

# Thailand Gun Law Act

11 March 2013

## **The Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E.2490 (1947)**

-----  
In the name of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej  
The Regent of Rangsit Krom Kbun Chainat Narenthon  
Phraya Manawarat Sewi  
Given on 3 September B.E.2490 (1947)  
Being the 2nd year of the present Reign

Whereas it is appropriate to amend the Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives,  
Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act.  
His Majesty the King by recommendation and consent of the Parliament has been  
graciously pleased to enact this Act as follows:

Section 1 This Act is called Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the  
Equivalent of Firearms Act of B.E.2490 (1947)"

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act  
B.E.2490 (1947), page (1 of 32)

Section 2 This Act shall take effect following the date of publishing in  
the Government Gazette.

[Ror Gor 2490/42/556/9 September B.E.2490 (1947)]

### **Section 3 To repeal**

- (1) The Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Fireworks Act B.E.2477 (1934).
- (2) The Amended Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Fireworks Act B.E.2477 (1934).
- (3) The Amended Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Fireworks Act B.E.2477 (1934) (No. 2).
- (4) The Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Fireworks Act B.E.2479 (1936) (No. 4).
- (5) The Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Fireworks Act B.E.2484 (1941) (No. 5).

And all the laws, rules and regulations provisioned in this Act or in conflict or dispute  
with the provisions of this Act.

### **Section 4\* in this Act**

(1) \* "Firearms" means to include all kinds of weapons that fire by explosive force or  
gas pressure or air pressure or any mechanism which uses the power and any part of  
force that weapon that the pressure Minister deems important and specified in the  
ministerial regulations.

(2) \* "Ammunition" is defined to include as single or group bullets, dispersed bullets,  
bombs, torpedoes, mines and rockets with or without acid, gas, fuel, diseases, toxic  
fumes, fog or smoke or bullets or bombs torpedoes or the equivalent or things with

compression or supplementary to ammunition.

(3)\* "Explosives" are a device that causes things that creates propulsion force to it its surroundings abruptly when exploded pressure or a dissolution in a destructive manner to create lethal force . This definition shall include detonators or any other materials with the equivalent use or made for explosion, which the Minister shall specify in the Government Gazette.

### **Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E.2490 (1947), page (3 of 32)**

(4)\*"Fireworks" is defined to include pyrotechnics, firecrackers, air crackers and any other similar materials.

(5)"Firearm Equivalent" things that have formed and characteristics to be deceived as firearms.

(6) "Possession" is defined as to include to own or possess but excluding firearms, ammunition and explosives in legal possession and under possession of people that are not prohibited by Section 13 of this Act as necessary to protect them from loss.

(7) "Order" means allowing anyone to send or import out of the Kingdom of Thailand.

(8) " Import" means to bring in from the outside of the Kingdom of Thailand.

(9) " Minister" means the minister who is in charge pursuant to this Act.

\*[Definitions pursuant to Sections 4 (1) (2) and (3) amended by the Act (No.3) 1958]

Section 5\* This Act except Section 8 bis is not applicable to:

(1) Firearms, ammunition, explosives, fireworks and the equivalent of firearm belonging to:

(a) Military and police that possess or use in the government service.

(b) Government agencies that possess or use for protection of the country or keep peace of the public.

(c) Government agencies or state enterprises that possess and use in prevention and protection of important property of the government

(d) Military and police as referred to in (a) or government agencies as referred to in (b) granted to people for helping the service of military and police or the government agencies as appropriate.

(2) Firearms and ammunition used on sea-going ships, trains and aircraft normally shown and allowed the customs official to search in accordance with the law.

(3) Signal fireworks as normally required for use used on sea-going ships, aircraft and airports.

Government agencies or state enterprises according to the first paragraph (1) (b) or (c) Including the type, size and number all through having and using, keeping, carrying, repairing or changing and other necessary things. They are for security service on firearms, ammunition, fireworks and firearm equivalent given to the government agencies or

### **Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E.2490 (1947), page (4 of 32)**

Such state enterprises to the people in order to help such government agencies to comply with the requirement in may possess ,use and provide the ministerial regulations.

\*[Section 5 amended by the Act (No.7) B.E.2522 (1979)]

Section 6\* Cabinet Ministry of the Interior Minister there to shall take charge of this Act, and be empowered to appoint the registrars and other officials and issue

ministerial regulations in the following matters:

- (1) Restrict the types and numbers of firearms of other ministries and bureaus other than the military and police or government agencies pursuant to Section 5, in the second paragraph.
- (2) Set up the regulations on registration, application and issue of the licenses.
- (3) Specify the fees, which do not exceed the rates in the back of the list of this Act.
- (4) Other matters to comply with this Act.

In the part concerning the issue of the ministerial regulations in the first paragraph (1) pursuant to Section 5, in the second paragraph and pursuant to Section 55, the Defense Minister jointly acts on behalf of this Act, and is empowered to issue ministerial regulations jointly with Interior Minister.

In the part that involves customs Finance Minister shall act on behalf of this Act and is empowered to issue ministerial regulations to comply with this Act as well.

A ministerial regulation after published in the Government Gazette is enforceable.

\*[Section 6 amended by the Act (No.7) B.E.2522 (1979)]

---

# Thailand Gun Law Act

## **Part 1. Firearms and Ammunition**

Section 7 It is prohibited for anyone from making, buying, owning, using, ordering or importing of firearms or ammunition, except for those granted a license from the local registrar.

Section 8 It is prohibited for anyone to possess ammunition that is not used a license to possess and use firearms

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearm Act B.E.2490 (1947) 1947, page (5 of 32)

Section 8 Bis\* it is prohibited for anyone to carry firearms within a town, village or public way without a license to carry firearms, except in case of necessity or emergency appropriate to the circumstances.

In any case it is prohibited from carrying firearms in open or carry to communities provided for worshipping, merriment, entertainment, or any others.

\*The statements in this Act are not applicable to,  
(1) Authorities who have the duty to maintain the public order, and the military and police during perform one's duty  
(2) Government official, staff or employees of the government agencies or state enterprises according to Section 5, first paragraph (l) (b) or (c) on duty for defense the country or keep peace and order of the public or important property of the government.  
(3) People who are authorized to have and use pursuant to Section 5, the first paragraph (1) (e) while helping the government, and there is a need to have and use firearms for it.

\*[Section 8 Bis addition by the National Administrative Reform Council Orer No. 44 dated 21 October B.E.2519 (1976) for the statements in the third paragraph amended by the Act (No.7) B.E.2522 (1979)].

Section 9 Licenses to own and use firearms and ammunition for self-defense persons may be issued or protection against property or for use in sports or hunting.

Such licenses are issued for each firearm.

Section 10 Firearms issued pursuant to the preceding Section the registrar requires identification on it as specified in the ministerial regulations.

Section 11 A license for collecting a fuearm can be issued when the registrar deems it is defective and cannot be fired or it is outdated or was awarded from a shooting competition by a government agency.

Section 12 Firearms that have been licensed for collecting are prohibited from firing and owning ammunition for them.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act  
B.E.2490 (1947), page (6 of 32)

Section 13 It is prohibited to issue a license according to: persons belonging to the followers groups.

(1) Persons who have been imprisoned for criminal offenses as follows:

(a) Sections 97 through 111, Section 120, Sections 177 through 183, Sections 249 and 250 or Sections 293 through 303.

(b) Sections 254 through 257 and being released from prison less than 5 years from the date of prison release up to the date of filing for the license, except in case of an offense that is committed with necessity or for self protection or on provocation.

(2) Persons who are imprisoned for offenses that violate the Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Fireworks Act of 1934 Sections 11, 22, 29 or 33 or this Act in Sections 7, 24, 33 or 38.

(3) Persons who have been imprisoned from two or more times and up during the preceding five years in retroactive from the date of filing the application provided that the offenses were not those as specified offenses other than that provisioned in (1) and (2) except committed by negligence or being petty offenses.

(4) Persons who have not come of age,

(5) Persons who cannot use firearms by a reason of physical disability or are handicap, except for keeping pursuant to Section 11,

(6) Persons who are incapacitated or quasi-incapacitated or being insane or unsound mind persons.

(7) Persons who have neither occupation nor income,

(8) Persons who have no permanent address.

(9) Persons who committed gross misconduct that may affect the peace and order of the people.

\* It is prohibited from issuing the license to own and use firearms to a person with his name in the House Registration pursuant to the law on House Registration and has domicile in that locality in less than six months.

\*[The statements in the second paragraph of Section 13 are amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E.2519 (1976)].

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E.  
2490 (1947), page (7 of 32)

Section 14 Any person wishes to allow other people to own or use firearms or ammunition for protection of his property by others or has to import or purchase firearms or ammunition for that purpose may seek a special permit from the local registrar where he is domiciled there. This license the registrar may issue is by approval of the authority appointed by the Minister.

The receiver of the firearms as referred to in the preceding paragraph may not be prohibited from possession pursuant to Section 13.

Section 15 In ordering firearms or ammunition in this part; apply Sections 30 and 31 with the necessary changes.

Section 16 On import of firearms or ammunition the importer shall to notify in writing and deliver them to the customs officers at the first import checkpoint, except in case the Finance Minister specifies other customs checkpoint.

After the customs officer receives a notice and takes delivery of the firearms or

ammunition, he shall notify the nearest registrar.

However, if the importer comes to the area where there is no customs checkpoint, the importer shall notify in writing and deliver the firearms or ammunition to the nearest local registrar or his assignee without delay.

Section 17 Within 90 days from the date of delivery the firearms or ammunition to the customs officer or local registrar pursuant to Section 16, if the importer has not received permission he may file an application to receive the import license. It shall be filed with the local registrar where he has the domicile.

If the registrar permits an import of firearms or ammunition, the importer may receive the license within 60 days from the date of receiving the notice in writing.

If the registrar does not permit it in writing, the importer has to send firearms or ammunition out of the Kingdom no less than 30 days and not exceed more six months from the date of receiving the order. In case not being able to give the notice to the importer, the registrar shall advertise that order in a newspaper and post the notice in public no less than 7 days, after the due date the importer is regarded as having known the order already.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (8 of 32)

Section 18 The customs officer or local registrar pursuant to Section 16 shall keep the firearms or ammunition delivered to the importer for personal use, who passes through or stays in the Kingdom temporarily. The customs officer or local registrar as the case maybe shall keep it until the importer goes out of the Kingdom to return it to him.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947) page 9 of 22

---

# Thailand Gun Law Act

However, if the importer wants to use the firearms or ammunition during the stay in the Kingdom may apply for a temporary license with the local registrar or the official the Minister shall specify for this purpose.

Section 19 Such firearms or ammunition shall become property of the government if the importer of the firearms or ammunition does not apply for the license within 90 days from the date of delivery. Or in case the local registrar grants the license and the importer does not pick it up within 60 days from the date the registrar orders or does not send it out pursuant to Section 17. Or upon receipt of the firearms or annunciation and the importer does not pick it up from the customs officer or local registrar until the temporary license expires or he does not take it out it shall vest in the government.

Section 20 The firearms ordered or imported after received from the customs officer the importer may apply for the license of ownership and use with the local registrar within 30 days from the date of receipt from the customs officer.

Section 21 If the licensed firearm is lost or destroyed by any causes, the license holder has to notify and surrender the license to the local registrar where he has the domicile or where the incident took place within 15 days from the date of becoming known.

Section 22\* The following officials are authorized to issue licenses to own and use firearms or carry firearms according to the provisions of this Act:

- (1) Director-General of the Royal Thai Police Department has authorization for Bangkok metropolis and the whole Kingdom.
- (2) Provincial governor has authorization for his province and persons who have the domicile in the province.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (9 of 32)

For keeping peace and order of the people if the license holder identified himself to be threatening to the people, the licensor can suspend the license issued under this Section for a fixed time or he may revoke it.

\*[Section 22 amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Section 23 The licenses for firearms or ammunition in this part may be issued according to the types and specified times as follows:

- (1) The license to make can be issued for smoke gunpowder for personal use and the license holder to have and use of smoke gunpowder throughout the time that person is licensed to have and use of such firearms.
- (2) The license to purchase is valid for six months from the date of issue.
- (3) The license to have and use firearms and ammunition to be valid throughout the time the license holder owns the firearm.
- (4) The license to have and use the firearm and ammunition temporarily is valid for six months from the date of issue.
- (5) The license to order or import is valid for one year from the date of issue.

(6) The license to have firearms for keeping is valid throughout the time the license holder has the firearm.

(7) The license to have a firearm is valid for one year from the date of issue.

## **Part 2**

### **Firearms and ammunition for trade.**

Section 24 It is prohibited anyone from making, assembling, repairing, changing, ordering, importing, having or selling of firearms or ammunition for trade except being granted a license by the local registrar.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (10 of 32)

Section 25 The license to make, assemble, repair, change, order, import, have or sell of firearms or ammunition for trade, the local registrar can issue it only after approval by the Minister.

Section 26 It is prohibited from issuing the licenses according to these provisions to the following persons:

(1) The persons who are prohibited pursuant to Section 13.

(2) The persons who are sentenced by a court to be fined two times and up or imprisoned once on an offense against the Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Fireworks Act B.E. 2477 (1934) or this Act. Also the last imprisonment time does not exceed 10 years, from the date of being released from prison to the date of filing for the license.

Section 27 By approval of the Minister, the local registrar can specify conditions in the license on the time of disposal and keeping of the firearms and ammunition, as he deems appropriate.

Section 28 The license holder as refer to this part must prepare the accounting as specified in the ministerial regulations, also he has to be responsible for existing firearms and ammunition to correspond with such accounting.

Section 29 The license holder who makes or assembles firearms or ammunition has to comply with the conditions specified in the ministerial regulations.

Section 30 The license holder to order firearms or ammunition must show the license to the Director-General of Customs or his assignee for this purpose before making an order.

Section 31 After the firearms or ammunition according to the license has arrived, if no one goes to pick up from Department of Customs within four months from the date of arrival, the customs officer shall notify in writing to the license holder. If such notice cannot be sent out, the official may notify the carrier or transporter to send them out of the Kingdom within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice, or such firearms or ammunition may vest in the government.

Section 32 The firearms or ammunition ordered or imported after receiving from the customs officer, the license holder shall bring them to register with the local registrar within 30 days from the date of taking delivery from the customs officer. The registrar shall make a mark on the firearms as specified in the ministerial regulations.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (11 of 32)



Section 33 The license holder who repairs or changes the characteristics of the firearms can do so only on the firearms of the license holders and after they bear the mark correctly as per the license.

Section 34 It is prohibited from selling firearms or ammunition to people who do not have the license to buy or own or use the firearm or ammunition.

Section 35 The person who has the license to repair, change the characteristics or own or sell firearms or ammunition can do so only in the place stated in the license. When he wants to move the workshop he is required to have a license in writing from the local registrar first.

Section 36 The license in accordance with this part shall be valid for one year from the date of issue.

Section 37 Any license holder that his license expires and is not extended must sell or export the existing firearms or ammunition within six months from the date the license expires. During that time if the local registrar deems appropriate for peace and order of the public, he may collect them for keeping or control the storage, but the owner must be convenience to dispose of or export the firearms or ammunition.

After six months if the disposal or export is not yet completed, the license holder may have to deliver the remaining firearms and ammunition to the local registrar within seven days.

After taking delivery of the firearms and ammunition as refer to the second paragraph, the Registrar shall auction off the firearms and ammunition after giving a notice of auction and notifying the owner as appropriate, the net proceeds are delivered to the owner.

---

# Thailand Gun Law Act

## Part 2 Explosives

Section 38 It is prohibited anyone from making, buying, owning, using, ordering, importing, trading or selling by any means of explosives, except receiving a license from the local registrar.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosive, Firework, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (12 of 32)

The registrar can issue the license only after approval from the Minister.

Section 39 It is prohibited from issuing a license in accordance with the statements in this part to persons pursuant to Section 13 or 25 as the case maybe.

Section 40 By approval of the Minister the local registrar may specify conditions in the license on storing the explosives, as he deems appropriate.

Section 41 In making, ordering, importing or trading of explosives, apply Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35 and 37 with the necessary changes.

Section 42 In case of ordering or importing of explosives while the official keeps the explosives, such explosives shall be vested in the government if the purchaser or importer does not bring the owner's or user's license to take them. The required time is within one year from the date of arrival in case of non-commercial purpose, or within two years from the date of arrival in case of business.

Section 43 It is prohibited from moving explosives from one place to another, except by permission from the official specified by the Minister. While moving the explosive it must follow the conditions in the license as well.

Section 44 The purchaser or importer of the explosive in case the officer keeps it must pay the fees for keeping as specified in the ministerial regulations. For prevention of danger the authority who keeps the explosive can take it for examination and if necessary may destroy it.

Section 45 The license issued in accordance with the statements in this part is valid for one year from the date of issue.

Section 46 The provisions in this part are not applicable to ammunition and fireworks as provisioned in other parts.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (13 of 32)

## Part 3 Fireworks

Section 47 It is prohibited anyone from making, ordering, importing or trading in fireworks, except granted a license by the local registrar.

Section 48 In making, ordering, importing or trading of fireworks, apply Sections 10, 17, 18, 19, 27, 28, 29, 30 31, 35, and 37 with the necessary changes.

Section 49 By approval of the Minister the local registrar may specify conditions in the license on storing of fireworks as appropriate.

Section 50 The license issued under the statements in this part is valid for one year from the date of issue.

Section 51 If it appears that the storage, manufacture or trade of fireworks may be dangerous to the public, for safety the local registrar may order the license holder to manage as necessary or to move them from that place.

#### **Part 4**

##### **The equivalent of firearms**

Section 52 It is prohibited anyone from ordering, importing or trading of the equivalent of firearms, except it is licensed by the local registrar.

Section 53 On ordering, importing or trading of the equivalent of firearms, apply Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 30, 31 and 37 with the necessary changes.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (14 of 32)

Section 54 The licenses issued based on the statements in this part are valid for one year from the date of issue.

#### **Part 5**

##### **Miscellaneous**

Section 55 \* Types, kinds and sizes of the firearms or ammunition or explosives the registrar shall issue their licenses to comply with Sections 7, 24 or 38 shall correspond to the ministerial regulations.

\*[Section 55 is amended by the Act (No.7) B.E. 2522 (1979)].

Section 56 The Minister is empowered to prohibit a license from being issued for a firearm or ammunition of some types in some localities or throughout the Kingdom as specified in the ministerial regulations.

Section 57 In case of emergency or necessity to maintain peace and order of the public, the Minister is empowered to prohibit or limit licenses of all kinds or some types for a specified period. Or he may issue a notice or notify in writing to the license holder to deliver the firearms or ammunition or explosives to the authority for keeping, or he may order to dispose of them. In case of ordering to dispose of them, apply Section 67 with the necessary changes otherwise the license holder may sell them to the government at an appropriate price.

This order can be applicable for some localities or the whole country.

Section 58 The licenses issued according to the statements in this Act may be applicable to the license holder personally.

Section 59 It is prohibited from transferring a firearm, ammunition or explosive to the person who does not have a license.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act

Section 60 After the license holder takes a firearm, ammunition, explosive or firework or the equivalent of firearms imported according to the license out of the custody of the customs officer, after that the license to import is void. Although the license holder does not order the firearms, ammunition, explosives, firework or the equivalent of firearm in full as permitted in the license, but the license is no longer valid.

Section 61 The firearms, ammunition, explosives, fireworks or the equivalent of firearms imported to the Kingdom without a license holder may invest in the government.

If within four months from the date of arrival the sender has filed a petition to send them out of the Kingdom the Finance Minister can allow it, when he is satisfied that the sender has not involve in an illegal activity.

Section 62 If the license holder to own or use of firearms is moving, he shall notify the local registrar within 15 days from the date of moving. If moving to a different locality he shall notify the local registrar within 15 days.

---

# Thailand Gun Law Act

Section 63 If the local registrar refuses to issue a license as refer to this provision, the applicant can appeal to the Minister within 30 days from the date of receiving the rejection notice. The appeal may be lodged with the Minister by the local logistrar without delay, the judgment of the Minister shall be notified to the applicant. An appeal can be made within the time specified in this Act in compliance with the order of the local registrar to send out of the Kingdom the firearms or ammunition pursuant to Section 17. Also it is applicable to the disposal of firearms or ammunition or explosives pursuant to Section 64 from the date of receiving the judgment of the Minister. After filing the appeal the order of the local registrar is suspended until the appellat receives a written notice from the Minister. The judgment of the Minister shall be final.

Section 64 Should the license holder is dead the successor of the firearms, ammunition or explosives or his license notifies the death to the local registrar where the dead lived or to the registrar who issued the license or the local registrar where the license holder dies. It shall be implemented within 30 days from the date of the death of the license holder.

## **Firearms, Ammunition, Explosive, Firework, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (16 of 32)**

The registrar is empowered to order how and where the firearms, ammunition or explosive of the dead to be kept as appropriate. If there is an argument on the rights of the heir, they shall be kept until the dispute is over.

Within six months from the date the license holder dies or if there is an argument on the rights of the heir from the date the dispute has ended the executor or the heir in case no executor, he may apply for a new license. After the registrar issues a new license the registrar may deliver the firearms, ammunition or explosives to the new license holder. In case of not issuing a new license, notify the license applicant and order disposal of such things within six months from the date of order. Otherwise the local registrar is empowered to auction them off and gives the net proceeds to the rightful owner.

Section 65 Any would-be license holder that is disqualified under this Act may notify the cause and surrender the firearms, ammunition or explosives and license to the local registrar without delay. And the local registrar or the Minister shall revoke that license.

If the license holder is incapacitated or quasi-incapacitated or insane or has unsound mind, the guardian or custodian or supervisor as the case maybe has to implement the preceding paragraph.

Section 66 If it appears that the license holder in this Act is disqualified the local registrar or the Minister shall revoke that license. After receiving the revocation order the license holder must surrender the firearms, ammunition or explosives and the license to the local registrar without delay.

If the license holder is incapacitated or quasi-incapacitated or insane or has unsound mind, the guardian or the custodian or supervisor as the case maybe has to implement the preceding paragraph.

Section 67 The firearms, ammunition or explosives surrendered pursuant to Section 65 or 66 the owner may transfer their titles within 90 days from the date of delivery. If they are transferable the local registrar can transfer them to the transferee, if not transferable the registrar can auction them off after giving a notice and notifying the owner as appropriate. The proceeds shall be given to the beneficiary.

**Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (17 of 32)**

Section 68 When there are circumstances that should doubt whether a license holder is prohibited from being issued the license pursuant to Section 13 (7) (8) or (9) the local registrar is empowered to require a guarantee from that person.

Should the said license holder cannot find a reliable guarantee or does not want to pose a bond within the appropriate time as the registrar specifies in no less than 30 days, it is regarded that license holder cannot be issued the license. Then Sections 66 and 67 shall be applied with the necessary changes.

Section 69 When a license is lost or destroyed or faded or cannot be read the license holder shall apply for a substitute with the local registrar within 30 days from the date of knowing it. If the registrar deems there is a reason to believe it he can issue a substitute. However, if the lost license is recovered later, he shall send back the substitute to the local registrar within 15 days from the date of recovering it.

Section 70 It is prohibited anyone from taking a firearm, ammunition or explosive passing through the Kingdom, except by receiving a written permission from the Cabinet or the authority the Minister appointed for this purpose.

The holder of the license can bring the firearms, ammunition or explosives passing through the Kingdom through the Kingdom only the customs checkpoint the Minister specifies, and he shall give a notice in the form issued by Department of Customs to the customs official.

After the customs official receives a notice according to the preceding paragraph, he shall notify the local registrar for acknowledgement. Should the local registrar deems it is necessary for the safety of the people he shall control the firearms, ammunition or explosives while being in the Kingdom, and the license holder shall pay for such expense.

Section 71 The Minister is empowered to limit the number of stores and number of type and size of firearms, ammunition and explosives, fireworks and the equivalent of firearms for trade as he deems appropriate.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (18 of 32)

**Part 6  
Penalties**

Section 72 Anyone violates Section 7 is punishable by imprisonment from one year to 10 years and fine from 2,000 baht to 20,000 baht.

If the violation according to the first paragraph is just a component of the firearm as specified in the ministerial regulations, or in case of possession of ammunition the violator is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or fine not exceeding 20,000 baht or both.

If the violation according to the first paragraph is just possession of a firearm of

another person that is licensed to possess and use legally, the violator is punishable by imprisonment from six months to five years and fine from 1,000 baht to 10,000 baht.

\*If the violation according to the first paragraph is to make ammunition made of smoke gunpowder for his own use without permission from the local registrar the violator is punishable by fine not exceeding 1,000 baht.

\*[Section 72 amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 ( 1976), while the statements in the fourth paragraph is added by the Act (No.7) B.E. 2522 (1979)].

Section 72 bis\* Any violator of Sections 8, 12, 16 in the first paragraph or in the third paragraph, sections 20, 58, 59, 65, 66 or 70 in the first or in the second paragraph is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or fine not exceeding 20,000 baht or both.

Any violator of Section 8 bis, in the first paragraph is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding five years or fine not exceeding 10,000 baht or both. Should that person violates Section 8 bis, second paragraph is punishable by imprisonment from six months to five years and fine from 1,000 to 10,000 baht.

---

# Thailand Gun Law Act

Anyone who is licensed to carry a firearm violates Section 8 bis, in the second paragraph is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding 2,000 baht or both.

\*[Section 72 Bis, the statements added by the Act (No. 4) 1967 and amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (19 of 32)

Section 73\* Anyone violates Section 24 is punishable by imprisonment from two years to 20 years and fine from 4,000 baht to 40,000 baht.

\*[Section 73 amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Section 73 Bis\* anyone violates Sections 32, 33 or 34 is punishable by imprisonment from six months to 10 years and fine from 1,000 baht to 20,000 baht.

\*[Section 73 Bis, the statements added by the Act (No. 3) 1958 and amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Section 74\* Anyone violates the provision on explosives pursuant to Section 16 in the first or in the third paragraph applicable with the necessary changes pursuant to Section 41 or violates Section 38 is punishable by imprisonment from one year to 20 years and fine from 2,000 baht to 40,000 baht.

\*[Section 74 is amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Section 75\* Anyone violates the provision on explosives pursuant to Sections 28, 34, 35 or 37 in the second paragraph, which is applicable with the necessary changes pursuant to Section 41 is punishable by imprisonment from six months to 10 years and fine from 1,000 to 20,000 baht.

\*[Section 75 is amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Section 76\* Anyone violates the conditions in the provision on explosives pursuant to Sections 27 or 29, which is applicable with the necessary changes pursuant to Section 41 is punishable by fine from 500 to 5,000 baht.

\*[Section 76 is amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (20 of 32)



Section 77\* Anyone violates Section 47 or 42 or does not comply with the order of the local registrar pursuant to Section 51 is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one month or fine not exceeding 1,000 baht or both.

\*[Section 77 Amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Section 78\* Anyone makes, assembles, repairs, changes the characteristics, buys, owns, uses, orders or imports of firearms, ammunition or explosives other than specified in the ministerial regulations issued pursuant to Section 55 is punishable by imprisonment from two years to life.

Anyone trades or sells firearms, ammunition or explosives other than specified in the ministerial regulations issued pursuant to Section 55 is punishable by imprisonment from 20 years to life.

Anyone uses a firearm, ammunition or explosive other than specified in the ministerial regulations issued pursuant to Section 55 in the commission of crime pursuant to the Penal Code Sections 288, 313, 337, 339 or 340 is punishable by life imprisonment or capital punishment.

In the commission of crime according to the second or the third paragraph if the firearms, ammunition or explosives by condition is not in a violence strength is punishable by imprisonment from two years to life.

\*[Section 78 Is amended by the Act (No.8) B.E. 2530 (1987)].

Section 79\* The license holder who violates the order issued pursuant to Section 57 is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding 10,000 baht or both.

\*[Section 79 Is amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Section 80\* Anyone violates Section 37, in the second paragraph or Section 43 or violates the conditions pursuant to Section 40 is punishable by fine from 500 baht to 5,000 baht.

[Section 80 Is amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (21 of 32)

Section 81\* Anyone violates the conditions pursuant to Section 27 or 29 or violates Sections 28, 30 or 35 is punishable by fine not exceeding 5, 000 baht.

\*[Section 81 Is amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Section 82\* Anyone orders a firearm or ammunition in violation of the provisions of Section 30, which are applicable with the necessary changes pursuant to Section 15 is punishable by fine not exceeding 5,000 baht.

\*[Section 82 is amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Section 83\* Anyone violates Sections 21, 62, 64 in the first paragraph or Section 69 is

punishable by fine not exceeding 1,000 baht.

\*[Section 83 is amended by the Act (No.7) B.E. 2522 (1979)].

Section 84\* Anyone violates the provisions on fireworks pursuant to Section 16 in the first or the third paragraph, Sections 28, 30, 35, 37 in the second paragraph or violates the conditions pursuant to Section 27 or 29, which are applicable with the necessary changes pursuant to Section 48 or 49 is punishable by fine not exceeding 1,000 baht.

\*[Section 84 is amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Section 85\* Anyone violates the provisions on the equivalent of the firearms pursuant to Section 16 in the first or the third paragraph, Section 30 or 37 in the second paragraph, which

is applicable with the necessary changes pursuant to Section 53 is punishable by fine not exceeding 1,000 baht.

\*[Section 85 is amended by the National Administrative Reform Council Order No. 44 dated 21 October B.E. 2519 (1976)].

Transitory provision

Section 86 Anyone owns a firearm, ammunition or explosive regardless of type or size that is not granted the legal license, if he brings the said firearm, ammunition or explosive to apply for a license in accordance with this Act is not punishable by this Act. However, he has to notify the local registrar within 90 days from the date this Act is applicable, then that person is not punishable, and do not apply the provision of Section 55 as applicable.

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (22 of 32)

For this purpose the Minister may specify the conditions in issuing the license, as he deems appropriate.

Section 87 All the licenses issued in accordance with the law on firearms, ammunition, explosives and fireworks before this Act is applicable, they shall be valid until that license expires. If any license holder who owns and uses wants to receive a license in accordance with this Act before the old license expires he can do so.

Section 88 In issuing a license to own and use a firearm and ammunition in accordance with this Act, the person who receives the license in accordance with the law on firearms, ammunition, explosives and fireworks before this Act is applicable can use the old license. Do not apply the provision of Section 13 (4) as applicable to the firearms issued under the old license.

Countersign-signature

Rear Admiral Thor. Tharnrongnawasawat

Prime Minister

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E. 2490 (1947), page (23 of 32)

Fee rates

[See information in Image]

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E.  
2490 (1947), page (24 of 32)

Fee rates (continued) [See information in image]

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act B.E.  
2490 (1947), page (25 of 32)

Fee rates (continued) [See information in Image]

Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Fireworks, and the Equivalent of Firearms Act of  
1947, page (26 of 32)

---