

Chapter 34

Thailand

*Suebsiri Taweepon and Alec Wheatley, Tilleke & Gibbins**

I. MEDIA LAW

A. SOURCES

- § 34:1 Basic principles
- § 34:2 Constitutional sources
- § 34:3 Codified sources
- § 34:4 Case law sources

B. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- § 34:5 For publishing industry
- § 34:6 For broadcasting industry
- § 34:7 For online services
- § 34:8 Regulators and their core competencies
- § 34:9 Public sector in the media industry
- § 34:10 Split of legislative/regulatory authority between the federal government and individual states

C. DEFAMATION

- § 34:11 Main sources of law
- § 34:12 Definition and significant subdivisions
- § 34:13 Main factors or elements of claim
- § 34:14 Types of relief available
- § 34:15 Defenses available
- § 34:16 Time period for asserting claim

*Supalai Grand Tower, 26th Floor,
1011 Rama 3 Road,
Chongnonsi, Yannawa, Bangkok 10120
Thailand
Phone: +66 2056 5555
www.tilleke.com

D. INVASION OF PRIVACY

- § 34:17 Main sources of law
- § 34:18 Definition and significant subdivisions
- § 34:19 Main factors or elements of claim
- § 34:20 Types of relief available
- § 34:21 Defenses available
- § 34:22 Time period for asserting claim

E. RIGHT OF PUBLICITY

- § 34:23 Main sources of law
- § 34:24 Protection of right of publicity after death
- § 34:25 Main factors or elements of claim
- § 34:26 Types of relief available
- § 34:27 Defenses available
- § 34:28 Time period for asserting claim

II. ADVERTISING LAW

A. SOURCES OF ADVERTISING LAW

- § 34:29 Basic principles
- § 34:30 Constitutional sources
- § 34:31 Codified sources
- § 34:32 Case law sources

B. FALSE ADVERTISING

- § 34:33 Main sources of law
- § 34:34 Definition and significant subdivisions
- § 34:35 Main factors or elements of claim
- § 34:36 Examples of claims found false or misleading
and claims found not false or misleading
- § 34:37 Types of relief available
- § 34:38 Defenses available
- § 34:39 Evidence required to support advertising claims
based on tests
- § 34:40 Time period for asserting claim

**C. THIRD-PARTY TRADEMARKS AND
COPYRIGHTS IN ADVERTISING**

- § 34:41 Permissibility of using another party's
trademark in advertising without that party's
authorization
- § 34:42 Permissibility of using another party's

- copyrighted work in advertising without that party's authorization
- § 34:43 Time period for asserting claim of trademark infringement or copyright infringement

III. ENTERTAINMENT LAW

A. SOURCES

- § 34:44 Basic principles
- § 34:45 Codified sources
- § 34:46 Case law sources

B. TYPES

- § 34:47 Legal matters characterized as entertainment law

IV. ART LAW

A. SOURCES

- § 34:48 Main sources of law relating to sale of artworks
- § 34:49 Sources of law for artists' rights

B. RELATIONSHIPS

- § 34:50 Relationship between dealer and artist
- § 34:51 Relationship between purchaser and dealer

C. ART AUCTIONS

- § 34:52 Laws relating to auctions and auction houses

D. "STOLEN" ARTWORKS

- § 34:53 Legal issues regarding "stolen" artworks

KeyCite®: Cases and other legal materials listed in KeyCite Scope can be researched through the KeyCite service on Westlaw®. Use KeyCite to check citations for form, parallel references, prior and later history, and comprehensive citator information, including citations to other decisions and secondary materials.

I. MEDIA LAW

A. SOURCES

§ 34:1 Basic principles

The basic principles for establishing laws in Thailand are

found in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, which is based on a modern democratic constitutional monarchy.

On May 22, 2014, the National Council for Peace and Order (“NCPO”), led by the Commander of the Royal Thai Army, assumed control of the national administration, with the priorities to conduct national economic, social, and political reforms before elections can be permitted.

The Constitution Drafting Committee drafted the present Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2560 (2017), which was enacted on April 6, 2017, superseding the Interim Constitution of 2014, which the NCPO had put in place shortly after it came to power. Many of the changes presented in the 2017 Constitution were directed at reforming political procedures.

Chapter III of the 2017 Constitution lists the general rights of the Thai people.¹ Section 34 grants freedom of expression, provided that such speech does not violate laws which protect the security of the state or the maintenance of public order and good morals in society.² Section 35 grants media professionals the right to report news and express their opinion.³ Section 27 grants all people equal protection under the law,⁴ and Section 32 grants people the rights of privacy, dignity, reputation, and family.⁵ Section 49, however, prohibits any person from exercising his or her rights to overthrow the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of the State.⁶

In light of the above, most media law-related legislation in Thailand remains in force, as long as the expressions by individuals and organizations are not in conflict with the Announcements of the NCPO, particularly that the propaga-

[Section 34:1]

¹Sections 25–49, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

²Section 34, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

³Section 35, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

⁴Section 27, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

⁵Section 32, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

⁶Section 49, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

tion of information and news to the general public be executed correctly, free from distortion and misleading information, which may affect the maintenance of peace and order of society.

The NCPO has issued several Announcements in relation to media restrictions since it assumed control of the nation in May 2014. However, the NCPO gradually eased the media restrictions after conducting meetings with some major media associations in July 2014, with the result that self-censorship by the media is the practical reality.

Basic principles of Media Law include the right to free expression by individuals and organizations, free speech for all, and the right to freedom of the press, of association, of assembly and petition. Freedom of expression is a universal concept embedded in the constitutions of many countries and is an indispensable condition of nearly every other form of freedom. However, free speech rights need constant, vigilant protection. What constitutes free speech today may not constitute free speech tomorrow, often depending upon the prevailing set of values and how a particular law is interpreted in the context of the times. Ensuring full freedom of speech and expression requires especially that government officials fully understand that right and correctly interpret any individual expression, whether it be by spoken word or by an outright act. There are several additional basic and critical principles involving the media, as follows:

- fostering transparency and accountability in governance and society;
- promoting the free flow of news and information through good investigative reporting;
- promoting e-government, getting government services and information online;
- supporting media watchdogs;
- reforming media laws for a legal environment that supports independent media and upholds journalists' ability to do their jobs;
- advocating for access to information legislation and government documents; and
- access to information and communications technologies, i.e., affordable access to information via the Internet and telecommunications.

However, a number of legal and extra-legal restrictions on freedom of expression have been noted in Thailand. For example, officials interfere with the media by expressing

undue or politically motivated criticism of the media. Also, media owners have not always respected the editorial independence of their media outlets and the right of staff to respect their own freedom of expression. In addition, officials sometimes use vague appeals to nationalism, respect for the institution of the monarchy, or national security as a way to influence media content. Violence against media workers can also be a deterrent to freedom of expression, as can the auditing of accounts of critical journalists or by threatening prosecution.

§ 34:2 Constitutional sources

The 2017 Constitution grants the freedom of expression to the people and the media, provided that such expression does not violate other laws implemented to safeguard national security or good morals in society.¹ The Constitution also provides a broad interpretation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Thai people. However, any Constitutional provisions must be considered under Thailand's administrative conventions of the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State and Thailand's existing international obligations.

§ 34:3 Codified sources

There are a number of statutes in Thailand that govern the media. These include the Printing Registration Act,¹ Act Relating to the Conducting of Broadcasting and Television Business,² Act on Organization to Assign Radio Frequency and to Regulate Broadcasting and Telecommunication Services,³ Film and Video Act,⁴ Electronic Transactions Act,⁵

[Section 34:2]

¹Sections 34, 35, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

[Section 34:3]

¹Printing Registration Act B.E. 2550 (2007).

²Act Relating to the Conducting of Broadcasting and Television Business B.E. 2551 (2008).

³Act on Organization to Assign Radio Frequency and to Regulate Broadcasting and Telecommunication Services B.E. 2553 (2010), as amended by Act on Organization to Assign Radio Frequency and to Regulate Broadcasting and Telecommunication Services (No. 2) B.E. 2560 (2017).

Computer Crime Act,⁶ Official Information Act,⁷ Copyright Act,⁸ Optical Disc Act,⁹ and certain sections of the Penal Code.¹⁰

Printing Registration Act.¹¹ An antiquated piece of legislation, the 1941 Print Act was repealed in 2007 by the Printing Registration Act. This Act allows the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police to prohibit the importation for distribution of any printed matter, which covers not only articles or books, but also statements considered to be defamatory, insulting, or vengeful against His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, the Heir to the Throne, or the Regent. Any documents that affect the security of the Kingdom, or the peace, order, or good morals of the public, may be subject to prohibition.¹² Furthermore, this Act provides specific requirements for the licenses of newspaper publishers. Any party who violates such order of the Commissioner-General shall be liable for imprisonment of up to three years and/or a fine of up to Baht 60,000. Overall, this Act appears to provide greater freedom of the press than the 1941 Act.

Act on Organization to Assign Radio Frequency and to Regulate Broadcasting and Telecommunication Services.¹³ This Act was established as a result of Section 47 of the 2007 Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, which classified the radio frequency waves used to transmit radio, television, telecommunications, and radio communications as national resources to be used for public benefit. To supervise the operation of radio and television broadcasting, and radio,

⁴Film and Video Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

⁵Electronic Transactions Act B.E. 2544 (2001), as amended by Electronic Transactions Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008).

⁶Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007), as amended by Computer Crime Act (No. 2) B.E. 2560 (2017).

⁷Official Information Act B.E. 2540 (1997).

⁸Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended by Copyright Act (No. 2) B.E. 2558 (2015) and Copyright Act (No. 3) B.E. 2558 (2015).

⁹Optical Disc Act B.E. 2548 (2005).

¹⁰Penal Code, as last amended by Penal Code Amendment Act (No. 26) B.E. 2560 (2017).

¹¹Printing Registration Act B.E. 2550 (2007).

¹²Section 10, Printing Registration Act B.E. 2550 (2007).

¹³Act on Organization to Assign Radio Frequency and to Regulate Broadcasting and Telecommunication Services B.E. 2553 (2010), as amended.

television, and telecommunication businesses, an independent organization was required. As a result, this Act provided for the establishment of the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (“NBTC”).¹⁴

The NBTC has the powers and duties to formulate a Frequency Management Master Plan, Table of Frequency Allocations, Broadcasting Master Plan, Telecommunications Master Plan, Frequency Plan, and Telecommunications Numbering Plan. In addition, it assigns radio frequencies for sound broadcasting, television broadcasting, radio communications, and telecommunication services. The NBTC can also prescribe the characteristics and categories for sound broadcasting, television broadcasting, and telecommunication services.

The NBTC grants licenses and regulates the use of radio frequencies and radio communication equipment in sound broadcasting, television broadcasting, and telecommunications and radio communication services, and also prescribes the licensing criteria, procedures, conditions, and licensing fees for these activities. According to the 2017 amendment of the Act on Organization to Assign Radio Frequency and to Regulate Broadcasting and Telecommunication Services, license fees to use a frequency must be paid upon receipt of the license, after the deduction of expenses, with the remainder to be remitted as the State’s income.¹⁵

The NBTC also prescribes the standards and required technical specifications for sound and television broadcasting, telecommunications, and radio communication services.

The NBTC has the responsibility to protect the privacy rights and the liberty of the people from being exploited by the operator, and to protect individual rights in relation to privacy and freedom to communicate by means of telecommunications. It also prescribes measures to prevent anticompetitive conduct or unfair competition in regard to sound broadcasting, television broadcasting, and telecommunications services.

Two sub-commissions—the National Broadcasting Commission (“NBC”) and the National Telecommunications Com-

¹⁴Section 6, Act on Organization to Assign Radio Frequency and to Regulate Broadcasting and Telecommunication Services B.E. 2553 (2010), as amended.

¹⁵Section 42, Act on Organization to Assign Radio Frequency and to Regulate Broadcasting and Telecommunication Services B.E. 2553 (2010), as amended.

mission (“NTC”)—were appointed by the NBTC in 2011. These commissions are responsible for television, sound broadcasting, and telecommunications, and work independently from each other.

Film and Video Act.¹⁶ The 1930 Film Act was replaced by the Film and Video Act, which entered into force on June 2, 2008. Prior to broadcast or display in theaters in Thailand, each film must obtain authorization from the Board of Film and Video Censors. The Board may ban a film if its requirements that portions of the film be removed are not met. Reasons for censoring films include violating Thailand’s moral and cultural norms and disturbing the public order and national security. Additionally, the Board rates each film by placement in one of five categories spanning from educational material suitable for all viewers to films only suitable for viewers 20 years old and above, as described by the Act and a subsequent ministerial regulation. Prior to this Act, theater owners and broadcasters frequently censored films themselves before submitting them to the Board. A set of ministerial regulations entered into force in 2009, among which is a regulation providing clarification on the rating system in Thailand. For example, a film containing unsuitable language should be authorized to be seen by only persons 18 years old and older.¹⁷ Other regulations have created requirements for selling or renting videos and movies, or for operating a business relating to movies and videos, such as karaoke.

Electronic Transactions Act.¹⁸ This is often referred to as Thailand’s E-Commerce law. In essence, the Act recognizes that the methods for executing electronic transactions are greatly different from those for transactions supported by prior existing laws. Legal recognition of data messages is needed to treat them the same as messages made or evidenced in writing,¹⁹ and recognition is also needed for methods of dispatch and receipt of data messages. It also recognizes the use of electronic signatures, including admis-

¹⁶Film and Video Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

¹⁷Ministerial Regulation on Characteristics of Movies B.E. 2552 (2009).

¹⁸Electronic Transactions Act B.E. 2544 (2001), as amended by Electronic Transactions Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 (2008).

¹⁹Section 8, Electronic Transactions Act B.E. 2544 (2001), as amended.

sibility of data messages as evidence,²⁰ aiming to promote the reliability of electronic transactions to enable them to have the same legal effect as that given to transactions made by traditional means. The amended Act of 2008 extended its protection to electronic stamps or duty stamps, corporate seals, and published electronic data. Electronic stamps are also acceptable as proof of acceptance of an electronic transaction.

Specifically, the Act states that “information shall not be denied legal effect and enforceability solely on the ground that it is in the form of a data message,”²¹ and that “an electronic signature is considered to be a reliable electronic signature if it meets certain requirements.” Persons also have the right to “operate service business relating to electronic transaction,” i.e., an Internet Service Provider (“ISP”).²² A prospective ISP must apply for registration and license with a competent official. If the person operating a service business relating to electronic transactions does not register or obtain a license, there are penalties of imprisonment and fines or both.

The Act also establishes the Electronic Transactions Board, the composition of which was slightly changed in the 2008 amendment.²³ The Board monitors and supervises the operations of electronic service providers, issues rules relating to electronic signatures, and makes recommendations for policies for promotion and development of electronic transactions, including solving relevant problems and obstacles. The Chief of the Office of the Electronic Transactions Board is a board member and a secretary.

The Thai Government maintains a Web site to promote e-commerce transactions within the country. The government monitors the delivery of all products sold via this service and provides customers with warranties.²⁴

²⁰Section 11, Electronics Transaction Act B.E. 2544 (2001), as amended.

²¹Section 7, Electronics Transaction Act B.E. 2544 (2001), as amended.

²²Section 32, Electronics Transaction Act B.E. 2544 (2001), as amended.

²³Sections 36 to 43, Electronics Transaction Act B.E. 2544 (2001), as amended.

²⁴Section 37(2), Electronics Transaction Act B.E. 2544 (2001), as amended.

A Royal Decree governing the Control and the Supervision of Electronic Payments Service Business was adopted on August 17, 2008 and entered into force on January 14, 2009.²⁵

Computer Crime Act.²⁶ Part I of this law provides a list of crimes involving computers. These crimes especially relate to individuals who illegally access computer systems that have specific security measures or who intercept computer data of another person or “whoever damages, destroys, alters, modifies, or adds to whole or part of computer data of another person without authorization.”²⁷ The Act also includes offenses of computer hacking, illegal interception of data, interference with computer systems, computer-related fraud and forgery, online child pornography, and unauthorized reproduction and distribution of intellectual property-protected material. It also lists crimes that might be committed by Internet Service Providers (ISPs).²⁸ The Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (“MDES”) (formerly the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (“MICT”))²⁹ has responsibility for the execution of the Act.³⁰

Part II of the Act establishes Superior Administrative Authority or Police Officials under the Criminal Procedure Code as competent officials who have power to arrest, confine, search, make an inquiry file, and institute a criminal prosecution against an offender.³¹

On August 21, 2007, MICT issued a Notification detailing the data records to be retained as well as explaining which Service Providers are affected. The requirements of this Notification became universally effective on August 24, 2007. Such Notification provides general guidelines for logging and storing the computer data for at least 90 days.³²

The Act was amended in 2017 to broaden its scope and the breadth of regulated activities in an effort to update the Act

²⁵Royal Decree Governing Control and Supervision of Electronics Payment Service Business B.E. 2551 (2008).

²⁶Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007), as amended.

²⁷Sections 5 to 14, Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007), as amended.

²⁸Section 15, Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007), as amended.

²⁹Act on Reorganization of Ministries, Sub-Ministries, Departments (No. 17) B.E. 2559 (2016).

³⁰Section 4, Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007), as amended.

³¹Section 29, Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007), as amended.

³²Notification of the Ministry of Information and Communications Technology, B.E. 2550 (2007).

as part of the push toward Thailand 4.0 and a value-based digital economy. The amended Act provides a procedure to remove or block illegal content on a computer system, including content deemed to be contrary to public order or good morals, and intellectual property-infringing content.³³ The amended Act further creates broad criminal liability for an ISP that “cooperates, consents or acquiesces” to illegal content on its system, unless it complies with an official order by the MDES to remove or block such content.³⁴ The Act provides penalties including fines and/or imprisonment for offenders.

Official Information Act.³⁵ This was enacted in 1997. It guarantees access to public information for all citizens and sets a code of information practices for the processing of personal information by state agencies. Section 4 of the Act defines personal information as information relating to “the particular private matters” of a person that can be used to identify that person. Each state agency must: ensure that the systems it employs are relevant to, and necessary for, the achievement of the objectives of the operation of the state agency; make efforts to collect information directly from the subject; publish material about its use in the *Government Gazette*; provide for an appropriate security system; notify such person if information is collected about him or her from a third party; not disclose personal information in his or her control to other state agencies or other persons without prior or immediate consent given in writing, except in limited circumstances; and provide rights of access, correction, and deletion.³⁶ An Official Information Board oversees the administration of the Act,³⁷ while Information Disclosure Tribunals have the “power and duty to consider and decide an appeal against an order prohibiting the disclosure of information, an order dismissing an objection and an order refusing the correction, alternation or deletion of personal information.”³⁸

³³Section 20(3) Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007), as amended.

³⁴Section 15, Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007), as amended.

³⁵Official Information Act B.E. 2540 (1997).

³⁶Section 23, Official Information Act B.E. 2540 (1997).

³⁷Section 27, Official Information Act B.E. 2540 (1997).

³⁸Section 35, Official Information Act B.E. 2540 (1997).

Copyright Act.³⁹ Copyright law in Thailand generally protects the following eight categories of works: literary, artistic, dramatic, musical, audiovisual, cinematographic, sound and video broadcasting works, and any other works of a literary, scientific, or artistic nature.⁴⁰ The above categories effectively cover those works whether recorded on physical or digital media, soundtracks of films, any form of sound recordings, works of craftsmanship, and architectural works and models. Copyright owners do not need to register a copyright for protection, but they may file an application to record the copyright with the Department of Intellectual Property (“DIP”).

In addition to copyright protection, the creator is entitled to moral rights, which are the right to be identified as creator of the work and the right to prohibit another person from distorting, abridging, adapting, or doing anything that would cause damage to the creator’s reputation or image.⁴¹

The Thai Copyright Act was amended in 2015 to provide owners with more comprehensive tools to combat online infringement. The amendment created liability (with exceptions) for any person who deletes or modifies the Rights Management Information (“RMI”) of a copyrighted work with the knowledge that such deletion or modification would induce, cause, facilitate, or conceal copyright or infringement of a performer’s right,⁴² as well as for any person who communicates to the public or imports into Thailand for distribution any copyrighted work with the knowledge that the RMI of such work has been deleted or modified.⁴³ The amendment also established that any person who circumvents the Technological Prevention Measures (“TPM”) of software or provides the service of circumvention may be held liable for infringement (with exceptions) if the circumvention was performed with the knowledge that such circumvention would induce or cause infringement on a copyrighted work or a performer’s rights.⁴⁴ The amendment formally acknowledged the First Sale Doctrine’s applicability to copyrighted works, such that an owner’s rights are exhausted once there

³⁹Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁴⁰Section 4, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

⁴¹Section 18, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

⁴²Section 53/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁴³Section 53/2, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁴⁴Section 53/4, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

has been a legitimate sale of the work.⁴⁵ The amendment also provided an exception to infringement for any duplication of a copyrighted work that is required in order to allow a computer system to function normally.⁴⁶

In cases of online infringement, the Copyright Act amendment provided copyright owners with a procedure to obtain a preliminary injunction against the service provider which is hosting the infringing content.⁴⁷ To obtain an injunction, the copyright owner must provide sufficient details to the court to demonstrate that it is the owner of the work at issue, the work is being infringed on the system of the service provider, and the preliminary injunction is necessary to prevent further harm.⁴⁸ The copyright owner must follow up the request for injunction with legal action against the infringer within the time period specified by the court.⁴⁹

The amendment also creates liability for recording the video and/or sound of movies in a film theater without authorization.⁵⁰ Moreover, the amendment recognizes that a performer also has moral rights to identify himself or herself as the performer of his or her performances and to prevent a transferee, or any other person, from any modification of his or her performances that would cause damage to his or her reputation or honor.⁵¹ This right continues after death and may be exercised by a performer's heirs for the term of protection.⁵²

Copyright protection exists for the life of the author plus an additional 50 years following the death of the author.⁵³ Copyright protection does not extend to ideas, steps, processes or systems, methods of use or operation, concepts, principles, discoveries, or scientific or mathematical theories.⁵⁴ Copyright law does not create liability for certain uses of copyrighted works, provided they do not conflict with the normal exploitation of the works or unreasonably preju-

⁴⁵Section 32/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁴⁶Section 32/2, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁴⁷Section 32/3, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁴⁸Section 32/3 (3), Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁴⁹Section 32/3 (4), Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁵⁰Section 28/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁵¹Section 51/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁵²Section 51/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁵³Section 19, Copyright Act B.E. 2537(1994).

⁵⁴Section 6, Copyright Act B.E. 2537(1994).

dice the rights of the owner, such as when used in research or study (*e.g.*, a work or a computer software program), teaching, examination, personal or family benefit, comment, reporting current events through mass media with acknowledgment of the copyright owner of the work, or for proceedings or consideration of government officials.⁵⁵

The owner of a copyright has the power to file either a criminal or civil complaint in order to enforce his or her copyright. The Copyright Act provides criminal penalties, including fines and imprisonment, for infringement of copyrighted works.⁵⁶ Under these provisions, a violation of the owner's rights may result in imprisonment of up to four years, and/or a fine of up to Baht 800,000.⁵⁷ Half of these fines are usually paid to the copyright owner.⁵⁸ A suit may be filed in the Central Intellectual Property and International Trade Court ("IP & IT Court") for compensation for actual, proven damages.

Copyright infringement under the Act arises when a person deliberately acts to infringe directly or indirectly a copyright without permission by copying, modifying, reproducing, adapting, disseminating, or publishing another's work.⁵⁹ In the short term, criminal enforcement actions under the Copyright Act should be quite effective, particularly as these actions remove the seized goods from the market. End-user raids, as antipiracy tools, are seen as effective criminal enforcement actions if heavily publicized and such raids are known to create a deterrent effect.

The Department of Intellectual Property is the government agency (operating under the Ministry of Commerce) charged with all matters relating to intellectual property, including developing policy and enforcement efforts directed toward the piracy problem. The Central Intellectual Property and International Trade Court, established in 1997, has exclusive jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases involving intellectual property disputes throughout Thailand.

Optical Disc Act. The Optical Disc Act, enacted and implemented in 2005, was designed to curb the proliferation of manufactured discs (CDs, VCDs, DVDs, CD-ROMs) with

⁵⁵Section 32, Copyright Act B.E. 2537(1994).

⁵⁶Sections 66 to 77, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁵⁷Section 69/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁵⁸Section 76, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

⁵⁹Sections 27 to 30, 52, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

unlicensed content. The legislation requires optical disc producers to register before commencing production or acquiring raw materials for the manufacturing process.⁶⁰ Producers are required to mark discs with unique identification numbers, enabling the source of optical disc media to be traced.⁶¹ Competent officials have the right to enter manufacturing premises to inspect for compliance with the law. Penalties under the Act include fines of up to Baht 1 million and terms of imprisonment of up to five years.⁶²

Penal Code. The Thai Penal Code contains punishments for anyone who produces, trades, or advertises obscene material.⁶³ The code provides for “imprisonment not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding six thousand baht or both” for persons who commit the offenses of possessing, producing, trading, distributing, or bringing in, or sending out of the Kingdom obscene material. This may include any “document, drawing, painting, printed matter, picture, poster, symbol, photograph, cinematographic film, audio or video tape.” The same penalties will apply to a person who may not directly trade in obscene material, but who otherwise participates in such trade, distributes or exhibits such materials to the public, or hires out such obscene materials.

§ 34:4 Case law sources

Thailand is a civil law country. Strict compliance with judicial precedence (*i.e.*, *stare decisis*) is not required, although most courts will take into account the decisions of other courts, especially appellate courts, in interpreting statutes.

However, a landmark court decision against criminal defamation may have a significant impact on the telecommunications sector.¹ The secretary-general of the Campaign for Popular Media Reform, Supinya Klangnarong, was found not guilty over comments made in an interview, published in the *Thai Post*, to the effect that Shin Corp., then owned by the then-Prime Minister’s family, financially benefited from

⁶⁰Section 5, Optical Disc Act B.E. 2548 (2005).

⁶¹Section 9, Optical Disc Act B.E. 2548 (2005).

⁶²Section 29, Optical Disc Act B.E. 2548 (2005).

⁶³Section 287, Penal Code.

[Section 34:4]

¹*Shin Corp v. Supinya Klangnarong*, Bangkok Criminal Court, No. 3091/2546 (2003).

Thaksin Shinawatra's election as prime minister. The court found that because Shin Corp. is a publicly listed company, and because television and telecommunications airwaves are public property, Miss Klangnarong had the right to express an honest opinion made for the benefit of the public, and that the Shin Corp. must be made accountable to the public. The *Thai Post* was also found not guilty because it had reported Supinya's comments without alterations.

B. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

§ 34:5 For publishing industry

The Printing Registration Act provides that the Commissioner-General of Royal Thai Police is entitled to ban, confiscate, or destroy any printed materials that are defamatory, insulting, or vengeful against His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, the Heir to the Throne, or the Regent or which may affect the security of the Kingdom, the public order, or good morals.¹ The Thai press is also subject to defamation laws, which in some cases may effectively prevent the publication of information because of fear of a retaliatory defamation lawsuit, since the civil law in Thailand requires both that the defendant prove that the statement made was true and, occasionally, that the statement was justified in its publication.² Publication or communication of information that is likely to impair the reputation of another person or expose them to the contempt of others will open the press to criminal charges. Self-censorship also limits the press.

In addition, the government controls textbook publishing for primary and secondary education. Only textbooks that have been evaluated, approved, and certified by the relevant government agency can be sold to schools and used by students as prescribed textbooks. In most of the schools, the teachers write the textbooks in accordance with the curriculum. The publisher submits completed texts to the Ministry of Education for approval. Once approved, a certificate is issued, and the publisher is required to print that

[Section 34:5]

¹Section 10, Printing Registration Act B.E. 2550 (2007).

²Section 423, Civil and Commercial Code.

certificate at the back of each of the published textbooks. Certificates are good for five years.³

§ 34:6 For broadcasting industry

The television and radio broadcast sector in Thailand falls under the control of three major organizations—MCOT Public Company Limited (formerly the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand (“MCOT”)), the Public Relations Department of Thailand (“PRD”), and the Royal Thai Army Radio and Television (“RTA”). These three largest players own more than two-thirds of the airwaves nationwide. The Radio Communication Act provides for the seizure of a television or radio that is deemed contrary to national or public security.¹ In addition, the government can ban any material that it deems to be contradictory to public order or good morals.

This set of rules and regulations include the following:

- censorship is necessary prior to airing;
- maximum advertising and commercial length is 12.5 minutes and the average per day must not be more than 10 minutes per hour for broadcasting and television businesses using frequencies;
- maximum and commercial length is six minutes per hour and the average per day must not be more than five minutes per hour for broadcasting and television businesses not using frequencies;
- submit script and storyboard for pre-censor at least one day in advance of broadcast; and
- results will only be reported on Tuesday and Thursday—results are not available on the same day of submission.²

The government recently announced the creation of a National Committee for Media Oversight to regulate radio, television, print media, and online content. This new body is meant to bring together representatives from the government and Internet sectors, including Google and Microsoft.³

Due to its obligations under the World Trade Organiza-

³Consumers International, *Project on Copyright and Access to Knowledge: Country Study-Thailand* (2003).

[Section 34:6]

¹Section 14, Radio Communication Act B.E. 2498 (1955).

²Section 14, Radio Communication Act B.E. 2498 (1955).

³Reporters Without Borders, *Thailand YouTube Accessible Again*,

tion, Thailand approved a “Master Plan for Telecommunications Development” in 1997.⁴ This provided for the privatization of the two state-owned telecommunications companies, which at that time had a monopoly over the industry. At the end of 2006, the telecommunications industry had yet to be deregulated. The Ninth Plan (2002–2006) also recommended a Master Plan for Telecommunications and provided a framework for the “liberalization and privatization of the telecommunications industry, the formation of an independent regulatory body, the privatization of the Telephone Organization of Thailand (TOT) and the Communications Authority of Thailand (CAT) and a conversion of telecommunications concession. It is expected that this liberalization will promote an effective competition that will bring high benefits and efficiency to the national economic system.”⁵

§ 34:7 For online services

Thailand has been in the process of modernizing its laws with respect to information technology. The National Information Technology Committee (“NITC”) approved plans in 1998 for a series of information technology laws. Subcommittees under the National Electronics and Computer Technology Centre were established to draft the following bills: E-Commerce Law, Electronic Data Interchange Law, Privacy Data Protection Law, Computer Crime Law, Electronic Digital Signature law, Electronics Fund Transfer Law, and Universal Access Law. The Computer Crime Act was enacted in 2007 and amended in 2017,¹ and the E-commerce Law containing a provision for electronic digital signatures was enacted in 2001, while other bills remain in the legislative process.

(last updated on January 20, 2016) <https://rsf.org/en/news/thailand-youtub-e-accessible-again>.

⁴World Trade Organization, *History of the Telecommunication Negotiations*, http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/telecom_e/telecom_history_e.htm#paper (last visited Dec. 29, 2017).

⁵Settapong Malisuwan, Kulthon Kasemsan, Ussanee Malisuwan & Dulyulak Phuangthong, *A Preliminary Research Model of Thai Mobile Market Structure*, Rangsit University, nd. (2006).

[Section 34:7]

¹See *supra* § 34:3, and *infra* § 34:31 for further discussion of the Computer Crime Act.

§ 34:8 Regulators and their core competencies

A royal proclamation formally established the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (“NBTC”) in 2010. This is Thailand’s broadcasting and telecommunications regulator, pursuant to the provisions of the Act on the Organization to Assign Radio Frequency and to Regulate Broadcasting and Telecommunications Services¹ and the Telecommunications Business Act.

The NBTC is the first independent state regulator in Thailand. Its responsibilities are to regulate all radio, television broadcasting, and telecommunication services in the country, from granting licenses for, and the regulation of, the operations of radio, television broadcasting, and telecommunication services, to setting up a tariff structure and services and protecting individual privacy rights and freedom in communication. In addition, the NBTC sets measures to prevent monopolization or unfair competition in sound broadcasting, television broadcasting, and telecommunications services. The NBTC also monitors and provides advice on the undertaking of sound broadcasting, television broadcasting, and telecommunications services.

§ 34:9 Public sector in the media industry

Section 60 of the Thai Constitution states that transmission frequencies, as used for radio and television broadcasts, are assets of the country and should be maintained in the interest of the nation and its people.¹ The Government of Thailand’s television and radio broadcast sector falls under the control of a few organizations, namely, the MCOT Public Company Limited (formerly the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand (“MCOT”)), the Public Relations Department of Thailand (“PRD”), and the Royal Thai Army Radio and Television (“RTA”). These three organizations own more than two-thirds of the airwaves nationwide.

Radio broadcasting was initiated in 1927 with experiments

[Section 34:8]

¹Act on the Organization to Assign Radio Frequency and to Regulate Broadcasting and Telecommunications Services B.E. 2553 (2010), as amended.

[Section 34:9]

¹Section 60, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

in radio telephone. Later, an experimental broadcasting service was established. Radio frequencies remain in the hands of numerous government agencies, including the military, state universities, the Office of the National Broadcasting and Telecommunication Commission, the Public Relations Department, and MCOT Public Co. Ltd. These agencies, along with the MCOT Public Co. Ltd., operate several stations directly, while the remaining frequencies are leased out to private content providers.

Television broadcasting in Thailand began in 1955 with the enactment of the Thai Radio and Television Broadcasting (“RTB”) Act, which has since been repealed and replaced by the Act Relating to the Conducting of Broadcasting and Television. The year 1955 also marked the start of the Thai Television Company Television Station, Channel 4. Twenty-two years later, MCOT was established to operate mass media businesses on behalf of the Thai government. The original RTB Act was amended in 1987 to allow television broadcasts to be made to the public through cable and electronic means.

The largest player in the Thai television industry is MCOT Public Co. Ltd., a former state enterprise of which the government still owns 66.77%, which retained ownership of numerous broadcast frequencies, even after the end of military rule in Thailand.

Broadcast media in Thailand has been mainly controlled by the Public Relations Department (“PRD”) of Thailand and MCOT. PRD was founded in 1933. The media have been operated by a number of private sector companies that entered into joint venture agreements with PRD and MCOT. Both the RTB Act and the MCOT decree separately empowered PRD and MCOT to provide broadcasting services.

Since 1994, pursuant to a ministerial regulation of October 1993, companies in the private sector have had the right to apply for a license to supply cable television. Applications are made for transmission within Bangkok to PRD and transmissions outside Bangkok, to the PRD, or the Regional Public Relations Center. A committee appointed by the Prime Minister considers applications for licenses. Licenses permit the supply of television through fiber optic or electric cable, but not through other means such as wireless transmission.

Media reform is constantly required to address changes to the social and political climate. The Act on Organization to

Assign Radio Frequency and to Regulate Broadcasting and Telecommunication Services, established the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (“NBTC”) replacing the NBC. The NBTC was established to regulate both telecommunications and broadcasting. The NBTC replaced the NBC, and supervises the operations of the broadcasting and telecommunications sectors, as well as the issuance of licenses for the use of broadcasting and telecommunications frequencies. Under this law, the government no longer has monopoly rights in the broadcast sector. The law requires that all broadcasters, stations, and operators must have a license from the broadcasting regulator. One of the key reasons for expediting the establishment of the NBTC is to resolve the conflicts surrounding the issuance of 3G licenses.

§ 34:10 Split of legislative/regulatory authority between the federal government and individual states

Thailand is a code country that follows civil law concepts. The first provision of the Thai Constitution states that “Thailand is one and indivisible kingdom.”¹ Even though Thailand is divided into districts and provinces, the power remains with the central government administration. All legislation enacted by the central government is used for all court levels around the country.² The district officers who attend to the central government functions are appointment by the Ministry of Interior.³

The Organization of the States Administration Act⁴ declares that the state of Thailand is organized in: 1) central administration represented by the Office of the Prime Minister, ministries, and sub-ministries; 2) provincial administration represented by the Governors and “Chang-wat” committees; and 3) local administration represented by the municipalities and provincial administrative organizations.⁵ These government organizations are all under the supervision of the central government. In fact, the

[Section 34:10]

¹Section 1, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

²Organization of the States Administration Act B.E. 2534 (1991).

³Organization of the States Administration Act B.E. 2534 (1991).

⁴Organization of the States Administration Act B.E. 2534 (1991).

⁵Sections 4, 53, 69, Organization of the States Administration Act

function of provincial administration is to implement policies and orders taken from the Prime Minister in his capacity as head of the Government.⁶

C. DEFAMATION

§ 34:11 Main sources of law

Defamation claims may be based on both the Thai Penal Code and the Civil and Commercial Code (“CCC”). Under Thai defamation law, the free speech of both businesses and individuals can be impacted. For instance, carelessly drafted e-mails, demand letters, or even negative restaurant reviews could lead to defamation actions, even if the writers reasonably believed in the truth of their statements. A party accused of defamation can be subject to criminal and/or civil liability. An important distinction between civil and criminal defamation is that a person cannot be punished for criminal defamation for negligently publishing statements about another, even if false.¹ However, civil liability can extend to a party making negligent statements.

Criminal liability for defamation is covered in Sections 326 to 333 of the Thai Penal Code. In addition to defamation of a living person,² the Penal Code provides that any imputation made upon a deceased person to a third party, which is calculated to impair the reputation of his or her father, mother, spouse, or child, or to expose the deceased to hatred or contempt, is a criminal offense.³ Furthermore, the Penal Code recognizes an offense called “insult,” which is not as serious as defamation. In particular, the Penal Code provides criminal liability for any person who insults another person in his or her presence or by publication.⁴

Civil liability for defamation is governed by the CCC, which states that any person who, contrary to the truth, asserts or circulates as a fact that is injurious to the reputation or credit of another, or his or her earnings or prosperity in any manner, should compensate the injured party for any

B.E. 2534 (1991).

⁶Section 54, Organization of the States Administration Act B.E. 2534 (1991).

[Section 34:11]

¹Section 59, Penal Code.

²Section 326, Penal Code.

³Section 327, Penal Code.

⁴Section 393, Penal Code.

resulting damage.⁵ Being unaware that a statement is false does not constitute a defense if a reasonable person should have known that it was false.

§ 34:12 Definition and significant subdivisions

Defamation refers to a category of claims based upon intentionally harmful or false statements “published” in spoken or written form to third parties. Thai law generally makes no distinction between libel and slander.

Under Section 326 of the Penal Code, defamation includes any imputations made on another person to a third party that are likely to impair the reputation of that person or expose him or her to hatred or contempt.

Under Section 423 of the CCC, defamation is a statement made contrary to the truth, which is asserted or circulated as a fact, with resulting injury to the reputation, credit, earnings, or prosperity of an individual.

§ 34:13 Main factors or elements of claim

In a criminal defamation action, the alleged defamation must involve publication to third parties and must lower the plaintiff in the eyes of right-thinking members of society, such as to impair his or her reputation or expose him to hatred or contempt.¹ An insult, on the other hand, does not have such an effect and need not take place before any person other than the plaintiff.²

As for a civil action, the statement asserted or circulated must be false and injurious to the reputation or credit of another, or to his or her earnings or prosperity in any manner.³

It should be noted, however, that the practical burden of proving falsity does not lie on the plaintiff. Rather, the defendant must try to prove that his or her statement was true to avoid liability.⁴ This can be very difficult to achieve, and the practical result is that many people decline to make even truthful statements if they are concerned about their ability to prove the statements later in court.

⁵Section 423, Civil and Commercial Code.

[Section 34:13]

¹Section 326, Penal Code.

²Section 393, Penal Code.

³Section 423, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁴Section 330, Penal Code.

§ 34:14 Types of relief available

A person who feels that he or she has been defamed may bring criminal charges by either filing a complaint with the police or filing the criminal action directly with the criminal court. If a complaint is filed with the police, the police will question the accuser and the accused, and will ultimately make a recommendation to the public prosecutor for or against prosecution. If the matter goes to trial, the accuser may join as a co-plaintiff. If the complaint is filed in court, the court will schedule preliminary hearings to determine whether the facts support trying the case.

The criminal offense of defamation is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year and/or a fine not exceeding Baht 20,000.¹ However, if the defamation is committed by means of publication of a document, drawing, painting, cinematograph, picture, letters made visible by any means, gramophone record, or any other recording or broadcast, the offense is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding Baht 200,000.² The Penal Code also provides that the court may order both destruction of defamatory matter and publication of the court's judgment in one or more newspapers once or multiple times at the expense of the guilty party.³

The offense of "insult" is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one month and/or a fine not exceeding Baht 10,000.⁴ Insult may also be used as grounds for divorce.

In addition to a criminal action, an injured person may bring a civil action to recover damages under the Civil and Commercial Code.⁵ Moreover, the Civil and Commercial Code gives the court a right, upon application of the aggrieved party, to order other measures, either instead of or in addition to payment of damages, for the rehabilitation of the injured party's reputation.⁶

For the purpose of achieving faster results, criminal actions are filed much more frequently than civil suits. While

[Section 34:14]

¹Section 326, Penal Code.

²Section 328, Penal Code.

³Section 332, Penal Code.

⁴Section 393, Penal Code.

⁵Section 423, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁶Section 447, Civil and Commercial Code.

damages awarded in defamation cases are minimal, the time and expense consumed in prosecuting or defending these actions can be massive.

§ 34:15 Defenses available

There are three defenses to a charge of criminal defamation, as follows:¹

- The statement is true, unless the defamatory imputation is of a personal nature and would not be of benefit to the public;
- A fair comment was made in good faith, either by way of self-justification or defense, or for the protection of a legitimate interest, upon the status of an official in the exercise of his or her duties, by way of fair comment on a person normally subject to public criticism, or by way of fair report of open proceedings; or
- The opinions or statements expressed during proceedings which were made by the parties involved, their lawyers, or their witnesses.

Justification, whereby the defendant had a valid reason for publishing a true statement, and privileged communication, whereby a person makes a communication in good faith to another person who has a rightful interest in that communication, is a defense to a civil charge of defamation.²

It is important to note that truth is not an absolute defense.³ Particularly, there is considerable argument about what personal matters are “in the public interest,” especially as pertains to public persons.⁴ Thus, it is possible that true accounts of people could be published but still be subject to defamation claims. Additionally, the law limits situations where fair comment is allowed, and there are situations where an opinion, however reasonable, will not fall within the defense.

With regard to newspapers, the Printing Registration Act provides that a newspaper may avoid civil and criminal li-

[Section 34:15]

¹Sections 329 to 331, Penal Code.

²Dika (Supreme) Court Case No. 938/2519.

³Section 330, Penal Code; Section 423, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁴Section 330, Penal Code; Section 423, Civil and Commercial Code.

ability if it publishes a public retraction immediately following a request made by the injured party.⁵

Additionally, a person wrongly accused of defamation could file their own criminal action for false charges.

§ 34:16 Time period for asserting claim

Civil defamation claims for damages are barred after one year from the date the wrongful act and the person responsible became known to the injured person, or 10 years from the day when the wrongful act was committed.¹ If, however, the damages claimed arose from a wrongful act that is also punishable under criminal law for which a longer period is prescribed, then such period also applies to the civil action.

In general, the statute of limitations for a criminal defamation action is five years from the date on which the offense was committed.² However, because defamation offenses are compoundable,³ if the injured person does not make a complaint within three months from the date on which the offense and the offender became known to him or her, the prosecution will be precluded by prescription.⁴

D. INVASION OF PRIVACY

§ 34:17 Main sources of law

The present Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2560 (2017), was enacted on April 6, 2017, superseding the Interim Constitution of 2014 which the NCPO had put in place shortly after it came to power. Chapter III of the 2017 Constitution lists the general rights of the Thai people.¹ Section 27 grants all people equal protection under the law.² In

⁵Section 41, Printing Registration Act B.E. 2550 (2007).

[Section 34:16]

¹Section 448, Civil and Commercial Code.

²Sections 95, 326 to 327, Penal Code.

³Section 333, Penal Code.

⁴Section 96, Penal Code.

[Section 34:17]

¹Sections 25 to 49, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

²Section 27, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

particular, Section 32 expressly grants the people the rights of privacy, dignity, reputation, and family.³

Thailand has enacted the Official Information Act which has as its objectives both providing mechanisms for the free flow of information between the people and public administration, and providing a mechanism to protect the privacy of people related to the information that state agencies and enterprises control.⁴ The basic provisions of this Act provide that only necessary and relevant personal information will be kept, that this information will be protected, and that the consent of the person is necessary before any release of this information to another agency will be allowed.⁵ Additionally, a person has the right to access information kept by the government about him or her. The principles of access to information and privacy protection relate only to public sector information.⁶

In 2001, the Thai government released the first draft of the Personal Data Protection Bill which was designed to protect the personal data of individuals and prevent the misuse of that data. The Bill has since been redrafted several times, the most recent of which occurred in 2015.⁷ According to the most recent draft, personal data is defined as any data that relates to a person, either living or dead, by which that person can be identified, either directly or indirectly.⁸ The bill would give protection to the collection, storage, and protection of personal data, as well as establish a Personal Data Protection Board.⁹ As of the coup of 2014, this bill was under consideration by the Ad Hoc Committee of the House of Representatives, after having passed the first reading of the House of Representatives. At present, it is uncertain whether the bill will be passed into law in the near future.

³Section 32, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

⁴Official Information Act B.E. 2540 (1997).

⁵Sections 23 to 24, Official Information Act B.E. 2540 (1997).

⁶Section 25, Official Information Act B.E. 2540 (1997).

⁷Draft Personal Data Protection Bill (2015), available at <https://thai netizen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/personal-data-protection-bill-20150106-en.pdf>.

⁸Section 5, Draft Personal Data Protection Bill (2015).

⁹Sections 3, 7, Draft Personal Data Protection Bill.

The Computer Crime Act also contains restrictions against the unlawful access of a user's data.¹⁰ Section 9 of the Act makes it a crime, punishable by up to five years in jail, to damage, destroy, alter, or add to a third's party's computer data.¹¹ However, such provisions are geared primarily towards third-party hacking. The Act was amended in 2017 to, *inter alia*, provide heightened penalties for hackers who target computer systems relating to national security, public safety, and infrastructure.¹²

Additional protection for privacy right may also be found under a broadly worded and broadly interpreted catch-all tort provision of the Civil and Commercial Code, which states generally that any willful, negligent, or unlawful act done by another person which injures the "life, body, health, liberty, property or any other right" of another person is subject to civil sanctions.¹³

Invasion of privacy is also covered by the Thai Penal Code, according to which a person cannot disclose private secrets¹⁴ or even defame someone by divulging personal information without his or her consent.¹⁵

§ 34:18 Definition and significant subdivisions

The Civil and Commercial Code fails to properly define the notion of privacy. Indeed, Section 420 refers to the outrage to "any right of a person." Moreover, Section 18 considers that punishment will be rendered against the person who, by the utilization of the name of a person without his or her consent, injures this entitled person. The name may be considered as a part of a privacy right.

The Penal Code deals with the content of the privacy right without defining it directly, such as by referring to the information contained in a closed letter, a telegram, or any document that can injure the owner of these documents or private

¹⁰Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007), as amended.

¹¹Section 9, Computer Crime Act, B.E. 2550 (2007), as amended.

¹²Computer Crime Act (No. 2) B.E. 2560 (2017).

¹³Section 420, Civil and Commercial Code.

¹⁴Sections 322 to 323, Penal Code.

¹⁵Sections 326 to 329, Penal Code.

secrets obtained by reason of a function or profession.¹ In 1977, the Supreme Court decided that a defendant who has received a letter addressed to someone else, opened it, and disclosed the contents thereof, has caused damages to the holder of this letter.² Contrary to some circumstances for defamation, the information revealed by the third party must be true in case of right of privacy. Moreover, contrary to the civil offense, as for defamation, the criminal offense only concerns the conscious violation of privacy.³

The expression “personal information” was defined in 1997 by the adoption of the Official Information Act.⁴ The privacy right encompasses the notion of “personal information.” Therefore, any disclosure of this information without the consent of the interested person may be considered as an invasion of privacy. The Official Information Act defines “personal information” as “information concerning the personal matters of a person such as education, financial status, health record, criminal record or working record, which contain the name of such person or contain a numeric reference, code or such other indications identifying that person and shall also include information concerning personal matters of the deceased.”⁵ Therefore, personal information is information specific to each person that must be protected.

§ 34:19 Main factors or elements of claim

The Civil Procedure Code states that the burden of proof rests with the person who considers his or her privacy rights to have been violated.¹ The alleged injured person has to establish the facts, prove what the defendant said or publicized,

[Section 34:18]

¹Sections 322 to 323, Penal Code.

²*District Attorney of Ratchburi Province v. Srisopa*, Supreme Court No. 253/2520 (1977).

³Sections 322 to 323, Penal Code.

⁴Official Information Act B.E. 2540 (1997).

⁵Section 5, Official Information Act B.E 2540 (1997).

[Section 34:19]

¹Section 84, Civil Procedure Code.

and finally demonstrate that he or she has sustained damages.²

According to the Penal Code, in a criminal action, the alleged attempt has to involve the disclosure of private information without the authorization of the person holding this information and must cause injury to any person.³ The methods in which the personal information may be disclosed seem open to broad interpretation.

On the other hand, the Official Information Act states that in order to disclose information to other state agencies or other persons, a state agency must obtain the written consent of the concerned person.⁴ However, state agencies may disclose certain information relating to the concerned person without approval, such as “the disclosure for studies and research without mentioning the name, or part revealing the identity, of the person to whom the person information is related.”⁵ Therefore, the alleged injured person has to establish that the personal information disclosed by the state agencies is not covered by the exception provided by Section 24 or, alternatively, he or she has to prove that the disclosed information is sufficient to allow for his or her identification.

§ 34:20 Types of relief available

In a civil action, in principle, the allegedly injured person may demand compensation. In the context of use of his or her name without his or her approval, the entitled person may demand an abatement from the injury or even an injunction if the injury continues.

As indicated above regarding defamation, if the alleged injured person considers that the defendant has invaded his or her privacy, this person may bring criminal charges either by filing a complaint with the police within three months from the date the plaintiff discovers the injury, or by filing a criminal action to the court.¹ The amount of monetary damage and the imprisonment duration depend on the injury committed. In cases of disclosure of private secrets by mak-

²Section 84, Civil Procedure Code.

³Sections 322 to 323, Penal Code.

⁴Section 24, Official Information Act B.E. 2540 (1997).

⁵Section 24, Official Information Act B.E. 2540 (1997).

[Section 34:20]

¹Section 96, Penal Code.

ing away with a closed letter, telegram, or any other document, or the disclosure by another person by reason of his or her function or profession, the punishment must not exceed a fine of Baht 1,000 and/or imprisonment of six months.² If the disclosure is done by any official, the punishment is stronger. For example, an official having the duty in the post, telegraph, or telephone service, will be punished with imprisonment not exceeding five years and/or a fine not exceeding Baht 10,000.³

§ 34:21 Defenses available

In Thailand, freedom of information and privacy protection are difficult to combine. For example, the parents of a pupil who failed the entrance examination of a demonstration school of a famous state university requested the school to disclose the examination results of their daughter and the other students who passed the examination.¹ After the refusal of the school, the parents submitted an appeal to the Official Information Commission. The commission required the school to disclose the results on the basis that the parents have the right to access this information because it results from a public competition.² The school refused to apply the decision. The commission therefore enforced the disclosure. The parents of the other successful children considered that the disclosure was an invasion of privacy and brought a suit against the commission's ruling to the civil court.³ The civil court stated that the information was not personal information and therefore should be disclosed. The decision was confirmed in an appeal and before the Supreme Court. This decision, which is based on the OIA, demonstrates that the idea of freedom of information and invasion of privacy can be interpreted broadly and depends on the interpretation made by the judge.

Under a civil claim, the defendant may oppose that the

²Section 322, Penal Code; *See also* Section 34:14, discussing penalties for defamation.

³Sections 163 to 164, Penal Code.

[Section 34:21]

¹Disclosure Tribunal on Social and Administrative issues, Decision 17/2542 (1998).

²Disclosure Tribunal on Social and Administrative issues, Decision 17/2542 (1998).

³Disclosure Tribunal on Social and Administrative issues, Decision 17/2542 (1998).

outrage has been perpetrated in order to defend himself or herself, or may argue that he or she acted under a lawful command.⁴

The Penal Code also deals with some available defenses. In particular, the defendant will not be considered to have committed a compoundable offense if he or she can prove any of the following:

- that there is no injury by the disclosure of the private secrets;⁵
- that he or she was expressing his or her opinion or statement in good faith, by way of fair comment on any person who is subject to public criticism;⁶ or
- that the party expressed his or her opinions or statements defaming the alleged victim during the proceedings of a Court.

§ 34:22 Time period for asserting claim

According to the Civil and Commercial Code, a civil claim will be prescribed within 10 years from the day the wrongful act was committed, provided that no other period is applicable to the claim.¹ However, should the injured person have discovered the wrongful act and the offender, then the injured person must file his or her claim within one year from the day the wrongful act was committed.²

In a criminal case, the prescription will be five years from the date of commission, in cases of opening a private correspondence that injured the owner in order to ascertain or disclose the correspondence, of acquiring a private secret by reason of the acquirer's function and disclosing the private secret, or of outrage to the offended person's reputation.³ Nevertheless, if this outrage has been published, the prescription will be 10 years.⁴

⁴Section 449, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁵See Sections 322–323, Penal Code.

⁶See Section 329, Penal Code.

[Section 34:22]

¹Section 193/30, Civil and Commercial Code.

²Section 448, Civil and Commercial Code.

³Section 95(4), Penal Code.

⁴Section 95, Penal Code.

E. RIGHT OF PUBLICITY

§ 34:23 Main sources of law

The main source of law that recognizes the right of publicity in Thailand is the Civil and Commercial Code. Section 18 refers to the utilization of the name of a person that injures that person.¹ Section 420 is related to the failure to respect the rights of a person.² Thus, the broad designation of the phrase “any right of another person” includes the right of publicity.³ Section 423 concerns the intent of defamation by using the rights of a person.⁴ The defamation may, for example, may even harm a person’s name, photograph, or signature, when they are used as a trademark.⁵ Violations under Sections 420 and 423 are considered to be wrongful acts.

The violation of the right of publicity in Thailand has almost never been invoked in litigation. Only limited case law exists in handling this problem, such as cases relating to the use of the image of an actress for magazines, internet, and television for the promotion of a company,⁶ or the images of two fashion models that have been used without their consent for the promotion of a trademark.⁷

Another legal source that deals indirectly with the right of publicity is the Trademark Act of 1991.⁸ According to Section 7 of the Trademark Act, in order to obtain registration of a trademark that incorporates the image or the signature of someone, consent of that person is required.⁹ Section 8 of the Trademark Act forbids the utilization of any royal names, photographs, portraits or names that refer to the King or the

[Section 34:23]

¹Section 18, Civil and Commercial Code.

²Section 420, Civil and Commercial Code.

³Section 420, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁴Section 423, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁵Section 7, Trademark Act B.E. 2531 (1991), as amended by Trademark Act (No. 3) B.E. 2559 (2016).

⁶*Pornwansiriwech v. Suprederm International Ltd.*, Supreme Court, No. 6355/2548 (2005).

⁷*Kingprayorn and Lane v. Dapper General Appraisal Ltd.*, Court of First Instance No. 47/2549 (2006).

⁸Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991), as amended.

⁹Section 7, Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991), as amended.

royal family for the registration of a trademark in Thailand.¹⁰ Finally, the Copyright Act deals with the right of publicity, but it is especially provided for performers, and protects the use of their performance by requiring that their approval must be sought.¹¹ The Thai Copyright Act has a very broad interpretation of the notion of “performer.” Indeed, a performer is a person who performs such as a musician, a singer, or a dancer, but also “any person who acts, sings, recites, dubs or acts in composition or in other forms.”¹² The recent Copyright Act Amendment recognizes that a performer also has moral rights to identify himself or herself as the performer of his or her performances and to prevent a transferee, or any other person, from any modification of his or her performances that would cause damage to his or her reputation or honor.¹³ This right continues after death and may be exercised by a performer’s heirs for the term of protection.¹⁴ However, the law does not explicitly specify to what extent the “act of a performer” would qualify as a protected performance. The Supreme Court rendered a judgment that the use of an image of two fashion models on a catwalk for publicity did not infringe the performers’ rights.¹⁵ Rather, the Court clarified that the performance of the performer must fall within the works eligible for protection under the Copyright Act, such as the performance of music, performance in a dramatic arrangement, and performance with respect to a screenplay or script, etc.

§ 34:24 Protection of right of publicity after death

If someone uses the image of a deceased person for filing a trademark application, the Trademark Act states that the applicant has to obtain the consent of the deceased person’s ascendants, descendants, or spouse.¹ However, regarding the use of the signature of a predecessor for a trademark application, it seems that if the predecessor gives his or her au-

¹⁰Section 8, Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991), as amended.

¹¹Section 44, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

¹²Section 4, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

¹³Section 51/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

¹⁴Section 51/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

¹⁵*Kingprayorn and Lane v. Dapper General Appraisal Ltd.*, Supreme Court No. 3332/2555 (2012).

[Section 34:24]

¹Section 7, Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991), as amended.

thorization, this consent should still be valid after his or her death.²

As discussed previously in this chapter in the context of defamation, the heirs may also base their arguments on the Civil and Commercial Code if any wrongful act injures the reputation of a deceased person by using any publicity rights of the deceased person.³ The Penal Code also states that any imputation to a deceased person that can impair the reputation of the deceased person's relatives is considered to be defamation.⁴

§ 34:25 Main factors or elements of claim

The burden of proof rests with the allegedly injured person. First, the claimant must establish what the defendant said or publicized.¹ Second, the claimant must prove the fact and, finally, the damage caused by the violation of his or her rights of publicity.² Therefore, it is very important that the injured person proves that he or she has not given his consent, or at least not for this utilization of his or her image. However, the injured person “is not required to prove facts which are generally known or are admitted by the opposing party, in the opinion of the Court.”³

Two cases in Thailand have handled the right of publicity and the scope of the consent given by the injured person. In one case, the images of two fashion models during a fashion show were used in magazines for the promotion of the products that the models were wearing during the show. The models, however, never consented to the use of these photos in any context other than for the fashion show. The court of first instance considered that the right of publicity of these fashion models had been injured and that they should therefore be compensated.⁴ However, in another case, an actress allowed a defendant to take images and videos of her. The same pictures were used and published for the

²Section 7, Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991), as amended.

³See *supra* Sections 34:11 to 34:16 for discussion of defamation.

⁴Section 327, Penal Code.

[Section 34:25]

¹Section 84, Civil Procedure Code.

²Section 84, Civil Procedure Code.

³Section 84, Civil Procedure Code.

⁴*Kingprayorn and Lane v. Dapper General Appraisal Ltd.*, Court of First Instance No. 47/2549 (2006).

promotion of the defendant's products in magazines, on television, and on the Internet. According to the plaintiff, the defendant did not respect the scope of her consent. Therefore, the utilization of the image and videos was broader than expected. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court considered that the evidence brought by the plaintiff was insufficient, and thus rejected the request.⁵ Consequently, the court will determine the scope of consent on a case-by-case basis.

§ 34:26 Types of relief available

In cases of violation of the right of publicity, the Civil and Commercial Code states that the injured person may require an abatement of injury if any consent has been given.¹ In cases where the injury continues, the claimant may apply for an injunction.² If the violation is considered to be a wrongful act, the injured person may request compensation such as monetary damages.³ The court is entitled to determine how to compensate for the damage and, in cases of injury to reputation, the court may therefore propose that proper measures be taken for the rehabilitation of the injured party's reputation⁴ and/or order payment for damages.

§ 34:27 Defenses available

The Civil and Commercial Code provides defenses in cases of violation of the publicity right. Indeed, if the violation is considered to be a wrongful act, but the defendant is acting in lawful defense or under lawful command, even if there is injury, then the defendant would not be liable for damages.¹ However, the allegedly injured person may claim compensation from the person against whom the lawful defense was

⁵*Pornwansiriwech v. Suprederm International Ltd.*, Supreme Court, No. 6355/2548 (2005).

[Section 34:26]

¹Section 18, Civil and Commercial Code.

²Section 18, Civil and Commercial Code.

³Sections 420, 423, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁴Sections 438, 448, Civil and Commercial Code.

[Section 34:27]

¹Section 449, Civil and Commercial Code.

directed, or from the person who wrongfully gave the command.²

The Penal Code also deals with some defenses for the defendant in cases of violation of the right of publicity. The defendant will not be considered to have committed a compoundable offense if any of the following applies:

- the defendant can prove that he or she was expressing his or her opinion or statement in good faith, by way of fair comment on any person who is subject to public criticism;³
- the imputation is accurate in cases of defamation,⁴ but if the imputation relates to personal matters, the defendant is not entitled to defame this person or his or her right of publicity;⁵ or
- the opinion that defames someone is expressed during the proceedings of the court.⁶

§ 34:28 Time period for asserting claim

According to the Civil and Commercial Code, the period of prescription is normally 10 years.¹ However, the prescription will be one year from the day “when the wrongful act and the person bound to make the compensation became known to the injured person, or 10 years from the day the wrongful act was committed.”²

Regarding criminal cases, the prescription will be five years from the date of commission of the offense in case of outrage to the reputation of someone. However, if this outrage has been published, the prescription will be 10 years.³

In case of a compoundable offense, the complaint must be filed with the police within three months from the date on

²Section 449, Civil and Commercial Code.

³Section 329, Penal Code.

⁴See *supra* section 34:15 for a discussion of defenses to defamation claims.

⁵Section 330, Penal Code.

⁶Section 331, Penal Code.

[Section 34:28]

¹Section 193/30, Civil and Commercial Code.

²Section 448, Civil and Commercial Code.

³Section 95, Penal Code.

which the compoundable offense and the person who committed the offense became known to the injured person.⁴

II. ADVERTISING LAW

A. SOURCES OF ADVERTISING LAW

§ 34:29 Basic principles

In Thailand, advertising is regulated, directly and indirectly, by several pieces of legislation. Some legislation is applicable generally, such as the Consumer Protection Act (“CPA”),¹ while others only target specific categories of advertising. For instance, the Food Act,² the Drug Act,³ the Cosmetics Act,⁴ and the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act⁵ regulate the advertising and labeling of food, drugs, cosmetics, and alcoholic beverages respectively, and are not applicable to other types of advertisements. The CPA sets out the basic principles of advertising law, which is to ensure truth in advertising and full disclosure by labeling.⁶ The CPA applies to all types of advertising, except for matters that are specifically controlled by other laws, to which the Act is applicable, but only to the extent that it is not in repetition of or inconsistent with the relevant specific legislation.⁷

While most advertisements are not subject to prior government approval, advertising of certain products must be reviewed and approved by a responsible authority prior to launching, such as advertising of food, drugs, and medical devices.⁸ The government mainly supervises advertising in Thailand through three official bodies. The Office of the Consumer Protection Board monitors all forms of advertising and labels and looks for violations of the CPA. The National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission

⁴Section 96, Penal Code.

[Section 34:29]

¹Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2522 (1979).

²Food Act B.E. 2522 (1979).

³Drug Act B.E. 2510 (1967).

⁴Cosmetics Act B.E. 2558 (2015).

⁵Alcoholic Beverage Control Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

⁶Sections 22 to 35, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2552 (1979).

⁷Section 21, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2552 (1979).

⁸*See, e.g.*, Food Act B.E. 2522 (1979); Drug Act B.E. 2510 (1967); Medical Instrument Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

(“NBTC”) controls and examines radio and TV advertisements.⁹ The Food and Drug Administration oversees and approves food, drug, and cosmetic advertisements. Alcoholic beverage advertisements are approved by the Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control Committee at the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health.

§ 34:30 Constitutional sources

The National Council for Peace and Order drafted the present Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2560 (2017), which was enacted on April 6, 2017, superseding the Interim Constitution of 2014 which it had put in place shortly after it came to power. Many of the changes presented in the 2017 Constitution were directed at reforming political procedures.

Chapter III of the 2017 Constitution lists the general rights of the Thai people.¹ Section 34 grants the freedom of expression, provided that such speech does not violate laws which protect the security of the state or maintain public order and good morals in society.² Section 35 grants media professionals the right to report news and express their opinion.³ Section 27 grants all people equal protection under the law,⁴ and Section 32 grants the people the rights of privacy, dignity, reputation, and family.⁵ However, Section 49 prohibits any person from exercising his or her rights to overthrow the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of the State.⁶

⁹Section 4, Broadcasting and Television Businesses Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

[Section 34:30]

¹Sections 25 to 49, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

²Section 34, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

³Section 35, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

⁴Section 27, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

⁵Section 32, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

⁶Section 49, Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).

§ 34:31 Codified sources

A number of pieces of legislation apply to advertising, including the Consumer Protection Act,¹ the Civil and Commercial Code, the Penal Code, the Trademark Act,² the Copyright Act,³ and the Computer Crime Act.⁴ Specific laws that regulate advertising of particular products include the Food Act,⁵ the Drug Act,⁶ the Medical Instrument Act,⁷ the Cosmetics Act,⁸ the Psychotropic Substances Act,⁹ the Hazardous Substance Act,¹⁰ Tobacco Products Control Act,¹¹ the Narcotic Act,¹² and the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.¹³

The Consumer Protection Act, as amended by the Consumer Protection Act (No. 2), sets forth the general standards for advertising and labeling.¹⁴ The Act deals with the publication and use of unfair and misleading advertisements, including the use of false statements in advertisements. It prohibits use of statements that are unfair to consumers or statements that may cause damages to the society in advertisements, whether such statements relate to the origin, conditions, quality, quantity, characteristics, delivery, acquisition, or usage of the goods or services.¹⁵ Statements that are deemed unfair to the consumers and/or detrimental to society include statements that are false or exaggerated, misleading in the material part concerning the goods or ser-

[Section 34:31]

¹Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2522 (1979).

²Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991), as amended by Trademark Act (No. 2) B.E. 2543 (2000) and Trademark Act (No. 3) B.E. 2559 (2016).

³Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended by Copyright Act (No. 2) B.E. 2558 (2015) and Copyright Act (No. 3) B.E. 2558 (2015).

⁴Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007), as amended by Computer Crime Act (No. 2) B.E. 2560 (2017).

⁵Food Act B.E. 2522 (1979).

⁶Drug Act B.E. 2510 (1967).

⁷Medical Instrument Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

⁸Cosmetics Act B.E. 2558 (2015).

⁹Psychotropic Substances Act B.E. 2518 (1975).

¹⁰Hazardous Substance Act B.E. 2535 (1992).

¹¹Tobacco Products Control Act B.E. 2535 (1992).

¹²Narcotic Act B.E. 2522 (1979).

¹³Alcoholic Beverage Control Act B.E. 2551(2008).

¹⁴Sections 22 to 35, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2552 (1979).

¹⁵Sections 22 to 35, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2552 (1979).

vices, encouraging illegal or immoral acts or leading to deterioration of the Thai culture, or reducing public unity.¹⁶ Several ministerial regulations were adopted under the CPA that deemed certain advertisements in violation of the Act, such as those that refer to H.M. the King, H.M. the Queen, or the Heir to the Throne without permission.¹⁷ Furthermore, the CPA limits acceptable means of advertising to those that are not detrimental to the health, body or mind, or not likely to create a nuisance for the consumers.¹⁸

The CPA established the Consumer Protection Board entrusted with the duty to implement the provisions of the Act. Additionally, a specific committee is created to oversee the regulation of advertisements, namely, the Advertising Committee. The Advertising Committee has the authority to order various corrective measures or bar any advertising that is in violation of the CPA.¹⁹

In addition to the CPA, which sets out the standards with which all advertisement must comply in general, several other pieces of legislation govern specific types of advertisements. As stated above, advertising of food, drugs, and medical devices, for instance, are subject to the Food Act, the Drug Act, and the Medical Instrument Act, respectively, all of which require government approval before an advertisement can be launched publicly. On the other hand, advertising of tobacco, psychotropic, and narcotic substances is generally prohibited according to the Tobacco Products Control Act, the Psychotropic Substances Act, and the Narcotic Act, respectively, although limited exceptions apply.

The Tobacco Products Control Act effectively prohibits all forms of advertising of tobacco in Thailand through almost any form of communication.²⁰ The Act forbids not only the advertisement of the product itself, but also the presentation of either the name or the mark of the tobacco product in most media forms. An exception is made for advertisements that are transmitted into the country from abroad by either radio or television when those advertisements were not

¹⁶Section 22, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2522 (1979).

¹⁷Ministerial Regulations (No. 3) B.E. 2526 (1983) & (No.6) B.E. 2538 (1995).

¹⁸Section 23, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2522 (1979).

¹⁹Section 24, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2522 (1979).

²⁰Section 8, Tobacco Products Control Act B.E. 2535 (1992).

aimed specifically at Thailand.²¹ The law also prevents the advertisement of anything that appears to be tobacco or is an imitation of tobacco, as well as the formation of sponsorship arrangements.

With respect to advertisements for alcoholic beverages, these are overseen and approved by the Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control Committee at the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, under Section 32 the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.²² This section states:

No person shall advertise or display names or trademarks of alcoholic beverages which are deemed to exaggerate their qualifications, or which induce people to drink such alcoholic beverages, either directly or indirectly.

Any advertisements or public relations which are made by the manufacturers of alcoholic beverages of all kinds, may be conducted only for the purpose of giving information or creative knowledge, without displaying pictures of the products or packages, except for the display of the symbol relating to such alcoholic beverage, or the symbol of the company which manufactures the alcoholic beverage. In this regard, it shall be in accordance with the Ministerial Regulations.

The provisions of paragraph one and paragraph two shall not apply to advertisements which originate from outside the Kingdom.

Therefore, advertising of alcoholic beverages is still permitted, but only for the purpose of giving information or creative knowledge, without displaying pictures of the products or packages, except with regard to the displaying of the symbol of such alcoholic beverage, or the symbol of the company that manufactures the alcoholic beverage in Thailand.²³ Such advertising remains subject to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which requires an advertiser who wishes to launch an advertisement by means of radio or television broadcasts, films, newspapers, or other printed matter, to submit the sound, pictures, films, or text of the advertisement to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Committee and obtain Alcoholic Beverage Control Committee approval before launching it publicly.²⁴

In addition to food products, the FDA also oversees

²¹Section 8, Tobacco Products Control Act B.E. 2535 (1992).

²²Alcoholic Beverage Control Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

²³Ministerial Regulation, Criteria and display signs for advertising or promotion of alcoholic beverages B.E. 2551 (2008).

²⁴Section 16, Alcoholic Beverage Control Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

advertising of medicines. The Thai Drug Act requires FDA approval for drug advertisements that are provided through radio broadcasting, sound amplifiers, broadcast television, slide projecting or movies, or printed material.²⁵ The text, sound, and pictures used in the advertisement must be approved.²⁶ The Act limits approval, and specifically forbids, among other things, drug advertisements from making “miraculous” claims of cures, making “false or exaggerated claims,” or giving misleading information regarding the drug’s properties (particularly regarding the ingredients and effects of the drug).²⁷

Similarly, the Cosmetics Act proscribes advertisements of cosmetic products which include statements which are intended to deceive consumers or may have negative effects on society, for example, statements which overstate the effectiveness of the product, make untrue medical claims about the product, or have a degrading effect on the nation’s morals.²⁸ The Secretary-General of the FDA has authority to determine if an advertisement is in violation of the Cosmetics Act, and may require the advertiser to amend the advertisement, include a warning in the advertisement, or prohibit its use altogether.²⁹

Advertising Law can also run into the confines and protections of trademark law, which allows trademark owners to exercise control over usage of the mark, including use in advertising. In Thailand, both registered and unregistered marks are protected by law, although registered marks receive significantly broader and stronger protection under the Trademark Act than unregistered rights (such as those giving rise to passing off claims), which receive very thin protection and are based on very onerous evidentiary requirements.³⁰

In relation to delivery of advertising via email, the Computer Crime Act was amended in 2017 to include language related to electronic marketing, namely, the dissemination of

²⁵Section 88*bis*, Drug Act B.E. 2510 (1967).

²⁶Section 88*bis*, Drug Act B.E. 2510 (1967).

²⁷Section 88*bis*, Drug Act B.E. 2510 (1967).

²⁸Article 41, Cosmetics Act B.E. 2558 (2015).

²⁹Article 43, Cosmetics Act B.E. 2558 (2015).

³⁰Sections 44, 46, Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991).

spam emails.³¹ This provision makes it a crime to send unsolicited emails that disturb the recipients and do not allow the recipients to easily unsubscribe.³² The relevant Ministerial Regulation provides some guidance on the types of emails that will not be considered a violation of this provision:

- data sent to another person as evidence of an agreed transaction or for compliance with the law;
- data sent by government law enforcement authorities acting within the scope of their duties; and
- data sent by educational, charitable, and other organizations for non-commercial purposes.³³

To avoid liability under the Act, electronic marketing emails must provide simple and clear means to unsubscribe from an email list, and the marketer must honor such requests in a timely manner.³⁴ In addition, the marketer may not make requests to unsubscribe conditional on receiving additional offers or linking to other services. Notably, the Act provides a safe harbor for third-party ISPs who merely transport the electronic marketing emails of other parties for those parties' own benefit. Offenders in violation of this section may be subject to a fine of up to Baht 200,000 per email.³⁵

§ 34:32 Case law sources

Thailand is a code country that follows civil law. The doctrine of strict compliance with judicial proceedings does not apply and there is no jury system in Thailand. Nevertheless, most courts will take into account the decision of other courts, especially appellate courts, when interpreting statutes.

Advertising cases do not usually reach the court because the Consumer Protection Act empowers the Advertising Committee to supervise advertisements in Thailand and

³¹Section 11, Computer Crime Act, as amended.

³²Section 11, Computer Crime Act, as amended.

³³Ministerial Notification on the Characteristics and the Method of Sending Data Deemed Not Causing a Disturbance to the Recipient B.E. 2560 (2017).

³⁴Ministerial Notification on the Characteristics and the Method of Sending Data Deemed Not Causing a Disturbance to the Recipient B.E. 2560 (2017).

³⁵Section 11, Computer Crime Act, as amended.

impose restrictions and/or order the advertiser to take corrective measures when a violation of the CPA is found. Thus, most problematic advertisements are reviewed and evaluated by the Advertising Committee rather than courts.

Specific laws, such as the Food Act,¹ the Drug Act,² and the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act,³ only regulate the advertising and labeling of food, drugs, and alcoholic beverages respectively, and each product has its own committee and regulations for overseeing and approving advertisements, before they are launched to the public. The most problematic advertisements are also reviewed and evaluated by their own Committee, for example the Advertising Committee of the CPA, rather than the Courts.

B. FALSE ADVERTISING

§ 34:33 Main sources of law

The foremost applicable legislation with regard to false and misleading advertising is the Consumer Protection Act (“CPA”).¹ The CPA was passed to protect consumers by requiring truth in advertising and full disclosure in labeling. The CPA mandates that an advertisement must not contain a statement that is unfair to consumers or that may cause damage to the society, such as a false or exaggerated statements, or a statement that is likely to mislead consumers as to the material part of the goods or services, whether by using or referring to academic papers, statistics, or other sources that are untrue or exaggerated.² Additionally, the CPA states that it is illegal to intentionally cause the public to be misled about the origin, condition, quality, quantity, or other material part of the goods or services of others or of one’s own goods or services.³ The CPA empowers concerned authorities to take corrective measures against unscrupulous business operators, such as to prescribe that such advertis-

[Section 34:32]

¹Food Act B.E. 2522 (1979).

²Drug Act B.E. 2510 (1967).

³Alcoholic Beverage Control Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

[Section 34:33]

¹Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2522 (1979).

²See *supra* section 34:31 for further discussion of the Consumer Protection Act.

³Section 47, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2552 (1979).

ing be carried out with a direction or warning as to the usage or dangers, to restrict the use of advertising media, or to prohibit the advertising in question.⁴

An advertisement that uses false designation of origin or misrepresents the nature, characteristics, or source of origin of a good or service may be subject to liability under the Trademark Act and/or Civil and Commercial Code and the Penal Code. The Penal Code prohibits “fraudulent or deceitful means” in selling goods so as to deceive a buyer as to the source of origin, nature, quality, or quantity of such goods.⁵ The Penal Code further proscribes use of a name, figure, artificial mark, or any wording used in connection with the trade or business of another person in order to make the public believe that the goods or services belong to such other person.⁶ The same provision also forbids the dissemination of false statements in order to discredit other persons’ products or business with intent to benefit one’s own business. In addition, a civil passing off or unfair competition claim may be formulated under section 420 of the CCC, which is a basic torts provision in Thai law. It states that “[a] person who, willfully or negligently, unlawfully injures the life, body, health, liberty, property, or any right of another person, is said to commit a wrongful act and is bound to make compensation therefore.”⁷ The provision has been interpreted very broadly by the Thai judiciary and could be used as a basis for potential reputation-related or passing off claims. However, these types of claims are usually subject to very heavy evidentiary requirements.

Additionally, various specific pieces of legislation including the Food Act, Drug Act, Cosmetic Act, Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, and Medical Instrument Act, prohibit false, misleading, exaggerated or deceptive advertising of certain products such as food, drinks, food supplements, medicines, cosmetics, alcoholic beverages, and medical devices.⁸

Furthermore, in 2012, to mitigate complaints from consumers relating to false and misinforming advertisements—especially from operators of retail businesses—the Board of Advertisement issued an Announcement, dated May 21,

⁴Section 24, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2552 (1979).

⁵Section 271, Penal Code.

⁶Section 271, Penal Code.

⁷Section 420, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁸*See also supra* section 34:31 for further discussion of these Acts.

2012, providing guidelines on how advertisements of sale or merchandise on promotion should be made. The Announcement provides that the statement of advertisement must clearly specify the rules, methods, conditions, or specifications for price reduction, including the initiation and termination date of reduction. The advertisement must also clearly specify the product quantity or service amount for the price reduction.

In addition, if there are other conditions, such as uncalculated tax, installation fees, or transportation fees, this information should also be clearly specified. The Announcement also provides detailed guidelines on the appropriate media application. For instance, the font size and typeface should be clearly visualized. The font size should not be smaller than 2 millimeters and it should align with the core messages. Guidelines for other media, such as radio broadcasting and television broadcasting, are provided in the same Announcement.

§ 34:34 Definition and significant subdivisions

In most applicable legislation, “false” or “unfair” advertising is defined broadly to include all untruthful, misleading, exaggerated, or otherwise deceptive advertisements.¹ Under the Consumer Protection Act, which is the primary legislation in this area, “unfair” advertising includes, but is not limited to, untruthful and exaggerated statements, statements that are likely to mislead the consumers as to the material part of the goods or services (whether by using or referring to academic papers, statistics, or other sources that are false or exaggerated), statements that encourage illegal or immoral acts or lead to the deterioration of the Thai culture, and statements that would decrease public unity.²

§ 34:35 Main factors or elements of claim

The elements of claim for false advertising differ depending on the legislation invoked as a basis for the action. In general, at least the following three elements would be considered:

[Section 34:34]

¹See, e.g., Section 22, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2552 (1979); Section 88, Drug Act B.E. 2510 (1967).

²Section 22, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2552 (1979).

- (1) there must be a communication to the public or consumers (that amounts to advertising);
- (2) such communication includes some inaccuracies or omissions that render the statement false, misleading, exaggerated, deceptive, or otherwise unfair to consumers; and
- (3) such communication causes harm or is likely to cause harm.

§ 34:36 Examples of claims found false or misleading and claims found not false or misleading

The Advertising Committee established under the CPA is the foremost agency for monitoring advertising in Thailand. Each year, the Committee declares a number of advertisements false or misleading, and hence unfair to consumers. Examples of such advertisements include a car advertisement that claims to save the most gasoline and is “number one” in terms of quality and sales volume. The Committee concluded that such statements were false and/or misleading, because the claim to be “number one” in terms of quality comes from satisfaction of such services relating to quality or performance, while the claim that the car saves the most gasoline was not based on real everyday use, but rather on the results in a test drive, whereby the speed of the vehicle was limited and there was no luggage being carried by the car. Therefore, the real facts relating to the car’s performance could not possibly meet the claims that were detailed in the advertisement.¹

The advertisement of alcoholic beverages is monitored by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Committee under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. This law was announced in February 6, 2008,² while the committees were formed by an implementing announcement from the Prime Minister’s Office on November 14, 2008. Because of the limited time that the committee has been active, there have not been many disputed issues or example cases for such advertisements available from this committee.

§ 34:37 Types of relief available

The relief available for false advertising depends on the

[Section 34:36]

¹Advertising Committee Order No. 2/2554.

²Alcoholic Beverage Control Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

legislation that is invoked as the basis of the claim. Generally, civil remedies include injunctions and damages; whereas criminal penalties consist of imprisonment (which is very unlikely) and fines.

However, the Consumer Protection Act does not provide consumers with a direct right of redress. Rather, complaints must be brought before the Consumer Protection Board, which is conferred with various enforcement powers, including the authority to restrict or bar any advertising that is in violation of the CPA, to order corrective measures, and to bring civil and criminal actions.¹

§ 34:38 Defenses available

Although several statutes are applicable to false advertising, in most cases, if not all, truthfulness of the statement is a defense to any false advertising claim.¹ Thus, the advertiser must establish that the advertisement is true and that it does not create misunderstanding or confusion among consumers.

Under the Consumer Protection Act, an advertiser will be given the opportunity to prove that the advertisement is not false or otherwise misleading.² When there is a suspicion that a statement in an advertisement is falsified or exaggerated, the CPA empowers the Advertising Committee to order the advertiser to prove the truth of the statement.³

§ 34:39 Evidence required to support advertising claims based on tests

If a claim or statement in an advertisement is based on research, a scientific test, or a survey, an advertiser is generally required to substantiate such claim by evidence demonstrating that the study referred to is reliable, accurate, and broad enough to justify the statement made in the

[Section 34:37]

¹Section 39, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2552 (1979).

[Section 34:38]

¹*See, e.g.*, Section 28, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2552 (1979).

²Section 28, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2552 (1979).

³Section 28, Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2552 (1979).

advertisement.¹ In the context of drugs, medical equipment, and other regulated substances or devices, specific requirements may apply with respect to the type, procedure, and scope of tests or studies that may be used to support an advertising claim.

§ 34:40 Time period for asserting claim

The statute of limitations for a false advertising action depends on the type of claim asserted. The Consumer Protection Act does not provide standing for consumers to bring an action directly in court. Instead, consumers must submit complaints to the Consumer Protection Board, which is empowered by the Act to instigate civil and criminal actions based on consumers' complaints.

For civil tort actions based on Section 420 of the Civil and Commercial Code,¹ the claim for damages will be barred after one year from the date on which the false advertising and the identity of the person bound to make compensation became known to the injured party, or 10 years from the date when the false advertising was made.²

Criminal actions based on Sections 271 and 272 of the Penal Code³ must be brought within 10 years and five years, respectively.⁴

[Section 34:39]

¹See Office of the Consumer Protection Board Manual B.E. 2549 (1976).

[Section 34:40]

¹See *supra* Section 34:33 for further discussion of these provisions of the Civil and Commercial Code.

²Section 448, Civil and Commercial Code.

³See *supra* section 34:33 for further discussion of these provisions of the Penal Code.

⁴Section 95, Penal Code.

**C. THIRD-PARTY TRADEMARKS AND
COPYRIGHTS IN ADVERTISING****§ 34:41 Permissibility of using another party's
trademark in advertising without that
party's authorization**

In Thailand, trademarks are primarily protected under the Trademark Act.¹ The Act provides protection for registered trademarks, service marks, certification marks and collective marks, and well-known marks. Under Thai law, registered trademarks receive considerably broader and stronger protection than unregistered marks. The owner of an unregistered mark cannot commence a criminal action against an infringer under the Trademark Act. However, the trademark owner may be entitled to initiate a civil action based on the claim of passing-off goods as being under the IP owner's trademark, in order to prevent the use of such mark and/or to recover actual proven damages.

The Trademark Act grants an owner of a registered mark the exclusive right to use the mark in connection with the goods or services registered.² The Act broadly states that "when a trademark is registered, the person registered as the proprietor of that trademark shall have the exclusive right to its use for the goods in respect of which registration has been granted."³ Any unauthorized use of a trademark in connection with the goods or services for which it has been registered constitutes a violation of the trademark owner's exclusive rights. Therefore, when a registered mark appears in an advertisement or promotional material without authorization, even in a referential manner, this may be a basis for a civil action against the unauthorized user.

The exemption from infringement liability provided under the Act only excludes bona fide use of a person's own name, name of his or her business (or those of his or her predecessors in business) and use of bona fide descriptions of the character or quality of his or her goods.⁴

As for unregistered marks, unauthorized use in advertis-

[Section 34:41]

¹Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991), as amended by Trademark Act (No. 2) B.E. 2543 (2000) & Trademark Act (No. 3) B.E. 2559 (2016).

²Section 44, Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991).

³Section 44, Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991).

⁴Section 47, Trademark Act B.E. 2534 (1991).

ing may be subject to liability for passing off. A passing off action would be based on the CCC, which imposes liability on any person who, willfully or negligently, unlawfully injures the life, body, health, liberty, property, or any right of another person.⁵ In addition to the civil passing off claim, the Penal Code provides a basis for criminal actions. Forgery, passing off, and various commercial dealings in forged or imitated marks, which have been registered anywhere in the world, are considered criminal offenses.⁶

§ 34:42 Permissibility of using another party's copyrighted work in advertising without that party's authorization

In Thailand, copyrighted works are protected under the Copyright Act.¹ Categories of works protected under Thai copyright law include literary creations (including computer programs), dramatic creations, artistic creations, musical creations, audiovisual creations, cinematographic works, sound and video broadcasting works, and other works of a literary, scientific, or artistic nature that are created as expression.² As in other countries, copyright protection under Thai law is automatic. A copyright is valid for the life of the author plus an additional period of 50 years after his or her death.³ If the author is a legal entity, the copyright exists for a period of 50 years after the work is first published or, if unpublished, after its creation.⁴

The owner of copyright holds exclusive rights to utilize the copyrighted work, which includes reproduction, adaptation and public dissemination of the work, renting of an original or copy of a computer program, audio-visual work, cinematographic work, and sound recording, grant of benefits accruing from the copyright to other persons, and grant of licenses to other persons to utilize the work.⁵ Persons other than the

⁵Section 420, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁶Sections 273 to 275, Penal Code.

[Section 34:42]

¹Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended by Copyright Act (No. 2) B.E. 2558 (2015) & Copyright Act (No.3) B.E. 2558 (2015).

²Section 6, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

³Section 19, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

⁴Section 19, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

⁵Section 15, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

copyright owner may not exercise these exclusive rights without authorization of the copyright owner.

Unauthorized use of copyrighted work of others in advertising constitutes a copyright infringement except where such unauthorized activity falls within one of the statutory safe harbors under the Copyright Act. Sections 32 to 43 of the Copyright Act prescribe statutory exemptions from copyright infringement in Thailand.⁶ These extensive provisions serve to ensure that sufficient safeguards are in place to allow the public to utilize copyrighted work for legitimate purposes. Primarily, the statutory exemptions cover activities that would normally be regarded as “fair use” of a copyrighted work, and other activities that are deemed necessary to encourage further creation and allow advancement in arts and sciences. In particular, the Act exempts from infringement liability all personal use; research and educational use; use in news reporting; and comment, criticism, or review of the copyrighted work, provided that these activities do not conflict with the normal exploitation of the work or unreasonably prejudice the rights of the copyright owner.⁷ In addition, a reasonable recitation, quotation, or reference to a copyrighted work with an acknowledgement of the ownership of copyright would not constitute an infringement, so long as it is noncommercial in nature.⁸

Although the Copyright Act provides rather broad exemptions from copyright infringement, most of the exemptions are conditioned upon the unauthorized use being not-for-profit or noncommercial in nature. Since use of copyrighted work in advertising is likely to be for commercial use, the scope of permissible unauthorized use is in fact very narrow.

§ 34:43 Time period for asserting claim of trademark infringement or copyright infringement

Both trademark and copyright infringement are criminal offenses pursuant to the Trademark Act and the Copyright Act, respectively. The statute of limitations for a criminal

⁶Sections 32 to 43, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁷Section 32, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

⁸Section 33, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

trademark infringement action is 10 years from the date on which the infringement was committed.¹

The statute of limitations for copyright infringement under the Copyright Act is three years from the date when the copyright owner becomes aware of the infringement and the identity of the infringer.² In any event, an action for infringement of copyright must be initiated no later than 10 years from the date of infringement.³ Nevertheless, because copyright infringement is a compoundable offense,⁴ a complaint must be made within three months from the date on which the offense and the offender became known to the copyright owner.⁵ Otherwise, the prosecution will be precluded by prescription.

In addition to criminal actions, copyright and trademark owners may pursue civil actions based on Section 420 of the Civil and Commercial Code, which is a basic tort provision under Thai law.⁶ In this case, the claim for damages will be barred by prescription after one year from the date on which the infringement and the identity of the person bound to make compensation became known to the trademark or copyright owner, or 10 years from the date when the infringement was committed.⁷

III. ENTERTAINMENT LAW

A. SOURCES

§ 34:44 Basic principles

In Thailand, broadly, Entertainment Law is comprised of several pieces of legislation. The basic principles of Entertainment Law mainly stem from broadcasting laws and the Film and Video Act.¹ The Copyright Act governs the rights of producers and performers and reproduction and distribution

[Section 34:43]

¹Section 95, Penal Code.

²Section 63, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

³Section 63, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

⁴Section 66, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

⁵Section 96, Penal Code.

⁶Section 420, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁷Section 448, Civil and Commercial Code.

[Section 34:44]

¹Act Relating to the Conducting of Broadcasting and Television Busi-

of protected works, while the relationship and compensation regimens are governed under the principle of contract. In addition, the Copyright Act was amended in 2015 to provide content owners with a procedure to suspend or remove infringing content from an ISP's system.² Furthermore, the CD Product Manufacturing Act provides stringent requirements for optical disc production and importation of the raw material and equipment.³ The Computer Crime Act prohibits several acts of information distribution through computers.⁴ For instance, transmissions of information into computers or websites that are related to offenses of national security, terrorism, and defamation are prohibited.⁵ In addition, the Computer Crime Act was amended in 2017 to provide a procedure to block or remove illegal content from a computer system, including intellectual property-infringing content.⁶

§ 34:45 Codified sources

There is no unified statutory source of Entertainment Law, and each aspect of the legal issues involving Entertainment Law is instead regulated separately. For instance, the Broadcasting Act, the Film and Video Act, the CD Product Manufacturing Act, the Computer Crime Act, the Control of Video Tape and Business Act, and the Copyright Act all provide certain levels of regulation of the entertainment industry. Each sector also has its own regulating agency.

Under the Film and Video Act, theater owners and broadcasters are required to submit films to the Board of Censors.¹ The Board may cut portions of a film, or may ban it completely for violations of social and cultural norms, or

ness B.E. 2551 (2008); Film and Video Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

²Section 32/3, Copyright Act (No. 2) B.E. 2558 (2015).

³Sections 5, 16 to 18, CD Product Manufacturing Act B.E. 2548 (2005).

⁴Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007), as amended by Computer Crime Act (No. 2) B.E. 2560 (2017).

⁵Section 14(2)–(3), Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007).

⁶Section 20(3), Computer Crime Act (No. 2) B.E. 2560, (2017).

[Section 34:45]

¹Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Thailand* (2000), available at <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2000/eap/776.htm>.

for disturbing the public order and national security.² Thus, theater owners and broadcasters often engage in some self-censorship before submitting a film to the Board.³ The foregoing rules do not apply to: 1) news; 2) films made for personal use; 3) films made for promoting government agencies; 4) films to be shown during film festivals described by the Board; 5) films which have been approved by way of the Broadcasting Act; and 6) other films as described under the Ministry Announcement.⁴

After more than 77 years under the previous legislation, a new Film and Video Act to replace its predecessor finally entered into force in Thailand on June 2, 2008. The Act has considerable consequences for foreign producers shooting films in the Kingdom as well as for foreign films intended to be screened in the country. Thailand is also unfortunately well-known for the large number of pirated videos being sold on its streets. This Act thus integrates certain provisions which may provide useful new options for sanctioning those selling such counterfeit products. While the need for the Act was widely recognized, some concerns over its adoption remain.

The significant development of the law is the role played by the Board of Film and Video Censors. The Board has been empowered to control movies shot in Thailand as well as films screened here. Board members are appointed by the Minister of Tourism and Sports and the Minister of Culture based on proposals from the National Film and Video Board, which itself is composed of representatives of various ministries including the Office of the Prime Minister.⁵ The Board is made up of seven members representing both the public and private sector from industries including motion picture, video, television, cultural arts, and consumer protection.

The Board is responsible for a host of duties including inspecting and rating movies to be screened, rented, exchanged, or sold in Thailand, permitting the projection, exchange, rental, or sale of movies and videos, authorizing the advertisements of motion pictures, and approving their

²Section 25, Film and Video Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

³Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Thailand* (2000), available at <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2000/eap/776.htm>.

⁴Section 27, Film and Video Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

⁵Section 10, Film and Video Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

exportation outside Thailand.⁶ Because of its ability to engage in censorship, the Board has broad powers in determining the content of viewable films, which should be counterbalanced by the rating system.⁷

The Act establishes for the first time in Thailand a rating system for films and videos. Ratings are used in many countries in order to set up and demarcate a movie's thematic and content suitability for viewers. Similar to Australia, Thailand has opted for the participation of the government in determining a film's rating. The Act creates seven categories:

- General Audience (no age restriction);
- 13-year-olds and above;
- 15-year-olds and above;
- 18-year-olds and above;
- 20-year-olds and above;
- Banned films (a category also applied in Australia and Sweden); and
- Educational films.⁸

A Ministerial Regulations was issued in coordination with the Act.⁹ This Regulation provides that films which do not contain sex scenes, strong language, or violence may obtain the rating "general audience." Films authorized for viewers who are 20 years old and above may include sexual activity, but still cannot include any explicit scenes, any scenes where a person is committing a crime, or any scenes involving drug use.

It is mandatory to file an application for inspection by the Board in order to obtain the necessary approval for screening, renting, and selling movies in Thailand. The criteria, procedures, and conditions of the application and approval will be determined by the Board and published in the Government Gazette. However, foreign movies which are screened in a film festival in Thailand may not be required to obtain the approval from the Board.

With respect to the CD Product Manufacturing Act, the framework established by the law is premised on notification

⁶Section 18, Film and Video Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

⁷Section 26, Film and Video Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

⁸Section 26(1) to (7), Film and Video Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

⁹Ministerial Regulations on Classifications of Categories of Film B.E. 2552 (2009).

systems under which manufacturers must notify the authorities of their intention to manufacture discs.¹⁰ The government authority responsible for notification systems is the Department of Intellectual Property. Copyright owners wishing to obtain disc production services must similarly notify officials of their intention to obtain such services.

Drafted by the National Electronics and Computer Technology Center (“NECTEC”), and enforced by the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (“MDES”) (formerly the Ministry of Information and Communications Technology), the Computer Crime Act came into effect in July 2007.¹¹ The Act subjects those circulating pornographic material or libelous content through e-mails to heavy fines. The Act also requires internet service providers (“ISPs”) to keep log files of bandwidth consumption and internet traffic and records of individual users for 90 days.¹² The Act was amended in 2017 to increase its scope by, *inter alia*, providing a procedure for content owners to request the blocking or removal of illegal content, including intellectual property-infringing content, from an ISP’s computer system.¹³

The Control of Video Tape and Business Act¹⁴ was replaced by the Film and Video Act in 2008.¹⁵ The repealed Control of Video Tape and Business Act pertained to a person operating a business enterprise to rent out, exchange, and/or sell tapes or other physical media embodying television or film content for remuneration in the form of service fees or other compensation. The Film and Video Act now regulates these activities.¹⁶ Any person interested in engaging in these activities needs to obtain a business license before they may do so. Furthermore, the person in business must submit the materials to the Film and Video Committee for inspection and approval.

¹⁰Sections 16 to 18, CD Product Manufacturing Act B.E. 2548 (2005).

¹¹Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007).

¹²Section 26, Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007).

¹³*See supra* section 34:3 for discussion of the Computer Crime Act and its amendment.

¹⁴Control of Video Tape and Business Act B.E. 2530 (1987).

¹⁵Film and Video Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

¹⁶Film and Video Act B.E. 2551 (2008).

Copyright in Thailand is protected and governed by the Copyright Act,¹⁷ Ministerial Regulations, which have been drafted in compliance with the Geneva Convention and TRIPS Agreement, to which Thailand is a party. The Copyright Act protects an owner of copyright works from infringement by giving the owner the power to file a civil and/or criminal complaint to enforce his or her copyright.¹⁸ The following categories of entertainment works are protected under Thai copyright law: a) literary creations, including computer programs; b) dramatic creations; c) artistic creations; d) musical creations; e) audio-visual creations; f) cinematographic works; and g) sound and video broadcasting works.¹⁹ The owner of the copyright holds exclusive rights to utilize the copyrighted work, which include reproduction, adaptation, and public dissemination of the work; renting an original or a copy of a computer program, audio-visual work, cinematographic work, or sound recording; granting benefits accruing from the copyright to other persons, and granting licenses to other persons to utilize the work.²⁰ As in other countries, copyright protection under Thai law is automatic. No registration is required, although the Department of Intellectual Property does provide a recordation system. Copyright is valid for the life of the author plus an additional period of 50 years after his or her death.²¹ If the author is a legal entity, the copyright exists for a period of 50 years after the work is first published or, if unpublished, after its creation.²²

The Thai Copyright Act was amended in 2015 to provide owners with more comprehensive tools to combat online infringement. The amendment created liability (with exceptions) for any person who deletes or modifies the Rights Management Information (“RMI”) of a copyrighted work with the knowledge that such deletion or modification would induce, cause, facilitate, or conceal copyright or infringement

¹⁷Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

¹⁸See Sections 15, 69 to 70, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994); Section 420, Civil and Commercial Code.

¹⁹Section 4, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

²⁰Section 15, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

²¹Section 19, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

²²Section 23, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

of a performer's right,²³ as well as for any person who communicates to the public or imports into Thailand for distribution any copyrighted work with the knowledge that the RMI of such work has been deleted or modified.²⁴ The amendment also established that any person who circumvents the Technological Prevention Measures ("TPM") of software or provides the service of circumvention may be held liable for infringement (with exceptions) if the circumvention was performed with the knowledge that such circumvention would induce or cause infringement on a copyrighted work or a performer's rights.²⁵ The amendment formally acknowledged the First Sale Doctrine's applicability to copyrighted works, such that an owner's rights are exhausted once there has been a legitimate sale of the work.²⁶ The amendment also provided an exception to infringement for any duplication of a copyrighted work that is required in order to allow a computer system to function normally.²⁷ Moreover, the amendment recognized that a performer also has moral rights to identify himself or herself as the performer of his or her performances and to prevent a transferee, or any other person, from any modification of his or her performances that would cause damage to his or her reputation or honor.²⁸ This right continues after death and may be exercised by a performer's heirs for the term of protection.²⁹

In cases of online infringement, the Copyright Act amendment provided copyright owners with a procedure to obtain a preliminary injunction against the service provider which is hosting the infringing content.³⁰ To obtain an injunction, the copyright owner must provide sufficient details to the court to demonstrate that it is the owner of the work at issue, the work is being infringed on the system of the service provider, and the preliminary injunction is necessary to prevent further harm.³¹ The copyright owner must follow up the request

²³Section 53/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

²⁴Section 53/2, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

²⁵Section 53/4, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

²⁶Section 32/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

²⁷Section 32/2, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

²⁸Section 51/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

²⁹Section 51/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

³⁰Section 32/3, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

³¹Section 32/3(3), Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

for injunction with legal action against the infringer within the time period specified by the court.³²

The amendment also created liability for recording the video and/or sound of movies in a film theater without authorization.³³ Violation of this provision creates liability for imprisonment of up to four years and/or a fine of up to Baht 800,000.³⁴ These penalties represent some of the harshest penalties found in the Copyright Act, and demonstrate the hard line that Thailand is taking against video recording in theaters—the prime avenue through which pirated materials end up online.

§ 34:46 Case law sources

Thailand has a rich legal history and system of civil law and justice, which functions relatively smoothly. The doctrine of strict compliance with judicial precedence is not required. For the most part, courts remain open to previous interpretations that have been made, particularly with regard to higher courts.

A situation putting the law into force occurred in early 2007. Thailand's censorship policies and the current regime's handling of censorship came under international scrutiny when the Royal Thai police blocked the YouTube website when a video appeared that some interpreted as offensive to the King.¹ Although the regime justified the blockage under the country's "lese majesty law," which is incorporated into the Constitution, this action triggered numerous criticisms against the current regime, which has often used "lese majesty" as a means of censoring criticism.² The continued presence of self-censorship within print media, outdated laws regulating television and radio broadcasting, and blocking of websites (an estimated 46,000 websites were blocked in Thailand, either by the police or by the Information and

³²Section 32/3(4), Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

³³Section 28/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

³⁴Section 69/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

[Section 34:46]

¹Net Censorship, *YouTube to Help Block Web access to Pages insulting King*, Bangkok Post, April 7, 2007.

²Net Censorship, *YouTube to Help Block Web Access to Pages Insulting King*, Bangkok Post, April 7, 2007.

Communications Technology Department),³ as well as the fact that film and other mass media forms are not defined under the Constitution and thus are not granted freedom of communication protection from censorship,⁴ indicate that censorship within Thailand still exists to some degree.

B. TYPES

§ 34:47 Legal matters characterized as entertainment law

The most significant legal issue impacting the entertainment industry is piracy. Today, the rise in availability of digital content via smart phones and pirate websites costs the movie industry millions of dollars in lost revenue. Piracy and counterfeiting not only affect copyright owners, but they also have the potential to cause significant harm to the overall economy, affecting upstream suppliers and downstream purchasers, resulting in lost earnings, lost jobs, and lost tax revenues. The Department of Intellectual Property is actively pursuing multiple strategies to address the threat posed by online infringement of copyright works.

Another type of legal dispute in the entertainment industry arises from lack of clarity in chain of title and licensing. This has a particularly significant impact on the local music industry and Thai artists due to the lack of knowledge and understanding of copyright concepts. This often leads to disputes between rights management associations as to who is the actual rightful owner of the works.

IV. ART LAW

A. SOURCES

§ 34:48 Main sources of law relating to sale of artworks

The sale of artworks is not specifically regulated in Thailand. General principles of commercial contracts under the Civil and Commercial Code apply to the sale of artworks. However, some artwork classified as be “antiques” or “objects of art” may be prohibited from being traded under the Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art, and National

³*Censorship Must Not be Arbitrary*, Bangkok Post, April 6, 2007.

⁴Kamol Sukin, *Censorship in the Spotlight*, The Nation, April 22, 2007.

Museums.¹ Section 4 of the Act provides that “antique” means an archaic movable property, whether produced by man or by nature, or being any part of an ancient monument, human skeleton, or animal carcass, which, by its age or characteristics of production or historical evidence, is useful in the field of art, history, or archaeology.² An “object of art” is defined as a thing skillfully produced by craftsmanship that is highly valuable in the field of art.³

The Act also empowers the Director-General (“DG”) of the Department of Fine Arts (“DFA”) to register any antique or object of art not being in the possession of the DFA, should the DG deem that any antique or object of art is useful or has a special value in the field of art, history, or archaeology. However, in the event that the DG deems that any antique, whether it is registered or not, or any object of art should be conserved as a national property, the DG will have the power to prevent such an antique or object of art from being traded, by means of notification in the *Government Gazette*. The Director-General will have the power to purchase such an antique or object of art.⁴

Other antiques and objects of art that are not prohibited from trade under this Act can be sold. However, any person wishing to engage in trading antiques and objects of art must obtain a license from the DG of the DFA.⁵ The license has to be displayed in a conspicuous place of the business premises. Also, the traders (licensees) must make a list of the antiques or objects of art, or duplicate antiques or duplicate objects of art, that are in their possession and must keep the list within the business premises.⁶ The license is

[Section 34:48]

¹Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art, and National Museums B.E. 2504 (1961), as amended by Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art, and National Museums (No. 2) B.E. 2535 (1992).

²Section 4, Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art, and National Museums B.E. 2504 (1961), as amended.

³Section 4, Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art, and National Museums B.E. 2504 (1961), as amended.

⁴Section 14, Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art, and National Museums B.E. 2504 (1961), as amended.

⁵Section 19, Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art, and National Museums B.E. 2504 (1961), as amended.

⁶Section 20, Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art, and National Museums B.E. 2504 (1961), as amended.

valid until December 31 of the year of its issuance.⁷ The renewal of license has to be filed with the DG before the expiration thereof.⁸

§ 34:49 Sources of law for artists' rights

The law relating to artists' right or "Droit de Suite" is not expressly provided for under Thai law.¹ Artists' rights are currently protected, as are authors' rights or the right of the copyright owner in general, by the Copyright Act. The law recognizes artistic works, including drawings and paintings, sculptural works, lithographic works, architectural works, photographic works, illustrations, and applied arts, as protected works.²

Under the Copyright Act copyright owners have exclusive right to do each of the following:

- (1) reproduce or adapt the work;
- (2) disseminate the work to the public;
- (3) rent the original or a copy of a computer program, audio-visual work, cinematographic work, and sound recording;
- (4) grant benefits accruing from the copyright to other persons; and
- (5) grant licenses to other persons to exercise the rights under (1), (2), or (3), with or without imposing any conditions, so long as any imposed conditions do not restrict fair competition.³

The foregoing rights are often referred to as "economic rights."

Furthermore, the creator of a copyrighted work under the Copyright Act is entitled to (1) identify himself or herself as the creator of the work; and (2) prohibit the assignee of the copyright or any other person from distorting, abridging, adapting, or doing anything to the work so as to cause dam-

⁷Section 19 *ter*, Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art, and National Museums, B.E. 2504 (1961), as amended.

⁸Section 19, Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art, and National Museums B.E. 2504 (1961), as amended.

[Section 34:49]

¹Chaiyod Hemaratchata. *Copyright Law*, 19, Bangkok: Nititham (2002).

²Section 4, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

³Section 15, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

age to the creator's reputation or prestige.⁴ Also, upon the creator's death, the creator's heirs are entitled to lodge a suit for the enforcement of such rights during the term of the copyright protection unless otherwise agreed in writing.⁵ These rights are often referred to as "Droit Moral" or "moral rights." The Amendment to the Copyright Act enacted in 2015 recognized that a performer also has moral rights to identify himself or herself as the performer of his or her performances and to prevent a transferee, or any other person, from any modification of his or her performances that would cause damage to his or her reputation or honor.⁶ This right continues after death and may be exercised by a performer's heirs for the term of protection.⁷

Excluding the duration of protection of applied art, which is for a period of 25 years from the date of its creation,⁸ the duration of protection of a copyrighted work generally exists for the lifetime of the creator and continues to exist for a period of 50 years after his or her death.⁹

In addition, Thailand is a state party to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works¹⁰ and the TRIPS Agreement, each of which offers international protection of authors' and artists' rights. Thailand has adhered to the Berne Convention since 1931 and TRIPS since January 1, 1995. Copyrighted works of a creator from a member country of either the Berne Convention or TRIPS will enjoy protection under the Thai Copyright Act of 1994. The Copyright Act also protects foreign performers' rights of member countries of TRIPS.¹¹

B. RELATIONSHIPS

§ 34:50 Relationship between dealer and artist

Generally, the rights and duties arising out of the rela-

⁴Section 18, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

⁵Section 18, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

⁶Section 51/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁷Section 51/1, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994), as amended.

⁸Section 22, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

⁹Section 19, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994).

¹⁰Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, ratified by the Royal Decree on Prescribing Conditions for Protection of International Copyright B.E. 2536 (1993).

¹¹Section 18, Copyright Act B.E. 2537 (1994); Section 4, Royal Decree on Prescribing Conditions for Protection of International Copyright B.E. 2536 (1993).

tionship of the artist and dealer are defined by reference to an express or implied contract existing between the parties under the Civil and Commercial Code (*e.g.*, buyer-seller, commission agency-principal, broker, etc.). In one form of the relationship, the dealer buys the artwork directly from the artist and resells it to the purchaser. In light of this, the ownership of the sold artwork is transferred to the buyer from the moment when the contract of sale is entered into.¹

Another type of relationship between a dealer and an artist would include the artist giving the dealer the artwork for exhibition and sale for a fee. In this case, the relationship is generally a commercial relationship in accordance with the theory of commission agency under the law of agency, as provided by the Civil and Commercial Code. In this relationship, the dealer will act as the artist's agent with authority to sell the goods or to consign the goods for the purposes of sale. The appointment of the artist's agent as the commission agent need not be made in writing.² Any transaction conducted by the commission agent is deemed as the act of the principal artist.³ The artist's agent is entitled to a usual rate of remuneration on every transaction conducted by him or her⁴ and, thus, has to report his or her activities to the principal upon execution, without delay.⁵ Also, where the artworks have been entrusted to a commission agent (*e.g.*, art gallery, exhibition), the provision of the Civil and Commercial Code concerning deposit applies *mutatis mutandis*.⁶

Another type of relationship between a dealer and an artist would include the artist agreeing to pay remuneration to a dealer for indicating the opportunity for the sale of artwork. In this case, the relationship is generally a commercial relationship, similar to a brokerage, where the dealer earns a percentage fee based on the sale price of the artwork upon earlier agreement between the broker and artist. However, if the amount of the remuneration is not fixed, the

[Section 34:50]

¹Section 458, Civil and Commercial Code.

²Section 798, Civil and Commercial Code.

³Section 844, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁴Section 833, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁵Section 841, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁶Section 842, Civil and Commercial Code.

usual remuneration is deemed to have been agreed upon.⁷ A broker is presumed to have no authority to receive, on behalf of the artist, payments or other performances due under the contract.⁸

In addition, other types of contracts between the dealer and the artist may be established upon the agreement between the parties. Thus, general principle of contract law under the Civil and Commercial Code will be applied.

§ 34:51 Relationship between purchaser and dealer

The relationship between the purchaser and the dealer can be structured in several ways. If the dealer bought the artwork directly from the artist and resold it to the customer/purchaser, the relationship between purchaser and dealer is ruled by the principles of the sale of goods under the Civil and Commercial Code. In this situation, the dealer is bound to deliver the artwork to the purchaser¹ and is liable for (1) any defect in the sold artwork that impairs either its value or its fitness for ordinary purposes, or purposes of the contract;² and (2) the consequences of any disturbance to the peaceful possession of the purchaser caused by another claim to the right over the artwork that existed at the time of sale or by the fault of the dealer.³ The foregoing liabilities will be applied notwithstanding whether or not the dealer knew of the existence of the defect.⁴ However, if the purchaser knew of the defect or disturbance cause at the time of sale, the dealer is not liable for such effects.⁵

As for the dealer who acts as the commission agent of the artist, the commission agent, by a sale or purchase or any transaction made on account of the artist, acquires rights against the other party to such transaction and becomes bound to him or her.⁶ As for the broker, a broker is not personally liable for the performance of the contracts entered

⁷Section 846, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁸Section 849, Civil and Commercial Code.

[Section 34:51]

¹Section 461, Civil and Commercial Code.

²Section 472, Civil and Commercial Code.

³Section 475, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁴Section 472, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁵Sections 473, 476, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁶Section 837, Civil and Commercial Code.

into through his or her mediation, unless he or she has not communicated the name of the artist/party to the other party.⁷

In addition, the Consumer Protection Act will also be applied against any contract or relationship between purchaser and dealer as the general law principle. This law covers the sale of goods, the advertisement, labels, and term of the contracts between the dealer and purchaser.⁸

C. ART AUCTIONS

§ 34:52 Laws relating to auctions and auction houses

An auction is regarded as sale by auction under the Civil and Commercial Code. The Civil and Commercial Code provides general regulations regarding auctions. Under the Civil and Commercial Code, an auction is completed when the auctioneer announces its completion by the fall of the hammer or by any other customary manner.¹ Until such announcement is made, any bidder may retract his or her bid.² Alternatively, the auctioneer can withdraw property from the auction whenever he or she thinks that the highest bid is insufficient.³ The auctioneer and the seller are prohibited from bidding or employing any person to bid at an auction.⁴ However, this provision will be waived for the seller if the seller expresses his or her intention in the advertisement of the auction to reserve such rights.⁵ A bidder ceases to be bound by his or her bid as soon as a higher bid is made,⁶ and the highest bidder must pay the price on the completion of the sale, or at the time fixed by the advertisement.⁷ In the event that the highest bidder fails to pay the price, the auctioneer must resell the property. If the net proceeds of such

⁷Section 848, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁸*See supra* section 34:31 for further discussion of the Consumer Protection Act.

[Section 34:52]

¹Section 509, Civil and Commercial Code.

²Section 509, Civil and Commercial Code.

³Section 513, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁴Sections 511 to 512, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁵Section 512, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁶Section 514, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁷Section 515, Civil and Commercial Code.

sale do not cover the previous price, then the original bidder is liable for the difference.⁸

The Act in Control of Auctions and Antiques Sales⁹ provides the rules for the auction houses and auctioneers in Thailand. This Act provides for the licensing and the conduct of business by auctioneers, and prohibits an unlicensed person from carrying on the business of auctioneering.¹⁰ The license will be requested from and granted by the Minister of Interior under the form specified by the Ministry Regulations.¹¹ The person who is entitled to request a license to be an auctioneer must: (1) be 20 years old; (2) know the Thai language well enough to be able to read and write; and (3) not have been sentenced to imprisonment under the Penal Code.¹² The license issued cannot be transferred and will be valid until December 31 for each year.¹³ Any unlicensed auctioneers will be punished with imprisonment not exceeding six months and/or with a fine not exceeding Baht 5,000.¹⁴ Any auctioneers using an expired license to carry on the business will be punished with a fine not exceeding Baht 2,000.¹⁵ To engage in the business, an auctioneer must (1) always clearly display the sale information at the place of sale; (2) be present at the place of sale while having the sale and be ready to show the license to the Auction Inspector when required; (3) keep an account of each sale and make complete entries therein of such sale; (4) notify the date and place of sale to the Auction Inspector at least three days in

⁸Section 516, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁹Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act B.E. 2474 (1931), as amended by (No. 2) B.E. 2481 (1938), (No. 3) B.E. 2484 (1941), (No. 4) B.E. 2495 (1952), and (No. 5) B.E. 2535 (1992).

¹⁰Section 4(1), Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act B.E. 2474 (1931), as amended.

¹¹Section 5, Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act B.E. 2474 (1931).

¹²Section 6, Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act B.E. 2474 (1931), as amended.

¹³Section 11, Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act B.E. 2474 (1931), as amended.

¹⁴Section 12, Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act B.E. 2474 (1931), as amended.

¹⁵Section 12 *bis*, Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act B.E. 2474 (1931), as amended.

advance; and (5) display his or her name accompanied by the word “auctioneer” above the outer door and at the office.¹⁶

The Act in Control of Auctions and Antiques Sales also provides the authority to the Auction Inspector to request a list of essential matters relating to the sale of goods by auction¹⁷ and inspect the license, books and accounts, and any property in any auction houses at any time, and the auctioneer has the duty to cooperate.¹⁸ Failure to comply with the aforesaid duties will result in the punishment of the auctioneer with a fine not exceeding Baht 2,000.¹⁹ The law also provides punishment for the managing director, manager, or representative of the legal entity of the auctioneers as well, unless it is proven that such a person did not participate in or agree with the punishable act.²⁰

D. “STOLEN” ARTWORKS

§ 34:53 Legal issues regarding “stolen” artworks

The Penal Code provides the general principle of the offenses of receiving stolen property. Section 357 of the Penal Code states the following:

whoever assists in concealing, disposing of, making away with, purchasing, receiving in pledge or otherwise any property obtained through the commission of an offence, and such offence being theft, snatching, extortion, blackmail, robbery, gang-robbery, cheating and fraud, misappropriation or misappropriation by an official, is said to receive stolen property, and shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding five years or fine not exceeding Baht 10,000, or both.

If the offense of receiving stolen property is committed for profit or against the property obtained by theft under Section 335(10), robbery or gang-robbery, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to 10 years and fined between Baht 1,000 to Baht 20,000.

If such offense of receiving stolen property is committed

¹⁶Section 7(1), Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act B.E. 2474 (1931).

¹⁷Section 7(2), Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act B.E. 2474 (1931).

¹⁸Section 13, Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act B.E. 2474 (1931), as amended.

¹⁹Section 12 *bis*, Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act B.E. 2474 (1931), as amended.

²⁰Section 12 *quarter*, Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act B.E. 2474 (1931), as amended.

against the property obtained by theft according to Section 335 *bis*, by robbery according to Section 339 *bis*, or by gang-robbery according to Section 340 *bis*, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of five to 15 years and fined between Baht 10,000 to Baht 30,000.¹

Based on the aforementioned provision, if the purchaser can prove that he or she had a bona fide intent in buying the goods, the purchaser will not be punished.² Also, the plaintiff has to prove that the defendant knowingly purchased the stolen goods.³ In addition, if the purchaser purchases the stolen goods with the bona fide intent to return the goods to their owner or the person from whom the goods were stolen, the penalty will not be applied.⁴ Given this fact, the purchaser is entitled to be reimbursed by the buyer under the law on commercial contract under the Civil and Commercial Code.⁵

The Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and National Museums was enacted to protect antiques and historical monuments in Thailand.⁶ Under Section 31, any person who finds any antique or object of art that is buried in, concealed, or abandoned at any place under such circumstances that no person could claim to be its owner, and converts the same to himself or herself or to another person, will be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of seven years and/or a maximum fine of Baht 700,000.⁷ Also, any person who conceals, disposes, makes away with or purchases, receives in pledge or otherwise, any antique or object of art obtained through the commission of an offense under section

[Section 34:53]

¹Section 357, Penal Code.

²*See* Supreme Court Case No. 9401/2538; Supreme Court Case No. 21/2539.

³Supreme Court Case No.129/2535.

⁴Thaveekieat Meenakanit. *Penal Code*, 556 Bangkok: Winyuchon (2006); Supreme Court Case No.2611/2527; Supreme Court Case No.1958/2517.

⁵Section 475, Civil and Commercial Code.

⁶Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and National Museums B.E. 2504 (1961).

⁷Section 31, Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and National Museums B.E. 2504 (1961).

31, will be liable to imprisonment for a term of a maximum of five years and/or a maximum fine of Baht 500,000.⁸

Also, an auctioneer who does not immediately report to the police or the inspector whenever there is a reason to suspect that any property offered for sale or sold to him or her has been criminally acquired will be punished with imprisonment of one to three years or a fine of Baht 10,000 to Baht 30,000.⁹ In addition, if the commission of the offense is an act relating to the property of any ancient place or any object of art under the Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and National Museums, the offender will be punished with imprisonment of five to 15 years, or a fine of Baht 50,000 to Baht 150,000.¹⁰

⁸Section 31 *bis*, Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and National Museums B.E. 2504 (1961).

⁹Section 12 *ter*, Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act B.E. 2474 (1931), as amended.

¹⁰Section 12 *ter*, Control of Sale by Auction and Trade of Antiques Act, B.E. 2474 (1931), as amended.