

Anti-Money Laundering Act, B.E. 2542 (1999)

(As amended until Anti-Money Laundering Act of B.E. 2542 (No.3), B.E. 2552 (2009))

Translation

BHUMIBHOL ADULYADEJ, REX.

Given on the 10th Day of April B.E. 2542

Being the 54th Year of the Present Reign

His Majesty King Bhumibhol Adulyadej is graciously pleased to proclaim that:

Whereas it is expedient to enact a law on the anti-money laundering;

This Act contains some provisions restricting the rights and liberties of an individual set forth in of Section 29 together with Section 35, Section 37, Section 48 and Section 50 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, which was endorsed in the enactment of this law.

Be it, therefore, enacted by His Majesty the King, by and with the advice and consent of the National Legislative Assembly as follows;

Section 1

This Act shall be cited the "Anti-Money Laundering Act, B.E. 2542 (1999)"

Section 2

This Act shall come into force on and after one hundred and twenty days of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 3

In this Act,

"Predicate offense" means

- (1) Offenses relating to narcotics under the Narcotics Control Act or the Act on Measures for the Suppression of Offenders in an Offense relating to Narcotics;
- (2) Offenses relating to sexuality under the Penal Code, in particular to sexual offenses pertaining to procuring, seducing, or taking or enticing for indecent act on women or children in order to gratify the sexual desire of another person, and offenses relating to the trafficking in children or minors, or offenses under the Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trading of Women and Children Act, or offenses under the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act, in particular related to offenses of procuring, seducing, enticing or kidnapping a person for the purpose of prostitution trade, or offenses relating to being an owner of a prostitution business, or an operator, or a manager of place of prostitution business, or supervising persons who commit prostitution for trade in a prostitution business;
- (3) Offenses relating to cheating and fraud to the public under the Penal Code or offenses pursuant to the Fraudulent Loans and Swindles Act;
- (4) Offenses relating to embezzlement or cheating and fraud involving assets, or acts of dishonesty or deception as described in the law governing commercial banks, or Act on the Undertaking of Finance Business, Securities Business and Credit Foncier Business, or Act governing Securities and Stock Exchange, which is committed by director, a manager or any person who is in charge of or having any vested interest relating to the management of a financial institution;

- (5) Offenses relating to malfeasance in office, or malfeasance in judicial office under the Penal Code, offenses pertaining to the law governing public officials of a state enterprise or government office, or offenses pertaining to malfeasance or dishonesty in carrying out official duties under other related laws;
- (6) Offenses relating to the commission of extortion or blackmail by a member of an unlawful secret society or organized criminal association as defined in the Penal Code;
- (7) Offenses relating to customs evasion under the Customs Act;
- (8)¹ Relating to terrorism under the Penal Code;
- (9)² Relating to gambling under the law on gambling, limited to offenses relating to being an organizer of a gambling activity without permission and there are more than one hundred players or gamblers at one time, or the total amount of money involved exceeds ten million Baht.

“Transaction” means an activity related to an entry into a juristic act, a contract or the execution of any act with others in financial or commercial matters, or the operation in connection with assets;

“Suspicious transaction” means a transaction that is more complicated than the norm by which that transaction is usually conducted, a transaction that lacks economic rationale; a transaction where there is probable cause to believe that it was conducted for the purpose of avoiding the compliance of this Act; or a transaction related to or possibly related to a commission of any predicate offense, whether the commission of such transaction is conducted once or more;

“Asset connected with the commission of an offense” means:

- (1)³ money or asset obtained from the commission of an act constituting a predicate offense or money laundering offense or from aiding and abetting or rendering assistance in the commission of an act constituting a predicate offense or money laundering offense and shall include money or asset that was used or possessed to be used in, or for aiding and abetting the commission of an act constituting a predicate offense under (8) of the definition of “predicate offense”;
- (2) money or property derived from the sale, distribution, or transfer in any manner of the money or asset in (1); or
- (3) fruits of the money and property in (1) or (2)

Notwithstanding how many times the asset in (1), (2), or (3) has been sold, distributed, transferred, or transformed, or found in whosoever possession, or being transferred to whomever, or bearing in registration or record under whosoever ownership.

“Financial institutions” means

- (1) The Bank of Thailand under the Bank of Thailand Act, a commercial bank under the Commercial Bank Act, or a bank established under the provisions of a specific law.
- (2) Finance business and credit foncier companies under the Act on the Undertaking of Finance Business, Securities Business and Credit Foncier Business, and securities companies under the Securities and Exchange Act,
- (3) The Industrial Funds Corporation of Thailand under the Industrial Funds Corporation of Thailand Act, and the small and medium enterprise funds corporation under the Small and Medium Enterprise Funds Corporation Act,
- (4) Life insurance companies under the Life Insurance Act, and casualty insurance companies under the Casualties Insurance Act,
- (5)⁴ cooperatives under the law on cooperatives, limited to a cooperative with operating capital exceeding two million Baht of total share value and having

- objectives of its operation relating to acceptance of deposits, lending of loans, mortgage, pawning or acquiring of money or asset by any means;
- (6) Any juristic person undertaking non-bank business related to finance as provided by the Ministerial Regulations.

"Fund"⁶ means the Anti-Money Laundering Fund;

"Board" means the Anti-Money Laundering Board.

"Board Member" means a member of the Anti-Money Laundering Board and includes its chairman.

"Competent official" means the person appointed by the Minister to act in accordance with this Act.

"Secretary-general" means the secretary-general of the Anti-Money Laundering Board.

"Deputy Secretary-general" means the Deputy Secretary-general of the Anti-Money Laundering Board.

"Office" means the Anti-Money Laundering Office.

"Minister" means the Minister who is in charge of the enforcement of this Act.

Section 4

The Prime Minister shall be in charge of the enforcement of this Act and has the power to appoint competent officials, and to issue Ministerial Regulations, Rules, and Notifications in accordance with this Act.

Such Ministerial Regulations, Rules, and Notifications shall come into force upon their publication in the Government Gazette.

Chapter 1

General Provision

Section 5

Whoever

- (1) transfers, receives the transfer, or changes the form of an asset involved in the commission of an offense, for the purpose of concealing or disguising the origin or source of that asset, or for the purpose of assisting another person either before, during, or after the commission of an offense to enable the offender to avoid the penalty or receive a lesser penalty for the predicate offense; or
- (2) acts by any manner which is designed to conceal or disguise the true nature, location, sale, transfer, or rights of ownership, of an asset involved in the commission of an offense shall be deemed to have committed a money laundering offense.

Section 6

Whoever commits a money laundering offense, even if the offense is committed outside the Kingdom, shall receive the penalty in the Kingdom, as provided in this Act, if:

- (1) either the offender or co-offender is a Thai national or resides the Kingdom;
- (2) the offender is an alien and has taken action to commit an offense in the Kingdom or is intended to have the consequence resulting there-from in the Kingdom, or the Royal Thai Government is an injured party; or
- (3) the offender is an alien whose action is considered an offense in the State where the offense is committed under its jurisdiction, and if that individual appears in the Kingdom and is not extradited under the Extradition Act, Section 10 of the Penal Code shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 7

Pursuant to the offense of money laundering, whoever undertakes one of the following acts shall receive the same penalty as a principal offender of such offense:

- (1) aiding in the commission of an offense or abetting the offender, either before or during the commission of the offense; or
- (2) procuring or supporting with money or assets, means of transportation, shelter, or any other object, or undertaking any other acts in order to assist the offender to escape or to avoid the punishment from such offense, or to gain a benefit from the commission of an offense.

The Court may not impose a lesser punishment than that provided by the law for such offense where the person who procures or provides money or assets, shelter, or hiding place in order to assist his or her father, mother, son or daughter, wife or husband to avoid apprehension.

Section 8

Whoever attempts to commit an offense of money laundering shall receive the same penalty as provided by the law for a successfully committed offense.

Section 9

Two or more persons who conspire to commit the offense of money laundering shall each receive half of the punishment provided by the law for such offense.

If a money laundering offense is committed as a result of a conspiracy under the first paragraph, the conspirator shall receive the punishment provided by the law for such offense.

If a conspirator in the commission of an offense withdraws from the conspiracy or intervenes to prevent the commission of the offense and such committed offense does not achieve its end, the conspirator who withdrew from the conspiracy or intervened to prevent it shall receive the punishment provided in the first paragraph.

If an offender, described in first paragraph, admits to the conspiracy to a competent official prior to the commission of the offense that he or she conspired to commit, the Court may or may not impose a penalty less severe than that provided by the law for such offense.

Section 10⁶

Any official, member of the House of Representatives, senator, member of a local assembly, local administrator, Government official, official of a local government organization, public official, official of a State organization or agency, director or executive or official of a State enterprise, director, manager or any person authorized to manage the operation of a financial institution, or any member of an organ under the Constitution who commits an offense under this Chapter shall be liable to twice as much penalty as that provided for such offense.

Any member, member of a sub-committee, member of the Transaction Committee, Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General or competent official under this Act who commits an offense under this Chapter shall be liable to three times as much penalty as that provided for such offense.

Section 11

Any Member of the Board, or Member of Sub-Committee Board, or Member of the Transaction Committee, or Secretary-general, or Deputy Secretary-general, or competent official, or public official empowered to act in accordance with this Act, who commits any malfeasance in office, or malfeasance in judicial office as provided in the Penal Code in connection with the commission of an offense provided in this chapter shall receive three times the penalty provided by law for such offense.

A political official, member of the House of Representatives, member of the Senate, member of a local assembly or local administrator who conspires with a person under

paragraph one to commit an offense, whether as a principal, instigator or supporter shall receive equivalent punishment as persons under paragraph one.⁷

Section 12

For purposes of this Act, Member of the Board, Member of a Sub-Committee, Transaction Committee, Secretary-general, Deputy Secretary General and competent official are also competent officials under the Penal Code.

Chapter 2

Reporting and Identification

Section 13

Whenever a transaction takes place at a financial institution, the financial institution has a responsibility to file a report of that transaction with the Office, if any transaction appears to be one of the following:

- (1) A transaction involving cash in an amount equal to or exceeding the significant amount set forth in the Ministerial Regulations;
- (2) A transaction involving an asset equal to or exceeding the significant value set forth in the Ministerial Regulation; or
- (3) Any suspicious transaction, whether or not it is in accordance with (1) or (2).

A financial institution has a continuing obligation following the filing of a report to provide to the Office without delay any additional facts or significant information about which it becomes aware that is relevant to the reported transaction or to confirm or deny the original information about the reported transaction.

Section 14

Where a financial institution subsequently obtains probable cause to believe that any transaction previously carried out which was not reported in accordance with Section 13 appears to have been a transaction that financial institution must report in accordance with Section 13, then the financial institution shall report that transaction to the Office without delay.

Section 15

The Land Office of Bangkok Metropolitan, the Provincial Land Office, the Branch of Land Office, and the District Land Office, have a duty to report to the Office whenever a request for registration of rights and juristic act involving an immovable asset when a financial institution is not involved as any party to such request, and the transaction appears to involve any of the following:

- (1) When payment is made in cash exceeding the significant amount as set forth in the Ministerial Regulations;
- (2) When an immovable asset has an estimated value on the registration of rights and juristic act in an amount exceeding the significant amount set forth in the Ministerial Regulations, except in the case of transfer by succession to a statutory heir; or
- (3) When it is a suspicious transaction.

Section 16⁸

Professions stated below shall have the duty to report to the Office any transaction when it is carried out in cash of a value exceeding the amount prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation or is a suspicious transaction. However, profession under (2), (3), (4) and (5) must be a juristic person, unless there is probable cause to suspect under reasonable evidence that such transaction is related or may be related to the commission of a

predicate offense or money laundering offense with profession under (2), (3), (4) and (5) that is not a juristic person, the Office shall have the power to give a written order to such profession to report the transaction to the Office:

- (1) Professions that undertake provision of advice or being an advisor in transactions relating to the investment or movement of funds, under the law governing securities and stock exchange, and that are not a financial institution under Section 13.
- (2) Professions relating to trading of precious stones, diamonds, gems, gold, or ornaments decorated with precious stones, diamonds, gems, or gold.
- (3) Professions relating to trading or hire-purchase of cars.
- (4) Professions acting as a broker or an agent in buying or selling immovable property.
- (5) Professions relating to trading of antiques under the law governing selling by auction and trading of antiques.
- (6) Professions relating to personal loan under supervision for businesses that are not a financial institution under the Ministry of Finance Notification relating to Personal Loan Businesses under Supervision or under the law governing financial institution business.
- (7) Professions relating to electronic money card that is not a financial institution under the Ministry of Finance Notification relating to electronic money card or under the law governing financial institution business.
- (8) Professions relating to credit card that are not a financial institution under the Ministry of Finance Notification relating to credit card or under the law governing financial institution business.
- (9) Professions relating to electronic payment under the law governing the supervision of electronic payment service business.

In the case where there appears any fact which is relevant or probably beneficial to the confirmation or cancellation of the fact concerning the transaction already reported under paragraph one, that person shall report such fact to the Office without delay.

Section 17

The reporting under the provisions of Section 13, 14, 15 and 16 shall be made in accordance with the format, interval, guidelines and methods prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 18

Any transaction that the Minister deems fit to exempt from the reporting requirement under the provision of Section 13, 15 and 16 shall be in conformity with the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 19

A report submitted in accordance with Section 13, 14, 15 and 16 in good faith by any individual capacity if it appears to cause damage to any person, that individual shall not liable for any damage.

Section 20⁹

Financial institutions and professions under Section 16 shall require all customers to identify themselves prior to conducting any transaction as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation, unless that customer has previously done so. There shall also be a measure to eliminate obstacles in identification procedures for the disabled or incapacitated.

The identification under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Minister.

Section 20/1¹⁰

Financial institutions and professions under Section 16 (1) and (9) shall issue customer acceptance policy and risk management that may relate to money laundering and shall undertake customer due diligence when the first transaction is carried out and periodically reviewed until the account is closed or relationship has been terminated.

The scope of due diligence procedures under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the rules and procedures prescribed by the Ministerial Regulation on customer identification, customer due diligence, customer review and monitoring of customers' accounts that are named by the Office.

Section 21

A financial institution that conducts a transaction described in Section 13 shall request that the customer provide all facts in connection with such transaction.

If a customer refuses to fill out a form to provide all facts in accordance with the first paragraph, the financial institution shall record such refusal and report to the Office immediately.

The fact and information requirement under the first and second paragraphs shall be the form, content, guidelines, and methods prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 22¹¹

Unless otherwise notified in writing by the competent official, a financial institution shall retain information as follows:

- (1) relating to customer identification under Section 20 for a period of five years from the date that the account was closed or of the termination of relationship with the customer.
- (2) relating to a financial transaction or a record of facts under Section 21 for a period of five years from the date the transaction or the recording of the facts occurred.

The contents of (1) above shall be applied to professions under Section 16.¹²

Section 22/1¹³

Financial institutions and professions under Section 16 (1) and (9) shall keep due diligence records under Section 20/1 for five years from the date the account was closed or relationship had been terminated, unless where there is a necessary and reasonable matter, the Secretary-General shall have the power to notify in writing to extend the period in respect of a specific customer for the benefit of executing this Act and shall report such act to the Board.

Section 23

The provisions in this chapter shall not apply to the Bank of Thailand governed by the Bank of Thailand Act.

Chapter 3

Anti-Money Laundering Board

Section 24¹⁴

There shall be an Anti-Money Laundering Board, consisting of the Prime Minister as Chairman, Minister of Justice and Minister of Finance as Vice Chairmen, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Attorney General, Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police, Secretary-General of the Narcotics Control Board, Director of the Fiscal Policy Office, Director-General of the Department of Lands, Director-General of the Customs

Department, Director-General of the Department of Revenue, Director-General of the Department of Treaties and Legal Affairs, Governor of the Bank of Thailand, Secretary-General of the Office of Insurance Commission, Secretary-General of the Securities and Exchange Commission, President of the Thai Bankers' Association, and nine qualified experts appointed by the Council of Ministers from those who have expertise in economics, monetary affairs, finance, law or any other related fields beneficial to the execution of this Act with the consent of the House of Representatives and the Senate respectively as members of the Board and the Secretary-General of the Office as a member and the secretary of the Board.

The Board shall appoint not more than two Government officials of the Office as assistant secretaries.

In the case where the Chairman or an ex officio member under paragraph one is unable to attend any particular meeting by reason of necessity, such person may entrust a holder of inferior office who possesses the knowledge and understanding of the Board's performance of duties to attend that meeting.

Section 25¹⁵

The Board shall have the powers and duties as follows:

- (1) to propose to the Council of Ministers measures for anti-money laundering;
- (2) to consider and give opinions to the Minister with regard to the issuing of ministerial regulations, rules and notifications for the execution of this Act;
- (3) to set rules pertaining to the returning of the assets in accordance with Section 49 and Section 51/1, the retention, sale by public auction, utilization of the assets, and the assessment of damage and depreciation costs under Section 57 and set rules pertaining to the Fund in accordance with Section 59/1, Section 59/4, Section 59/5 and Section 59/6;
- (4) to promote public cooperation in connection with the giving of information for the purpose of anti-money laundering and set rules pertaining to the procedure on information or document to be used as evidence in the execution of this Act;
- (5) to monitor and evaluate the execution of this Act;
- (6) to perform any other acts prescribed in this Act or other laws or any other regulations in the execution of this Act.

Section 26

The qualified experts appointed by the Cabinet shall serve a term of four years from the date of appointment, and shall be eligible to serve only one term.

Section 27

Apart from the term limit set forth in Section 26. The appointment of a qualified expert by the Cabinet shall terminate from office upon:

- (1) death;
- (2) resignation;
- (3) being removed by the Cabinet by the consent of the House of Representative and the Senate respectively;
- (4) being a bankrupt;
- (5) being an incompetent or quasi-incompetent person;
- (6) being imprisoned by a final judgment to a term of imprisonment.

If a qualified expert is appointed during the term, whether as an addition or a replacement, that qualified expert shall serve the remainder of that term.

Section 28

If a qualified expert has fully served the term and no new qualified expert been appointed, such qualified expert shall remain in office until such time as a new qualified expert has been appointed.

Section 29

The meeting of the Board shall require of no less than one half of member of the Board in the presence to constitute a quorum.

The Chairman of the Board shall chair the meeting. If the Chairman is unable to attend the meeting or cannot execute the duty, then the Vice-Chairman shall chair the meeting. If the Vice-Chairman is unable to attend the meeting or cannot execute the duty, the members of the Board who are in the presence shall elect one of the members of the Board to chair the meeting.

A resolution of the meeting shall pass by a majority of the votes cast. Each member of the Board shall have one vote. In the event of a tie, the Chairman shall cast an additional vote to be the deciding vote.

Except, however, a decision by the Arbitrary Sub-Committee under resolution to pass under paragraph three of Section 49 shall require a majority of two third of the votes cast of participating members of the Sub-Committee.

Section 30

The Board may appoint a Sub-Committee to study and submit recommendations on any particular subject, or to undertake any action on behalf of the Board. Section 29 shall apply mutatis mutandis to any meeting of the Sub-Committee.

Section 31

Members of the Board and Members of Sub-Committee may receive remuneration as determined by the Cabinet.

Chapter 4

Transaction Committee

Section 32¹⁶

There shall be a Transaction Committee consisting of five committee members that the Board appoints from persons nominated one each by the Judiciary Commission, the State Audit Committee, the National Human Rights Commission, and the Committee of Public Prosecutors. If any of the said committees could not designate a person from the respective committee to be a Transaction Committee member within forty five days from the date notified by the Office, the Board shall appoint an appropriate person as a Transaction Committee member instead. A Chairman of the Committee shall be elected from among the designated committee members and the Secretary-General shall be a committee member and the secretary of the Committee.

The Transaction Committee shall have knowledge and expertise in economics, monetary affairs, finance, law or any other related fields beneficial to the execution of this Act and shall possess and shall not have disqualifying attributes as follows:

- (1) Being of not over seventy years of age;
- (2) Being or, having in the past served as, a Government official in the position not lower than Level 10 or equivalent or being or, having in the past served, in the position not lower than a deputy head or equivalent of a State enterprise or State agency or being or, having in the past been, a lecturer in the field and

- holding or, having in the past been in, the position not lower than an assistant professor;
- (3) Not being a member of a political party or a committee member or an officer of a political party;
 - (4) Not being a member of the House of Representatives, member of the Senate, member of a local assembly, local administrator or political official or board member of a State enterprise;
 - (5) Not being a member of a committee of a public agency, unless approved by the Board;
 - (6) Not being a director, manager, consultant or holding any other position with a similar nature of work, or having vested interest in a partnership, company or financial institution or engaging in any other occupation or profession or doing any act inconsistent with the performance of duties under this Act.

A member of Transaction Committee appointed by the Board under paragraph one shall serve a three-year term. A member of Transaction Committee whose term has expired may be reappointed, but shall not serve more than two consecutive terms, and Sections 27 and 28 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, except in the case of the termination from office in accordance with Section 27 (3) where the committee member appointed by the Board shall vacate the office upon removal by the Board.

Section 33

The meetings of the Transaction Committee shall be in accordance with Section 29 *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 34¹⁷

The Transaction Committee shall have the powers and duties as follows:

- (1) to examine a transaction or an asset connected with the commission of an offense;
- (2) to give an order withholding the transaction under Section 35 or Section 36;
- (3) to carry out the acts under Section 48;
- (4) to submit to the Board and the National Anti-Corruption Commission a report on the result of the execution of this Act;
- (5) to supervise the independence and neutrality of the Office and the Secretary-General;
- (6) to perform any other acts as entrusted by the Board.

Section 35¹⁸

In the case where there is a probable cause to suspect and sufficient evidence to believe that any transaction is connected or possibly connected with the commission of a predicate offense or money laundering offense, the Transaction Committee shall have the power to give a written order withholding such transaction for a fixed period of time which shall not be longer than three working days.

In case of compelling necessity or urgency, the Secretary-General may give a prior order withholding the transaction under paragraph one and report it to the Transaction Committee.

Section 36¹⁹

In the case where there is convincing evidence that any transaction is connected or possibly connected with the commission of a predicate offense or money laundering offence, the Transaction Committee shall have the power to give a written order withholding such transaction for the time being for a fixed period of time which shall not be longer than ten working days.

Section 36/1²⁰

In the execution of Section 34, Section 35 or Section 36, the Transaction Committee or Secretary General shall make written record in the minutes of each Transaction Committee meeting to indicate evidence and the requesting person of the order issued in the execution of the Act.

Section 37²¹

When the Transaction Committee or the Secretary-General, as the case may be, has given an order withholding the transaction under Section 35 or Section 36, the Transaction committee shall report it to the Board and the National Anti-Corruption Commission.

Section 38

In order to undertake a duty in accordance with this Act, the Transaction Committee, the Secretary-general and competent official designated by the Secretary-general in writing shall have the power to do the following:

- (1) inquire in writing or compel a financial institution, government agency, organization, or public office or state enterprise, whichever is the case, to send a relevant official to testify, to submit a written explanation, or to submit an account, document or any other evidence for examination or consideration;
- (2) issue a written inquiry or summon anyone to appear to testify, to submit an explanation note, or account, document or any evidence for examination or consideration;
- (3) have access into a residence, place, or any transporting conveyance in which there is probable cause to suspect that any asset involved in the commission of an offense, or evidence involved in money laundering offense is hidden or kept, in order to search or for the purpose of tracing, monitoring, seizing or attaching any asset or any evidence. Such access is authorized when it is too late to obtain a search warrant and the asset or evidence may be moved, concealed, destroyed, or transformed from its origin nature of appearance.

In the performance of duty under (3), the competent official designated under paragraph (1) shall produce his or her identification card and assignment document to individual concerned.

The identification card according to paragraph (2) shall be in the form prescribed by the Minister, which is published in the Government Gazette.

The Secretary-general shall be responsible for the custody and use of all information derived from testimony, written explanation, account, document, or any other evidence which has the characteristic of being specific information of an individual, financial institution, government agency, government organization or state enterprise.

Section 38/1²²

Under the Criminal Procedure Code, in the execution of this Act, the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, and competent officials assigned in writing by the Secretary-General shall have the power to arrest a person who committed a money laundering offense and record the person's statement as preliminary evidence and transfer the person to a police interrogator without delay but shall not exceed twenty-four hours.

Section 39

Members of the Transaction Committee may receive remuneration as prescribed by the Cabinet.

Section 39/1²³

For the purpose of performing duties under this Act, the Transaction Committee and the Secretary-General shall prepare a summary report of the execution under this Chapter to the National Anti-Corruption Commission every four months.

The report under paragraph one shall at least state the following details:

- (1) Persons whose transactions or assets were examined or whose transactions were restrained or whose assets were seized or frozen.
- (2) Evidence that was used against the person under (1).
- (3) Requesting person, person who asked or instructed someone to undertake such act.
- (4) Results of the act.

Details under this Section shall be treated as official secrets.

Section 39/2²⁴

The National Anti-Corruption Commission may appoint an expert to examine such report to establish the appropriateness of the action under this Act, and report to the National Anti-Corruption Commission.

The provision under Section 38 shall be applied to the examination under paragraph one.

In the case where the examination under paragraph one found out that there is an act that is against this Act and the National Anti-Corruption Commission agreed with the examination findings, the report and the comment of the National Anti-Corruption Commission shall be sent to the Transaction Committee for further action.

Chapter 5

The Office of Anti-Money Laundering

Section 40²⁵

There shall be an Anti-Money Laundering Office, called in short "AMLO", as an office not under the Prime Minister Office, Ministry, or Sub-Ministry, to function independently and neutrally, which shall have the powers and duties as follows:

- (1) to carry out acts in the implementation of resolutions of the Board and the Transaction Committee and perform other administrative tasks;
- (2) to receive transaction reports submitted under Chapter II and acknowledge receipt thereof as well as receive reports and information related to transactions from other sources;
- (3) to receive or send reports or information related to transactions in order to comply with this Act or other laws;
- (4) to collect, compile, trace, examine, study, evaluate and analyze reports and information in connection with the making of transactions;
- (5) to gather evidence for the purpose of taking legal proceedings against offenders under this Act;
- (6) to conduct projects with regard to the dissemination of knowledge, the giving of education and the training in the fields involving the execution of this Act, or to provide assistance or support to both Government and private sectors in organizing such projects; and
- (7) to perform any other acts under this Act or under other laws.

Section 41²⁶

There shall be a Secretary-General who, with the duty to independently and neutrally exercise general supervision of official affairs of the Office, shall be directly answerable to the Minister of Justice and shall be the superior of Government officials of the Office. There

shall also be Deputy Secretaries-General to assist in giving directions and performing official duties.

Section 42

The Secretary-General shall be a civil servant who is appointed by His Majesty the King by and with the advice and consent of the Cabinet and the House of Representative and the Senate respectively.

Section 43

The Secretary-general shall have the qualifications as follows:

- (1) knowledge and expertise in the field of economics, finance, fiscal policy or law;
- (2) be a Deputy secretary-general or a civil servant at a position classification level not less than or equivalent to a Director-General;
- (3) not be a member of any Board of any state enterprise or any other government agency; and
- (4) not be a member of the board, or manager, or consultant, or hold any similar position or have any vested interest in any limited partnership, company, financial institution, or work in any profession, vocation, or any other establishment which is in contradiction to this Act.

Section 44²⁷

The Secretary-General shall hold office for a term of four years as from the date of appointment by the King and shall serve for only one term. The Secretary-General who has vacated office cannot be re-appointed, but the Office shall create a post of advisor to the Office to which the vacating Secretary-General can be appointed.

The Secretary-General shall be entitled to fringe benefits to ensure independence and neutrality at the rate that, when accumulated with the salary and stipend, is equivalent to the salary and stipend of a Permanent Secretary, until retirement.

Section 45²⁸

In addition to vacating office at the expiration of term under Section 44, the Secretary-General vacates office upon:

- (1) death;
- (2) resignation;
- (3) being disqualified or being under any prohibition under Section 43;
- (4) the Council of Ministers passing a resolution removing him from office upon the recommendation of the Minister or at the proposal of the Minister upon the recommendation of the Transaction Committee due to his serious negligence of duty or incompetency or publicly demonstrable act of performing his duty in bad faith or partially or not freely. The aforesaid resolution shall state clearly the reasons for his removal with the approval of the House of Representatives and the Senate respectively.

Section 45/1²⁹

The former Secretary-General shall not be appointed as an executive of any Government agency, State enterprise or State agency except as an advisor to the Office.

The provision in paragraph one shall not be applied to a former Secretary-General who had left the Government service.

Section 46³⁰

In the case where there is sufficient evidence to believe that any account of a financial institution's customer, communication device or equipment or computer is used or may be used in the commission of an offense of money laundering, the competent official

entrusted in writing by the Secretary-General may file an ex parte application with the Civil Court for an order permitting the competent official to have access to the account, communicated data or computer data, for the acquisition thereof.

In the case under paragraph one, the Court may give an order permitting the competent official who has filed the application to take action with the aid of any device or equipment as deemed appropriate, provided that the permission on each occasion shall not be for the duration of more than ninety days.

Upon the Court's order granting permission under paragraph one or paragraph two, the person concerned with such account, communicated data or computer data to which the order relates shall render cooperation for the implementation in accordance with the provision of this Section.

Section 47

The Office of Anti-Money Laundering shall submit an annual performance report to the Cabinet. The annual performance report shall contain essential details including but not limited to:

- (1) a report on the management of asset and all proceedings in accordance with this Act,
- (2) problems or obstacles encountered in carrying out the responsibilities of the Office; and
- (3) a report on fact or observations made in carrying out the responsibilities of the Office, including opinions and recommendations.

The Cabinet shall submit the annual performance report described in paragraph one together with the Cabinet's observations to the House of Representative and the Senate.

Chapter 6

The Asset Management

Section 48

In examining reports and data on financial transactions, if there is probable cause to believe that there may be a transfer, distribution, placement, layering, or concealment of any asset related to the commission of an offense, the Transaction Committee shall have a power to restrain or seize that asset temporarily for a period not exceeding ninety days.

In case where it is necessary or in an emergency the Secretary-general may issue an order to restrain or seize such asset in accordance with paragraph one and then report to the Transaction Committee.

The examination of reports and transaction data in accordance with paragraph one shall be as prescribed in the ministerial regulations.

Any individual who conducts any transaction or an individual who has a vested interest in the asset being seized or restrained shall produce evidence to prove that the money and asset in the transaction are not related to the commission of an offense, so that the restraint or seizure order can be withdrawn. The proceeding and guidelines shall be administered in accordance with the Ministerial Regulations.

When the Transaction Committee or the Secretary-general, whoever it may be, orders the restraint or seizure of an asset, or withdraws such an order, then the Transaction Committee shall report to the Board.

Section 49

Under the provision of paragraph one of Section 48, in the case where there is evidence to believe that an asset is related to the commission of an offense, the Secretary-general shall forward the case to the prosecutor for consideration to file a petition to the Court to order the forfeiture of such asset for the benefit of the State without delay.

In a case where the prosecutor deems that the evidence is inadequate to file a petition to the Court for the forfeiture of the asset, in whole or in part, the prosecutor shall inform the Secretary-general of such inadequate evidence so that he may proceed to obtain additional information.

The Secretary-general shall proceed without delay in response to paragraph two and submit additional evidence for the prosecutor to reconsider. Should the prosecutor deem that the evidence is still inadequate to file a petition to the Court for the forfeiture of an asset in whole or in part, the prosecutor shall inform the Secretary-general in order to forward the matter to Arbitrary Committee for consideration. The Arbitrary Committee shall deliver the decision within thirty days as from the date of receipt from the Secretary-general. The prosecutor and the Secretary-general shall follow the decision of Arbitrary Committee. When Arbitrary Committee fails to issue a decision within the prescribed time limit, then the prosecutor's determination will be a final.

When the Board has made the determination disallowing the filing of the petition or has not made the determination within the time specified and action has already been taken in compliance with the public prosecutor's opinion under paragraph three, the matter shall become final and no action shall be taken against such person in respect of the same asset unless there is obtained fresh and material evidence likely to prompt the Court to give an order that the asset be vested in the State. In such case, where there is no claimant to the restrained asset within two years from the date the Transaction Committee decided not to file a petition or fails to issue the decision within the prescribed time limit, the Office shall transfer the asset to the Fund, and in the case where a claimant filed a petition under another law permitting the exercise of the rights to claim the return of the asset even though the two years period has lapsed, the Office shall return the asset to the claimant. If the asset is in the condition that cannot be returned, payment shall be made from the Fund. If there is no claimant within twenty years, the asset shall fall into the Fund. Rules, procedures, in respect of the retention and management of asset or money that is yet to be claimed shall be in accordance with the regulation prescribed by the Board.³¹

When the prosecutor has filed a petition to the Court, the Court shall order to post a notice at the Court and have it published for two consecutive days in a local well known newspaper so that individuals who may claim ownership or have a vested interest in the asset can file an objection to the petition to the Court prior to the issuance of an order. In addition, the Court shall send a copy of such notice to the Secretary-general to post at the Office and at the police station where the asset is located. If there is an evidence of individual who may claim ownership or has a vested interest in the asset then the Secretary-general shall send a notice to that individual and inform of his rights. The notice shall be delivered via certified registered mail to the individual's last known address.

Notwithstanding paragraph one, under a probable cause to act in order to protect the right of a complainant in the predicate offense, the Secretary-general may forward the matter to the competent official who is investigated the commission of that offense on the undertaking of such law to protect the right of the victim.

Section 50

An individual, who claims ownership of the asset which the prosecutor has filed a petition to forfeit to the State in accordance with Section 49, may file a petition before the Court issues an order under Section 51 showing to the Court that:

- (1) he or she is the true owner and the asset is not related to any offense or
- (2) he or she has received the transfer of ownership honestly and with compensation, or he has acquired the asset honestly and morally, or by charity.

An individual who claims to have a vested interest in an asset on which the prosecutor has filed a petition to forfeit to the State under Section 49 may file a petition for a protection of his rights before the Court issues an order. The petitioner must satisfy the Court that he or she is an honest recipient and a bona fide purchaser or that he or she has acquired the interest honestly and morally, or by charity.

Section 51³²

When the Court has conducted an inquiry into the petition filed by the public prosecutor under Section 49, if the Court is satisfied that the asset to which the petition relates is the asset connected with the commission of the offense and that the application of the person claiming to be the owner or transferee thereof under Section 50 paragraph one is not tenable, the Court shall give an order that the asset be vested in the State.

If the asset under paragraph one is cash, the Office shall forward one half to the Fund and another half to the Ministry of Finance. If it is the other type of asset, rules of the Council of Ministers shall be followed.

For the purpose of this Section, if the person claiming to be the owner or transferee of the asset under Section 50 paragraph one is the person who is or had, in the past, been associated with an offender of a predicate offense or an offense of money laundering, it shall be presumed that such asset is the asset connected with the commission of the offense or transferred in bad faith, as the case may be.

Section 51/1³³

If the Court deems that the asset in the petition is not related to the commission of the offense, the Court shall order the return of the said asset. In such case, where there is no claimant to the restrained asset within two years from the date the Court made the return order, the Office shall transfer the asset into the Fund.

In the case where a claimant filed a petition under another law permitting the exercise of the rights to claim the return of the asset even though the two-year period has lapsed, the Office shall return the asset to the claimant. If the asset is in the condition that cannot be returned, payment shall be made from the Fund. If there is no claimant within twenty years, the asset shall fall into the Fund. Rules, procedures, in respect of the retention and management of asset or money that is yet to be claimed shall be in accordance with the regulation prescribed by the Board.

Section 52

Where the Court has ordered the forfeiture of the asset to the State according to Section 51, and it subsequently has inquired and believes that the petition of the claimant in Section 50 paragraph two has merit, the Court may issue an order to protect the rights of the recipient claimant with or without conditions.

According to this Section, if the claimant of being a recipient in Section 50 paragraph two is related to or used to be related to any person who committed the predicate offense or the offense of money laundering, the presumption shall be that the claimant has acquired his vested interest in possession dishonestly.

Section 53

If, after the Court has ordered the forfeiture of the asset to the State in accordance with Section 51, the claimant, either be an owner or holder or a vested interest recipient of that asset, can establish the validity of his claim under Section 50 to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court may order the return of the asset or may set any condition in order to protect the rights of the claimant. If the asset can not be returned or protected any right, then the claimant shall be entitled to compensation or damage, whichever the case may be.

The petition under paragraph one shall be filed within one year from the date of the final Court order of forfeiture. The claimant has to prove that he could have filed the petition under Section 50 because he or she did not know of the notification or written notice of the Secretary-general or if with any other reasons.

The Court shall inform the Secretary-general regarding the petition before issuing any order under paragraph one. The public prosecutor may object to the claimants.

Section 54

In the case that the Court has ordered the forfeiture of an asset to the State according to Section 51, if there are additional assets related to the offense, the public prosecutor may file a motion requesting the Court to order the forfeiture of those assets to the State.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 55

After the public prosecutor has filed a petition with the Court under Section 49, if there is probable cause to believe that there may be a transfer, distribution, placement of any asset related to an offense, the Secretary-general may submit the facts to the public prosecutor to file a petition to the Court to order a provisional seizure or restraint of the asset prior to issuing the order under Section

The Court shall consider such petition immediately. If the petition is supported by probable cause, the Court shall issue the order without delay.

Section 56

Once the Transaction Committee or the Secretary-general, as the case may be, issues an order to seize or restrain any asset under Section 48, the designated competent official shall execute the seizure or restraining order. There will be a report of the execution along with the assessment of the value and condition of such asset.

The seizure or restraint of the asset and the assessment of the value of the asset seized shall be in accordance with the rules, procedure and conditions prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations;

Provided that, the Civil Procedure Code shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 57³⁴

The retention and management of the asset seized or attached by an order of the Transaction Committee or the Secretary-General or the Court, under this Chapter, as the case may be, shall be in accordance with the regulation prescribed by the Board.

In the case where the asset under paragraph one is not suitable for retention or will, if retained, be more burdensome to the Government service than its usability for other purposes, the Secretary-General may order that the interested person take such asset for his or her retention and utilization with a bail or security or that the asset be sold by auction or put into official use and a report thereon be made to the Board accordingly.

The permission of an interested person to take the asset for retention and utilization, the sale of the asset by auction or the putting of the asset into official use under paragraph two shall be in accordance with the regulation prescribed by the Board.

If it subsequently appears that the asset sold by auction or put into official use under paragraph two is not the asset connected with the commission of the offense, such asset as well as such amount of compensation and depreciation as prescribed by the Board shall be returned to its owner or possessor. If the return of the asset becomes impossible, compensation thereof shall be made by reference to the price valued on the date of its seizure or attachment or the price obtained from a sale of that asset by auction, as the case may be. For this purpose, the owner or possessor shall be entitled to the interest, at the Government Savings Bank's highest rate for a fixed deposit, of the amount returned or the amount of compensation, as the case may be.

The assessment of damage and depreciation costs under paragraph four shall be in accordance with the regulation prescribed by the Board.

Section 58

Where the asset involved in the commission of an offense is subject to another legal process which has not yet commenced or is pending or if it would be more effective to proceed under this Act, then the Government shall proceed as provided in this Act.

Section 59

The Court proceeding under this chapter shall be filed with the civil court and the Civil and Commercial Code shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

The prosecutor is exempted from all court fees in the undertaking of all proceeding.

CHAPTER VI/I

Anti-Money Laundering Fund³⁵

Section 59/1³⁶

There shall be an Anti-Money Laundering Fund within the Office for the purpose of anti-money laundering as follows:

- (1) Facilitate the execution of investigation, prosecution, search, seizure or restraint, asset management, information sharing, witness protection, or other matters related to anti-money laundering, including assisting other agencies, parties concerned and the public in the said actions;
- (2) Enhance cooperation with other agencies, parties concerned and the public in awareness raising and information sharing, meetings or training courses, domestic and international cooperation, and operation to support anti- money laundering measure.
- (3) Carry out any other acts as necessary to achieve the objectives of this Act.

Under Section 59/6, the Board shall have the power to prescribe a regulation on fund expenditure in accordance with the objectives in paragraph one.

Section 59/2³⁷

The Fund under Section 59/1 consists of assets as follows:

- (1) Asset forwarded to the Fund under Section 51;
- (2) Asset retained but not claimed under Section 49 and Section 51/1;
- (3) Asset that someone donated;
- (4) Asset received from Thai or foreign Government agencies;
- (5) Interest derived from asset under (1), (2), (3) and (4)

Section 59/3³⁸

The Fund under Section 59/2 shall be vested in the Office without having to be transferred to the State treasury.

Section 59/4³⁹

Receiving, spending, and retention of the Fund and assets shall be in accordance with the regulation prescribed by the Board with the consent of the Ministry of Finance.

Section 59/5⁴⁰

The mandate in administration, management, utilization, disposal and other matters related to the Fund's operation shall be in accordance with the regulation prescribed by the Board with the consent of the Ministry of Finance.

Section 59/6⁴¹

Expenditure or any other remuneration necessarily paid to other agencies, other persons, competent officials, public officials or other officials performing duty, assisting or supporting the performance of duty to ensure efficient and effective execution under this Act shall be disbursed from the Fund in accordance with the regulation prescribed by the Board with the consent of the Ministry of Finance.

Section 59/7⁴²

Within six months from the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary-General shall present a balance sheet and a report on expenditure of the Fund of the previous year, which were examined and endorsed by the Office of the Auditor-General, to the Board and the Minister.

Chapter 7 **Penal Provisions**

Section 60

Any individual who is found guilty of the crime of money laundering shall receive a term of imprisonment of one to ten years, or a fine of twenty thousand to two hundred thousand Baht, or both.

Section 61

Any juristic person who is found guilty of an offense under Sections 5, 7, 8, or 9 shall receive a fine in the amount of two hundred thousand to a million Baht.

A Director, Manager, or any person responsible for the operation of the juristic person under the first paragraph which is found guilty of an offense shall receive a term of imprisonment of one to ten years, or a fine of twenty thousand to two hundred thousand Baht, or both, unless he can prove that he had no part in the commission of such offense of the juristic person.

Section 61/1⁴³

The Prime Minister, a Minister or a person holding political positions who instructs or orders the Transaction Committee, Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General or a competent official to examine transactions or assets or to restrain transactions, seize or restrain or act under this Act without sufficient evidence for the purpose of persecution or cause damage to any one or for political reason or doing so mala fide shall receive three to thirty years imprisonment or a fine from sixty-thousand to six hundred thousand Baht or both.

A Transaction Committee member, the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General or competent official who follows the instruction or the order under paragraph one unlawfully under this Act shall receive three to thirty years imprisonment or a fine from sixty thousand to six hundred thousand Baht or both.

Section 62⁴⁴

Any person who violates or refuses to act under Section 13, Section 14, Section 16, Section 20, Section 20/1, Section 21, Section 22, Section 22/1, Section 35 or Section 36 shall receive a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand Baht and an additional amount not exceeding five thousand Baht for each following day that the violation was not corrected or until the action was carried out correctly.

Section 63

Whoever reports or makes a statement according to Section 13, 14, 16, or 21 paragraph two with the assertion of a falsehood or the concealment of the facts which should be revealed to the officials shall receive a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years, or a fine of fifty thousand to five hundred thousand Baht, or both.

Section 64

Any individual who fails to appear or refuses to testify, or to submit an explanation in writing, or to submit the account document, or evidence required under Section 38 (1) or (2), or who obstructs, or fails to cooperate under Section 38 (3) shall receive a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding twenty thousand Baht, or both.

Any individual acts by any means to leak restricted information to others under Section 38 paragraph four, except in the course of doing one's job or according to the law, shall receive penalty set forth in paragraph one.

Section 65

Any person who diverts, damages, destroys, conceals, take away, loses or renders useless the document, memoranda, information, or asset which has been ordered seized or restrained by official action, or which one knows or should have known will be forfeited to the State according to this Act, shall receive a term of imprisonment not exceeding three years, or a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand Baht, or both.

Section 66

If any person who knows or should have known confidential government information in proceeding according to this Act, acts in any means to let others know or may have the knowledge of that confidential information, except in the course of conducting one's work or according to the law, he or she shall receive a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years, or a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand Baht, or both.

Countersigned by
Mr. Chuan Leekpai
Prime Minister

Note: To enact a law to prohibit money laundering Rationale Presently offenders who violate certain laws have benefited from money or asset obtained from the offenses via money laundering In addition, money laundering can enable these offenders to use this money or assets to further their criminal activity and to commit other offenses. This situation has caused problems for law enforcement officers. Existing laws are not adequate to suppress either money laundering or illegal use of crime-related money and assets. Thus, in order to cut off this vicious circle of crimes, measures to effectively combat money laundering must be established. Therefore, this law must be enacted.

Published in the Government Gazette Vol.116, Part 29 Gor.
On the 21st Day of April of B.E. 2542
(B.E. is Buddhist Era, B.E.2542 is equivalent to A.D.1999)

The Emergency Decree on amendment of the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E. 2542 (1999) B.E. 2546 (2003)⁴⁵

Remarks: There is an amendment of the Penal Code prescribing offenses relating to terrorism. Financing of terrorism is a factor aiding the more violent terrorism, which affects national security and which the United Nations Security Council urges every country and jurisdiction to cooperate with each other in the fight against terrorist acts, as well as against provision of financial support or other means that are intended for use in the terrorist act, so as to end the terrorist problem. Terrorism shall be prescribed as a predicate offense under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, B.E. 2542 (1999) so that these two laws can be coordinated in action which will enable greater effectiveness in the execution of this provision in the Penal Code. Overriding need and emergency for safeguarding the security of the Kingdom and the people makes it inevitable to take an urgent measure. Hence this Emergency Decree must be issued.

The Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2) B.E. 2551 (2008)⁴⁶

Section 28

The Secretary-General under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, B.E. 2542 (1999), who has been in the position before this Act came into force, shall become the Secretary-General under this Act and perform the duties until the new Secretary-General is appointed.

Remarks: Some of the provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, B.E. 2542 (1999) (AMLA) are not efficiently and appropriately enforced for eliminating or reducing the cycle of crimes and as the law targets crimes listed in the eight predicate offenses under the Act, the law's intention of reducing or eliminating of crimes cannot be achieved. This is because criminals committing other criminal offenses are still able to use the money or assets derived from such crimes to facilitate the commission of these eight predicate offenses. Furthermore, some of the procedures in enforcing the AMLA are not used at the desired speed. In order to break the criminal cycle effectively as the law's objectives, while the procedure in enforcement of the Anti-Money Laundering Act is relatively swift, efficient and effective, it is still necessary to prescribe other criminal offenses that obstruct peace and morals of society, security and economic stability of the State as predicate offenses. Hence this law must be issued.

Note:

- 1 Section 3 definition of "predicate offense" (8) added in accordance with the provision of the Royal Decree on Amendment to the Anti-Money Laundering Act, B.E. 2542 (1999) B.E. 2546 (2003)
- 2 Section 3 definition of "predicate offense" (9) added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 3 Section 3 definition of "asset connected with the commission of an offense" (1) amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 4 Section 3 definition of "financial institution" (5) amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 5 Section 3 definition of "fund" added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 6 Section 10 paragraph one amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 7 Section 11 paragraph two added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 8 Section 16 paragraph one amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No. 3), B.E. 2552 (2009)
- 9 Section 20 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.3), B.E. 2552 (2009)
- 10 Section 20/1 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.3), B.E. 2552 (2009)
- 11 Section 22 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 12 Section 22 paragraph two added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.3), B.E. 2552 (2009)
- 13 Section 22/1 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No. 3), B.E. 2552 (2009)
- 14 Section 24 paragraph one amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 15 Section 25 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 16 Section 32 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 17 Section 34 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 18 Section 35 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 19 Section 36 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 20 Section 36/1 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 21 Section 37 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 22 Section 38/1 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 23 Section 39/1 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)

- 24 Section 39/2 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 25 Section 40 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 26 Section 41 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 27 Section 44 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 28 Section 45 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 29 Section 45/1 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 30 Section 46 paragraph one amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 31 Section 49 paragraph four amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 32 Section 51 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 33 Section 51/1 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 34 Section 57 paragraph one amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 35 Chapter VI/I added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 36 Section 59/1 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 37 Section 59/2 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 38 Section 59/3 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 39 Section 59/4 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 40 Section 59/5 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 41 Section 59/6 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 42 Section 59/7 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 43 Section 61/1 added in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.2), B.E. 2551 (2008)
- 44 Section 62 amended in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act (No.3), B.E. 2552 (2009)
- 45 The Government Gazette, Vol. 120, Part 76a, page 4, dated 11th August 2003.
- 46 The Government Gazette, Vol. 125, Part 40a, page 14, dated 1st March 2008.

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