

Civil Registration Act B.E. 2534 (1991)

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BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, REX.

Given on the 14th Day of November B.E. 2534;

Being the 46th 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 civil registration,

Be it, therefore, enacted by the King, by and with the advice and consent of the Parliament, as follows:

Section 1 This Act is called “Civil Registration Act B.E. 2534 (1991)”

Section 2¹ This Act shall come into force after 120 days from the day following the day of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 3 The following shall be repealed:

- (1) Civil Registration Act B.E. 2499 (1956)
- (2) Declaration of Revolutionary Council No. 234 dated 31 October B.E. 2515 (1972)

Section 4 In this Act:

“Civil Registration” means various registrations under this Act, including the filing of civil registration information.

“Civil Registration Record” means personal information related to name, surname, gender, day, month and year of birth, nationality, religion, domicile, marital status, education, names of father and mother or adopter, names of spouse and children and other information necessary for registration purposes under this Act.

“Identity Number” means an identity number issued to each person by the registrar.

¹Government Gazette No.108/Part 203/Special Publication page 97/ 22 November B.E. 2534 (1991)

“House” means a building or structure used as a dwelling and possessed by a house holder and shall include a floating house or ship or vessel regularly anchored or dwelled or other caravans that can be regularly dwelled in. “House Registration” means a house registration of each house showing house number and details of all persons dwelling in a house.

“Birth Registration” means registration of birth of a person.

“Death Registration” means registration of death of a person.

“Central House Registration” means registration of a person who is unable to be registered in a house registration as prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

“Householder” means a head of family who possesses a house as an owner, a tenant or in any other status.

In case there is no householder or the householder is away, dead, disappeared, missing or unable to perform his duties, a person who is responsible for looking after the house at that time shall be deemed the householder.

“Dweller” means a person whose name appears in a house registration.

“District” means District and Minor District.

“Locality” means Bangkok, Municipality, Pattaya City and other local administrative agencies prescribed by the Director of Central Registration, with an approval of the Minister, as being a Locality under this Act.

“Registrar” means Registrar of Central Registration Bureau, Registrar of Bangkok Registration Bureau, Registrar of Provincial Registration Bureau, Registrar of District Registration Bureau, Registrar of Local Registration Bureau, Registrar for Acknowledgment, Registration Branch Bureau, Registrar of Ad Hoc Registration Bureau and shall include a person authorised by the Registrar or Deputy Registrar.

“Registrar for Acknowledgment” means a District Registrar, Local Registrar and a person authorized by the Director of Central Registration to perform duties related to acknowledging of birth, death, relocation, building a new house, house demolition and prescribing a house number within the scope of said duties.

“Minister” means the Minister who has charge and control of the execution of this Act.

Section 5 The Minister shall be empowered to issue ministerial regulations, prescribe or exempt the reporting of birth, death, relocation, survey and inspection or improving civil registration, providing registration record, providing identity card or other undertakings related to Non- Thai persons pursuant to relevant laws on nationality².

Section 6 An interested person may apply for a copy of house registration or to inspect or have the Registrar provide and certify a copy of house registration, birth registration or death registration at the Registration Office during official working hours.

The provision of paragraph one above shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the application for a copy or a certified copy related to an identity card or other civil registration details provided pursuant to this Act for Non-Thai persons³.

Upon receiving the applications under paragraph one and paragraph two, the Registrar shall proceed expeditiously⁴.

Section 7 The Minister of Interior and the Minister of Foreign Affairs shall have charge and control of this Act and shall be empowered to appoint competent officials to issue Ministerial Regulations on fee rates not exceeding the rates stipulated in the end of this Act and to designate other undertakings to implement this Act that are relevant to official matters of the said ministries.

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

²Section 5 paragraph 2 as added by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

³Section 6 paragraph 2 as amended by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

⁴Section 6 paragraph 2 as added by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

Chapter 1

Registration Office and Registrar

Section 8⁵ Subject to Section 8/1, Registration Offices shall be established under this Act as follows:

(1) Central Registration Bureau with Director of Central Registration and Deputy Director of Central Registration and Assistant Director of Central Registration as Registrars of the Central Registration Bureau who shall be responsible for and control the performance of civil registration function nationwide.

(2) Bangkok Registration Bureau with Bangkok Registrar and Bangkok Deputy Registrar as Registrars of the Bangkok Registration Bureau who shall be responsible for and control the performance of civil registration functions in Bangkok.

(3) Provincial Registration Bureau with Provincial Registrar and Deputy Provincial Registrar as Registrars of the Provincial Registration Bureau who shall be responsible for and control the performance of civil registration functions in provinces.

(4) District Registration Bureau with District Registrar and Deputy District Registrar as Registrars of the District Registration Bureau who shall be responsible for and control the performance of civil registration functions in districts.

(5) Local Registration Bureau with Local Registrar and Deputy Local Registrar as Registrars of the Local Registration Bureau who shall be responsible for and control the performance of civil registration functions in localities.

Section 8/1⁶ The establishment of District Registration Bureaus or Local Registration Bureaus under Section 8 (4) and (5) shall be in accordance with the Notification of the Director of the Central Registration Bureau by taking into consideration the readiness and convenience in providing services to the population, including avoiding overlap and being economical.

The Director of Central Registration Bureau may dissolve or merge District Registration Bureaus or Local Registration Bureaus that are already established under Section 8 (4) and (5) after considering the circumstances in paragraph 1,

⁵Section 8 as amended by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

⁶Section 8 as added by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

The power and responsibilities of the Registration Bureaus established pursuant to paragraph 1 or merged pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be as prescribed in the Notification of the Director of Central Registration.

Section 8/2⁷ There shall be Registrars to perform the duties under this Act as follows:

(1) The Director of Department of Provincial Administration shall be the Director of Central Registration and empowered to issue rules and procedures, to set forms for the implementation of this Act and to appoint a deputy director and an assistant director of the Central Registration.

(2) The Permanent Secretary for Bangkok Metropolitan Administration shall be the Bangkok Registrar and empowered to appoint a deputy.

(3) Provincial Governors shall be Provincial Registrars and empowered to appoint a deputy.

(4) District Chief Officers or Minor District Chief Officers shall be District Registrars and empowered to appoint a deputy.

(5) Municipal Clerks, District Directors, Pattaya City Manager or Chief Officers of Local Administration units shall be Local Registrars and empowered to appoint a deputy.

The Director of Central Registration under (1) may authorise the Deputy Director of Central Registration or Assistant Director of Central Registration to act for the Director of Central Registration or may assign a government official of the Department of Provincial Administration to assist in performing the assigned duties.

The Bangkok Registrar under (2) may authorise the Deputy Bangkok Registrar or a chief of an administrative agency not lower than the Division level of the Department of Deputy BMA to act for the Bangkok Registrar.

The Provincial Registrars under (3) may authorise a Deputy Provincial Registrar, Vice Governor or Deputy Governor to act for the Provincial Registrar.

The District Registrars under (4) may authorise a Deputy District Registrar or an Assistant District Chief Officer to act for the District Registrar.

The Local Registrars under (5) may authorise a Deputy Local Registrar, Deputy Municipal Clerk, Deputy District Director, Deputy Pattaya City Manager or a deputy or an assistant chief executive of an administrative agency to act for the Local Registrars.

⁷Section 8/2 as added by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E.2551 (2008)

Section 9 In case of necessity to have a registration office branch or an ad hoc registration office in areas covered by the District Registration Bureau or Local Registration Bureau, the Director of Central Registration shall establish and designate responsibilities for a registration office branch or an ad hoc registration office to perform registration duties in the locality of the said registration office and a District Chief Officer, Minor District Chief Officer who is Chief of Minor District, Municipal Clerk, District Office Director, Pattaya City Manager or Chief Executive of Local Administration Agency, as the case may be, shall appoint a Registrar and Deputy Registrar for the said Registration Office in the locality under his responsibility.

Section 10 For accuracy in civil registration, the Registrar shall be empowered to summon a householder or any person to explain facts or present evidence as necessary, and in case of reasonable doubt, enter a house in order to enquire of any person in the house according to the authority and function of the Registrar, provided that the householder is notified in advance and such act can be carried out only during sun rise to sun set.

In conducting the enquiry under paragraph one, the Registrar shall display his identity card as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

If there is plausible evidence that the reporting, acknowledging, recording or entering of information for preparing registration evidence under this Act has been conducted contrary to the law or regulation or concealingly or containing information contrary to the truth, the Registrar shall be empowered to issue an order to reject the report, dispose of registration items, revoke registration evidence and revise registration items, as the case may be.

The proceeding under paragraph three, including procedures in filing an argument or clarification of fact or an appeal by a person who may be affected by the proceeding of the Registrar and consideration of the appeal, shall be in compliance with the rules and procedures prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations and the Registrar shall be empowered to suspend the registration process before accepting the clarification of fact or argument⁸.

Section 11 In the performance of his duties under this Act, the Registrar shall be deemed an officer under the Criminal Code.

⁸Section 10 paragraph four as added by the Civil registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

Chapter 2

Storing of Civil Registration Records

Section 12 For the benefit of storing and controlling the civil registration, the verification of a person's identity and processing of the civil registration record shall be undertaken by the Central Registration Bureau as prescribed by the Director of Central Registration and the civil registration record shall be regularly updated in conformity with the facts according to the rules and procedures prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

In case of necessity for the benefit of the storage and use civil registration records, a government sector or agency responsible for keeping the information pertaining to Non-Thai persons who entered or reside in the Kingdom shall send the said information to the Director of Central Registration upon request⁹.

Section 13 The storing of civil registration records under Section 12 shall not include the following information:

- (1) income;
- (2) criminal records;
- (3) tax paid or unpaid;
- (4) information prescribed by the Council of Ministers; or
- (5) information not legally required to be reported.

Section 14 A person who is responsible for reporting different information as prescribed in this Act, an owner of the record as appears in the civil registration record under Section 12 or a legal representative in case the owner of the record is a minor, a guardian in case the owner of the record is an incapacitated person or an heir of the owner of the record or an authorised person of the aforesaid persons may request the Registrar at the Registration Bureau during official working hours to perform the following:

- (1) to copy and certify a civil registration record under Section 12 by paying an appropriate fee as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations;
- (2) to amend, delete or update any information in the civil registration record accurately and truthfully.

Upon receiving the request under (2), the Registrar shall issue expeditiously an order of the Registrar declining the request or not proceeding according to the request wholly or partially, which may be appealed to the Provincial Registrar, Bangkok Registrar or Director of Central Registration, as

⁹Section 12 paragraph two as added by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E.2552 (2008)

the case may be, by the party involved within fifteen days from the day the order of the Registrar is acknowledged¹⁰.

Conditions, regulations and procedures for amending, deleting or updating of any information regarding civil registration records and appeal shall be prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Section 15 A government department or agency may request the Registrar to send a copy of civil registration record only if it is necessary for the performance of the said government department or agency's duty.

If a government department or agency wishes to link to a computer in order to utilise the civil registration record information, the Director of Central Registration may authorise such linkage for accessing only the information that is necessary for the performance of the duty as specified in the house registration, birth registration, death registration or registration of Non-Thai persons only¹¹.

In case of necessity for the benefit of order and security maintenance in the Kingdom, the Council of Ministers may authorise the Director of Central Registration to allow government department or agency to link to information contained in other registrations not mentioned in paragraph two that is specifically necessary for the performance of the duty as prescribed by the Minister¹².

Government department, government agencies or inquiry officials are prohibited from using the information obtained under this Section for business purposes or other purposes unrelated to official duty or not in accordance to the purpose specified when requesting such information¹³.

Section 16 The Director of Central Registration Bureau shall designate a specific individual identity number for each person residing in the Kingdom for the purpose of storing civil registration records.

The designation of an identity number of a person may be exempted as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 17 The civil registration records shall be deemed confidential and the Registrar shall be responsible for keeping such information and shall use such information for the implementation of this Act only. No one is permitted to disclose the information or number contained in the civil registration records to any person who is not responsible for the implementation of this Act or to the public, except for an interested person who requests information related to family status of a person with whom he has a legal relationship with or in case

¹⁰Section 12 paragraph two as amended by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

¹¹Section 15 paragraph two as amended by the Civil Registration Act B.E. 2551 (2008)

¹²Section 15 paragraph three as added by the Civil Registration Act B.E. 2551 (2008)

¹³Section 15 paragraph four as added by the Civil Registration Act B.E. 2551 (2008)

of necessity for statistical purposes or for the benefit of state security maintenance or for legal proceedings and trial proceedings or in the performance of a duty under the law, and in any event, the civil registration record shall not be used to the prejudice of the owner of the information.

Chapter 3

Birth and Death

Section 18 When a person is born, his birth shall be reported as follows:

(1) when a person is born in a house, the householder or father or mother of the said person shall report his birth to the Registrar for Acknowledgment at the locality of the house where the said person is born.

(2) when a person is born outside a house, the father or mother of the said person shall report his birth to the Registrar for Acknowledgment at the locality where the said person is born outside a house or at a locality where such birth can be reported within fifteen from his birthday. In case of necessity that the said birth cannot be reported within the specified time, the report shall be made not more than thirty days from the birthday.

The reporting under (1) and (2) shall be in conformity with the form prescribed by the Director of Central Registration and the name of the person who made the report must be indicated.

In case of necessity for the benefit of public facilitation, the report under paragraph one may be made to the Registrar for Acknowledgment in another locality as well, provided that it is in compliance with the rules and procedures prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations¹⁴.

Section 19¹⁵ If a child is found in first born condition or an innocent child is abandoned, the child must be rapidly brought and reported to an administrative or police official or official of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security who performs his duty in the locality where the child is found. If an administrative or police official has received the child, it must be recorded, and the child, together with the recorded information, must be brought to an official of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in that locality. If the said official has received the child or the child has been received from the administrative office or police, the birth must be reported

¹⁴Section 18 paragraph three as added by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551(2008)

¹⁵Section 18 as amended by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

to the Registrar for Acknowledgment and the Registrar shall issue an acknowledgment of report form according to the rules and form prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

The record of receiving the child under paragraph one shall be made in two copies, one copy shall be kept with the official who received the child and the other copy shall be delivered to the Registrar for Acknowledgment and the record must contain details of the person who found the child and the circumstances, place, date and time that the child is found, general physical condition of the child, documents possessed by the child and history of the child as far as available, and in case the nationality of the child is not known it must be recorded as well.

Section 19/1¹⁶ A homeless child or a child whose parents are not known or abandoned by the parents and is under patronage of a government agency or private agency registered under the law for the purpose of providing child support as prescribed by the Ministerial Notification and the said child's birth has not been reported and he is not listed in a house registration, the head of an agency or a person assigned by the head of an agency shall report the said birth to the Registrar for Acknowledgment in the locality where the agency is located and the Registrar shall issue an acknowledgment form in accordance to the rules and form prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

Section 19/2¹⁷ In proving the status and nationality of a child under Section 19 and Section 19/1, the District Registrar or Local Registrar shall provide a registration record and issue an identity document for the child as evidence in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

Section 19/3¹⁸ A Thai person whose birth has not been reported by the householder, or the father and mother have not reported the birth under Section 18, may request the Registrar for Acknowledgment to accept the report of birth in accordance to the rules prescribed by the Director of Central Registration and Section 19/2 shall be applied *mutatis mutandis*.

In case the person under paragraph one has not yet become a *sui juris*, the father and mother or a guardian shall report on the person's behalf. In case the father and mother are the ones who report the birth, the Registrar shall proceed only after the said person has paid the fine as set by the District Registrar or Local Registrar under Section 47 (2) and Section 51.

¹⁶Section 19/1 as added by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

¹⁷Section 19/2 as added by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

¹⁸Section 19/3 as added by the Civil Registration (No. 2) Act B.E. 2551 (2008)

Section 20¹⁹ When the birth is reported under Section 18, Section 19/1 or Section 19/3, both for a Thai child and a child who has not acquired Thai nationality by birth under the law on nationality, the Registrar for Acknowledgment shall accept the birth report and issue a birth certificate containing available facts as evidence to the person who files the report.

For the report of birth of a child who has not acquired Thai nationality by birth under the law on nationality, the Registrar for Acknowledgment shall issue a birth certificate specifying the birth status pursuant to the form prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

Section 20/1²⁰ In case the Cabinet of Ministers issues a resolution to grant Thai nationality to a group of persons or a group of persons can apply for naturalisation as a Thai or in case of other necessities for the said person to have a birth certificate, the said group of persons may file an application for a birth certificate pursuant to the rules and conditions prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

Section 21 When a person dies his death shall be reported as follows:

(1) If a person dies in a house, the householder shall report to the Registrar for Acknowledgment in the locality where the person died within twenty four hours of his death, and if there is no householder, the person who found the dead person shall report the death within twenty four hours of finding the body.

(2) If a person dies outside a house, the person who accompanied the dead person, or the person who found the body, shall report to the Registrar for Acknowledgment in the locality where the death occurred or the body was found, as the case may be, or in a locality where the report can be filed within twenty four hours of the death or the body being found and in such case the report can be filed to an administrative or police official.

The time limit to report as prescribed in (1) and (2) may be extended as deemed appropriate by the Director of Central Registration, if transportation is inconvenient in the locality, but it must be not exceed seven days from the time the death occurred or the body was found.

The report under (1) and (2) shall be filed pursuant to the form prescribed by the Director of Central Registration and it shall include the name of the person who files the report as well.

Paragraph three of Section 18 shall be applied *mutatis mutandis* to a report filed under paragraph one²¹.

¹⁹Section 20 as amended by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

²⁰Section 20/1 as added by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

²¹Section 21 paragraph four as added by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

Section 22 When a report is filed under Section 21, the Registrar for Acknowledgment shall issue a death certificate as evidence to the person who files the report, except the case under Section 25.

Section 23 When a person is born or died, the person who delivers the baby or the nurse shall issue an official document certifying the birth or the death pursuant to the form prescribed by the Director of Registration for those who are required to file the report under Section 18 or Section 21.

Section 24 It is prohibited to keep, bury, cremate, destroy or remove a body from the locality or the house where the death occurs, except as authorised by the Registrar for Acknowledgment.

If the authorisation is obtained under paragraph one, it is prohibited to keep, bury, cremate, destroy or remove the body to any locality other than the locality specified in the permit, except as authorised by the Registrar for Acknowledgment.

If it is necessary to remove the body for public safety or welfare, an administrative or police official shall be empowered to do so.

Section 25 If it is reasonably suspicious that a person died because of dangerous contagious disease or by unnatural cause, the Registrar for Acknowledgment shall quickly report to a competent official according to the law on contagious disease or an administrative or police official and shall suspend the issuance of death certificate until approval has been obtained from the said official.

Section 26 The District or Local Registrar, as the case may be, shall provide a birth registration or death registration pursuant to the birth or death form and procedures prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

Section 27 Any revision of birth registration, death registration or birth certificate and death certificate shall be pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

Section 28 A Thai Consular Official or an official of Thai Embassy appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs as a Registrar shall be responsible for registering the birth and death of Thai persons and aliens permitted to have a domicile in the Kingdom occurring outside the Kingdom pursuant to the immigration laws and the said registration evidence can be used as a birth certificate or death certificate.

If in a locality where there is a birth or death under paragraph one and there is no Thai Consulate or Thai Embassy presence, evidence of birth or death issued by the government of the country of the locality and translated and

certified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can be used as evidence of birth certificate or death certificate.

The registration of birth or death of a person under paragraph one shall be pursuant to the rules and procedures prescribed by the Ministerial Regulations.

Chapter 4 Relocation

Section 29 It shall be assumed that whosoever has a name in a house registration resides and has a domicile in that house.

Section 30 A householder shall report relocations to the Registrar for Acknowledgment as follows:

(1) When a person residing in the house relocates, such relocation shall be reported within fifteen days of the day of relocation from the house.

(2) When a person moves his domicile into a house, such moving in shall be reported within fifteen days from the day of moving in the house.

In cases other than (1) and (2,) the person who relocates shall report the moving in and moving out to the Registrar for Acknowledgment in the locality of the new domicile within fifteen days from the day of moving out by presenting a copy of the house registration and the written consent of the householder of the new domicile into which he has moved to the Registrar for Acknowledgment and shall pay a fee as prescribed by the Ministerial Regulations.

The report of relocation under this Section shall be filed pursuant to the relocation report form as prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

Paragraph three of Section 18 shall be applied *mutatis mutandis* to the report under paragraph one²².

Section 31 In reporting a move of residence, if the Registrar for Acknowledgment is of the opinion that there are multiple persons moving in, whether at the same time or different times, and upon inspection of the house he is of the opinion that such moving in violates the Public Health Act, the Registrar for Acknowledgment shall be empowered to reject the said moving in report.

²²Section 30 paragraph four as added by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

Section 32 In reporting a person moving into a house under Section 30 (2,) the householder must present evidence of the moving out of the said person under Section 30 (1) to the Registrar for Acknowledgment and this Section shall not apply to a moving under Section 30 paragraph two and a person who has evidence of moving in from abroad.

Section 33 If a person whose name is listed in a house registration has moved to another place more than one hundred and eighty days and the householder does not know his new place of domicile, the householder shall report the said moving out to the Registrar for Acknowledgment within thirty days from the day of the expiry of the said one hundred and eighty days by specifying that the domicile is not known and the Registrar for Acknowledgment shall accept the report and add the name and details of the person who moved out in the Central House Registration.

Chapter 5

House Registration

Section 34 Each house shall have a house number. A householder of a house without a house number shall file an application with the Registrar for Acknowledgment for a house number within fifteen days from the day the house is completely built.

The Registrar for Acknowledgment shall designate a house number to the person who files the report whose house is located in the jurisdiction of the Local Registration Bureau within seven days, and if the house is located outside the jurisdiction of the Local Registration Bureau, a house number shall be designated within thirty days.

The householder shall affix the house number to a place where it is clearly visible.

The Director of Central Registration may designate a temporary house number according to the rules for the benefit of registration inspection.

Section 35 If there are several houses in the same area, only one house number shall be designated, but if the householder wants to have additional house numbers, he may apply to the Registrar for Acknowledgement.

If a house is built as a town house, shop house or condominium, a house number shall be designated for each unit or room and each unit or room shall be deemed one unit of the house.

Section 36²³ The District Registrar or Local Registrar shall provide a house registration for all Thais and Non-Thais who have a domicile in the Kingdom.

A house registration shall be provided pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

Section 37 The addition of names and details of persons in a house registration or Central House Registration shall be made pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

Section 38²⁴ The District Registrar or Local Registrar shall provide a house registration for Non-Thais who stay in the Kingdom temporarily and Non-Thais who are specifically authorised to stay in the Kingdom temporarily in special instances under the Immigration Act and pursuant to the Ministerial Notification and their children who were born in the Kingdom. If a person whose name is listed in a house registration is no longer authorised or given leniency to stay in the Kingdom, the Registrar shall promptly remove of his details from the registration list.

The Director of Central Registration shall provide registration records for Non-Thais other than stipulated in paragraph one pursuant to the Ministerial Notification.

Details and records of details under paragraph one and paragraph two shall be made pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

Section 39 The District Registrar or Local Registrar shall give a copy of house registration to a householder for keeping, and whenever there is any addition, change or remove of any item in the house registration, the householder shall bring the copy of house registration to the Registrar for correction in accordance with the particular specified in the original house registration.

If a copy of house registration is damaged and unusable or lost, the householder shall file an application for a new copy of the house registration and pay a fee as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

If the Director of Central Registration is of the opinion that it is no longer necessary to keep copies of house registrations in any jurisdiction of a District Registration Bureau, the Director of Central Registration is empowered to

²³Section 36 paragraph one as amended by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

²⁴Section 38 as amended by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

revoke the use of copies of house registrations in the jurisdiction of the said District Registration Bureau by publishing such information in the Government Gazette.

Section 40 Any changes of particulars in a house registration or copy of house registration shall be made pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

Section 41²⁵ Whosoever dismantles a house that has a house number and does not intend to build a new house on the land again or dismantles the house in order to rebuild the house at another place, such person shall report the dismantling of the house to the Registrar for Acknowledgment within fifteen days of the day the house is completely dismantled in order to have deleted the house number and the house registration.

In case of a house having been dismantled without reporting to the Registrar for Acknowledgment under paragraph one, the Registrar shall delete of the house number and house registration and remove the names of persons listed in the house registration to be listed in the Central House Registration pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Director of Central Registration.

Section 42 When moving a house for which it is movable or floating house or ship or caravan that is regularly parked in order to be parked or located at another place for longer than one hundred and eighty days, the householder shall report the moving out and moving in to the Registrar of Acknowledgment of the locality where the new location or parking takes place within fifteen days of the expiry of one hundred and eighty days.

Chapter 6

Survey and Inspection of Civil Registration

Section 43 For the benefit of civil registration, survey and inspection of civil registration shall be conducted in some localities or in the whole Kingdom by adopting a Royal Decree.

Section 44 When the Royal Decree is adopted under Section 43, the Registrar or a person given authorisation in writing by the Registrar shall be

²⁵Section 41 as amended by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

empowered to enter a house in a locality prescribed by the Royal Decree in order to survey and inspect the civil registration as deemed necessary between sunrise and sunset.

The householder shall explain and answer questions truthfully and shall sign his signature on an inspection list in order to certify the information on the said inspection list.

In performing the duty under paragraph one, the Registrar shall present his official identity card or government employee card or identity card, including evidence corroborating his competent official status to the householder before entering the house for survey and inspection.

Section 45 The Director of Central Registration shall record the total number of civilians in the entire Kingdom as of the 31st December of the previous year for publication in the Government Gazette in March of every year.

The publication of the number of civilians in paragraph one shall be made pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Director of the Central Registration.

Chapter 7

Authorization to Report

Section 46 In reporting under Section 18, 21, 30, 32, 33, 34, 41 and 42, if a person who is responsible for reporting has authorised another person to report on his behalf and the authorised person has already reported under a relevant section as aforementioned, the report shall be deemed made by the said responsible person.

Paragraph one shall be applied *mutatis mutandis* in compliance with Section 39 paragraph one or two by a householder regarding with a copy of house registration.

Chapter 8

Penalties

Section 47 Whosoever:

(1) does not appear as summoned by the Registrar, refuses to give a name, facts or evidence or does not allow the Registrar to enter a house for inquiry under Section 10;

(2)²⁶ does not comply with Section 18, 19, 19/1, 21, 23, 30, 33, 34, 39 paragraph one or two, 41 or 42;

(3) violates Section 24; or

(4) does not allow the Registrar to enter a house to survey and inspect a civil registration, does not explain or answer questions or is not willing to sign a signature under Section 44; shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand baht.

Section 48 Whosoever does not comply with the Ministerial Regulations issued under Section 5 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand baht.

Section 48/1²⁷ Whosoever violates Section 15 paragraph four shall be liable to imprisonment from six months to five years and a fine often thousand baht to one hundred thousand baht.

If a government department or agency violates this Section, the Head of government department or agency shall be liable to the penalty prescribed for such offense, except where it can be proven that he has not conspired with such offense and has taken reasonable measures in order to prevent the commission of such offense.

Section 49 Whosoever violates Section 17 shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand baht or both.

If the offender under this Section is a juristic person; a director or manager or person responsible for managing the said juristic person they shall be liable to the penalty prescribed for such offense, except where it can be proven that he has not conspired in such offense or has taken reasonable measures in order to prevent the commission of such offense.

Section 50 Whosoever makes, uses or presents false evidence or carries out any act in order to cause himself or others to have a name or any particular listed in a house registration or civil registration document unlawfully, shall be liable to imprisonment from six months to three years or to a fine of twenty thousand baht to one hundred thousand baht or both.

If the offender under paragraph one is a Non-Thai under the Nationality Act, he shall be liable to imprisonment from six months to five years and to a fine of twenty thousand baht to two hundred thousand baht.

²⁶Section 47 (2) as amended by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

²⁷Section 48/1 as added by the Civil Registration Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008)

Section 51 For Offenses punishable by fine only pursuant to this Act, the District Registrar or Local Registrar, as the case may be, shall be empowered to settle the case.

Countersigned by:
Anand Panyarachun
Prime Minister