



TU 122 LAW IN EVERYDAY LIFE

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1



Sources of Thai Law

2



Definition

Sources of Law

- Where you can find law
- Types of law applicable in a legal system

Why do we need to know sources of law?

- We can identify and interpret what is recognised as law in a legal system (*practical purpose*)
- We can identify a legal family of that legal system (*academic purpose*)

3



Section 4 of TCCC

The law must be applied in all cases which come within the letter or the spirit of any of its provisions.

Where no provision is applicable the case shall be decided according to the local custom.

If there is no such custom, the case shall be decided by analogy to the provision most nearly applicable, and, in default of such provision, by the general principles of law.

(Copied from Section 1 of the Swiss Civil Code)

4



Sources of Thai Law

1. Written law

- 1) Primary legislation
- 2) Executive legislation
 - Emergency Decree
 - Delegated or secondary legislation
- 3) Bylaw

2. Unwritten law

- 1) Traditional (or customary) law
- 2) General Principles
- 3) Judgements?

5



Written Law

6



Legislation

TERMINOLOGY

“legislation”, “statute” and “act”

Legislation – a law or set of laws which is enacted by a legislative body

Statute – a law which is formally written down

Act (or Act of Parliament) – a law is enacted by Parliament

(A draft piece of legislation is called a bill)

What do you call a law which is enacted by Parliament in Thailand?

7



Enactments of Acts

(See Sections 133-148 of the Constitution of 2017)

- A bill is introduced to the House of Representatives.
- The Lower House considers the bill.
- The approved bill goes to the Senate.
- The approved bill is presented to the King for royal assent.

8



Executive Legislation

9



Emergency Decrees

Section 172 paragraph 1 For the purpose of maintaining national or public safety or national economic security, or averting public calamity, the King may issue an Emergency Decree which shall have the force as an Act.

Two conditions must be satisfied

- (1) Subject matter
- (2) Emergency

10



Delegated or Secondary Legislation

Delegated or secondary legislation is "law made by an executive authority under powers delegated from a legislature by enactment of primary legislation; the primary legislation grants the executive agency power to implement and administer the requirements of that primary legislation".

Secondary legislation cannot be contrary to the primary legislation or legislation of higher ranks

11



Delegated or Secondary Legislation

Examples of secondary legislation

- Royal Decrees
- Ministerial Declarations
- Ministerial Notifications
- Department Declarations
- Etc.

12



Municipal Bylaw

Bylaw is is a rule or law established by an organisation to regulate itself, as allowed or provided for by some higher authority.

Local government bylaw is a bylaw issued by local governments (Municipalities, Provincial Administrative Organisations, District Administrative Organisations, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Muang Pattaya)

13



Hierarchy of Written Law

Tier 1 National Government Level

1. Constitution
2. Acts / Emergency Decrees
3. Secondary Legislation

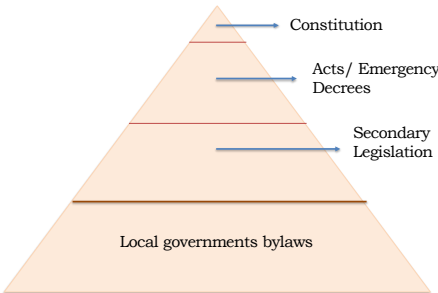
Tier 2 Local Government Level

1. Acts concerning local governments
2. Local government bylaws

14



Hierarchy of Written Law



15



Unwritten Law

16



Customary Law

Roles of customary law in the Thai legal system

1. Secondary source – supplement to written law (See Section 4)
2. Primary source – customary law can be applied as a primary source of law
 - 1) Explanatory – Engagement (Betroth)
 - 2) Contradictory – Atheletes

17



Customary Law

Section 1437 TCCC “Betrothal is not valid until the man gives or transfers the property which is Khongman (Engagement gift) to the woman as evidence that the marriage shall take place.”

Section 295 The Penal Code of Thailand (PCT)
 “Whoever causes injury to the other person in body or mind is said to commit bodily harm, and shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding two years or fined not exceeding four hundred thousand Baht, or both.”

18



General Principles of Law

"General Principles of Law" is general principles of fairness and justice which are applied universally in legal systems around the world

Ex Principle of consent for medical treatment

Question: Can a court reject to decide a case on the grounds that there is no law to apply to it.

19



Classification of Thai Law

20



Classification of Thai Law

1. Private law

Law concerns relationships between individuals.

Important examples:

- (1) Contract law
- (2) Tort law
- (3) Property law
- (4) Family law
- (5) Law of succession
- (6) Commercial law (or business law)

21



Classification of Thai Law

2. Public law

Law governs relationships between individuals and the government, and those relationships between individuals which are of direct concern to the society

Notable examples:

- (1) Constitutional law defines the relationship of different entities within a state, namely, the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary.
- (2) Administrative law governs the activities of administrative agencies of government
- (3) Tax Law
- (4) Criminal law?

22



Classification of Thai Law

Criminal law

Law relates to crime and punishment.

Criminal punishment

- (1) Capital punishment (2) Imprisonment (3) Detention
- (4) Forfeiture of property (5) Fine

Any legal rule which includes a criminal punishment can be considered criminal law.

23
