

The Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541

BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ REX.

Given on this 12th day of February B.E. 2541

Being the 53rd year of the Present Reign

His Majesty the King Bhumibol Adulyadej is graciously pleased to proclaim that: Whereas it is expedient to revise the law on labour protection; Be it, therefore, enacted by H.M. The King with the advice and consent of the National Assembly as follows:

Section 1.This Act shall be cited as the “Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541”.

Section 2.This Act shall come into force after one hundred and eighty days from the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 3.The following shall be repealed:

(1)the Announcement of National Executive Council No.103, date 16th March B.E. 2515; and

(2)the Act Amending the Announcement of National Executive Council No. 103, dated 16th March B.E. 2515 (NO. 1) B.E. 2533.

Any other laws, rules and regulations insofar as they are prescribed in this Act, or are contrary to or inconsistent with any provisions of this Act, shall be replaced by this Act.

Section 4.This Act shall not apply to:

(1)central administration provincial administration, and local administration;
and

(2)state enterprises under the law governing state enterprise labour relations.

Other than the cases as prescribed in paragraph one, Ministerial Regulations may be issued to exempt the application of this Act in part or in whole to any category of Employer.

Section 5. In this Act:

“Employer” means a person who agrees to accept an employee for work by paying wage and includes

(1) a person entrusted to act on behalf of the Employer;

(2) in case where an Employer is a juristic person, the term also includes a person authorised to act on behalf of the juristic person and a person entrusted by an authorised person to act on his or her behalf.

“Employee” means a person who agrees to work for an Employer in return for Wages regardless of the name used;

“Hirer” means a person who agrees to hire a person to carry out any work, in whole or in part, for his or her own interest and to pay remuneration in return for the result of the work;

“First Contractor” means a person who agrees to carry out any work, in whole or in part, to fulfil the interests of the Hirer;

“Sub-contractor” means a person who enters into a contract with the First Contractor to carry out any work, in whole or in part, under the responsibility of the First Contractor for the interest of the Hirer, and includes a person who enters into a contract with the Sub-contractor to undertake sub-contracted work under the responsibility of the Sub-contractor, irrespective of the number of the sub-contracting:

“Contract of Employment” means a contract, whether written or oral, expressed or implied, whereby a person called an Employee agrees to work for a person called an Employer, and the Employer agrees to pay Wages for the duration of the work;

“Working Day” means a day scheduled for an Employee to work regularly.

“Holiday” means a day scheduled for an Employee to take a weekly holiday, traditional holiday or annual holiday;

“Leave” means a day on which an Employee takes sick leave, leave for sterilisation, leave for necessary business, leave for military service, leave for training or knowledge and skill development or maternity leave;

“Wages” means money agreed between an Employer and an Employee to be paid in return for work done under a Contract of Employment for regular working periods on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or other period of time basis, or on the basis of piecework done during the normal working time of a Working Day and includes money to be paid by an Employer to an Employee on Holiday and on Leave during which the Employee does not work but is entitled to the money under this Act;

“Wages of a Working Day” means Wages paid for working fully during normal working time;

“Minimum Wage Rate” means wage rates fixed by the Wage Committee for each Committee under this Act;

“Wage Rates by Skill Standards” means the minimum rate of Wages determined by the Wages branch of occupations in accordance with skill standards.

“Basic Minimum Wage Rate” (Cancelled)

“Overtime Work” means working beyond or in excess of the normal working time or exceeding the daily working hours agreed by an Employer under Section 23, on a Working Day or Holiday, as the case may be;

“Overtime Pay” means money paid to an Employee by an Employer in return for working overtime on a Working Day;

“Holiday Pay” means money paid to an Employee by an Employer in return for working on a Holiday;

“Holiday Overtime Pay” means money paid to an Employee by an Employer in return for working overtime on a Holiday;

“Severance Pay” means money paid to an Employee by an Employer upon termination of employment, in addition to any other kind of money agreed by the Employer to pay to the Employee;

“Special Severance Pay” means money paid to an Employee by an Employer upon the expiry of the Contract of Employment due to a special event as prescribed under this Act; “Contributions” means money paid by an Employee to the Employee Welfare Fund;

“Supplementary Contributions” means money paid by an Employer as a supplement to the Employee Welfare Fund in favour of an Employee;

“Labour Inspector” means a person appointed by the Minister for the execution of this Act;

“Director-General” means the Director-General of the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare;

“Minister” means the Minister having charge and control of the execution of this Act.

Section 6. The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare shall have charge and control of this Act and have the power to appoint Labour Inspectors and to issue the Ministerial Regulations and Notification for the execution of this Act.

In appointing the Labour Inspector, the scope of powers and duties and conditions on the performance of the Labour Inspector may also prescribed.

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

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Section 7. A claim for or the acquisition of a right or benefit under this Act shall not deprive an Employee of a right or benefit to which he or she is otherwise entitled under other laws.

Section 5, Definition “Wage Rates by Skill Standards” was added by the Labour Protection Act.(No.3) B.E. 2551

Section 5, Definition “Minimum Wage Rate” cancelled by the Labour Protection Act.(No.3) B.E. 2551

Section 8. The Minister shall have the power to appoint a competent official whose qualification is not lower than a Bachelor's degree in law to have the power to institute a prosecution or defend a labour suit for an Employee or a statutory heir of a deceased Employee, and, upon notification to the court by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, to have the power to continue any proceeding to their completion.

Section 9. In case of the Employer shall not pay back the security deposit in money under Section 10 paragraph two, nor pay wages of termination of the employment's contract without prior notice under Section 17/1, nor pay wages, overtimes pay, holiday pay, holiday overtime pay and other payment which the employer is obliged to according to this Act in due date under Section 70, nor pay wages during suspension of business under Section 75, nor statutory severance pay under Section 118, Special Severance Pay in lieu of advance notice under Section 120, 120/1, 121 and 122, the Employer shall pay interest to the Employees on the default amount at fifteen percent per year.

Whereas an Employer intentionally fails to pay back or make a payment under paragraph one without reasonable cause, after the lapse of seven days from the due date of restitution or payment, the Employer shall pay to the Employee additional fifteen per cent of the amount due every for even days that the amount remains outstanding.

Whereas an Employer is ready to return or to pay the money under paragraph one and paragraph two and remits the money to the Director-General or to a person entrusted by the Director-General in order to pay to the Employee, the Employer shall not pay any interest or additional money as from the date of remission of such money.

Section 10. Under Section 51 paragraph one, an Employer shall be prohibited from demanding or receiving from an Employee a security deposit for work or a security deposit for damage to work regardless of money, other property or suretyship by person, unless the nature or conditions of work require the Employee be responsible for money or property belonging to the Employer, which may cause damage to the Employer. The nature or conditions of work which the Employer is allowed to demand or receive a security deposit from the Employee, as well as any type of the security, values of the security and means of keeping shall be in accordance with the rules and procedures as prescribed in the Notification by the Minister.

Where the Employer demands or receives the security deposit or makes a guarantee contract with the employee to compensate for damage done by the Employee, when an employment is terminated by the Employer or the resignation is made by the Employee or the guarantee contract is expired, the Employer shall pay back the security thereof plus interests, if any, to the Employee within seven days from the date of termination of employment, or from the date of resignation, or from the expiry date of the guarantee contract, as the case may be.

Section 11. A debt owing by an Employer to be paid under this Act or money to be compensated by the Employer to the Employee Welfare Fund under Section 135, an employee or the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, as the case may be, shall have a preferential right over all properties of the Employer who is a debtor in the same rank as the preferential rights of taxes and duties under the Civil and Commercial Code.”

Section 9 Paragraph one, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 10, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 11, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 11/1 Where an entrepreneur has entrusted any individual to recruit persons to work, which is not a business of employment services, and such work is any part of manufacturing process or business operation under the entrepreneur's responsibility, and regardless of whether such person is the supervisor or takes the responsibility for paying wages to the persons who perform work, the entrepreneur shall be deemed as an Employer of such workers.

The entrepreneur shall provide contract employees, who perform work in the same manner as employees under the employment contract, to enjoy fair benefits and welfare without discrimination.”

Section 12. Whereas an Employer is a Sub-contractor, all the Subcontractors before him, if any, including the First Contractor, shall be jointly liable with the Sub-contractor who is the Employer for payment of Wages, Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay, Holiday Overtime Pay, Severance Pay, Special Severance Pay, Contributions, Supplementary Contributions or additional money.

The first Contractor or Sub-contractors under paragraph one shall have the right to take recourse for the money paid under paragraph one from the Subcontractor who is the Employer.

Section 13. Where there is a change of employer or in case that the Employer is a juristic person and has registered, changed, transferred or merged with any juristic person and it causes any employee to become an employee of a new employer, therefore the Employer shall obtain consent of the Employee who will be transferred. The new Employer shall assume all the rights and responsibilities owed to the transferred employee by the previous employer.

Section 14. An Employer shall treat an Employee properly in accordance with the rights and duties prescribed under the Civil and Commercial Code unless otherwise prescribed in this Act.

Section 14/1. A contract of employment between an Employer and an employee, work rule, regulation or order of an Employer result in the Employer being in exploitation of the Employee, the Court shall have a power to order such contract of employment, work rule, regulation or order being enforceable only to the extent as it is fair and reasonable.

Section 15. An Employer shall treat male and female Employees equally in employment unless the description or nature of work prevents such treatment.

Section 11/1, was added by the Labour Protection Act.(No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 13, was amended by the Labour Protection Act.(No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 14/1, was added by the Labour Protection Act.(No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 16. An Employer, a chief, a supervisor, or a work inspector shall be prohibited from committing sexual abuse, harassment or nuisance against an employee.

Section 17. A contract of employment shall expire upon the completion of the period specified in the contract of employment with no requirement for advance notice.

Where the period is not specified in the contract of employment, an Employer or an employee may terminate the contract by giving advance notice in writing to the other party at or before any due date of wage payment in order to take effect on the following due date of wage payment, with no requirement for advance notice of more than three months. In addition, a probationary contract shall also be deemed as an indefinite period contract of employment.

Upon the notice of contract of employment under paragraph two, the Employer may pay wages in an amount to be paid up to the due time of termination of the contract of employment as specified in the notice and may dismiss the Employee immediately.

The advance notice under this Section shall not apply to the termination of employment under Section 119 of this Act and Section 583 of the Civil and Commercial Code.

Section 17/1. In case of the Employer terminates the contract of employment without getting advance notice to the Employee under Section 17 paragraph two, the Employer shall pay the Employee an amount equal to the wage that the employee should receive from the date of termination until the effective date of the termination of the employment contract under Section 17 paragraph two, the payment shall be paid to the Employee on the termination date.

Section 18. Where this Act prescribes that an Employer is required to notify any act or submit any document to the Director-General or any person entrusted by the Director-General or the Labour Inspector, the Employer shall notify or submit it in person or by mail, telephone, facsimile, electronic communication or any other kinds of information technology in accordance with the rules and procedures as prescribed in the Notifications by the Director-General.

Section 19. For the purpose of calculating the period of employment of an Employee under this Act, Holidays, leave, days off permitted by the Employer for the benefit of the Employee, and days off ordered by the Employer for the benefit of the Employer shall also be counted in the period of employment of the Employee.

Section 20. Whereas an Employee has not worked continuously on account of an intention of the Employer to deprive such Employee of any right under this Act, irrespective of which duty assigned by the Employer to the Employee and of how lengthy a lapse between each period of employment is, each period of employment shall be counted together for the purpose of the acquisition of any right by such Employee.

Section 16, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 17, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 17/1, was added by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 18, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 21. Whereas this Act requires that an Employer is required to carry out any act for which expenses are incurred, the Employer shall bear all expenses for such act.

Section 22. Agriculture, sea fishing, loading or unloading of marine cargoes, homework, transport work and other work as provided in the Royal Decree may be prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations for the protection of labour differently from the protection under this Act.

Chapter 2

Employment of Labour in General

Section 23. An Employer shall notify a normal working time to an employee, by specifying the commencing and ending time of work in each day of the employee, which shall not exceed the working time for each type of work as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations and not exceed eight hours per day. Where the working hours of any day are less than eight hours, the Employer and the employee may agree to make up the remaining working hours in other normal working days, but not exceed nine hours per day and the total working hours per week shall not exceed forty-eight hours. Except for the work which may be harmful to health and safety of the employees as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations for which the normal working hours shall not exceed seven hours per day and the total working hours per week shall not exceed forty-two hours.

Where the Employer and the employee agree to make up the remaining hours in other normal working days under paragraph one and the total working hours exceed eight hours per day, the Employer shall pay remuneration to the daily employee and the hourly employee at a rate of no less than one and a half times of the hourly wage rate on a working day for a number of exceeding working hours, or to the employee who receives wages on a piece rate basis at a rate of not less than one and half times of the piece rate of wages of a working day for a number of piece work done in the exceeding working hours.

Where the Employer may not notify the commencing and ending time of daily work due to the nature or conditions of work, the Employer and the employee shall agree to specify the working hours in each day of not exceeding eight hours and the total working hours per week shall not exceed forty-eight hours.

Section 24. An Employer shall not require an Employee to work overtime on a Working Day unless the Employee's prior consent is obtained on each occasion.

Whereas the description or nature of work requires it to be performed continuously and stoppage may cause damage to the work, or it is emergency work, or other work as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations, an Employer may require an Employee to work overtime as necessary.

Section 25. An Employer shall not require an Employee to work on a Holiday unless the description or nature of work requires it to be performed continuously and stoppage may cause damage to the work, or it is emergency work.

In that case, an Employer may require an Employee to work on a Holiday as necessary. An Employer may require an Employee to work on Holiday in a hotel business, an entertainment establishment, transport work, a food shop, a beverage shop, a club, an association, a medical establishment or any other businesses as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

For the purposes of production, sale and service, an Employer may require an Employee to work on a Holiday as necessary, other than as prescribed under paragraph one and paragraph two, provided that the Employee's prior consent is obtained on each occasion.

Section 26. The hours of Overtime Work under Section 24 paragraph one and the hours of Holiday work under Section 25 paragraph two and paragraph three in total shall not together exceed the numbers of hours prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 27. On a Working Day, an Employer shall arrange a rest period during work for an Employee of not less than one hour per day after the Employee has been working for not more than five consecutive hours. An Employer and Employee may agree in advance that each rest period may be less than one hour but the total rest period per day shall not be less than one hour.

Whereas an Employer and Employee agree to specify rest periods during work other than paragraph one, the agreement shall be applicable only if it is more favourable to the Employee.

A rest period during work shall not be counted as working time except where the total rest period is more than two hours per day, where the amount of time exceeding two hours shall be counted as normal working time.

Whereas any Overtime Work after normal working time is more than two hours, the Employer shall arrange for the Employee to take a rest period of not less than twenty minutes before the Employee commences the Overtime Work.

The provisions in paragraph one and paragraph four shall not apply where an Employee is required to do work of a continuous nature or character with the consent of the Employee, or in case of the emergency work.

Section 28. An Employer shall provide a weekly holiday of not less than one day per week for an Employee, and the interval between weekly holidays shall be not more than six days the Employer and the Employee may agree in advance to fix any day as a weekly holiday.

Whereas an Employee performs work in a hotel business, transport work, work in a forest, work in a location lacking basic facilities, or any other work as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations, the Employer and the Employee may agree in advance to accumulate and postpone weekly holidays to be taken at any time, but they must be taken within a period of four consecutive weeks.

Section 29. An Employer shall announce not less than thirteen traditional holidays per year in advance for Employees, including National Labour Day as specified by the Minister.

The Employer shall fix the traditional holidays according to the annual official holidays, religious or local traditional holidays.

If a traditional holiday falls on a weekly holiday of an Employee, the Employee shall take a day off to substitute for the traditional holiday on the following Working Day.

Whereas an Employer does not provide a traditional holiday to an Employee because the Employee performs work of such description or nature as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations, the Employer shall make an agreement with the Employee to take another day off to substitute for the traditional holidays or the Employer shall pay Holidays Pay to the Employee.

Section 30. An Employee who has worked for an uninterrupted period of one year, is entitled to annual Holidays of not less than six Working Days in one year, and the Employer is obliged to fix the Holiday in advance for the Employee or as agreed by the Employer and Employee.

In the following year, the Employer may fix annual Holidays for the Employee of more than six Working Days.

The Employer and the Employee may agree in advance to accumulate and postpone any annual Holiday that has not yet been taken in a year to be included in the following years.

For the Employee who has not completed one year of service, the Employer may set annual Holidays for the Employee on a pro rata basis.

Section 31. An Employer shall not require an Employee to perform work overtime or on which may be hazardous to the health and safety of the Employee under Section 23 paragraph one on overtime or a holiday.

Section 32. An Employee is entitled to sick leave as long as he or she is actually sick. For sick leave of three days or more, the Employer may require the Employee to produce a certificate from a first class physician or an official medical establishment. If the Employee is unable to produce a certificate from a first class physician or an official medical establishment, the Employee shall give an explanation to the Employer.

If a physician is provided by the Employer, this physician shall issue the certificate except where the Employee is unable to be examined by the physician.

A day on which an Employee is unable to work on account of injury or illness arising out of employment or on maternity leave under Section 41 shall not be regarded as sick leave under this Section.

Section 33. An Employee shall be entitled to leave for sterilisation and leave as a result of sterilisation for a period determined, and with a certificate issued by a first class physician.

Section 34. An Employee shall be entitled to leave for necessary business of not less than 3 working days per year.

Section 35. An Employee shall be entitled to leave for military service for inspection, military drilling or for readiness testing under the law concerning military service.

Section 36. An Employee shall be entitled to take leave for training or the development of his or her knowledge and skills in accordance with the rules and procedures prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 37. An Employer shall not require an Employee to lift, carry on his or her shoulders, carry on his or her head, pull or push loads in excess of the weights prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Chapter 3 Employment of Women

Section 38. An Employer shall be prohibited to require a female Employee to perform any of the following work:

- (1) mining or construction work to be performed underground, under water, in a cave, in a tunnel or mountain shaft, except where the conditions of work are not harmful to health or body of the Employee;
- (2) working on a scaffold of ten metres or more above the ground;
- (3) producing or transporting of explosive or inflammable materials, except where the conditions of work are not harmful to health or body of the Employee;
- (4) any other work as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 39. An Employer shall be prohibited to require a female Employee who is pregnant to perform any of the following work:

- (1) work involving vibrating machinery or engine;
- (2) work of driving or going on a vehicle;
- (3) work of lifting, carrying on the back, carrying on shoulder, carrying with a pole across shoulder, carrying on a head, pulling or pushing of loads in excess of fifteen kilograms;
- (4) work on a boat; or
- (5) any other work as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 39/1 An Employer shall be prohibited to require a female employee who is pregnant to work between 10.00 p.m. and 06.00 a.m., to work overtime or to work on holidays.

Where the female employee who is pregnant works in an executive position, academic work, clerical work or work relating to finance or accounting, the Employer may require the employee to work overtime in the working days as long as there is no effect on the health of pregnant employee and with prior consent of the pregnant employee on each occasion.

Section 38, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 39, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 39/1, was added by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 40. Whereas an Employer require a female Employee to work between 24.00hours and 6.00 hours and the Labour Inspector is of the opinion that the work may be hazardous to her health and safety, the Labour Inspector shall report it to the Director-General or a person entrusted by the Director-General for consideration, and shall order the Employer to change or reduce the female Employee's working hours, as inspector deems appropriate, and the Employer shall comply with such order.

Section 41.Section 41 A female Employee who is pregnant shall be entitled to maternity leave of not more than ninety eight days for each pregnancy.

Maternity leave under this Section shall be defined to include leave for medical examinations relating to her pregnancy.

Any Leave taken under paragraph one shall include Holidays during the period of Leave.

Section 42. Whereas a female Employee who is pregnant presents a certificate from a first class physician certifying that she is unable to continue in her previous duties, the Employee shall be entitled to request the Employer to temporarily change her duties before or after delivery, and the Employer shall consider changing her duties to suitable work for such an Employee.

Section 43. An Employer shall not terminate the employment of a female Employee on the grounds of her pregnancy.

Chapter 4 Employment of Young Workers

Section 44. An Employer shall not employ a child under fifteen years of age as an Employee.

Section 45. In the case of employment of a young worker under eighteen years of age, the Employer shall comply with the following:

(1) notify a Labour Inspector regarding the employment of a young worker within fifteen days of the young worker commencing work;

(2) prepare a record of employment conditions in case of a change, taken place to be kept at the place of business or at the office of the Employer available for inspection by a Labour Inspector during working hours; and

(3) notify the Labour Inspector regarding the termination of employment of a young worker within seven days from the date of young worker being dismissed.

The notification or the record under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Director-General.

Section 46. An Employer shall provide a rest period for a young worker of not less than one consecutive hour after the Employee has worked for not more than four hours; and during the period of such four hours, the young worker shall have rest periods as fixed by the Employer.

Section 47. An Employer shall not require a young worker under eighteen years of age to work between 22.00 hours and 6.00 hours unless written permission is granted by the Director-General or a person entrusted by the Director-General.

The Employer may require a young worker under eighteen years of age who is a performer in film, theatre or other similar acts to work during such hours; provided that the Employer shall provide the young worker with proper rest periods.

Section 48. An Employer shall not require a young worker under eighteen years of age to work overtime or to work on a Holiday.

Section 49. An Employer shall not require a young worker under eighteen years of age to perform any of the following work:

- (1) metal smelting, blowing, casting or rolling;
- (2) metal pressing;
- (3) work involving heat, cold, vibration, noise and light of an abnormal level which may be hazardous as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations;
- (4) work involving hazardous chemical substances as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations;
- (5) work involving poisonous microorganisms which may be a virus, bacterium, fungus, or any other germs as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations;
- (6) work involving poisonous substances, explosive or inflammable material, other than work in a fuel service station as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations;
- (7) driving or controlling a forklift or a crane as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations;
- (8) work using an electric or motor saw;
- (9) work that must be done underground, underwater, in a cave, tunnel or mountain shaft;
- (10) work involving radioactivity as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations;
- (11) cleaning of machinery or engines while in operation;
- (12) work which must be done on scaffolding ten metres or more above the ground; or
- (13) other work as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 50. An Employer shall be prohibited to require an Employee who is a youth under eighteen years of age to work in any of the following places:

- (1) a slaughterhouse;
- (2) a gambling place;
- (3) a recreation place in accordance with the law governing recreation places;
- (4) any other place as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 51. An Employer shall be prohibited from demanding or receiving a security deposit for any purpose from a young employee.

The Employer shall be prohibited to pay wages of the young employee to any other person.

Where the Employer pays money and any other benefit to the young employee, the parent or guardian of the young employee or other persons before employment, at the commencement of employment, or before the due time of wage payment in each period, that payment shall not be deemed as the payment or receipt of wages for the young employee. The Employer shall be prohibited to deduct such money or such benefit from the wages to be paid to the young employee in the specified time.

Section 52. For the purpose of the development and promotion of the quality of life and employment of young people, a young worker under eighteen years of age shall be entitled to take Leave for attending meetings or seminars, obtaining education or training; or Leave for another matter, which is arranged by an academic institute, or a government or private agency approved by the Director-General; provided that the young worker shall notify the Employer in advance stating clearly the reason for the Leave and presenting relevant evidence, if any; and the Employer shall pay Wages to the young worker equivalent to the Wages of a Working Day throughout the period of Leave, but not exceeding thirty days per year.

Chapter 5

Wages, Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay and Holiday Overtime Pay

Section 53. An Employer shall fix wages, overtime pay, holiday pay and holiday overtime pay at the same rate for male and female employees who undertake work of the same nature, quality and equal quantity or work of equal value.

Section 54. An Employer shall pay Wages, Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay, Holiday Overtime Pay and other pecuniary benefits related to employment in Thai currency unless the consent of the Employee is obtained to be paid by bill or in a foreign currency.

Section 55. An Employer shall pay Wages, Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay, Holiday Overtime Pay and other pecuniary benefits related to employment to an Employee at the place of work of the Employee. If the payment is to be made elsewhere or by other means, the consent of the Employee must be obtained.

Section 51, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 53, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 56. An Employer shall pay Wages to an Employee equivalent to Wages of a Working Day for the following Holidays:

- (1) a weekly holiday, except for an Employee who receives Wages calculated on a daily, hourly or piece rate basis;
- (2) a traditional holiday; and
- (3) annual Holidays.

Section 57. An Employer shall pay Wages to an Employee for sick leave under Section 32 equivalent to Wages of a Working Day throughout the leave period, but not exceeding thirty Working Days per year.

Whereas an Employee takes Leave for sterilisation under Section 33, the Employer shall pay Wages to the Employee for such Leave.

Section 57/1. An Employer shall pay wages to an employee for leave for necessary business under Section 34 equivalent to wages of a working day throughout the leave period, but not exceeding three working days per year.

Section 58. An Employer shall pay Wages to an Employee for military service leave under Section 35 equivalent to Wages of a Working Day throughout the Leave period, but not exceeding sixty days per year.

Section 59. An Employer shall pay Wages to a female Employee for maternity leave under Section 41 equivalent to Wages of a Working Day throughout the Leave period, but not exceeding forty five days per year.

Section 60. For the purposes of wage payment under Section 56, Section 57, Section 58, Section 59, Section 71 and Section 72, whereas an Employee receives Wages calculated on a piece rate basis, the Employer shall pay Wages for Holiday or Leave equivalent to the average Wages of Working Day received by the Employee during the period of payment before such Holiday or Leave.

Section 61. Whereas an Employer require an Employee to work overtime on a Working Day, the Employer shall pay Overtime Pay to the Employee at a rate of not less than one and a halftimes of the hourly wage rate of a Working Day for the number of hours of work done, or where an Employee receives Wages on a piece rate basis, not less than one and a half times of the piece rate of Wages of a Working Day for work done.

Section 62. Whereas an Employer requires an Employee to work on a Holiday under Section 28, Section 29 or Section 30, the Employer shall pay Holiday Pay to the Employee at the following rates:

- (1) for an Employee who is entitled to Wages on Holidays, the payment shall be made in addition to Wages at a rate at least equal to the hourly wage rate of a Working Day for the number of hours of work done, or, where an Employee receives Wages on a piece rate basis, of not less than onetime of the piece rate of Wages of a Working Day for work done;
- or

Section 57/1, was added by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 59, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

(2) for an Employee who is not entitled to Wages on Holidays, the payment shall be made at not less than two times of the hourly wage rate of a Working Day for the number of hours of work done, or, where an Employee receives Wages on a piece rate basis, at not less than two times of the piece rate of Wages of a Working Day for work done.

Section 63. Whereas an Employer requires an Employee to work overtime on a Holiday, the Employer shall pay Holiday Overtime Pay to the Employee at the rate of not less than three times of the hourly wage rate of a Working Day for the number of hours of work done, or, where an Employee receives Wages on a piece rate basis, at not less than three times of the piece rate of Wages of a Working Day for work done.

Section 64. Whereas an Employer fails to provide a Holiday for an Employee or provides less than that prescribed under Section 28, Section 29 and Section 30, the Employer shall pay Holiday Pay to the Employee and Holiday Overtime Pay according to the rates prescribed under Section 62 and Section 63 as if the employer is assigned to work on the Holiday.

Section 65. An employee who is authorised or assigned by an Employer to perform any of the following work shall not be entitled to overtime pay under Section 61 and holiday overtime pay under Section 63, but the employee required by the Employer to perform work as provided in item (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) or (9) below shall be entitled to receiving remuneration in money equivalent to the hourly wage rate of a working day for the number of hours of work done:

(1) an employee who is authorised to act on behalf of the Employer in regard to the employment, granting of pension or termination of employment;

(2) an itinerant vending or induce about the purchase of goods which the Employer pays a commission from the sale of goods to the employee.

(3) railway service operation including work on a railway carriage and work for facilitating a railway transportation;

(4) work of opening or closing of watergate or sluice gate;

(5) work of indicating of water levels and measuring of water volume;

(6) work on firefighting or prevention of disaster;

(7) work of which nature or condition has to be performed outside of the premise and the definite working time may not be fixed;

(8) work on watchkeeping of the premise or property which is not a regular duty of the employee;

(9) any other work as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

The exception for the aforementioned is where any Employer agrees to pay overtime or holiday overtime payment to the employee.

Section 66. An Employee under Section 65(1) shall not be entitled to Holiday Pay under Section 62, unless the Employer agrees to pay Holiday Pay to the Employee.

Section 67. Where an Employer terminates the employment of an employee upon any condition other than provided in Section 119, the Employer shall pay wages to the employee for annual holidays for the year of termination in proportion to a number of annual holidays to which the employee is entitled under Section 30.

Where an employee is a party to terminate a contract of employment or the Employer is a party to terminate an employment regardless of any condition under Section 119, the Employer shall pay wages to the employee for accumulated annual holidays to which the employee is entitled under Section 30.

Section 68. For the purpose of calculating Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay and Holiday Overtime Pay for an Employee who receives Wages on a monthly basis, an hourly wage rate on Working Day means the monthly Wages divided by the product of thirty and the average number of working hours on a working day.

Section 69. For the purpose of calculating the number of hours of Overtime Work, whereas an Employer fixes normal working time on a weekly basis, traditional Holidays, annual Holidays, and Leave shall be counted as Working Days.

Section 70. An Employer shall pay wages, overtime pay, holiday pay, holiday overtime pay and other money that the Employer shall be obliged to pay correctly and on time in accordance with this Act as follows;

(1) whereas Wages are calculated on a monthly, daily or hourly basis, on the basis of another period of not more than one month, or on a piece rate basis or payment shall be made not less than once a month, unless otherwise agreed upon in favour of the Employee;

(2) whereas Wages are calculated other than prescribed in (1), payment shall be made at a time agreed between the Employer and the Employee; and

(3) Overtime pay, holiday pay, holiday overtime pay and other money that an Employer shall be obliged to pay in accordance with this Act shall be paid not less than once a month.

Whereas an Employer terminates the employment of an Employee, the Employer shall pay wages, overtime pay, holiday pay, holiday overtime pay and other money that an Employer shall be obliged to pay to which the Employee is entitled within three days from the date of the employee's termination.

Section 71. Whereas as Employer requires an Employee to travel to work on Holiday in a locality other than the locality of the Employee's regular work, the Employer shall pay Wages equivalent to Wages on a Working Day to the Employee who is not otherwise entitled to Wages on Holiday under Section 56(1) for such travel.

Section 72. Whereas as Employer requires an Employee to travel to work in a locality other than the locality of the Employee's regular work, the Employee shall not be entitled to Overtime Pay under Section 61 and Holiday Overtime Pay under Section 63 during the travel. But, where the travel is on a Holiday, the Employer shall pay Wages equivalent to Wages of a Working Day to the Employee who is not entitled to Wages on Holiday under Section 56 (1), unless the Employer agrees to pay Overtime Pay or Holiday Overtime Pay to the Employee.

Section 73. The Employer shall bear all expenses for travel under Section 71 and Section 72.

Section 74. Whereas an Employer agree to pay Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay, and Holiday Overtime Pay at rates higher than those prescribed under Section 61, Section 62, and Section 63, the payment shall be paid according to such agreement.

Section 75. When it is necessary for an Employer to temporarily suspend the business in whole or in part for whatever cause other than a force majeure which affect his/her business and causes the Employer incapable to operate his/her business as normal, the Employer shall pay wages at the payment's place under Section 55 and within payment schedule under Section 70 (1) to an Employee in amount of not less than seventy-five percent of wages of working day received by the Employee before the suspension of business for the entire period which the Employer does not require the Employee to work.

The Employer shall give written notice to the employee and the Labour Inspector in advance prior to the date of suspension of business under paragraph one for not less than 3 working days.

Section 76. An Employer shall not make any deductions from Wages, Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay and Holiday Overtime Pay except the deductions made for:

- (1) payment of income tax in an amount shall be paid by an Employee or other payments provided by law;
- (2) payment of labour union dues according to the regulations of a labour union;
- (3) payment of debts owed to the saving cooperatives or other cooperatives of the same description, or of debts relating to beneficial to of the Employee solely, with the prior consent of the Employee;
- (4) payment as a deposit under Section 10, or as compensation to the Employer for damage caused by the Employee either willfully or with gross negligence, with the prior consent of the Employee; or
- (5) payment as Contributions under an agreement relating to a provident fund.

The deductions under (2), (3), (4), and (5) in each case shall not be made in excess of ten per cent, and in aggregate shall not exceed one in fifths of the money to which the Employee is entitled at the time of payment under Section 70, except with the prior consent of the Employee.

Section 77. Whereas an Employer is required to obtain the consent of an Employee or makes an agreement with an Employee concerning payments under Section 54, Section 55, or deductions under Section 76, the Employer shall arrange for written consent to be signed by the Employee or an agreement to be expressly made in particular.

Chapter 6

Wage Committee

Section 78. There shall be a Wages Committee consisting of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare as chairperson, four government representatives, five representatives each from both Employer and Employee appointed by the Cabinet as members, and an official of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare appointed by the Ministry as the secretary.

Rules and procedures for obtaining the list of the representatives of Employers and Employees under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Minister.

Section 79. The Wage Committee shall have powers and duties as follows:

- (1) to propose opinions and to give advices on policy and development regarding wages and incomes to the Cabinet;
- (2) to set guidance for Employers in determining the wage adjustment in accordance with the social and economic conditions;
- (3) to fix the Basic Minimum Wage Rate;
- (4) to fix the Wage Rates by Skill Standards;
- (5) to give technical advice and guidance on the harmonisation of interests among Government agencies, private sectors and general members of the public;
- (6) to perform other task as prescribed by law or as assigned by the Cabinet or the Minister.

In proposing the opinions to the Cabinet, the Wage Committee may make an observation on the development of national income system.

Section 80. A member of the Wage Committee appointed by the Cabinet shall hold office for a term of two years. A member who has vacated office may be re-appointed.

Whereas a member of the Wage Committee appointed by the Cabinet vacates office prior to the expiration of his or her term of office, the Cabinet shall appoint a member of the same party to fill the vacancy, and the appointed member shall hold office for the remaining period of the replaced member. Except when the remaining period of the term is less than one hundred and eighty days, the appointment may not be required.

Whereas a member of the Wage Committee appointed by the Cabinet retires at the expiration of his or her term of office and a new member has not been appointed, such member shall continue in office until the new member has been appointed to assume office. The appointment be completed within ninety days from date of the former member vacating office.

Section 81. In addition to the vacation of office upon the expiration of a term under section 80, a member of the Wages Committee appointed by the Cabinet shall vacate office upon:

- (1) death;
- (2) resignation;
- (3) dismissed by the Cabinet on account of absence from meetings on three consecutive occasions without reasonable cause;
- (4) being a declared bankrupt;
- (5) being an incompetent or quasi-incompetent person; or
- (6) being imprisoned by a final judgment, except for offenses arising out of negligent acts or for petty offenses.

Section 82. A meeting of the Wage Committee attended by members of not less than a half of the total members, of whom at least one member from each of an Employer party and an Employee party shall constitute a quorum.

In a meeting to determine the Minimum Wage Rate or the Wage Rates by skill Standards under Section 79, the attendance of not less than two-thirds of the total members, of whom at less two members from each of the Employer party and the Employee party shall constitute a quorum. The resolution of the meeting shall be adopted by at least two-thirds of the members who attend the meeting.

In any meeting to determine the Minimum Wage Rate or the Wage Rates by Skill Standards where the quorum has not been constituted as prescribed in paragraph two, a meeting shall be held again within fifteen days from the date of the appointment for the previous meeting. In the subsequent meeting, even without the attendance of member from the Employer party or the Employee party, a quorum shall be constituted if members of not less than two-thirds of the total members of the Committee are attending. The resolution of the meeting shall be adopted by at least two-thirds of the members who attend the meeting.

Section 83. In a meeting where the Chairperson of the Committee is not present or unable to perform his or her duty, the members present shall elect one among themselves to be the Chairperson of the meeting.

A decision of the meeting shall be by majority vote. Each member shall have one vote. In the case of a tie, the Chairperson of the meeting shall have an additional vote as a casting vote.

Section 84. The Wage Committee shall have power to appoint subcommittees to consider or perform any duty as assigned by the Wage Committee.

The Wage Committee shall determine the quorum requirements and work procedures of each sub-committee as appropriate.

Section 84/1 The Wage Committee shall have power to appoint proficient person of not more than 5 persons as advisor to the Wage Committee, of whom must be the qualified person at least in a field of labour, salary and wage management, economy, industry or law.

Section 80 and Section 81 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a term of office and vacation of office of the advisor appointed by the Wage Committee under paragraph one.

Section 85. In the performance of their duties, the Wages Committee, sub-committees, or a person assigned by the Wages Committees or sub-committee shall have powers as follows:

(1) to summon in writing any person to give statements or submit documents or any objects for consideration as necessary;

(2) to require any agencies or persons to cooperate in conducting surveys of any undertaking which may affect the economy; and

(3) to enter a place of business or an office of an Employer during working hours for the purposes of study, survey, research, examination or inquiry of facts in order to obtain information to be used in any consideration under Section 79 For this purpose, the Employer or concerned persons shall render facilities, submit or present documents, or provide facts and refrain from obstructing the performance of duty by such persons.

Section 86. In the performance of their duties under Section 85, the Wage Committee, sub-committees, or a person assigned by the Wage committee or sub-committee shall produce their assigned identity card or letter of authorisation, as the case may be, to any concerned persons.

The credentials of the Wage Committee or sub-committees under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Minister.

Section 87.In determining the Minimum Wage Rate, the Wage Committee shall study and consider the facts regarding prevailing wage rates having been received by Employees together with other relevant facts by taking cost of living index, inflation rate, standard of living, cost of production, prices of goods and services, capabilities of business, labour productivity, gross domestic product, and social and economic conditions into account.

Section 84, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.3) B.E. 2551

Section 84/1, was added by the Labour Protection Act. (No.3) B.E. 2551

Section 87, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.6) B.E. 2560

The Minimum Wage Rate as prescribed may apply to some certain types of business, work or branch of occupation in any extension or any locality.

For the purpose of the promotion of the employment and the labour protection of some certain groups or types of employees, the Wage Committee may determine the Minimum Wage Rate differently from what determined in paragraph two to apply to such groups or types of employees in business, work or branch of occupation in any extension or any locality; determined that it shall not be less than the Minimum Wage Rate fixed by the Wage Committee in paragraph two.

In determining the Wage Rates by Skill Standards which shall not be less than the Minimum Wage Rate fixed by the Wage Committee, the Wage Committee shall study and consider the facts regarding prevailing wage rates having been received by Employees in each career in according to skill standards by evaluating skill, knowledge and capability.

Section 88. After having studied and considered the facts as prescribed under Section 87, the Wage Committee shall prescribe the Minimum Wage Rate or the Wage Rate by skill Standard and propose it to the Cabinet for publishing in the Government Gazette.

Section 89. The Notifications prescribing the Minimum Wage Rate or the Wage Rates by Skill Standards under Section 88 shall apply to all Employers and Employees within discrimination.

Section 90. Once the Notification prescribing the Minimum Wage Rate or the Wage Rates by Skill Standards has come into force, an Employer is prohibited to pay Wages to an Employee less than the Minimum Wage Rate or the Wage Rates by Skill Standards as prescribed.

Labour Inspectors shall send the Notification prescribing the Minimum Wage Rate or the Wage Rates by Skill Standards to Employers who are under the scope of enforcement. The Employers shall post the Notification in a prominent position in a workplace of Employees in order to be acknowledged by the Employees throughout the period of enforcement of the Notification.

Section 91. There shall be a Wage Committee Office under the Ministry of Labour and it shall have duties and powers as follows:

(1) to prepare the national wage and income system development plans for proposing to the Wage Committee;

(2) to prepare project plans for proposing to the Wage Committee and the sub-committees;

(3) to coordinate plans and operation of the Wage Committee and the sub-committees;

Section 88, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.3) B.E. 2551

Section 89, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.3) B.E. 2551

Section 90, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.3) B.E. 2551

Section 91, was amended by the Labour Protection Act.(No.3) B.E. 2551

(4) to compile, study, research, analyse and assess situations on economy, Labour, living conditions, expansion of the labour market, labour productivity, investment, migration, and related information for preparing the national wage and income system development plans and in supporting the consideration of the Wage Committee and the sub-committees;

(5) to recommend the results of study, selected technical information and other supplementary measures to the Ministry of Labour and concerned agencies for the benefit in developing wage and income systems;

(6) to follow up and to assess the national wage and income system development plans and the performance in accordance with decision of the Wage Committee; and

(7) to perform any other tasks as assigned by the Wage Committee or the sub-committees.

Chapter 7 Welfare

Section 92. There shall be a Labour Welfare Committee consisting of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare as chairperson; four representatives from government, five representatives each from both Employers and Employees appointed by the Minister as members and an official of the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare appointed by the Minister as the secretary.

Section 93. The Labour Welfare Committee shall have powers and duties as follows:

(1) to make comments to the Minister concerning policies, guidelines and measures on labour welfare;

(2) to make comments to the Minister on the issue of Ministerial Regulations, Notifications or Rules concerning the provisions of welfare in establishments;

(3) to provide advices on the provision of labour welfare for different types of establishments;

(4) to evaluate and report the performance results to the Minister;

(5) to issue an order to an Employer to pay a special severance pay in lieu of advance notice or a special severance pay under Section 120/1

(6) to perform any other task as prescribed by this Act or by any other law to be the powers and duties of the Labour Welfare Committee or as assigned by the Minister.

Section 94. Section 78 paragraph two, Section 80, Section 81, Section 82 paragraph one, Section 83, Section 84, Section 85 and Section 86 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Labour Welfare Committee.

Section 93, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 93 (5), was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 94, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 95. The Minister shall have the power to issue the Ministerial Regulations requiring an Employer to provide welfare of any kind or requiring any welfare to be provided the certain kinds of in accordance with ministerial standards.

Section 96. In a place of business with fifty Employees or more, an Employer shall arrange for the establishment of a welfare committee at the place of business, comprising of at least five Employee representatives.

Members of the welfare committee at a place of business shall be elected according to the rules and procedures prescribed by the Director-General.

Whereas a place of business of an Employer has an employee committee under the law on labour relations, the employee committee shall act as the welfare committee at the place of business as prescribed under this Act.

Section 97. The welfare committee at a place of business shall have powers and duties as follows:

(1) to jointly consult with the Employer for the purpose of providing welfare the Employees;

(2) to give advice and make recommendations to the Employer regarding the provision of welfare for Employees;

(3) to inspect, control and supervise the welfare arrangements provided for Employees; and

(4) to make comments and propose guidelines on the welfare arrangements for the benefit of Employees to the Labour Welfare Committee.

Section 98. An Employer shall hold a meeting with the welfare committee at a place of business at least once every three months; or upon request with appropriate reason by more than one-half of the total number of the committee members or the labour union.

Section 99. The Employer shall conspicuously post an announcement at the work place of Employees regarding the provision of welfare in accordance with the Ministerial Regulations issued under Section 95 or in accordance with an agreement with the Employees.

Chapter 8
Occupational Safety, Health and Environment
(Repealed)

Chapter 9
Supervision

Section 108. An Employer who employs ten employees or more shall provide the work rules in Thai and the rules shall contain at least the following details:

- (1) working days, normal working time and rest periods;
- (2) holidays and rules of taking Holidays;
- (3) rules governing Overtime and Holiday Work;
- (4) the date and place of payment of Wages, Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay and Holiday Overtime Pay
- (5) leave and rules of the taking Leave;
- (6) discipline and disciplinary measures;
- (7) lodging of grievances; and
- (8) termination of employment, Severance Pay and Special Severance Pay.

Section 100 to Section 107 of Chapter 8 Occupational Safety, Health and Environment was repealed by the Labour Protection Act. (No.4) B.E. 2553

Section 108, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.6) B.E. 2560

The Employer shall announce the work rule within fifteen days of the date that the Employer employs ten or more persons; and the Employer shall always keep a copy of such rule at the place of business or at the Employer's office.

An Employer shall distribute and post the work rules in a prominent position in the workplace or via electronic means available for Employees to perceive and access.

Section 109. The lodgment of grievances under Section 108 (7) shall contain at least the following particulars:

- (1) scope and meaning of grievances;
- (2) method and steps of dealing with grievances;
- (3) investigation and consideration of grievances;
- (4) procedures for settlement of grievances; and
- (5) protection for the claimant and any involved persons.

Section 110. Whereas an amendment to the work rules announced under Section 108 by an Employer, the Employer shall announce such amended work rules and Section 108 paragraph two; and paragraph three shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Section 111. Whereas the Employer has announced the application of the work rule under Section 108, even if subsequently the number of Employees becomes less than ten persons, the Employer shall continue to comply with Section 108 and Section 110.

Section 112. An Employer who employs ten or more persons shall provide the record of Employees in Thai and shall keep such record at the place of business or the Employer's office available for inspection by a Labour Inspector during working time.

The record of Employees under paragraph one shall be done by Employer within fifteen days from the date of employment of an Employee.

Section 113. The record of Employees shall contain at least the following particulars:

- (1) name and surname;
- (2) sex;
- (3) nationality;
- (4) date of birth or age;
- (5) present address;
- (6) date of commencement of employment;

- (7) position or duties;
- (8) rate of Wages and other benefits agreed to be given to the Employee by the Employer; and
- (9) date of termination of employment.

When a change in any item contained in the record of Employees is required, the Employer shall amend completely the record of Employees within fifteen days from the date of changing, or within fifteen days from the date that the Employee notified the Employer of the change.

Section 114. An Employer who employs ten or more persons shall provide documents relating to the payment of Wages, Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay and Holiday Overtime Pay, which shall contain at least the following particulars:

- (1) Working Days and working time;
- (2) work done by Employees who receive Wages on a piece rate basis; and
- (3) rate and amount of Wages, Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay and Holiday Overtime Pay received by each Employee.

Upon the payment of Wages, Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay and Holiday Overtime Pay to Employees, the Employer shall arrange for the Employees to sign the documents under paragraph one as evidence of payment.

The particulars in the documents under paragraph one may be contained in one volume or several volumes.

Whereas the Employer pays Wages, Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay or Holiday Overtime Pay to Employees by direct transfer to deposit accounts with commercial banks or other financial institutions, the document of the Employee's deposit account transferring shall be deemed to be the evidence of payment.

Section 115. An Employer shall keep the record of Employees for not less than two years from the date of termination of employment of each Employee; and the Employer shall keep the documents relating to the payment of Wages, Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay or Holiday Overtime Pay of not less than two years from the date of such payment.

Whereas there is a complaint made under Chapter 12 of this Act, or there is a labour dispute under the law on labour relation, or a lawsuit is commenced, the Employer shall retain the record of Employees and documents relating to the payment of Wages, Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay and Holiday Overtime Pay until the order or judgement in respect of such matter has been final.

Section 115/1 For the purpose of performing duties of the Labour Inspector under Section 139, an Employer who employs 10 employees or more shall submit a report form on conditions of employment and working conditions to the Director-General or a person entrusted by the Director-General within every January. The Labour Inspector shall provide the form as prescribed by the Director-General to the employer within every December.

Where there is any change in the facts or conditions of employment and working conditions submitted under paragraph one, the Employer shall inform the Director-General or a person entrusted by the Director-General in writing of the change within the following month after the existence of such change.

Chapter 10 Suspension from Work

Section 116. Whereas an Employee alleged to have committed an offence is under investigation by an Employer, the Employer is not allowed to order the suspension from work of the Employee during such investigation, unless the Employer is empowered by the work rules or an agreement on conditions of employment to order such. The Employer shall issue a written order of the suspension stating the offence committed and the period of suspension of not exceed seven days, and notify the Employee prior to the suspension.

During the suspension under paragraph one, the Employer shall make payments to the Employee according to the rate specified in the work rules or the agreement on conditions of employment agreed between the Employer and Employee. Such rate shall not be less than fifty per cent of the Wages of a Working Day received by the Employee prior to his or her suspension.

Section 117. Upon the completion of investigation. If it appears that the Employee is not guilty, the Employer shall pay Wages to the Employee equivalent to the Wages of a Working Day from the date of suspension. The payment made by the Employer under Section 116 shall be included as part of the Employee's Wages under this Section, plus interest at a rate of fifteen per cent per annum.

Chapter 11 Severance Pay

Section 118. An Employer shall pay Severance Pay to an Employee who is terminated as follows:

(1) if the Employee has worked for an uninterrupted period of one hundred and twenty days but less than one year, he or she shall be entitled to receive payment of not less than his or her last rate of Wages for thirty days, or of not less than his or her Wages for the last thirty days for an Employee who receives Wages on a piece rate basis;

(2) if the Employee has worked for an uninterrupted period of one year but less than three years, he or she shall be entitled to receive payment of not less than his or her last rate of Wages for ninety days, or of not less than his or her Wages for the last ninety days for an Employee who receives Wages on a piece rate basis;

(3) if the Employee has worked for an uninterrupted period of three years but less than six years, he or she shall be entitled to receive payment of not less than his or her last rate of Wages for one hundred and eighty days, or of not less than his or her Wages for the last one hundred and eighty days for an Employee who receives Wages on a piece rate basis;

(4) if the Employee has worked for an uninterrupted period of six years but less than ten years, he or she shall be entitled to receive payment of not less than his or her last rate of Wages for two hundred and forty days, or of not less than his or her Wages for the last two hundred and forty days for an Employee who receives Wages on a piece rate basis; or

(5) if the Employee has worked for an uninterrupted period of ten years but less than twenty years, he or she shall be entitled to receive payment of not less than his or her last rate of Wages for three hundred days, or of not less than his or her Wages for the last three hundred days for an Employee who receives Wages on a piece rate basis;

(6) if the Employee has worked for an uninterrupted period of twenty years or more, he or she shall be entitled to receive payment of not less than his or her last rate of Wages for four hundred days, or of not less than his or her Wages for the last four hundred days for an Employee who receives Wages on a piece rate basis.

Termination of employment under this Section means any act where the Employer refuses to allow an Employee to work without paying Wages on expiry of Contract of Employment or any other cause, and includes where the Employee does not work and receives no Wages on the grounds that the Employer is unable to continue he undertaking.

The provisions of paragraph one of this Section shall not apply to an Employee whose employment is for a definite period and the employment is terminated at the end of that period.

Employment for a definite period under paragraph three is allowed for employment in a specific project which is not the normal business or trade of the Employer and requires a definite date to commence and end the work, or for work which is occasional with a definite ending or completion, or for work which is seasonal and the employment is made during the season. Such work shall be completed within a period not exceeding two years and the Employer shall make a written contract with the Employee at the beginning of the employment.

Section 118/1 Retirement as agreed between an Employer and an Employee, or as stipulated by the Employer shall be deemed as the termination under Section 118 paragraph two.

In case there is no agreements or stipulation of retirement, or there is an agreement or stipulation of retirement age of over sixty years old, an Employee who is over sixty years old is entitled to notify his/her intention of retirement to an Employer. The notification shall be valid upon the completion of thirty days from the date of the notification of retirement, and the Employer shall pay the severance pay to the retired Employees in according to Section 118 paragraph one.

Section 119. An employer may not pay severance pay to an employee when employment is terminated upon any of the following conditions:

- (1) performing his/her duty dishonestly or intentionally committing a criminal offence against the Employer;
- (2) willfully causing damage to the Employer;
- (3) committing negligent acts causing serious damage to the Employer;

Section 118 (5), was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 118 (6), was added by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 118/1, was added by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 119, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

(4) violating work rule, regulation or order of the Employer which is lawful and just, and after written warning having been given by the Employer, except for a serious case with no requirement for the Employer to give warning.

The written warning shall be valid of not exceeding one year from the date when the employee commits the offence;

(5) absenting himself/herself from duty without justifiable reason for three consecutive working days regardless of whether there is holiday in between;

(6) being sentenced to imprisonment by a final court judgment.

In item (6), if the imprisonment is for offences committed by negligence or a petty offense, it shall be the offense causing damage to the Employer.

Upon termination of employment without severance pay under paragraph one, when the Employer fails to specify the fact which is a cause of termination in a letter of termination of, employment or fails to inform the cause of termination to the employee at a time of termination of employment, the Employer cannot afterwards claim for such cause.

Section 120. Whereas an Employer relocates an establishment to another place and other place of an employer, the Employer shall put an announcement post in advance at a place where an establishment locates, in open and conspicuous location for a continuous period of not less than thirty days before the date of relocation. The announcement shall clearly state to understand which employees shall be moved to where and when.

Whereas an Employer fails to inform an Employee in advance under paragraph one, the employer shall pay a special severance pay in lieu of advance notice to the employee who refuses to relocate to the new place in an amount equivalent to thirty days pay at the latest wage rate, or equivalent to the wages of the last thirty days for the employee who receives wages based on the piece rate.

If any Employee considers that the relocation significantly affects the ordinary way of living of an employee or his/her family and the Employee refuses to work at the new location, he/she shall inform in writing to the Employer within thirty days from the date of announcement post or from the date of relocation if the Employer fails to put the announcement under paragraph one. It is also determined that the employment is terminated at the relocation's date by the Employer, so the Employee is entitled to a special severance pay of not less than the rate of severance pay for which he/she is eligible under Section 118.

The Employer shall pay special severance pay in lieu of advance notice under paragraph two or severance pay under paragraph three to the Employee within seven days from the date when the Employer terminates the contract.

Whereas the Employer disagrees with a reason of the employee under paragraph three, the Employer is entitled to lodge a complaint to the Labour Welfare Committee within thirty days from the date of receiving the written refusal.

Section 120/1. When it is determined by the Labour Welfare Committee about the complaint under Section 120 paragraph five that the Employee is entitled to Special Severance Pay in lieu of advance notice or Special Severance Pay, the Labour Welfare Committee shall issue an order in writing to the employer to pay Special Severance Pay in lieu of advance notice or Special Severance Pay, as the case may be, to the Employee within thirty days from the date when the Employer has acknowledged such order.

When it is determined by the Labour Welfare Committee that the Employee is not entitled to Special Severance Pay in lieu of advance notice or Special Severance Pay, as the case may be, the Labour Welfare Committee shall issue a written order and communicate to the Employer and the Employee.

Consideration and the issuance of an order by the Labour Welfare Committee shall be finished within sixty days from the date of acknowledgement of the order, and shall inform the Employer and the Employee within fifteen days from the date of order's issuing.

The order of the Labour Welfare Committee shall be final, unless the Employer or the Employee appeals against the order to the court within thirty days from the date of acknowledgement of the order. Where the Employer is a party who bring the case to the court, the Employer shall deposit a security with the court in equal to an amount to be paid by the order so as to further proceeding of the case.

In delivering the order of the Labour Welfare Committee, Section 143 shall be applied *mutatis mutandis*

Section 120/2. Where the Employer appeals against the order of the Labour Welfare Committee to the court, and the Employer has complied with the judgment or the order of the court, the criminal prosecution against the Employer shall be extinguished.

Section 121. Whereas an Employer contemplates termination of employment as a result of the reorganisation of an undertaking, production line, sale or service due to the adoption of machinery or the change of machinery or technology which causes a reduction of the number of Employees, Section 17 paragraph two shall not be applied, and the Employer shall notify the Labour Inspector and the Employees in advance of not less than sixty days before the date of contemplated termination, giving the date of the contemplated termination, the reasons for termination and a name list of the Employees.

Whereas the Employer fails to notify in advance an Employee contemplated to be terminated, or has notified an Employee of less than the period prescribed under paragraph one, apart from the Severance Pay to be paid under Section 118, the Employer shall also pay Special Severance Pay in lieu of advance notice equivalent to the Employee's last rate of Wages for sixty days, or an amount equivalent to the Employee's Wages for the last sixty days to an Employee who is paid on a piece rate basis.

Whereas Special Severance Pay in lieu of advance notice under paragraph two has been paid, it shall be deemed that the Employer has paid the remuneration in lieu of advance notice under the Civil and Commercial Code.

Section 122. Whereas the Employer terminates the employment of an Employee under Section 121 and such Employee has worked for uninterrupted period of more than six years, the Employer shall pay Special Severance Pay in addition to Severance Pay under Section 118 of not less than the Employee's last rate of Wages for fifteen days for each year of employment or of not less than the Employee's Wages for the last fifteen days for each year of employment for an Employee who is paid on a piece rate basis. The total Severance Pay under this Section shall not exceed the Employee's last rate of Wages for three hundred and sixty days, or the Employee's Wages for the last three hundred and sixty days for an Employee who is paid on a piece rate basis.

For the purposes of calculation of Special Severance Pay, where a period of employment is less than one year, a fraction of the period of employment of more than one hundred and eighty days shall be counted as one year of employment.

Chapter 12

Lodgment and Consideration of Complaints

Section 123. Whereas an Employer violates or fails to comply with an Employee's entitlement to receive any payments prescribed under this Act, and the Employee wishes the Labour Inspector to enforce the entitlement under this Act, the Employee is entitled to lodge a complaint, in a form prescribed by the Director-General, to the Labour Inspector of the locality where the Employee works or where the Employer's domicile is located.

With regards to any entitlement to receive any payments prescribed under this Act, if an Employee is dead, his or her statutory heir is entitled to lodge the complaint to the Labour Inspector.

Section 124. If a complaint has been lodged under Section 123, a Labour Inspector shall investigate the facts and make an order within sixty days from the date of receipt of the complaint.

If, as the result of a valid reason, the Labour Inspector is unable to make an order within the period prescribed under paragraph one, the Labour Inspector shall apply with reasons to the Director-General or a person entrusted by the Director-General for an extension of the period of time, and the Director-General or person so entrusted may grant permission as deemed appropriate, but the extension of time shall not exceed thirty days from the expiry date prescribed under paragraph one.

When it appears from an investigation by the Labour Inspector that the employee is entitled to any sum of money which the Employer is liable to pay under this Act, the Labour Inspector shall order the Employer to pay such money to the employee or to a statutory heir of the deceased employee in the form provided by the Director-General within thirty days from the date of acknowledgement or the date deemed to be acknowledged of the order.

The Employer shall pay the money prescribed under paragraph three to the Employee or to the statutory heir of the deceased Employee at the work place of the Employee. Upon request by the Employee or the statutory heir of the deceased Employee, the Labour Inspector shall order the Employer to pay such money at the office of the Labour Inspector or at another place as agreed by the Employer and the Employee or the statutory heir of the deceased Employee.

Whereas the Employee or statutory heir of the deceased Employee fails to receive such money within fifteen days from the date of the Labour Inspector issuing the order, the Labour Inspector shall remit such money to the Employee Welfare Fund by depositing it into the bank. The interest or fruit producing from such deposit shall belong to the Employee or the statutory heir of the deceased Employee who is entitled to receive such money.

Whereas the Labour Inspector deems that the Employee or the statutory heir of the deceased Employee is not entitled to the money under Section 123, the Labour Inspector shall make such an order and notify the Employer and Employee or the statutory heir of the deceased Employee in writing.

Section 124/1 Section 124/1 Where an Employer has complied with an order of the Labour Inspector under Section 124 within a specified period, the criminal proceedings against the Employer shall be extinguished.

Section 125. Where the Labour Inspector has made an order under Section 124, if the Employer, Employee or statutory heir of the deceased Employee is not satisfied with such order, he or she shall bring the case to the Court within thirty days from the date of receipt of the order.

Whereas the Employer, Employee or statutory heir of the deceased Employee fails to bring the case to the Court within the specified period of time, such order shall be as final.

Whereas the Employer brings the case to the Court, he or she must deposit money with the Court equal to the outstanding amount that the Employer is required to pay to the Employee, prior to file the case.

Where the case is final and the Employer is liable to pay any sum of money to the employee or to the statutory heir of the deceased employee, the Court shall have the power to pay the money deposited with the Court by the Employer to the employee or the statutory heir of the deceased employee or the Employee Welfare Fund upon the payment under Section 134 as the case may be.

Section 125/1. Where the Employer brings the case to the court within the specific period of time under Section 125, and has complied with the court judgment or the order of the court, the criminal proceedings against the Employer shall be extinguished.

Chapter 13 Employee Welfare Fund

Section 126. There shall be an Employee Welfare Fund in the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare which aims to be a supporting fund for Employees in case of termination of employment or death, or in any other case as prescribed by the Employee Welfare Fund Committee.

Section 127. The Employee Welfare Fund shall consist of:

- (1) Contributions and Supplementary Contributions;
- (2) money belonging to the Employee Welfare Fund under Section 133 and Section 136;
- (3) additional money under Section 131;

Section 124/1, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 125, Paragraph four was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 125/1, was added by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

- (4) fines received from the punishment of offenders under this Act;
- (5) donated money or properties;
- (6) subsidies paid by the Government;
- (7) other income; and
- (8) interest or fruit of the Employee Welfare Fund.

The Employee Welfare Fund shall arrange the following accounts:

- (1) an account of each member stating Contributions, Supplementary Contributions and fruit produced by such money; and
- (2) a central account stating particulars of other money besides that in (1).

Section 128. A fine which is remitted under Section 127(4) into the Employee Welfare Fund and the due of remittance of such money shall be made under the rules prescribed by the Employee Welfare Fund Committee which are published in the Government Gazette.

Section 129. For the benefit of the execution of this Act, the money and properties of the Employee Welfare Fund under Section 127 shall belong to the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare without having to be remitted to the Ministry of Finance as state revenue.

There shall be an Employee welfare Fund Committee consisting of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare as chairman, a representative of the Ministry of the Ministry of Finance, a representative of the Board of National Economic and Social Development, a representative of Bank of Thailand, five representative of Employers and five representative of Employees appointed by the Minister as members, and the Director-General of the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare as a member and secretary.

The Employee Welfare Fund Committees shall have powers and duties as follows:

- (1) to prescribe policy concerning the administration and payment of the Employee Welfare Fund with the consent of the Minister;
- (2) to consider and comment to the Minister on the issue of Royal Decrees, Ministerial Regulations, Notifications, or Rules for execution under this Act;
- (3) to make the rules of the receipt, payment, and safe-keeping of money belonging to the Employee Welfare Fund with the consent of the Minister;
- (4) to make the rules of the provision of benefits to the Employee Welfare Fund with the consent of the Minister;
- (5) to allocate money belonging to the Employee Welfare Fund not exceeding ten per cent of the fruit per annum as an administration expense of the Employee Welfare Fund; and
- (6) to perform other matters as prescribed to be powers and duties of the Employee Welfare Fund Committee under this Act or any other laws or as assigned by the Minister.

Section 78 paragraph two, Section 80, Section 81, Section 82 paragraph one, Section 83, and Section 84 shall apply to the Employee Welfare Fund Committee *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 130. All Employees of businesses with more than ten Employees shall be members of the Employee Welfare Fund.

The provision in the first paragraph shall not apply to businesses in which the Employer provides a provident fund under the law on provident funds or provides assistance to Employees in case of termination of employment or death according to the rules and procedures prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

The provision in the first paragraph shall apply to Employees of a business with less than ten Employees, only if the application is enacted as a Royal Decree.

The Committee of the Employee Welfare Fund may issue rules prescribing that Employees of an undertaking which is not under the enforcement of this Act are able to apply to be a member of the Employee Welfare Fund if they wish, with the consent of the Employer; and the Employer shall have duties as prescribed by this Act as if an undertaking under the enforcement of this Act.

An Employer whose Employees are members of the Employee Welfare Fund under paragraph one shall submit the form listing the Employee's name and any other particulars. After the Employer has submitted such form, the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare shall issue a certificate of registration to the Employer.

Whereas any particulars submitted in the form listing of Employee's name have been changed, the Employer shall notify the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare in writing in order to revise or amend such list.

A request for the revision or amendment of the form listing of Employee's name and the certification or registration issued to the Employer shall be in accordance with the form, rules and procedures prescribed by the Employee Welfare Fund Committee.

The persons who submit the forms, or request for the revision or amendment of particulars under the law on social security shall be deemed as being in compliance with the provisions under paragraph five, paragraph six and paragraph seven of this Section.

Section 131. As from the date when the Employee applies to be a member of the Employee Welfare Fund, the Employer shall make a deduction from the Employee's Wage in every payment to pay for Contributions; and the Employer shall pay Supplementary Contributions to the Employee Welfare Fund; provided that it shall be in accordance with the rate prescribed by the Ministerial Regulations but not exceeding five per cent of the Wages.

If the Employer fails to pay Wages at the time of payment, the Employer shall remit the Contributions and Supplementary Contributions as if the Wages has been paid.

Whereas the Employer fails to pay the Contributions or Supplementary Contributions or fails to pay in full amount within the period prescribed in paragraph four, the Employer shall pay additional money to the Employee Welfare Fund at the rate of five per cent per month based on the Contributions or Supplementary Contributions which have not been paid or which have failed to be paid in full amount from the date that such money becomes outstanding. Form fractions of a month of fifteen days or more shall be counted as one month, and of less than 15 days shall be disregarded. The Employer shall not cite the failure of wage deduction or the failure of wage deduction in full amount as reason for free from liability for the remission of such money.

Remission of Contributions, Supplementary Contributions and additional money to the Employee Welfare Fund shall be in compliance with the rules and procedures prescribed by the Employee Welfare Fund Committee.

Section 132. Whereas the Employer fails to remit Contributions or Supplementary Contributions or fails to pay in full amount by the due date, a Labour Inspector shall give a written notice to the Employer to pay the due money within a period of not less than thirty days of the receipt of such notice.

Where a notice has been issued under paragraph one, if the exact amount of the Wage is not known, the Labour Inspector shall have power to evaluate the Contributions and Supplementary Contributions to be remitted by the Employer according to the rules and procedures prescribed by the Employee Welfare Fund Committee.

Section 133. In case of the termination of employee the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare shall pay his or her Contributions, Supplementary Contributions and the fruit of such money allocated from the Employee Welfare Fund.

In case of the death of the Employee, if he or she has not named in writing in the form prescribed by the Director-General who should receive the money paid by the Employee Welfare Fund, or has stated whom, but such person is also dead, the money of the Employee Welfare Fund under paragraph one shall be paid to the children, spouse, and parents of the Employee who are alive in equal fragment.

If there is no person entitled to the money allocated to a dead Employee from the Employee Welfare Fund under paragraph two, such money shall belong to the Employee Welfare Fund.

Section 134. For the payment of money allocated from the Employee Welfare Fund incases other than that prescribed under Section 133, the Employee Welfare Fund Committee shall prescribe the rules of payment of the supporting money, the rate and the period of payment by considering the amount of the Employee Welfare Fund which is not in the part to be paid under Section 133.

Section 135. Where the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare has paid money from the Employee Welfare Fund, either in whole or in part to employee under Section 134, the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare shall have the right of recourse against a person liable to pay such money to the employee including interests at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum from the date when the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare has paid money from the Employee Welfare Fund to the employee, regardless of whether the liable person already paid such money to the Employee or not.

The prescription of the right of recourse under paragraph one shall be ten years from the date of payment from the Employee Welfare Fund is made.

Section 136. A Labour Inspector shall have the power to issue a written order to seize, attach and sell by auction the property of an eligible person who fails to remit Contributions, Supplementary Contributions or additional money, or fails to pay in full amount or fails to pay money under Section 135.

The order of seizure or attachment of the properties under paragraph one shall be issued only after a written notice has been sent to the person liable to remit the due Contributions, Supplementary Contributions or additional money, or money to be paid under Section 135, to pay the money within a specified period of not less than thirty days from the date of the receipt of such warning, and the person has failed to pay the money within the specified period.

Rules and procedures of seizure, attachment and sale by auction of properties under paragraph one shall be in compliance with the regulations prescribed by the Minister, provided that the rules and procedures of the Civil Procedure Code shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

The money received from the sale by auction of properties shall be deducted to be expenses incurred in the seizure, attachment and safe by auction of those properties; to be the payment for any Contributions, Supplementary Contributions or due additional money; or to pay for the eligible person has to pay under Section 135; and to be returned to such person expeditiously where the money remained. The Labour Inspector shall issue a written notice relating the receipt of the remaining money via registered mail. If no one claims the money within five years, such money shall then belong to the Employee Welfare Fund.

Section 137. The right to claim for money from the Employee Welfare Fund is neither transferable nor liable for execution.

Section 138. Within one hundred and twenty days of the end of the calendar year, the Employee Welfare Fund Committee shall submit a balance sheet and report on receipts and payments of the Employee Welfare Fund for the last year to the State Audit Office to approve before submitting to the Minister.

The Minister shall submit the above-mentioned balance sheet and report of receipts and payments to the Cabinet for their information and to be published in the Government Gazette.

Chapter 14

Labour Inspectors

Section 139. In performing his or her duties, a Labour Inspector shall have powers as follows:

(1) to enter the place of business or the office of an Employer and the workplace of Employees, during any hours of work, in order to examine the working conditions of the Employees and employment conditions; to inquire of any facts; to take photographs; to copy documents concerning employment, payment of Wages, Overtime Pay, Holiday Pay, Holiday Overtime Pay, and the Employee records; to sample material or products for analysis regarding safety at work; and to perform any other tasks in order to acquire facts for the execution of his or her powers under this Act;

(2) to issue an inquiry notice or summon an Employer, Employee, or other relevant persons to give factual statements or submit objects or relevant documents for a consideration; and

(3) to issue a written order to an Employer or Employee to comply with this Act.

Section 140. In performing his or her duties under Section 139 (1), a Labour Inspector shall produce his or her assigned identity card to the Employer or concerned persons, and the Employer or concerned persons shall render all conveniences and not obstruct the performance of duty by the Labour Inspector.

The assigned identity card of the Labour Inspectors shall be in the form prescribed by the Minister.

Section 141. An appeal against an order of the Labour Inspector under Section 139 (3) shall be made to the Director-General or any person entrusted by the Director-General within a specified period as provided in the order. The Director- General or any person entrusted by the Director-General shall determine the appeal and notify the appellant without delay, but no longer than thirty days from the date of receiving the appeal. The decision of the Director-General or any person entrusted by the Director-General shall be final.

The appeal under paragraph one shall not relieve the Employer's obligation to take any action in compliance with the order of the Labour Inspector, unless the Director-General or the person entrusted by the Director-General issues an order otherwise or a security as provided by the Director-General or the person entrusted by the Director-General is deposited.

Where the Employer or the employee has complied with the order of the Labour Inspector under Section 139(3) or has complied with the decision of the Director-General or the person entrusted by the Director-General under paragraph one within the specified period, the criminal prosecution against the Employer or the employee shall be extinguished.

The Employer or any concerned persons shall render all conveniences and not obstruct the performance of duty of the physicians, social welfare workers, or experts described under paragraph one.

Section 142. During an inspection of the place of business or office of an Employer or the working place of an Employee, the Director-General or a person entrusted by the Director-General may arrange physicians, social welfare workers or experts appointed by the Minister to enter such places in order to give advice or to help the Labour Inspector in execution of this Act.

The Employer or any concerned persons shall render all conveniences and not obstruct the performance of duty of the physicians, social welfare workers, or experts described under paragraph one.

Chapter 15 **Delivery of Notices**

Section 143. An order or a notice of the Director-General or a Labour Inspector issued under this Act shall be delivered by registered mail, or delivered by the Labour Inspector herself for himself, or by an official to the domicile or residence or office of the Employer during any hours of work of the Employer. If the Employer is not found at domicile or residence or office of the Employer, or if the Employer is there but refuses to receive such order, it shall be given to any sui juris person who stays or works in the house or office belonging to such Employer. After such delivery the order or notice issued by the Director-General or Labour Inspector shall be deemed to have received by the Employer.

If the order or notice is unable to be delivered as prescribed under paragraph one, the order or notice issued by the Director-General or the Labour Inspector shall be affixed in an explicit area in the office of the Employer or the working place of the Employee, or domicile or residence of the Employer. Receipt by the Employer of the order or notice issued by the Director-General or Labour Inspector shall be deemed to have occurred after fifteen days from such affixation.

Chapter 16

Penalty Provisions

Section 144. Any Employer who violates or fails to comply with the sections as follows: shall be penalised with imprisonment of not more than six months, or a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand baht, or both.

(1) Section 10, Section 17/1, Section 23 paragraph two, Section 24, Section 25, Section 26, Section 37, Section 38, Section 39, Section 39/1, Section 40, Section 42, Section 43, Section 46, Section 47, Section 48, Section 51, Section 57/1, Section 61, Section 62, Section 63, Section 64, Section 67, Section 70, Section 71, Section 72, Section 76, Section 90 paragraph one, Section 118 paragraph one or Section 118/1 paragraph two,

(2) Section 120, Section 120/1, Section 121 or Section 122 relating to failure to pay Special Severance Pay in lieu of advance notice or Special Severance Pay.

(3) The Ministerial Regulations issued under Section 22 applicable to parts pertaining to any cases of labour protection which is not pertaining to employment of a child under the age prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations as an employee or acceptance of a child under the age prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations for work or prohibition an Employer from requiring a young worker under eighteen years of age to perform any of the prohibited work or places prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations or the Ministerial Regulations issued under Section 95.

Where an Employer violates or fails to comply with Section 37, Section 38, Section 39, Section 39/1, Section 42, Section 47 or Section 48 thereby causing physical or mental harm to an employee, or causing the death of an employee, the Employer shall be penalised with imprisonment of not more than one year or a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand baht, or both.

Section 144/1 Any entrepreneur who fails to comply with Section 11/1 shall be penalised with a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand baht.

Section 145. An Employer who fails to comply with Section 23 paragraph one or paragraph three shall be penalised with a fine not exceeding five thousand baht.

Section 144, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.5) B.E. 2560

Section 144 (1), was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 144 (2), was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 144/1, was added by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 145, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 146. Any Employer who fails to comply with Section 15, Section 27, Section 28, Section 29, Section 30 paragraph one, Section 45, Section 53, Section 54, Section 56, Section 57, Section 58, Section 59, Section 65, Section 66, Section 73, Section 74, Section 75 paragraph one, Section 77, Section 99, Section 108, Section 111, Section 112, Section 113, Section 114, Section 115, Section 117, or fails to give an advance notice under Section 121 paragraph one or Section 139 (2) or (3), shall be penalised with a fine not exceeding twenty thousand baht.

Section 147. Any person who violates Section 16 shall be penalised with a fine not exceeding twenty thousand baht.

Section 148 Any Employer who violates Section 31 shall be penalised with imprisonment of not more than one year or a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand baht, or both.

Section 148/1 An Employer who violates Section 44 or the Ministerial Regulations issued under Section 22 applicable to parts pertaining to employment of a child under the age prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations as an employee or acceptance of a child under the age prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations for work shall be penalised with a fine from four hundred thousand baht to eight hundred thousand baht per one employee or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

Section 148/2 An Employer who violates Section 49, Section 50 or the Ministerial Regulations issued under Section 22 applicable to parts pertaining to prohibition of an Employer from requiring a young worker under eighteen years of age to perform any of prohibited work or places as prescribed shall be penalised with a fine from four hundred thousand baht to eight hundred thousand baht per one employee or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

The perpetration under paragraph one that causes physical or mental harm to an employee, or causing the death of employee, the Employer shall be penalised with a fine from eight hundred thousand baht to two million baht per one employee or imprisonment of not more than four years, or both.

Section 149. An Employer who fails to comply with Section 52, Section 55, Section 75 paragraph two, Section 90 paragraph two, Section 110 or Section 116, shall be penalised with a fine not exceeding ten thousand baht.

Section 150. Any person who fails to render any convenience, give a statement, or submit document or object as required by a summons of the Wages Committee, the Labour Welfare Committee, Sub-committee under the Committees thereof or a person entrusted by the Committee or Sub-committees there of as a case may be, or fails to render convenience to the Labour Inspector, a physician, a social welfare officer or an expert under Section 142 shall be penalised with imprisonment of not more than one month, or a fine not exceeding two thousand baht, or both.

Section 146, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 148, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.5) B.E. 2560

Section 148/1, was added by the Labour Protection Act. (No.5) B.E. 2560

Section 148/2, was added by the Labour Protection Act. (No.5) B.E. 2560

Section 150, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 151. Any person who obstructs the performance of any duty of the Wage Committee, the Labour Welfare Committee, Sub-committee under the Committees thereof, a person entrusted by the Committee or Sub-committee there of as a case may be, or obstructs the performance of any duty of a Labour Inspector, a physician, a social welfare officer or an expert under Section 142 shall be penalised with imprisonment of not more than one year, or a fine not exceeding twenty thousand baht, or both.

Any person who fails to comply with an order of the Labour Inspector issued under Section 124 shall be penalised with imprisonment of not more than one year, or a fine not exceeding twenty thousand baht, or both.

Section 152. Any Employer who fails to comply with Section 96 shall be penalised with a fine not excluding fifty thousand baht.

Section 153. Any Employer who fails to comply with Section 98 shall be penalised with imprisonment of not more than one month, or a fine not exceeding two thousand baht, or both.

Section 154.(Cancelled)

Section 155.(Cancelled)

Section 155/1Any Employer who fails to submit or provide a report form on conditions of employment and working conditions under Section115/1 shall be penalised with a fine not exceeding twenty thousand baht.

Section 156. Any Employee who fails to submit descriptions or fails to notify any amendments or revisions to the particulars in writing within a specified period under Section130, or submits the descriptions or notifies any revisions or amendments under Section 130 by making a false statement, shall be penalised with imprisonment of not more than six month or a fine not exceeding ten thousand baht, or both.

Section 157. Any government official who discloses any fact in relation to the business of an Employer which he or she obtains or ascertains as a result of performance under this Act, which is a fact kept confidential by the Employer normally, shall be penalised with imprisonment of not more than one month or a fine not exceeding two thousand baht, or both; unless it is disclosed for the official performance of this Act, or for the benefits of labour protection, labour relations, or the inquisition or consideration of cases.

Section 151, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.2) B.E. 2551

Section 151 Paragraph two, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 154, was repealed by the Labour Protection Act. (No.4) B.E. 2553

Section 155, was repealed by the Labour Protection Act. (No.4) B.E. 2553

Section 155/1, was amended by the Labour Protection Act. (No.7) B.E. 2562

Section 158. Whereas the offender is a juristic person, if a violation by such juristic person is due to an order or performance of any person, or a neglects order or, a neglect of a duty as required as a Managing Director or of any person who is responsible for carrying out the business of such a juristic person, the such person shall be penalised according to the provisions prescribed for such violations.

Section 159. For all violations under this Act, except for a violation under Section 157, if the following officials deem that the offender should not be penalised with imprisonment or sued in Court, he or she shall have power to settle the matters as follows:

(1) the Director-General or person entrusted by the Director-General: for a violation occurring in the Bangkok Metropolitan area; or

(2) the Governor or a person entrusted by the Governor: for a violation occurring in other provinces.

Where there is an investigation, if the inquiry officer finds that any person has committed an offence under this Act, and such person consents for settlement, the inquiry officer shall propose the case to the Director-General or the Governor, as the case may be, within seven days of the date that such person consents to settlement.

Where an offender pays the fine according to a settled amount within thirty days, the case shall be deemed extinguished under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Where an Offender refuses settlement, or consents but fails to pay the fine within the period specified in paragraph three, the case shall be further proceeded.

Transitory Provisions

Section 160. Section 44 shall not apply to an Employee who is a child between thirteen years of age and under fifteen years of age employed to work under the Announcement of the National Executive Council No. 103 dated 16th March B.E.2515, before the date of enforcement of this Act.

Section 161. Within fifteen days from the date of enforcement of this Act, an Employer shall notify the employment of Employee who is a young worker under eighteen years of age employed to work under the Notification of the National Executive Council No.103 dated 16thMarch B.E.2515 before the date this Act comes into force.

Section 162. The Wage Committee, Sub-committees, and working groups who hold office on the date of this Act comes into force shall remain holding that office until the end of their term.

Section 163. Collection of Contributions and Supplementary Contributions for the Employee Welfare Fund under the provisions on the Employee Welfare Fund in Chapter 13 shall commence after the enactment of a Royal Decree.

Section 164. Any petition which is not final or is under the consideration of Court, before the date this Act comes into force, shall be governed by the Notification of the Ministry of Interior or the Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare issued under the National Executive Council No.103 dated 16th March B.E.2515 until the complaint or case is final.

Section 165. Any person who is entitled to wages or other money paid by an Employer under the Notification of the National Executive Council No.103 dated 16th March B.E. 2515 before the date this Act comes into force, shall continue receiving such money.

Section 166. All the Announcements or Orders issued under the National Executive Council No.103 dated 16th March B.E.2515 shall remain in force as long as they are not contrary to or against this Act, until Ministerial Regulations, Rules and Notifications issued under this Act come into force.

Counter signed by
CHUAN LEEKPAI
Prime Minister

Charge rates

Charge for registration for being an acceptor or examiner
of reported documentary evidence annual

5,000 Baht