁵ Section 124 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

No driver or conductor of the fixed route passenger transport vehicle, passenger loading vehicle, school bus, or taxi shall allow any person to carry out any act under paragraph two or paragraph three.

Section 125. In driving through a mountain pass or hill pass or on the road on a mountain or hill, the driver must drive near the left edge of the road and when reaching a bend the driver must give sound signal for warning the probable oncoming conveyance.

Section 126. No person shall put into neutral gear or push the clutch in when driving down a slope or hill.

Section 127. No driver shall drive:

- (1) within the limit of less than fifty meters behind an operating emergency vehicle;
- (2) passing into or parking in the fire extinguishing operation area;
- (3) running fire hose without protective shield over while the firefighter is performing the duties, unless having been permitted by the firefighter who is performing the duties at that time.

Section 128. No person shall place, pour, or throw glass splinter, nail, wire, lubricant, can or any other thing or carry out any act whatsoever on the path which may cause danger or damage to a vehicle, person or obstruct the traffic.

Section 129. Any person who knows that there is anything under section 128 under his or her control dropping, slopping, or flowing on the path, he or she must immediately render sweeping such thing out of the path.

Section 130. No person shall burn anything or carry out any act whatsoever within the limit of five hundred meters from the road causing smoke or any other thing in the manner that may cause unsafe traffic on such road.

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Section 131. Any person who removes a damaged or broken conveyance from the path, he or she must immediately render sweeping the waste out of the road.

Section 132. While using school bus for delivering students, the owner or driver of school bus must provide signboards having the words “School Bus” containing alphabets of not less than fifteen centimeters high to be fixed in the front and back of the conveyance.

For the school bus having red light traffic signal fixed in the front and back of the conveyance to be used at times in order to be clearly seen by the oncoming or following behind conveyances, when such school bus is used other than delivering students the red light traffic signal must be turned off and the words “School Bus” must be covered.

Section 133. The conveyances driving in parade, or the conveyance specifically for used in advertisement of goods or entertainment or advertising on the path must be permitted by the traffic officer, except the parade or advertisement officially performed.

For the conveyance used in the advertisement of goods or entertainment under paragraph one, if the parade has already been permitted and has specified such conveyance in the permission, such conveyance is not required to be permitted.

Section 134.²⁶ No person shall engage in car racing on the road, except having been permitted in writing by the traffic officer.

No person shall arrange, support, or promote car racing on the road, except having been permitted in writing by the traffic officer.

CHAPTER XVIII

POWER OF THE TRAFFIC OFFICER AND COMPETENT OFFICIAL

²⁶ Section 134 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

Section 135. For safety or convenience in traffic, the traffic officer has the power to prescribe any boundary or area opened for public used in traffic by the owner to be the path under this Act.

Section 136. The Commissioner-General shall have power to appoint a person with prescribed qualifications and has passed a training course for traffic volunteer to perform the duties in assisting the performance of duties of the competent official.

The qualification of the applicant for training, details concerning training course for traffic volunteer, and duties of traffic volunteer as well as uniform and sign shall be prescribed by the Commissioner-General.

Section 137. In performing the entrusted duties under this Act, the traffic volunteer shall be an official under the Criminal Code.

Section 138. In case of emergency or accident causing unsafe or inconvenient traffic in any area, the traffic officer or competent official has the power to carry out any activity as he or she deems appropriate and necessary in connection with traffic in such area for rendering safe or convenient traffic as follows:

- (1) to prohibit every or certain kind of conveyance or pedestrian against passing any path or specific segment of path;
 - (2) to prohibit stopping or parking of conveyance in any path or specific segment of path;
 - (3) to prohibit turning, reversing or driving backward of conveyance in any path or specific segment of path;
 - (4) to prescribe one-way traffic in any path or specific segment of path;
- However, only in any period as necessary.

Section 139. In any path or specific segment of path where the traffic officer considers that the traffic is safe and convenient upon prescribing regulation or rule concerning traffic, the traffic officer has the power to prescribe a regulation or rule as follows:

- (1) to prohibit every or certain kind of conveyance against passing;
- (2) to prohibit stopping or parking;

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- (3) to prohibit turning, reversing or driving backward of conveyance;
- (4) to prescribe one-way traffic;
- (5) to prescribe parking period in the narrow path or critical point;
- (6) to prescribe conveyance speed limit on the path within the rate prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation;
- (7) to prescribe the traffic lane and traffic way up and down;
- (8) to prescribe the main road and secondary road;
- (9) to prescribe conveyance parking and conveyance parking area;
- (10) to prescribe rule for road or lane using by certain kind of conveyance;
- (11) to prescribe rule for using school bus;
- (12) to prescribe rule for loading passenger by bicycle;
- (13) to control parade or public demonstration;
- (14) to control or prohibit against turning conveyance in the junction;
- (15) to render drawing line or traffic sign on road surface or installing traffic signal or traffic sign;
- (16) to prescribe any segment of path allowing conveyance to drive beyond the median line of the path prescribed by the traffic officer;
- (17) to prescribe rule on parking damaged or destroyed conveyance as well as repairing conveyance on the path;
- (18) to prescribe rule on crossing the path having no pedestrian crossing by pedestrian;
- (19) to prescribe headlight using instruction;
- (20) to prescribe sound signal using instruction;
- (21) to prescribe rule on permission and use of conveyance with wheel or the part contacting path surface other than rubber.

Section 140.²⁷ When the traffic officer or competent official finds by oneself or by using any device that the driver violates or fails to comply with the provisions of this Act or other law concerning such conveyance, he or she may give a warning or issue a traffic ticket requiring the driver to pay determined penalty fine. In case the driver is not found, the traffic ticket shall be fixed or fastened on the

²⁷ Section 140 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

conveyance to be easily seen by the driver. If the traffic ticket is unable to be fixed or fastened by any reason whatsoever, it shall be sent, together with evidence, by registered mail with recorded delivery addressing to the domicile of the owner or possessor of conveyance within the period prescribed by the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police as from the date found guilty by the traffic officer or competent official, and the owner or possessor of conveyance shall be deemed to have received such traffic ticket upon the lapse of thirty days from the date it has been sent.²⁸

No offence prescribed in section 157/1, section 159, section 160, section 160 *bis* and section 160 *ter* shall be liable to be warned or fined.²⁹

In issuing traffic ticket requiring the driver to pay determined penalty fine under paragraph one, the traffic officer or competent official may temporarily confiscate driving license; provided that the receipt of substitute of driving license must be issued for the driver, and the traffic officer or competent official must deliver the confiscated driving license to the investigation officer within eight hours from the time of issuance of traffic ticket.

The receipt of substitute of driving license under paragraph three shall be temporarily valid as driving license for not exceeding seven days. After the traffic officer or competent official or investigation officer has warned or determined penalty fine and the driver has already paid the determined penalty fine, driving license shall be immediately returned.

In the case where the traffic officer or competent official issuing traffic ticket has not found the driver, it shall be presumed that the owner or possessor of conveyance is guilty of the offence unless he or she can prove that the conveyance has been driven by another person.

The determination of penalty fine shall be in accordance with the criteria prescribed by the Commissioner-General.

The traffic ticket and receipt of substitute of driving license shall be in the form prescribed by the traffic officer.

²⁸ Section 140 paragraph one is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 9), B.E. 2557 (2014).

²⁹ Section 140 paragraph two is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 7), B.E. 2550 (2007).

Section 141.³⁰ The driver or owner of conveyance who has received traffic ticket under section 140 may choose to do any of the following choices:

(1) to pay penalty fine in the amount specified in the traffic ticket or in the amount informed by the investigation officer at the place specified in the traffic ticket or the place prescribed by the Commissioner-General by publication in the Government Gazette within the period and time specified in the traffic ticket;

(2) to pay penalty fine in the amount specified in the traffic ticket by sending money order or sending a bill of exchange of a bank by registered post payable to the Commissioner-General together with a copy thereof addressing to the place and within the period and time specified in the traffic ticket; upon the penalty fine having been completely paid by the receiver of traffic ticket, the case shall be deemed settled; And in the case where the driving license has been confiscated by the traffic officer or competent official, the traffic officer or competent official shall expediently return the confiscated driving license to the receiver of traffic ticket, and the receipt of sending money order or bill of exchange together with traffic ticket shall be deemed as a substitute of driving license during ten days from the date of sending such money order or bill of exchange; the procedure of paying penalty fine by registered post and the procedure of returning driving license to the receiver of traffic ticket shall be in accordance with the rule prescribed by the Commissioner-General.

Section 141 bis.³¹ In the case where the driver or owner of the conveyance receiving traffic ticket fails to comply with section 141, the investigation officer shall have the power as follows:

(1) in case the address of the driver or owner of the conveyance is known, the investigation officer shall issue a summons requiring the driver or owner of the conveyance to be present before the investigation officer; in such case the summoned person must be present on the date, time and at the place specified in the summons, and the investigation officer shall determine the amount of penalty fine and reprimand such summoned person;

(2) in case it is unable to send the summons to the driver or owner of the conveyance, the investigation officer shall inform in writing to the Registrars

³⁰ Section 141 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

³¹ Section 141 *bis* is added by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

under the law on vehicle and the law on land transport in order to have the Registrars inform the applicant for annual tax payment for such conveyance to be present before the investigation officer as stipulated in the summons; if the applicant for annual tax payment is only the representative of the owner of conveyance, such applicant must inform the owner of conveyance to be present before the investigation officer as stipulated in the summons; in such case the Registrar shall suspend the annual tax payment for such conveyance for the time being until he or she is informed by the investigation officer that the summons has already been complied, however, the suspension of annual tax payment shall not cause such person to be liable to the additional penalty fine under the law on vehicle or the law on land transport, as the case may be.

Section 142.³² The traffic officer or competent official has the power to order a driver to stop the conveyance when:

(1) such conveyance is not in the condition correctly complied with the provisions of section 6;

(2) he or she finds that the driver or any person in such conveyance violates or fails to comply with the provisions of this Act or the law concerning such conveyance.

In the case where there is a reasonable ground to believe that the driver has violated section 43 (1) or (2), the traffic officer, investigation officer or competent official shall order such driver to be tested whether he or she is incompetent to drive, got drunk of alcohol or other intoxicant or not.

In case the driver under paragraph two does not agree to be tested, the traffic officer, investigation officer or competent official has the power to detain such person for an appropriate period as necessary for the case in order to expediently finish the test. If such person agrees to be tested and the result appears to be negative, he or she shall be released without delay.

In the case where there is a reasonable ground to believe that the driver is driving the conveyance while he or she got drunk of alcohol or other intoxicant, if he or she does not agree to be tested without reasonable justification, it shall be presumed that he or she has violated section 43 (2).

³² Section 142 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 10), B.E. 2557 (2014).

The test under this section shall be in accordance with the rule and procedure prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Section 143. If it appears that a driver drives a conveyance which is not in the condition correctly complied with section 6 in the path, in addition to be liable to the penalty under such provisions, the traffic officer or competent official has the power to order in writing to have the owner or driver of conveyance repair or rectify the condition of such conveyance.

Section 143 bis.³³ The traffic officer, competent official or Inspector has the power to order a driver to stop the conveyance for examination when such conveyance is not in the condition correctly complied with section 10 *bis*, and he or she has the power to order in writing to suspend the use of such conveyance for the time being, and to have the owner or driver of conveyance repair or rectify the condition of such conveyance.

Section 144.³⁴ When the owner or driver of the conveyance has already repaired or rectified the conveyance in accordance with the order of the traffic officer, competent official or Inspector issued under section 143 or section 143 *bis*, he or she shall take the conveyance to be verified by the traffic officer or the person appointed by the Commissioner-General to be in charge of verification of conveyance. The owner or driver of the conveyance may drive the conveyance on the path upon having received a certificate of verification.

The verification of conveyance under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Section 145. As for all the offences under this Act other than the offences punishable under section 157/1, section 159, section 160, section 160 *bis* and section 160 *ter*, the investigation officer having the power of investigation under

³³ Section 143 *bis* is added by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

³⁴ Section 144 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

the Criminal Code shall have power to determine the amount of penalty fine and to reprimand the offender.³⁵

In the case where a driver has hit or grazed a pedestrian crossing the path outside the pedestrian crossing and being amid the pedestrian crossing and the traffic sign indicating pedestrian crossing area, or crossing the path outside the pedestrian crossing by passing under, over or through the barrier or traffic barrier installed by the traffic officer or competent official or existing on the pavement or in the middle of the road, upon reasonable ground to believe that the driver, who is accused, has duly taken special care under section 32, the investigation officer has the power to release the accused provisionally without bail when requested by the accused or the interested person.

Section 146. The penalty fine under this Act which is collected in the Bangkok Metropolis, or in any *Changwat* or locality prescribed by the Ministry of Interior shall be allotted to the Bangkok Metropolis or the Municipalities in such *Changwat* for disbursing in traffic control affairs at the rate of fifty percent of penalty fine, or shall be entirely vested in the locality prescribed by the Ministry of Interior.

CHAPTER XIX PENALTY PROVISION

Section 147. Any person who violates or fails to 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 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Baht.

Section 148.³⁶ Any person who violates or fails to 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

³⁵ Section 145 paragraph one is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 7), B.E. 2550 (2012).

³⁶ Section 148 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 7), B.E. 2550 (2012).

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 101, 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 paragraph one or paragraph three, section 123, section 124, section 126, section 129, or section 133 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Baht.

If the driver of a motorcycle commits an offense under section 122 paragraph two, he or she shall be liable to double the penalty prescribed in paragraph one.

Section 149. Any person who fails to comply with section 98 paragraph two or paragraph three shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Baht.

Section 150. Any person who:

(1) fails to comply with the rule or announcement prescribed by the Commissioner-General under section 8 paragraph two or section 14 paragraph two;

(2) fails to comply with the condition prescribed by the Commissioner-General under section 13 paragraph two

(3) fails to comply with the Ministerial Regulation issued under section 18;

(4) violates the order of the traffic officer given under section 113; or

(5) violates the order of the traffic officer or competent official given under section 140 paragraph two;

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Baht.

Section 151. Any person who violates or fails to comply with section 33, section 34, section 39, section 52, section 61, or section 66 shall be liable to a fine from two hundred Baht to five hundred Baht.

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Section 152.³⁷ Any person who violates or fails to 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 fails to comply with the announcement prescribed by the Commissioner-General under section 15 paragraph two, or fails to comply with the Ministerial Regulation issued under section 77 paragraph two, or section 96 paragraph two shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Baht.

Section 153. Any operator of employment in carrying passenger by taxi who fails to park the conveyance at the place specified under the Royal Decree issued under section 102 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Baht.

Section 154.³⁸ Any person who:

(1) violates the order of the traffic officer or competent official under section 138 paragraph one or section 142 paragraph one;

(2) violates the order, regulation or rule of the traffic officer under section 139;

(3) violates the order of the traffic officer, investigation officer or competent official under section 142 paragraph two;

(4) violates the order of the traffic officer, competent official, or Inspector under section 143 *bis*;

For the offence other than those punishable under this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Baht each time.

Section 155. Any person who fails to comply with section 141 without reasonable justification shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Baht.

³⁷ Section 152 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

³⁸ Section 154 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 6), B.E. 2542 (1999).

Section 156.³⁹ Any person who drives the conveyance which the traffic officer, competent official, or Inspector has ordered the owner or driver of the conveyance to repair or rectify under section 143 or section 143 *bis* on the path without having received a certificate of verification under section 144 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Baht and a daily fine of five hundred Baht until the matter is correctly complied.

Section 157.⁴⁰ Any person who violates or fails to 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 shall be liable to a fine from four hundred Baht to one thousand Baht.

Section 157/1.⁴¹ Any driver who violates or fails to comply with the order of the traffic officer, investigation officer, competent official or Inspector demanding the driver to be examined under section 43 *bis*, or violates or fails to comply with the order of the Inspector demanding the driver to be tested under section 43 *ter* shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Baht.

Any driver who violates section 43 *bis* paragraph one shall be liable to one-third more of the penalty prescribed under the law on narcotics or the law on psychotropic substance, and the Court shall order the suspension of his or her driving license for a period of not less than six months or revoke such license.

If the offence under paragraph two causes physical or mental injury to other person, the offender shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term from one year to five years, and to a fine from twenty thousand Baht to one hundred thousand Baht, and the Court shall order the suspension of his or her driving license for a period of not less than one year or revoke such license.

If the offence under paragraph two causes serious injury to other person, the offender shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term from two years to six years, and to a fine from forty thousand Baht to one hundred and twenty thousand Baht, and the Court shall order the suspension of his or her driving license for a period of not less than two years or revoke such license.

³⁹ Section 156 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

⁴⁰ Section 157 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 8), B.E. 2551 (2008).

⁴¹ Section 157/1 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 7), B.E. 2550 (2007).

If the offence under paragraph two causes death to other person, the offender shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term from three years to ten years, and to a fine from sixty thousand Baht to two hundred thousand Baht, and the Court shall order the revocation of his or her license.

Section 158. Any person who violates or fails to comply with section 17 paragraph one, section 28, or section 100 paragraph one or paragraph two, or fails to comply with the Ministerial Regulation issued under section 17 paragraph two shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or to a fine not exceeding two thousand Baht, or to both.

Section 159.⁴² Any driver who fails to comply with the order of the traffic officer, or competent official given under section 59 paragraph one, or obstructs the traffic officer, or competent official in the moving or using a device for locking such conveyance under section 59 paragraph two shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding five thousand Baht, or to both.

Any person who damages, destroys or deteriorates or makes useless the locking device used by the traffic officer or competent official for preventing the conveyance not to move under section 59 paragraph two without having been permitted by the traffic officer or competent official shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding five thousand Baht, or to both.

Section 160.⁴³ Any person who fails to comply with section 78 shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine from two thousand Baht to ten thousand Baht, or to both.

If the failure to comply with section 78 causes serious injury or death to other person, the offender shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine from five thousand Baht to twenty thousand Baht, or to both.

⁴² Section 159 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

⁴³ Section 160 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

Any person who violates section 43 (1), (5) or (8) shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine from two thousand Baht to ten thousand Baht, or to both.⁴⁴

Section 160 *bis*.⁴⁵ Any person who violates section 134 shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine from two thousand Baht to ten thousand Baht, or to both, and the Court shall order the suspension of his or her driving license for a period of not less than one month or revoke such license.

Section 160 *ter*.⁴⁶ Any person who violates section 43 (2) shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine from five thousand Baht to twenty thousand Baht, or to both, and the Court shall order the suspension of his or her driving license for a period of not less than six months or revoke such license.

If the offence under paragraph one causes physical or mental injury to other person, the offender shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term from one year to five years, and to a fine from twenty thousand Baht to one hundred thousand Baht, and the Court shall order the suspension of his or her driving license for a period of not less than one year or revoke such license.

If the offence under paragraph one causes serious injury to other person, the offender shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term from two years to six years, and to a fine from forty thousand Baht to one hundred and twenty thousand Baht, and the Court shall order the suspension of his or her driving license for a period of not less than two years or revoke such license.

If the offence under paragraph one causes death to other person, the offender shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term from three years to ten years, and to a fine from sixty thousand Baht to two hundred thousand Baht, and the Court shall order the revocation of his or her license.

⁴⁴ Section 160 paragraph three is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 7), B.E. 2550 (2007).

⁴⁵ Section 160 *bis* is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

⁴⁶ Section 160 *ter* is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 7), B.E. 2550 (2007).

Section 161.⁴⁷ In the case where any driver has committed an offence under this Act, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Bureau, the Commissioner of the Provincial Police Bureau, the Commander of the Traffic Police Division, the Commander of the Highway Police Division, or the person entrusted by the persons holding these positions, shall have power to confiscate the driving license of such person for a period of not exceeding sixty days each time.

The person who order confiscating driving license under paragraph one may record the fact of confiscation and the marks given thereon on the back side of the confiscated license, and render a training and examining the driver who repeats committing the offence twice or more within one year period, including the suspension of driving license of the disreputable driver for a period of not exceeding ninety days each time.

The performance of recording marks, rendering training and examining the driver who commits an offence, and suspending driving license shall be in the form prescribed by the Commissioner-General by publication in the Government Gazette.

The driver whose driving license is confiscated under paragraph one, or suspended under paragraph two, has the right to appeal against the order to the Commissioner-General within fifteen days from the date of confiscation or suspension of driving license.

The Commissioner-General shall give a decision on the appeal under paragraph four within thirty days from the date of receiving the appeal, otherwise it shall be deemed that the Commissioner-General has decided in favor of the appellant.

The decision of the Commissioner-General shall be deemed final.

Section 162.⁴⁸ In the case where a driver is adjudicated to have committed an offence under this Act or the law concerning such conveyance, in addition to impose the penalty for such offence, and upon finding that if such driver continues to drive he or she may cause damage to the body or property of other person, the Court may order the revocation of driving license of such person.

⁴⁷ Section 161 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 4), B.E. 2535 (1992).

⁴⁸ Section 162 is amended by the Road Traffic Act (No. 7), B.E. 2550 (2007).

In the case where the Court is of the opinion that the behavior of the offender under paragraph one may be recoverable, it may order the suspension of driving license of such person and demand him or her to render community service or public utility service, subject to the condition and period of time prescribed by the Court, and under control of the probation officer, State official, Government official, or organization having the objectives of community service, public charity, or public utility which agrees to accept such person under control; provided that if it appears afterward that the offender fails to comply with the order or condition prescribed, the Court has the power to order the revocation of driving license of such person in accordance with paragraph one.

Any person who drives a conveyance while the driving license is revoked by an order of the Court shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and to a fine not exceeding forty thousand Baht.

Section 163. In the case having any act which violates or fails to comply with the provisions of this Act or the law concerning highway or the law concerning such conveyance, if the violation or failure to comply therewith causes damage to the traffic signal or sign made or installed by the competent official, in instituting the litigation, the State attorney shall also claim for the price or damage for such traffic signal or sign.

Countersigned by
General kriangsak Chommanand
Prime Minister

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กองบังคับการตำรวจทางหลวง Highway Police Divisio
Quarter quingue

มาตรา 24 วรรค 3

การแสดงสัญญาณจราจรของพนักงานเจ้าหน้าที่ตามมาตรา ๓ พนักงานเจ้าหน้าที่จะ
ใช้ไฟฉายเรืองแสงหรืออุปกรณ์เรืองแสงอื่นด้วยก็ได้

(มาตรา ๒๔ วรรคสาม เพิ่มโดยพระราชบัญญัติจราจรทางบก (ฉบับที่ ๑๐) พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๓)

มาตรา ๑๔๐ ^[๒๖] เมื่อเจ้าพนักงานจราจรหรือพนักงานเจ้าหน้าที่พบด้วยตนเองหรือ
โดยการใช้เครื่องมือใด ๆ ว่าผู้ขับขี่ผู้ใดฝ่าฝืนหรือไม่ปฏิบัติตามบทบัญญัติแห่งพระราชบัญญัตินี้
หรือกฎหมายอื่นอันเกี่ยวกับรถนั้น ๆ จะว่ากล่าว ตักเตือนผู้ขับขี่ หรือออกใบสั่งให้ผู้ขับขี่ชำระค่าปรับ
ตามที่เปรียบเทียบก็ได้ ในกรณีที่ไมพบตัวผู้ขับขี่ ให้ติดหรือผูกใบสั่งไว้ที่รถที่ผู้ขับขี่เห็นได้ง่าย และถ้า
ไม่สามารถติดหรือผูกใบสั่งไว้ที่รถได้ไม่ว่าด้วยเหตุใด ให้ส่งใบสั่งพร้อมพยานหลักฐานโดยทางไปรษณีย์
ลงทะเบียนตอบรับไปยังภูมิลำเนาของเจ้าของรถหรือผู้ครอบครองรถภายในระยะเวลาตามที่ผู้
บัญชาการตำรวจแห่งชาติกำหนด นับแต่วันที่เจ้าพนักงานจราจรหรือพนักงานเจ้าหน้าที่พบการ
กระทำความผิด และให้ถือว่าเจ้าของรถหรือผู้ครอบครองรถได้รับใบสั่งนั้นเมื่อพ้นกำหนดสามสิบวัน
นับแต่วันส่ง ^[๒๗]

(มาตรา ๑๔๐ วรรคหนึ่ง แก้ไขเพิ่มเติมโดยพระราชบัญญัติจราจรทางบก (ฉบับที่ ๙) พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๓)

มาตรา ๑๔๒ ^[๓๑] เจ้าพนักงานจราจรหรือพนักงานเจ้าหน้าที่มีอำนาจสั่งให้ผู้ขับขี่
หยุดรถในเมื่อ

- (๑) รถนั้นมีสภาพไม่ถูกต้องตามที่บัญญัติไว้ในมาตรา ๖
- (๒) เห็นว่าผู้ขับขี่หรือบุคคลใดในรถนั้นได้ฝ่าฝืนหรือไม่ปฏิบัติตามบทบัญญัติแห่ง
พระราชบัญญัตินี้หรือกฎหมายอื่นเกี่ยวกับรถนั้น ๆ

ในกรณีที่มีพฤติการณ์อันควรเชื่อว่าผู้ขับขี่ฝ่าฝืนมาตรา ๔๓ (๑) หรือ (๒) ให้เจ้า
พนักงานจราจร พนักงานสอบสวน หรือพนักงานเจ้าหน้าที่สั่งให้มีการทดสอบผู้ขับขี่ดังกล่าวว่าหย่อน
ความสามารถในอันที่จะขับหรือเมาสู่ราหรือของเม่าอย่างอื่นหรือไม่

ในกรณีที่ผู้ขับขี่ตามวรรคสองไม่ยอมให้ทดสอบ ให้เจ้าพนักงานจราจร พนักงาน
สอบสวน หรือพนักงานเจ้าหน้าที่มีอำนาจกักตัวผู้นั้นไว้ดำเนินการทดสอบได้ภายในระยะเวลาเท่าที่
จำเป็นแห่งกรณีเพื่อให้การทดสอบเสร็จสิ้นไปโดยเร็ว หากผู้นั้นยอมให้ทดสอบและผลการทดสอบ
ปรากฏว่าไม่ได้ฝ่าฝืนมาตรา ๔๓ (๑) หรือ (๒) ก็ให้ปล่อยตัวไปทันที

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การทดสอบตามมาตรานี้ให้เป็นไปตามหลักเกณฑ์และวิธีการที่กำหนดใน กฎกระทรวง

(มาตรา ๑๔๒ แก้ไขเพิ่มเติมโดยพระราชบัญญัติจราจรทางบก (ฉบับที่ ๑๐) พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๗)

(ราชกิจจานุเบกษา เล่ม ๑๓๑/ตอนที่ ๘๘ ก/หน้า ๑๔/๓๐ ธันวาคม ๒๕๕๗)

ผู้รับสนองพระบรมราชโองการ
พลเอก เกรียงศักดิ์ ชมะนันทน์
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