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(Translation)

Royal Emblem

Nationality Act A.D. 1965

Bhumibol Adulyadej, Rex
Given this 21st day of July, A.D. 1965
the 20th year of the present reign

His Majesty the King Bhumibol Adulyadej commands that it be proclaimed that

Whereas it is expedient to improve the nationality law.

His Majesty graciously grants it that an act be given with the advice and consent of the Constitution Drafting Assembly as Parliament as follows:

Section 1. This act is called “The Nationality Act A.D. 1965”.

Section 2. This act shall apply as from the date next from the date of its publication in the government gazette.

Section 3. Shall be repealed:

- (1) The Nationality Act A.D. 1952,
- (2) The Nationality Act (No. 2), A.D. 1953,
- (3) The Nationality Act (No. 3), A.D. 1956,
- (4) The Nationality Act (No. 4), A.D. 1960.



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Section 4. In this act,

“Alien” means a person who does not have the Thai nationality.

“Competent official” means the person whom the Minister appoints to comply with this act.

“Minister” means the Minister who is in charge of the functions under this act.

Section 5. The gaining of the Thai nationality under Section 9 or Section 12, the loss of the Thai nationality under Chapter 2 or the return of the Thai nationality under Chapter 3 shall be effective only when it has been published in the government gazette and shall be individually effective.

Section 6. The Minister of Interior shall be in charge of the functions under this act and shall have the power to appoint the competent official and issue ministerial regulations, set fees not exceeding the rates annexed hereto and exempt the following fees for any person as he sees fit.

- (1) The nationality conversion into Thai application fee,
- (2) The certificate of nationality conversion into Thai,
- (3) The Thai nationality return application fee.

Such regulations, when having been published in the government gazette, shall become applicable.

Chapter 1

The Gaining of the Thai Nationality

Section 7. The following persons gain the Thai nationality by birth:

- (1) Persons born whose father is a person having the Thai nationality, whether born in or outside of the Kingdom of Thailand;
- (2) Persons born outside of the Kingdom of Thailand whose mother has Thai nationality but there is no legal father appearing or father has no nationality.
- (3) Persons born in the Kingdom of Thailand.



Section 8. Persons born in the Kingdom of Thailand whose father and mother are aliens do not gain the Thai nationality, if at the time of birth the father or mother is:

- (1) A diplomatic delegation chief or an official in a diplomatic delegation;
- (2) A consular delegation chief or an official in a consular delegation;
- (3) An employee or expert of an international organization;
- (4) A person in the family who is an dependent relative or servant who comes from abroad to stay with the person in (1), (2) or (3).

Section 9. Any woman who is an alien and has been married to a person having the Thai nationality, if wanting to gain the Thai nationality, shall submit an application to the competent official according to the form and the method prescribed in the ministerial regulations.

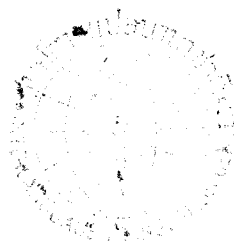
Permitting or not permitting to gain the Thai nationality shall be at the discretion of the Minister.

Section 10. Aliens who fully have the following qualifications may apply for a nationality conversion into Thai:

- (1) Having already become sui juris according to the Thai law and the law of which the person concerned has the nationality,
- (2) Having good conduct,
- (3) Having an established occupation,
- (4) Having a domicile in the kingdom continuously for not less than five years to the date of submission of the application for a nationality conversion into Thai,
- (5) Having such knowledge in the Thai language as prescribed in the ministerial regulations.

Section 11. The provisions in Section 10 (4) and (5) shall not apply, if the applicant for a nationality conversion into Thai:

- (1) Has performed an exceptionally meritorious deed for Thailand or has made a contribution to the government which the ministers sees fit,



(2) Is a child or the wife of a person who has granted a nationality conversion into Thai or of a person who has been granted the return of the Thai nationality,

(3) Is a person who used to have the Thai nationality previously.

Section 12. Any person wishing to apply for a nationality conversion into Thai shall submit an application to the competent official according to the form and the method prescribed in the ministerial regulations.

If the person wishing to apply for a nationality conversion into Thai under paragraph one has a child who does not yet become sui juris under the Thai law and that child has a domicile in Thailand, he may apply for a nationality conversion into Thai for his child along with him, which child is exempted from being required to have the qualifications under Section 10 (1), (3), (4) and (5).

Permitting or not permitting a nationality conversion into Thai shall be at the discretion of the Minister. When the Minister sees it fit to permit it, he shall apply for a royal permission. When the royal permission has been received, the applicant for nationality conversion into Thai shall take an oath of allegiance to Thailand.

The nationality converter into Thai may apply for the certificate of nationality conversion into Thai.

Chapter 2

The Loss of the Thai Nationality

Section 13. Any woman who has the Thai nationality and is married to an alien and may hold the husband's nationality under the husband's nationality law, if wanting to renounce the Thai nationality, shall declare the intention to the competent official according to the form and the method prescribed in the ministerial regulations.

Section 14. Any person having the Thai nationality who was born in the Kingdom of Thailand at the time when the father was an alien or may hold the



father's nationality under the father's nationality law or who gains the Thai nationality under Section 12, paragraph two, if he wants to renounce Thai nationality shall declare the intention to the competent official according to the form and the method prescribed in the ministerial regulations within one year from the date of attaining the age of twenty years.

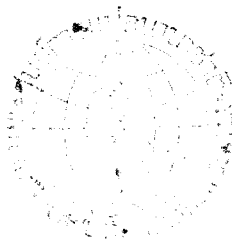
When deeming the said intention to have an evidence convincing that that person may actually hold the father's nationality or other nationality, the Minister shall grant the permission, except that in the course of Thailand having a battle or being in a state of war, the Minister may order the renunciation of the Thai nationality by any person suspended.

Section 15. Person having Thai nationality because he was born in the Kingdom of Thailand while the father is an alien and may hold father's nationality, or who acquires according to Section 12, paragraph 2, but there is no showing of intention within the schedule under Section 14, or who has Thai nationality and other nationality, or who has Thai nationality by naturalizing the nationality. If a person wants to renounce Thai nationality, submit an application to officer in the form and method described in the ministerial regulations.

Permitting or not permitting to renounce the Thai nationality shall be at the discretion of the Minister.

Section 16. Any woman who is an alien and gains the Thai nationality by way of a marriage may suffer the revocation of the Thai nationality when it appears that:

- (1) That marriage has taken place by concealing a fact or declaring a materially false statement,
- (2) She does any act to the affection of the security or contravention of an interest of the state or to the vilification of the country and nation,
- (3) She does any act to the contravention of public order or good morals.



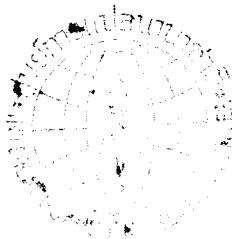
Section 17. Any person who has the Thai nationality because of being born in the Kingdom of Thailand whose father is an alien may suffer the revocation of the Thai nationality when it appears that:

- (1) He goes to stay in the country of which his father has or used to have the nationality in excess of five successive years from the date of becoming sui juris,
- (2) There is an evidence showing that he uses his father's nationality or other nationality or aligned to his father's nationality or other nationality,
- (3) He does an act to the affection of the security or contravention of an interest of the state or to the vilification of the country and nation,
- (4) He does any act to the contravention of public order or good morals.

The revocation of the Thai nationality under (1) or (2) shall be ordered by the Minister, whereas the revocation of the Thai nationality under (3) or (4) shall at the state attorney's request be ordered by the court.

Section 18. When there is a reasonable circumstance for the security or an interest of the state, the Minister shall have the power to revoke the Thai nationality of the persons who gain the Thai nationality because of being born in the Kingdom of Thailand having an alien father; or having an alien mother and no legal father appearing when it appears that

- (1) Father or mother of the person is exempt temporarily to stay in the Kingdom of Thailand as specified and special case,
- (2) Father or mother of the person is permitted to enter into the Kingdom of Thailand temporarily,
- (3) Father or mother of the person enters into the Kingdom of Thailand without permission under the Immigration Law.



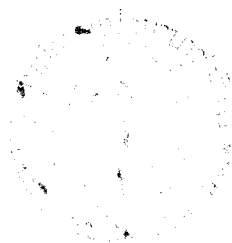
Section 19. The Minister has the power to revoke the Thai nationality of any person who gains the Thai nationality by means of a nationality conversion, when it appears that:

- (1) That nationality conversion has taken place by concealing a fact or declaring a materially false statement,
- (2) There is an evidence showing that that nationality converter still uses the old nationality,
- (3) He does any act to the affection of the security or contravention of an interest of the state or to the vilification of the country and nation,
- (4) He does any act to the contravention of public order or good morals,
- (5) He goes to stay abroad without having a domicile in Thailand for a period exceeding five years,
- (6) He still has the nationality of the country making war with Thailand.

The revocation of the Thai nationality under this section may also extend to the child of the person suffering the revocation of the Thai nationality when that child does not yet become sui juris and gains the Thai nationality under Section 12, paragraph two, and when the Minister has ordered the Thai nationality revoked, he shall give a notice to the King.

Section 20. There shall be a commission consisting of the Permanent Secretary for Interior as the Commission Chairman, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Director-General of Local Administration, the Director-General of the Royal Thai Police and the Attorney-General as the Commission Members, having the duty of considering the revocation of the Thai nationality under Section 16, Section 17 (1) or (2), Section 18 or Section 19.

When there is a circumstance showing that any person may suffer the revocation of the Thai nationality, the competent official shall propose it for the commission to consider. When the commission has considered it, it shall offer an opinion to the Minister to consider ordering.



Section 21. Any person having the Thai nationality who was born in the Kingdom of Thailand having an alien father, of he has already received the alien identification certificate under the alien registration law, shall lose the Thai nationality.

Section 22. Any person who has the Thai nationality and has converted the Thai nationality into alien or renounced the Thai nationality or suffers the revocation of the Thai nationality loses the Thai nationality.

Chapter 3 **The Return of the Thai Nationality**

Section 23. Any woman who has the Thai nationality and has renounce the Thai nationality in the case of being married to an alien, if the marriage has for any reason been broken, has the right to apply for the return of the Thai nationality.

For application for the return of the Thai nationality, the intention shall be declared to the competent official according to the form and the method prescribed in the ministerial regulations.

Section 24. Any person who has the Thai nationality and has lost the Thai nationality along with his father or mother at the time when he does not become sui juris, if he wants the Thai nationality returned, shall submit an application to the competent official according to the form and the method prescribed in the ministerial regulations within two years from the date of becoming sui juris under the Thai law and the law of which that person has the nationality.

Permitting or not permitting the return of the Thai nationality shall be at the discretion of the Minister.

Countersigned by
Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn
Prime Minister

(82 Ror.Jor. 1, Part 62 (Special Edition) dated August 4, 1965).



Note: The reason for the enactment of this Act is: Because the Thai nationality law was given and put into application in the year 1952 and steadily saw amendments in 1953, 1956 and 1960, totalling 4 amendments, thus giving rise to difficulty to apply. In addition to this, there also are some principles deserving being amended to become more suitable and precise. It is therefore seen expedient to improve this law and put the amendments together to form one single law.

Fees

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|
| (1) | Application for naturalizing the nationality into Thai, | each of 5,000 baht. |
| (2) | Application for naturalizing the nationality into Thai for child not attain legal age of a Thai person naturalizing nationality into Thai, | each of 2,500 baht. |
| (3) | Certificate of Thai nationality, | each of 500 baht. |
| (4) | Substitute of certificate of naturalizing into Thai, | each of 500 baht. |
| (5) | Application to return to use Thai nationality, | each of 1,000 baht. |
| (6) | Other application, | each of 5 baht. |

Notification of Revolutionary Party
No. 337

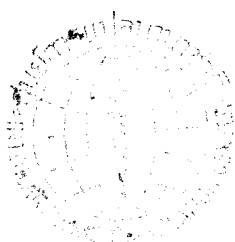
It is considered that the person born in the Kingdom of Thailand, having alien father or mother entering into the Kingdom of Thailand illegally under the Immigration Law or alien father or mother entering into the Kingdom of Thailand, receiving permission to stay temporarily or in specific and special case. Even these persons have Thai nationality, but have no loyalty to Thailand to protect and maintain the national security, it is advisable that the said persons should not have or acquire Thai nationality, the chief of the revolutionary party has the order as follows:

Clause 1. There shall be revocation of the Thai nationality of persons born in the Kingdom of Thailand having alien father or alien mother but no legal father appearing; and at the birth time; the father or mother is:

- (1) the person with temporary exemption to stay in the Kingdom of Thailand as specific and special case;
- (2) the person with temporary permission to stay in the Kingdom of Thailand or
- (3) the person entering into the Kingdom of Thailand without permission under the Immigration law.

Except that the Minister of Interior considers reasonable and otherwise orders in specific case.

Clause 2. The person in Clause 1 who was born in the Kingdom of Thailand when this notification of this revolutionary party is effective, should not have Thai nationality, except that the Minister of Interior considers reasonable and otherwise orders the specific case.



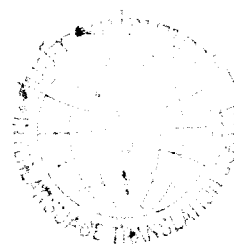
Clause 3. For the provisions of other laws, rules and regulations that stipulate in this notification of the Revolutionary Party or those contradict with this notification of the Revolutionary Party, this notification of the Revolutionary Party shall be used in substitute.

Clause 4. The Minister of Interior shall act under this notification of the Revolutionary Party.

Clause 5. This notification of the Revolutionary Party is effective from the day next to the date notified in the Royal Gazette onwards.

Notified on: December 13, 1972

Marshal Thanom Kittikajorn
Chief of the Revolutionary Party
(89 Royal Gazette 206, Section 190 (Special copy) dated December 13, 1972)



Certified Correct Translation

[Handwritten signature]

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