

Criminal Law 1

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- Section 2 A person shall be criminally punished only when the act done by such person is specified to be an offence and the punishment is defined by the law in force at the time of the action. The punishment which is to be given to the offender must be specified by the law.
- If according to the law as provided afterwards, such act is no more an offence, the person doing such act shall be relieved from being an offender. And if there is a final judgment for the punishment, such person shall be deemed as not has never been convicted by the judgment for committing such offence. If the person is still undergoing the punishment, the punishment shall forthwith terminate.

Application of Criminal Laws

- Section 4 Whoever, commits an offense within the Kingdom, shall be punished according to law.

The offense committed in any Thai vessel or airplane irrespective of any place shall be deemed as being committed within the Kingdom.

Application of Criminal Laws

- Section 7 Whoever committed such an offense outside the Kingdom, must receive punishment in the Kingdom;
 - (1) Offences related to the Security of the Kingdom as provided in Sections 107-129
- (1/1)⁵ The offense in respect of Terrorization as prescribed by Section 135/1, Section 135/2, Section 135/3, and Section 135/4
 - (2) Offenses related to and Alteration as provided in Section 240- 249, Section 254, Section 256, Section 257, and Section 266 (3) and (4)
 - (2 bis) Offenses related to Sexuality as provided in Section 282 and Section 283
 - (3) Offenses related to Robbery as provided in Section 339, and Offences related to Gang-Robbery as provided in Section 340 which is committed in the high sea

Application of Criminal Laws

- Section 8 Whoever commits an offense outside the Kingdom, and
- (a) The offender is a Thai and the request for punishment was made by the country where the offense is taken place or the injured person or
- (b) The offender is an alien and the Thai Government or a Thai is an injured person and there is a request for punishment by the injured person.
- If such offense is any of the offenses specified as followed then the punishment shall be made within the Kingdom;

Application of Criminal Laws

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- (1) Offences related to the Cause of Public Dangers as provided in Section 217, Section 218, Section 221- 223 except the case related to the first paragraph of Section 220, and Section 224, Section 226, Section 228- 232, Section 237, and Section 233 - 236 only when it is the case to be punished according to Section 238;
- (2) Offences related to Documents as provided in Section 264, Section 265, Section 266 (1) and (2), and Section 268 except the case related to Section 267 and Section 269
- (2/1)⁷ Offences related to Electronic Cards as provided in Section 269/1- 269/7
- (2/2) Offences related to Passport as prescribed in Section 269/8-269/15

Application of Criminal Laws

- (3) Offenses related to Sexuality as provided in Section 276, Section 289, and Section 285 only for the case that related to Section 276
- (4) Offenses against Life as provided in Section 288- 290
- (5) Offenses against Body as provided in Section 295-298
- (6) Offenses of Abandonment of Children, Sick or Aged Persons as provided in Section 306-308
- (7) Offenses against Liberty as provided in Section 309, Section 310, Section 312-315, and Section 317-320
- (8) Offenses of Theft and Snatching as provided in Section 334-336

Application of Criminal Laws

- (9) Offenses of Extortion, Blackmail, Robbery, and Gang-Robbery as provided in Section 337-340
- (10) Offenses of Cheating and Fraud as provided in Section 341-344, Section 346 and Section 347
- (11) Offenses of Criminal Misappropriation as provided in Section 352-352
- (12) Offenses of Receiving Stolen Property as provided in Section 357
- (13) Offenses of Mischief as provided in Section 358-360

Application of Criminal Laws

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- Section 9 Thai Government Officials who committed crimes as provided in Section 147-166 and Section 200-205 outside the Kingdom shall receive punishment within the Kingdom.

Application of Criminal Laws

- Section 10 Whoever takes an action which is perceived as an offense as specified in Section 7(2) and (3), Section 8, and Section 9 outside the Kingdom, shall not be punished again in the Kingdom for the doing of such act, if;

(1) There is a final judgment from the Foreign Court to acquit such person or

(2) There is a judgment from Foreign Court convicting such person and that a person has already passed over the punishment.

- If the sentenced person has suffered the punishment for the doing of such crime according to the judgment of the Foreign Court, but such person has not passed over the punishment, the Court may inflict less punishment to any extent than that provided by the law for such offense, or may not inflict any punishment at all, by having regard to the punishment already suffered by such person.

Application of Criminal Laws

Section 11 Whoever commits an offence within the Kingdom, or commits an offence deemed by this Code as being committed within the Kingdom, and if such person has suffered the punishment in whole or in parts for such offence according to the judgment of the Foreign Court, the Court may inflict less punishment to any extent than that provided by the law for such offence, or may not inflict any punishment at all, by having regard to the punishment already suffered by such person.

Application of Criminal Laws

- In the case that the offender has committed the offence in the Kingdom or has committed an offence deemed by this Code as being committed within the Kingdom, and has been prosecuted in the Foreign Court as the request of the Thai Government, such person shall not be punished again in the Kingdom for such offence, if;
 - (1) There is a final judgment from the Foreign Court to acquit such person or
 - (2) There is a judgment from Foreign Court convicting such a person and that person has already passed over the punishment.

Application of Criminal Laws

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- **Punishments**

- Section 18 The punishments for the offenders are as followed;
 - (1) Death
 - (2) Imprisonment
 - (3) Confinement
 - (4) Fine
 - (5) Forfeit of Property
- Death and life imprisonment shall not be enforced on the offenders who are less than eighteen years of age. In case of fewer than eighteen years of age offenders who have committed the offense which shall be punished with death or life imprisonment, the punishment, as aforesaid, shall be deemed as commuted as imprisoned for fifty years.

Punishments and Safety Procedures

- Section 19 Anyone who received the death punishment shall receive an injection or toxic injection.
- The rule and procedure of execution shall follow the regulation designated by the Ministry of Justice by as announced in the Government Gazette.
- Section 20 All those offenders who were determined by laws to received punishment by both imprisonment and fine, shall received only imprisonment if the Court advised.

Punishments and Safety Procedures

- Section 21 The calculation period of imprisonment, the first day the offenders served the imprisonment shall be calculated as a whole day, irrespective of the number of hours.
- If the period for calculation is determined in months, a month shall be counted for thirty days, and if determined in years, it shall be calculated according to the official calendar.
- The offenders shall be released from imprisonment the next day in which the period of imprisonment reaches its terminations.

Punishments and Safety Procedures

- Section 22 The imprisonment punishment shall be on the day the judgment is passed. If the sentenced person was kept in custody prior to the Court's judgment, the number of days in custody shall be deducted from the period of imprisonment according to the judgment unless the judgment provides otherwise.
- In case the judgment provides otherwise, the total number of days in custody prior to the Court's judgment shall not exceed the maximum rate of punishment as provided by the law for the committed offense. However, this shall not affect the provision of Section 91.

Punishments and Safety Procedures

- Section 23 Any offender who was given imprisonment and the highest term of the judgment is not exceeding three months, if the offenders have not received imprisonment punishment before or was punished due to the commitment of negligence or by a petty offense, the Court may inflict the punishment of not more than three months of confinement on behalf of the imprisonment punishment.

Punishments and Safety Procedures

- Section 24 Anyone under the confinement shall be confined in a place for detaining which is not prison, police station, or any place where the inquiry official uses for superintending the alleged offender.
- If the Court sees appropriate, it may order confinement in the offenders' dwelling place or others who accept him or at other places which can be used in order to be suitable to his kind or condition.
- If it appears to the Court that the confinement of the detained person according to paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 may cause a danger to such person or make the person depending on him for subsistence excessive trouble or there is another exceptional circumstance shows that it is not advisable to detain the detained person in the place as aforesaid, the Court will issue an order to detain the detained person in other place but not such person's dwelling-house with the consent of owner or occupier of the premises. In such case, the Court is empowered to designate any condition to detained and the condition to the detained person to practice, and if the owner or occupier of the premise as aforesaid consents, the Court may issue an order to appoint such person as controller and it shall be deemed that the appointed person is the government official according to this Code.

- Section 28 Any person has inflicted with the punishment of fine, such person must pay the fine as determined by the judgment to the Court.
- Section 29 If any person inflicted with the punishment of fine and fails to pay the fine within thirty days from the day on which the Court has passed the judgment, the property of such person shall be confiscated or the person's right to property such property may be in order to pay the fine., or else such person shall be confined in lieu of fine. But, if the Court has reasons to suspect that such person is likely to evade the payment of the fine, the Court may order such person to find security, or may order such person to be confined in lieu of fine in the near time.

Punishments and Safety Procedures

- Section 30 In case of the detention on behalf of fine, it shall be taken hold of the rate of two hundred baht per day, and irrespective of whether one offense or several offenses, it is prohibited the detention in excess of one year period unless in case of the Court gives a judgment on fine as started from eighty thousand baht. The Court will issue an order to detain on behalf of the fine as the period of time is in excess of one year but not out of two years.
- In the calculation of the period of the time, the date the detention on behalf of the fine begins shall be calculated together, and the full day shall be calculated without consideration of the hour amount.

Punishments and Safety Procedures

- In case of the fined person was detained before the Court's trial, the days that person was detained shall be deducted from the fined money amount which is deemed at the rate of two hundred baht per day unless such person is adjudged and inflicted both imprisonment and fine. In such case, if the days must be deducted from time then it shall be deducted according to Section 22 before it shall be deducted from the remaining amount of the fine.
- When the fined person has been detained on behalf of fine is due, that person shall be released on the day following the date terminated, if the fine has been paid in full, one shall be released without delay.

Punishments and Safety Procedures

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- Section 59 A person shall be criminally liable only when such person commits an act intentionally, except in case of the law provides that such person must be liable when such person commits an act by negligence, or except in case of the law clearly provides that such person must be liable even though such person commits an act unintentionally.

Criminal Liability

- To commit an act intentionally is to do an act consciously and at the same time the doer desired or could have foreseen the effect of such doing.(Interval 2)
- If the doer does not know the facts constituting the elements of the offence, it cannot be deemed that the doer desired or could have foreseen the effect of such doing.(Interval 3)

Criminal Liability

- To commit an act by negligence is to commit an offence unintentionally but without exercising such care as might be expected from a person under such condition and circumstances, and the doer could exercise such care but did not do so sufficiently. (Interval 4)

Criminal Liability

- An act shall also include any consequence brought about by the omission to do an act which must be done in order to prevent such consequence.
(Interval 5)

Criminal Liability

- Section 61 Whenever any person intends to commit an act against a person, but commits such act against another person by mistake, such person may not raise the mistake as an excuse that such person did not intentionally commit such act.

Criminal Liability

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- Section 60 Whenever any person intends to commit an act against a person, but the effect of the doing of such act occurs to another person through a slip, it shall be deemed that such person intentionally commits such act against the person who suffers from the bad effect of such doing. But, in case of the law provides for the infliction of heavier punishment on account of individual status or the relation between the doer and the person suffering from the bad effect, such law shall not be applied so as to inflict the heavier punishment on the doer.

Criminal Liability

- Section 62 Whenever any fact, if really existing, will cause the doing of any act not to be an offence, or the doer not to be punishable, or to receive less punishment, and even though such fact does not really exist, but the doer understands mistakenly that it really exists, the doer shall not be guilty, or shall be exempted from the punishment, or shall receive less punishment, as the case may be.

Criminal Liability

- If ignorance of fact according to the third paragraph of Section 59, or the mistake as to the existence of fact according to the first paragraph has occurred through the negligence of the offender, the doer shall be liable for committing the offence by negligence in case of the law specifically provides that the doer shall be criminally liable for the act though committed by negligence.

A person shall receive heavier punishment on account of any fact only when such person must have known of such fact.

Criminal Liability

- Section 63 If the effect of the commission of any offence causes the doer to receive heavier punishment, such effect must be that which may ordinarily occur.
- Section 64 The person shall not be excused from the criminal liability committed by ignorance of law. But, if the Court deems that, according to the conditions and circumstances, the offender may not have known that the law has been prescribed that such act to be an offence, the evidence may be allowed by the Court in order to such person to produce before the Court, and if the doer, whom the Court believes that, does not know what the law has provided, the Court may inflict less punishment to any extent than that prescribed by the law for such offence.

Criminal Liability

- Section 65 Whenever any person commits an offence at the time of not being able to appreciate the nature, or illegality of his act or not being able to control himself on account of defective mind, mental disease or mental infirmity, such person shall not be punished for such offence.

But, if the offender is still partially able to appreciate the nature or illegality of his act, or is still partially able to control himself, such person shall be punished for such offence, but the Court may inflict less punishment to any extent than that provided by the law for such offence.

Criminal Liability

- Section 66 Intoxication on account of taking liquor or any other intoxicant may not be raised as an excuse under Section 65, except where such intoxication is caused without the knowledge or against the will of the offender, and such person has committed the offence at the time of not being able to appreciate the nature of illegality of his act or not being able to control himself, the offender shall then be exempted from the punishment for such offence. But, if such person is still partially able to appreciate the nature or illegality of his act, or is still partially able to control himself, the Court may inflict less punishment to any extent than that provided by the law for such offence.

Criminal Liability

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- Section 67 Any person commit an offence on account of necessity;
 - (1) When such person is under compulsion or under the influence of a force that such person cannot avoid or resist or
 - (2) When such person acts in order to make himself or another person to escape from an imminent danger which could not be avoided by any other means, and which such person did not cause to exist through his own fault.
- Provide that such offence is not over the necessity, that person shall not receive the punishment.

Criminal Liability

- Section 68 Any person commits any act for defending his own right or other person's right in order to prevent from a danger arising out of violence tortuous to the law and such danger is imminent, if reasonably having committed under the circumstance, such act is a lawful defense, it is considered that such person did not commit an offence.

Criminal Liability

- Section 69 In the cases as provided in Sections 67 and 68, if the act committed is in excess of what is reasonable under the circumstances or in excess of what is necessary, or in excess of what is necessary for the defense, the Court may inflict less punishment to any extent than that provided by the law for such offence. But, if such act occurs out of excitement, fright or fear, the Court may not inflict any punishment at all.

Criminal Liability

- Section 70 Any person does an in accordance with the order of an official, even though such order is illegal, if such doer has the duty or believes in good faith that having the duty to comply with such order, that person shall not punished, unless that person aware that such order is illegal.

Criminal Liability

- Section 71 The offences as provided in Section 334 to Section 336, first paragraph, and Section 341 to Section 364, if they are committed by a husband against his wife, or by a wife against her husband, the offender shall not be punished.
- If the aforesaid offences are committed by an ascendant against his descendant, or by a descendant against his ascendant, or by a brother or sister of the same parents against each other, the offences shall, even though not provided by the law as compoundable offences, be deemed as compoundable offences. Moreover, the Court may inflict less punishment to any extent than that provided by the law for such offences.

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- Section 72 Any person has sudden heat of passion because was seriously maltreated by unjust cause and commit an offence against the maltreating person at that time, the Court may inflict the punishment upon such person any less than punishment as prescribed by the law for such offence.

Criminal Liability

- Section 80 Whoever commences to commit an offence, but does not carry it through, or carries it through, but does not achieve its end, is said to attempt to commit an offence.
- Whoever attempts to commit an offence shall be liable to two-thirds of the punishment as provided by the law for such offence.

Attempt to Commit an Offence

- Section 81 Whoever commences and commits an action in which the law prescribed as the offence, but does not commit it through, because of the tools used in such attempt or the cause of an object, such person is said to attempt and commits an offence and shall receive not more than one-half of the punishment as prescribed for such offence.
- If the act mentioned in the first paragraph is done on account of blind belief, the Court may not inflict the punishment.

Attempt to Commit an Offence

- Section 82 Whoever attempts to commit an offence, but, on his own accord, desists from carrying it through, or changes his mind and prevents the act from achieving its end, shall not be punished for such attempt to commit the offence. But, if what he has already done comes under the provisions of law as an offence, he shall be punished for such offence.

Attempt to Commit an Offence

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- Section 83 In case of any offence is accrued by commission of the person as from two persons, such accomplices deemed to be principals shall be punished as provided by the law for such offence.

Principals and Supporters

- Section 84 Whoever, whether by compulsion, threat, employment, hire, asking as favor or instigation, or by any other means, causes another person to commit any offense is said to be an instigator.
- If the offense is not committed, whether because the person inciter does not consent to commit or has not yet committed, or other reason, the instigator shall be liable to only one-third of the punishment provided for such offense.
- If the person inciter commits the offense, the instigator shall receive the punishment as principal and if the person inciter is a person under eighteen years, a disabled person, a disability, employee or subordinates of an instigator, the poor or people who have to rely on instigator because of illness or in any way increase the punishment for the instigator to receive half of the punishment prescribed by the court for that person.

Principals and Supporters

- Section 85 Whoever advertises or publishes to the general public to commit an offence and such offence is punishable with imprisonment of not less than six months, that person shall be liable to one-half of the punishment provided for such offence.
- If the offence is committed on account of the advertisement or publication according to the first paragraph, the person who made such advertisement or publication shall be liable to the punishment as principal.

Principals and Supporters

- Section 86 Whoever does for any reason whatsoever as assist or facilitate any other person committing an offence before or during the time of committing the offence, even though such assistance or facilitator does not know that such assistant deemed to be supporter in committing such offence shall be punished by two-thirds of the punishment as provided for such offence.

Principals and Supporters

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- Section 90 When any one act violating several provisions of the law, the provision with the severest punishment shall be applied to inflict the punishment upon the offender.

Concurrence of Offences

- Section 91 If it appears that any offender has committed several distinct and different offences, the Court may inflict upon such offender the punishment prescribed for each offence. But, whether there shall be the increasing of the punishment, reduction of the punishment or reduction in the scale of the punishment, or not, the total punishment of every offence must not exceed the following determination;

Concurrence of Offences

- (1) Ten years, for the severest case of offence having the maximum punishment of imprisonment not exceeding three years;
- (2) Twenty years, for the severest case of offence having the maximum punishment of imprisonment exceeding three years, but not more than ten years
- (3) Fifty years, for the severest case of offence having the maximum punishment of imprisonment exceeding ten years, unless in the case where the Court inflicts upon the offender the punishment of imprisonment for life.

Concurrence of Offences

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- Section 92 Whoever, having been adjudged finally to be convicted by imprisonment, has committed any subsequent offence during the time still having to undergo the punishment, or within five years as from the date of passing the punishment, if the Court will sentence for the subsequent offence to be imprisoned, the Court shall increase the punishment to be inflicted upon such person by one-third of the punishment as prescribed by the Court for the subsequent offence.

Recidivism

- Section 93 Whoever, having been convicted of a prior offence by a final judgment, commits any subsequent offence as specified in the following subsections during the time he still has to undergo the punishment, or within three years as from the date of passing the punishment, both the prior and subsequent offences falling under the same subsection, and if the Court is to inflict the punishment of imprisonment for the subsequent offence, the punishment to be inflicted upon him shall, if the punishment inflicted by the judgment for the prior offence was imprisonment of not less than six months, be increased by one-half of the punishment imposed upon him by the Court for the subsequent offence;

Recidivism

- Section 94 The offence committed by negligence, petty offence and offence committed when the offender is less than eighteen years of age, irrespective of whether the prior offence or the subsequent offence, shall not be deemed as the offence so as to increase the punishment under the provisions of this Chapter.

Recidivism

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- Section 95 In a criminal case, if the offender is not prosecuted and brought to the Court within the following specific periods of time as from the date of the commission of the offence, the prosecution shall be precluded by prescription;
 - Twenty years in the case that the offences are punishable with death, imprisonment for life or
- imprisonment of twenty years.
 - Fifteen years in the case that the offences are punishable with imprisonment of over seven years but not up to twenty years
 - Ten years in the case that the offences are punishable with imprisonment of over one year up to seven years
 - Five years in the case that the offences are punishable with imprisonment of over one month up to one year
 - One year in the case that the offences are punishable with imprisonment of one month downwards or other punishment

Prescription

- Section 96 Subject to Section 95, in case of compoundable offence, if the injured person does not submit a complaint within three months as from the date of offence and offender is known by the injured person, the criminal prosecution is precluded by prescription.

Prescription

- Section 97 In a prosecution for relegation, if it is made after the prosecution of the case which is the basis giving rise to the power of prosecution for relegation, it must be made within six months reckoning from the day of prosecution of such case, otherwise it shall be precluded by prescription.

Prescription

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- Section 98 If any person, convicted by the final judgment, has not yet undergone the punishment, or has not completely undergone the punishment on account of having made an escape, and such person is not brought to undergo the punishment till the following periods of time reckoning from the day of the final judgment, or the day on which the offender has made the escape, as the case may be, the execution of punishment shall be precluded by prescription, and the punishment shall not be inflicted upon such person;
 - Twenty years for a case with sentence to death, to imprisonment for life or to imprisonment of twenty years
 - Fifteen years for a case with sentence to imprisonment of over seven years but not up to twenty years
 - Ten years for a case with sentence to imprisonment of over one year up to seven years
 - Five years for a case with sentence to imprisonment of one year downwards or any other punishment

Prescription

- Section 99 If the seizure of property paying the fine or confinement in lieu of fine has been made within five years as from the date of final judgment, neither seizure of property nor confinement shall be unable to make.

The provisions of the first paragraph shall not be enforced to the case of confinement in lieu of fine as made continuously with the infliction of imprisonment.

Prescription

- Section 100 If any person relegated by the final judgment has not under-gone relegation, or has not completely undergone relegation on account of having made an escape, and the period of three years has expired reckoning from the day of passing the punishment by having undergone the punishment according to the judgment or by having the execution of punishment precluded by prescription, or from the day when such person made an escape during the time of relegation, the relegation shall be precluded, and such person shall not be relegated.

Prescription

- Section 101 If the execution of the order of the Court according to Section 46, or the request to the Court to make an order for payment of money when the person executing the bond breaks the bond according to Section 47 is not made within two years reckoning from the day when the Court gave the order, or from the day when the person executing the bond broke the bond, the execution or request shall not be made.

Prescription

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- Section 107 Whoever assassinates the King shall be punished by the death..
- Whoever, attempting to commit the act as aforesaid, shall be punished in the same manner.
- Whoever, making any act as preparation for assassinating the King or knowing that there is a person who will assassinate the King, having made any act to assist in keeping the secret act, shall be punished by life-imprisonment.

Offences Against the King and the Queen, the Heir-Apparent and the Regent

- Section 108 Whoever, commits an act of violence against the King or His liberty, shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life.
- Whoever, attempts to commit such offence, shall be liable to the same punishment.
- If such act is likely to endanger his life, the offender shall be punished with death.
- Whoever, makes preparations for committing any act of violence against the King or His liberty, or does any act to assist in keeping secret any intention to commit such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of sixteen to twenty years.

Offences Against the King and the Queen

- Section 109 Whoever assassinates the Queen, the Heir-apparent or the Regent shall be punished with death. Whoever, attempts to commit such offence, shall be liable to the same punishment.
- Whoever makes preparations for causing death to the Queen, the Heir-apparent or the Regent, or does any act to assist in keeping secret any intention to commit such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of twelve to twenty years.

Offences Against the King and the Queen

- Section 110 Whoever commits an act of violence against the Queen or Her liberty, the Heir-apparent or His liberty, or the Regent or his/her liberty, shall be punished with imprisonment for life or imprisonment of sixteen to twenty years.
- Whoever attempts to commit such offence shall be liable to the same punishment.
- If such act is likely to endanger the life of the Queen, the Heir-apparent or the Regent, the offender, shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life.
- Whoever makes preparations for committing an act of violence against the Queen or Her liberty, the Heir-apparent or His liberty, or the Regent or his/her liberty, or does any act to assist in keeping secret any intention to commit such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of twelve to twenty years.

Offences Against the King and the Queen

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- Section 111 Whoever is the supporter for committing any offence under Section 107 to Section 110 shall be punished in the same manner as the principal in such offence.

Offences Against the King and the Queen, the Heir-Apparent and the Regent

- Section 112 Whoever, defames, insults or threatens the King, the Queen, the Heir-apparent or the Regent, shall be punished with imprisonment of three to fifteen years.

Offences against the Internal Security
of the Kingdom

- Section 113 Whoever, commits an act of violence or threatens to commit an act of violence in order to;
 - Overthrow or change the Constitution
 - Overthrow the legislative power, the executive power or the judicial power of the Constitution, or nullify such power; or
 - Separate the Kingdom or seize the power of administration in any part of the Kingdom, is said to commit insurrection, and shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life.

Offences against the Internal Security of the Kingdom

- Section 114 Whoever, collecting the forces or arms, or otherwise making the preparations or conspires to commit the insurrection, or committing any offence as the part of the plot committing the insurrection, or instigating the private persons to commit the insurrection, or Knowing that there are the persons to commit the insurrection and making any act to assist in keeping such secret intention to commit such insurrection, shall be punished by imprisonment as from three to fifteen years.

Offences against the Internal Security of the Kingdom

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- Section 115 Whoever, instigates any member of the armed forces or the police forces to desert or not to perform his duties, or to commit mutiny, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding five years.
- If such offence is committed for the purpose of undermining the discipline and efficiency of the said armed forces or police forces, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

Offences against the Internal Security of the Kingdom

- Section 116 Whoever makes an appearance to the public by words, writings or any other means which is not an act within the purpose of the Constitution or for expressing an honest opinion or criticism in order;
 - To bring about a change in the Laws of the Country or the Government by the use of force or violence
 - To raise unrest and disaffection amongst the people in a manner likely to cause disturbance in the country; or
 - To cause the people to transgress the laws of the Country, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding seven years.

Offences against the Internal Security of the Kingdom

- Section 117 Whoever, instigates or causes a strike, lockout, or concerted cessation of trade or business with any person for the purpose of bringing about any change in the Laws of the Country, coercing the Government or intimidating the public, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding seven years or fine not exceeding fourteen thousand Baht, or both.

Offences against the Internal Security of the Kingdom

- Section 118 Whoever, making any act to the flag or any other emblem to be symbolized the State with the intention to deride the Nation, shall be imprisoned not out of two years or fined not out of four thousand Baht, or both.

Offences against the Internal Security of the Kingdom

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- Section 119 Whoever, does any act with intent to cause the Country or any part thereof to descend under the sovereignty of any foreign State, or to deteriorate the independence of the State, shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life.

Offences Against the External Security of the Kingdom

- Section 120 Whoever, conspiring with the person to make the act for the benefit of the foreign State with the intention of causing the battle against the State or in other way against the State, shall be imprisoned for life or imprisoned as from ten years to twenty years.

Offences Against the External Security of the Kingdom

- Section 121 Whoever, being a Thai, bears the arms in battle against the Country, or participates as an enemy of the Country, shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life.

Offences Against the External Security of the Kingdom

- Section 122 Whoever, does any act in order to assist the waging of battle or the preparation for battle of the enemy, shall be punished with imprisonment of five to fifteen years.
- If such assistance is made;
 - By rendering useless or bringing into the power of an enemy, any fortress, camp, airport, war conveyance, conveyance, line of communication, article used in communication, armaments, food, dock, building or any other thing used for the purpose of war.
 - By instigating any member of the armed forces to neglect to perform his duties, to commit mutiny, to desert the service or to commit breach of discipline
 - By committing espionage, conducting or guiding the enemy; or
 - By acting any other means of the advantage for the enemy in the battle;
- The offender shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life.

Offences Against the External Security of the Kingdom