



DRIVING IN THAILAND



Thailand Driving Guide



- Driving, Travel, and Road Etiquette
- Safe Driving and Key Traffic Laws
- Foreigners Driving in Thailand
- Vehicle Usage Regulations in Thailand
- Sample Questions for a Driver's License Exam

**Department of Land Transport
Ministry of Transport**





Drive Safely,
Enjoy the Journey



Table of Contents

Driving Guide in Thailand

Getting to Know Thailand	1
• Thainess: Understanding the Essence of Thailand	3
• Only in Thailand: Unique Aspects of Thailand	4
Driving in Thailand	6
• General Tips You Should Know	8
• Traveling Around Thailand	10
• Renting a Vehicle in Thailand	11
• Tips for Renting a Car in Thailand	12
Road Etiquette in Thailand	13
• Driving Behaviors to Avoid	16
Safe Driving in Thailand	17
• Speed and Sharing the Road with Other Vehicles	18
• Blind Spots	19
• Safe Motorcycle Riding	20
- Dangerous Truck Blind Spots	21
- Hazardous Road Conditions: Caution for Motorcycle Riders	23
• Driving at Night	24
• Driving in the rain	25
• High-Risk Road Areas	26
• Assessing the Risks from People, Vehicles, and Roads	27

Table of Contents

Driving Guide in Thailand

Important Laws to Know Before Driving in Thailand	29
• Vehicle Laws: Registration and Usage	29
• License Suspension and Revocation	30
• Highway Laws	31
• Road Components	32
• Traffic Laws and Regulations	34
• Parking	36
• Pedestrian Safety	37
• Cycling in Thailand	39
• Learning Hand Signals for Cyclists	38
• Appropriate Speeds in Traffic Lanes	39
• Bicycle Hand Signals	40
• Speeds Laws	41
Understanding Traffic Signals	42
• Regulatory Signs	45
• Warning Signs	52
• Information Signs	59
• Guide Signs	61
• Road Markings	62

Table of Contents

Driving Guide in Thailand

What to Do in Case of an Accident	68
• Emergency Contact Numbers	69
• Vehicle Breakdown on the Expressway	70
• Encountering a Railway Crossing or an Emergency Vehicle	71
Drunk Driving Laws	72
Safety Equipment Usage Laws	73
Eligible Driver's Licenses in Thailand	74
• Foreigners Eligible to Drive in Thailand	75
• Thai Driver's License	76
• Renewing a Driver's License	79
International Driving Permit (IDP)	86
• List of Contracting Party to the Road Traffic Convention	88
• Applying for an International Driving Permit	93
Vehicle Usage in Thailand	94
• Vehicles Permitted for Import	95
• How to Apply for Vehicle Import Permission in Thailand	96
Sample Questions for Driver's License Examination	100

Foreword

The Department of Land Transport is a government agency under the Ministry of Transport. It is responsible for regulating and overseeing the road transport system to ensure both quality and safety. The department is committed to enhance knowledge related to road safety by developing an easily accessible road safety information database, which will lead to the systematic expansion of knowledge and its management. This effort aims to raise safety standards and improve driver performance.

By enhancing driver skills and strictly enforcing traffic laws, We promote responsible driving, encouraging road users to maintain discipline by wearing seatbelts or helmets while driving. These measures help reduce the severity of accidents and decrease the fatality rate on the roads.

Therefore, it is essential to provide continuous education on safe driving practices, raise safety awareness, and foster understanding that can be applied for road safety.

In recent years, the number of foreign nationals using private vehicles for tourism and cross-border travel has increased rapidly. This trend may lead to various issues, such as non-compliance with traffic regulations, accidents involving foreign drivers, and challenges in regulating foreign vehicles to only within designated routes.

The Land Transport Safety Bureau of the Department of Land Transport, a key agency in promoting sustainable road safety awareness, has created this guide, *Driving in Thailand*. The book covers traffic regulations and laws in Thailand, as well as the conditions for vehicle use within the country.

It aims to provide tourists and foreign visitors, as well as the general public, with the correct knowledge and understanding of road safety in Thailand. By making this information easily accessible, the guide helps promote road tourism and ensures safe vehicle use for foreign tourists and visitors.

Land Transport Safety Bureau
Department of Land Transport

Get to know THAILAND

Thailand, or the Kingdom of Thailand, is the 50th largest country in the world. It is situated in the center of Southeast Asia, covering an area of 513,120 square kilometers with a population of approximately 71.6 million people.

The country is ethnically diverse and is administratively divided into 77 provinces.



- **Geography:** Thailand is located to the north, bordering Myanmar and Laos, to the west along the Andaman Sea and Myanmar, to the east adjacent to Laos and Cambodia, and to the south, it is bordered by the Gulf of Thailand and Malaysia.
- **Climate:** The climate in Thailand is characterized by a hot zone, with generally lower temperatures during the winter in the northern and northeast regions compared to Bangkok, and higher temperatures during the summer. Specifically:
 - From April to May is the hottest period of the year.
 - From June to October is the rainy season.
 - From November to late February is a cooler period than usual.
 - For the south, there are only 2 seasons: rainy season and summer.
- **Bangkok, the capital city** has a population of over 10 million people. Additionally, other significant cities include Chonburi and Rayong in the eastern region, Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya in the central region, and Chiang Mai in the northern region. There are also important tourist destinations such as Pattaya on the eastern coast and Phuket and Krabi in the southern region of Thailand.
- **The Thai language** is the official language and is widely used in government affairs. Additionally, English is commonly used within the country, especially in Bangkok.
- **Buddhism** is the dominant religion in Thailand, with approximately 92.5% of the Thai population adhering to it. Following Buddhism, other religions include Islam, Christianity, and Hinduism. Buddhism significantly influences various aspects of Thai culture, from daily rituals to festivals and important events.





Thainess



Understanding the Essence of Thailand

- **Wai**, a cultural practice in Thailand that has been handed down since ancient times, is a gesture of greeting and showing respect. It signifies mutual respect and acknowledgment, conveying meanings for greetings, expressing gratitude, apologizing, and bidding farewell.
- **Smile of Siam**: Thailand is often nicknamed the 'Land of Smiles' or the 'Smiling Kingdom.' This title originates from the impressions of foreigners who are deeply moved by the Thai people's smiles. It reflects a warm welcome, friendliness, and a willingness to assist.
- **Generosity and Friendliness** Thailand ranks among the top countries that are most friendly to tourists worldwide. Visitors to Thailand often feel safe, welcomed, and receive assistance from the Thai people.
- **Thai Etiquette**, The Thai people conduct themselves with respect, politeness, refinement, and in accordance with cultural norms. Whether it's demonstrating respect, engaging in conversation, dressing appropriately, or behaving in a manner suitable to the occasion, adherence to these practices earns acceptance from the general society. Visitors are often impressed by the manners of the Thai people.



Only in Thailand

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has registered Thailand for its intangible cultural heritage, including the Songkran Festival in Thailand, Khon (masked dance drama), Traditional Thai Massage, and Nora.

- **The Songkran Festival in Thailand** is generally celebrated from 13th -15th April each year, marking the Thai New Year. During this time, Thai people engage in various activities, including water fights, pouring scented water over the elders' hands as a gesture of respect, visiting temples, making merit, and other meaningful traditions. It is a valuable and culturally significant period for Thai people, representing the unique identity of Thailand.
- **Khon** is a traditional masked dance drama in Thailand, has its roots dating back to the Ayutthaya period. It is a sophisticated performing art that combines various disciplines, including acting, choreography, dance movements, expressive gestures, and emotional portrayal. Khon is characterized by its elegance, grandeur, and delicacy, and it is often used to perform at royal ceremonies and various rituals. It serves as both entertainment and a means of cultural education, commonly depicting stories from the Ramakien, the Thai version of the Ramayana.



• **Traditional Thai massage** is an integral part of the Thai way of life, dating back to ancient times. It is a form of holistic health care rooted in traditional village practices. Over time, this knowledge has been expanded and integrated into Thailand's healthcare system. It includes community-based massage, health-promoting massage, and therapeutic massage provided in various healthcare settings.

• **Nora** is a traditional performing art in Southern Thailand, is a cultural heritage that has been passed down through generations for a long time. It features beautiful, region-specific costumes that are unique to the area. Nora performers showcase their skills in singing, dancing, facial expressions, gestures, and lively improvisation that often induces laughter, creating a joyful atmosphere for the audience. Nora holds significance not only as an entertaining art form but also in terms of cultural traditions, beliefs, and spirituality among the people of the South.

Driving in Thailand

Driving around Thailand is a great way to explore this beautiful country with privacy, flexibility and freedom. Most of the destinations are accessible by cars. While driving in rural areas of Thailand to beaches and mountains is more relaxed, there are stunning palaces, temples, museums, luxurious department stores and many more attractions to visit in big cities especially Bangkok metropolitan where traffic density is higher.



- **The Traffic Conditions** The roads are filled with a variety of vehicles in Thailand, including taxis, buses, vans, bicycles, motorcycles, trucks, tuk-tuks, and private cars.

In Bangkok, the capital city of Thailand, traffic congestion is common particularly during rush hours from 07:00 to 09:00 and 16:00 to 19:00. It is advisable to be cautious about traffic jams Extra time should be considered during these hours.



Driving in Thailand

- **Driving Behavior:** Busy roads in Bangkok requires drivers to be extra cautious and responsive. Visitors should pay close attention to road markings, lane dividers, and various traffic signals navigating the traffic in the city.

Thais use horn signals to communicate warnings and alert those around them to potential dangers. Especially in rural areas, they sometimes use horn signals as a form of greeting on the road, along with flashing lights and hand signals.

Road accidents in Thailand involve mostly with motorcycles, resulting in more than 80% of fatalities. The leading causes of such accidents include not wearing helmet, speeding, reckless riding, and driving under the influence. The government has numerous measures and policies to decrease accident rates and promote safety on the road. All drivers and motorcycle riders are asked to obey traffic law, follow driving etiquette, and use caution at all time on the road.

For visitors, following traffic law and regulations and exercising caution are crucial. These include wearing seat belts or helmets for safety, driving within the legal speed limits, following traffic signals and signs, and avoiding driving under the influence. These practices contribute to enhanced safety on the roads.





General Tips You Should Know

- **Driving:** Drive on the left side of the road. Use caution when changing lanes. Overtake when safe. Adhere to all traffic laws to avoid penalties, **Always carry your original local driver's license or an International Driving Permit (IDP) or license from ASEAN country of residence when driving and always keep rental car documentation with you.**

- **Toll Roads:** There are expressways and tollways to facilitate quick and efficient traffic flow and alleviate congestion especially in urban areas. Toll fee payment should be prepared.



Entering Toll Road



End of Toll Road

- **Parking:** Be cautious not to park illegally, obstructing traffic flow or entry and exit points. Red and white curb markings indicates a no-parking zone.

- **Driving at Night:** Keep headlights on constantly for better visibility. In some rural areas, it is advisable to avoid night time driving.



General Tips You Should Know

- **Motorcycles** Motorcycles are common in Thailand, frequently used in daily life. Riders sometimes pass through narrow gaps between cars.

- **School and Community Zones**

These areas are often crowded with pedestrians. Look for "School Zone - Watch for Children" signs along the roadside. These indicate that there is a school nearby. Exercise caution while driving.



- **Pedestrians and Crosswalks**

Pedestrians frequently walk on sidewalks or along the road. Drivers should follow traffic signals and signs, adhere to speed limits, and stop to allow pedestrians to cross at designated crosswalks.

- **No Drunk Driving** Avoid driving under the influence of alcohol to prevent accidents and legal issues. Thailand strictly enforces its drink-driving laws, with severe legal penalties.



- **Penalties:** Visitors who violate regulations will be subject to penalties according to the laws of Thailand, without exceptions.

Traveling Around Thailand

Traveling in Thailand is relatively easy and convenient. It can be done by road, rail, water, and air transportation. With road transportation being the primary mode of transportation across the country. Various types of transports are available for traveling, including:

Taxis: Taxis are commonly found in Bangkok and major cities such as Chiang Rai, Khon Kaen, Ubon Ratchathani, Surat Thani, and Phuket. It is recommended to use taxis with yellow license plates, which are legally registered as public vehicles, and make sure the meter is used to clearly display the fare.



Buses: Bus services are available for both short and long distance. In major city like Bangkok, there is a network of public buses with low fare. Map and schedule are available at the bus stop. However, extra time may be needed due to traffic congestion.

Tuk-Tuk: A unique type of public transportation in Thailand and commonly seen, is a versatile and nimble vehicle capable of navigating narrow roads and crowded pedestrian areas. It is advisable to negotiate the fare before using the service



Motorcycle Taxis: Motorcycle taxis, known as "win", provide service along local streets and can be hired for short trips to specific destinations. Their bright colored jackets are easy to spot.

Rental Vehicles: Car rental services are widely available, offering cars, motorcycles, and bicycles for rent.

Other options in Bangkok include and Songthaews (shared taxi), shared vans, Skytrain (BTS) and metro system (subway).



Renting a Vehicle in Thailand

- One of these three valid license or permit is needed in order to rent a vehicle in Thailand

1. An International Driving Permit (IDP) is required, in accordance with international road traffic conventions such as the Geneva Convention on Road Traffic (1949) and the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic (1968), to which Thailand is a party. The IDP must be used in conjunction with your original local driver's license.

2. Tourists from ASEAN member countries can use their domestic driver's license from country of residence with English language to drive in Thailand without needing an IDP.

3. Foreigners residing and working in Thailand can apply for a temporary local driver's license before renting a vehicle. Other requiring documents can be checked from rental company websites.

If the renter does not have a valid driver's license and proceeds to rent a vehicle in Thailand, any accidents that occur may entitled to compensation or insurance coverage. Additionally, the rental company allowing the rental could face legal consequences.



Tips for Renting a Car in Thailand

1. **Choose a reputable rental company** to ensure a smooth experience, reasonable prices, and comprehensive insurance packages.
2. **Book in advance**, especially during peak tourist seasons, to secure a fair price and guarantee vehicle availability.
3. **Understand the terms and conditions.** Carefully read the rental agreement, including any mileage restrictions, fuel policies when returning the car, and the extent of insurance coverage—such as for accidents, medical expenses, vehicle damage, or theft.
4. **Inspect the vehicle upon collection.** Take photos and note any pre-existing damage to avoid disputes later with the rental company.

Ensure the vehicle is properly registered, has a license plate, and displays a tax payment mark.



5. **Always carry your “original” local driver’s license or your International Driving Permit (IDP) or license from ASEAN country with rental documents while driving.**

Road Etiquette in Thailand

- **Starting the car:** Please refrain from revving the engine or keeping it running loudly. Initiate a smooth start to the car to avoid any unnecessary disturbance and for a gentle acceleration, ensuring a considerate and noise-free departure.
- **Normal driving:**
 - » Drive on the left side of the road and do not drive in reverse.
 - » Use the turn signal consistently. when changing lanes.
 - » Avoid driving slowly in the right lane, as it is meant for overtaking. If there is a faster-moving vehicle, move to the left as much as possible.
 - » Using high beams unnecessarily can disturb the vision of the driver in front or coming from opposite direction.

- **Driving through residential areas or school zones:** Speed reducing and extra caution are required. Observe, anticipate, and be prepared to stop when pedestrians need to cross the road.

Do not honk or flash lights aggressively; such actions may startle pedestrians.



- **Overtaking Etiquette:** If a vehicle behind signals to overtake, give way by slowing down or driving closer to the left. Use your left turn signal when doing so. Do not engage in a speed competition with the overtaking vehicle, as it may lead to accidents.



Road Etiquette in Thailand

- **Stopping the car:** Check the rearview mirror for any following vehicles. Use left turn signal in advance and gently apply the brakes, ensuring there's enough distance for them to brake comfortably.
- **Brake Usage:** Use the brakes as necessary to avoid causing the vehicle behind to abruptly stop. Maintain a suitable distance from the vehicle in front and regularly check the brake lights to ensure they are functioning properly.
- **Parallel Parking:** Park as close to the curb of the road as possible. Avoid no-parking zones. Do not block entrances or exits of other residences. If parking for an extended period, consider turning off the engine.
- **Parking perpendicular in designated spots:** When parking in a designated spot, reverse into the space and align the car parallel to the parking lines. If it's necessary to park in tandem, blocking others, align the wheels properly without engaging the handbrake, allowing others to move their cars easily.
- **Using phone while driving:** Engaging in phone activities diverts the driver's attention from the road, posing a rapid and unforeseen risk. It endangers both the driver and fellow road users.

When using the phone while driving, use the speakerphone or hands-free devices. If an extended conversation is necessary, find a safe parking spot before using the phone.

Using the phone for gaming, watching, or texting while stuck in traffic or at a red light is legally considered using the phone while driving, as the engine is still running.



Road Etiquette in Thailand

- **Driving through rain or water:** Maintain a greater distance from the vehicle in front than usual and drive at a reduced speed to prevent splashing water onto pedestrians or other vehicles. When it's raining, keep your emergency lights off and instead, always keep your headlights on.

- **Horn usage:** Use the horn when necessary to alert others, such as warning of a potential accident or requesting assistance during emergencies like brake failure or a flat tire.

However, using the horn excessively and repeatedly should be avoided, as it may be perceived as disrespectful or an affront to other drivers. Additionally, refrain from honking in residential areas or near hospitals.

- **Driving on narrow roads:** If there is oncoming traffic on a narrow road, reduce speed and drive as close to the left as possible to prevent accidents or disruptions.



Road Etiquette in Thailand

Inappropriate Driving Behaviors:

» Do not drive on sidewalks or park on them, as they are designated for pedestrians.

» Avoid tailgating the vehicle in front, as the braking distance may not be sufficient for a safe stop.

» Do not drive on road shoulder, as it serves as an emergency lane for emergency vehicles or temporarily parked cars.

» Do not drive straddling the lane back and forth, crossing the lane divider. Driving in this manner leads to a collision, and constitutes an offense of reckless driving, resulting in damage to others' property, for which the driver is held responsible for expenses.

» Do not drive in reverse on the road, as it cause inconvenience to fellow drivers. This behavior can lead to traffic congestion, increase the risk of collisions or hitting obstacles, and is a legal offense with a fine of up to 2,000 Baht (Traffic Act, 13th Edition, B.E. 2565).



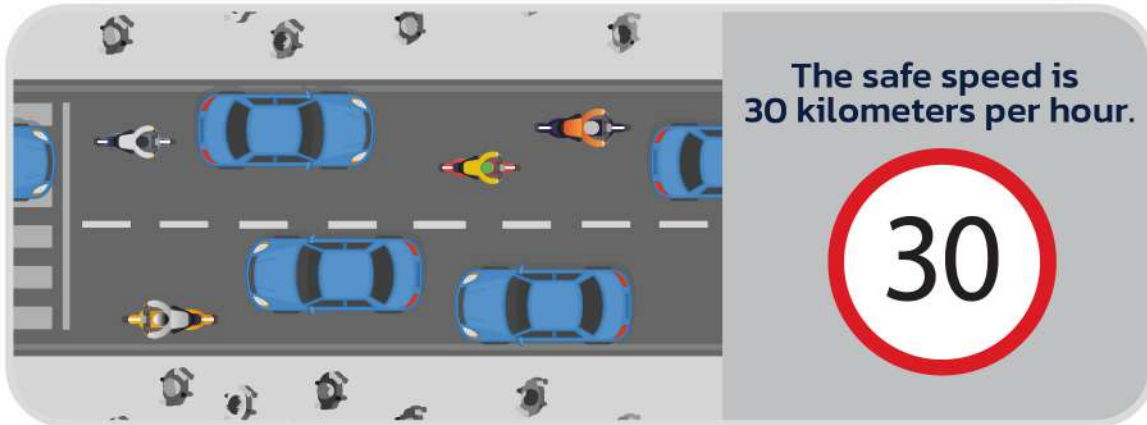
Safe Driving in Thailand

- **Fastening seatbelts and wearing a helmet every time** before driving helps reduce severity of the injuries in case of an accident.
- **Maintain a safe following distance from the vehicle in front** and ensure it is adequate for a safe stop. Always observe the driving behavior of the vehicle in front and reduce speed before approaching it closely.
- **When driving in urban and community areas, be extra cautious** as these areas are populated and tend to have pedestrians, pets, and small children crossing roads. Maintain a low speed, adhere to speed limit signs, avoid stopping or parking in a way that obstructs traffic and be prepared to stop if someone is crossing suddenly.
- **Drive within the legally defined speed limits** and be ready to brake and stop safely when necessary.

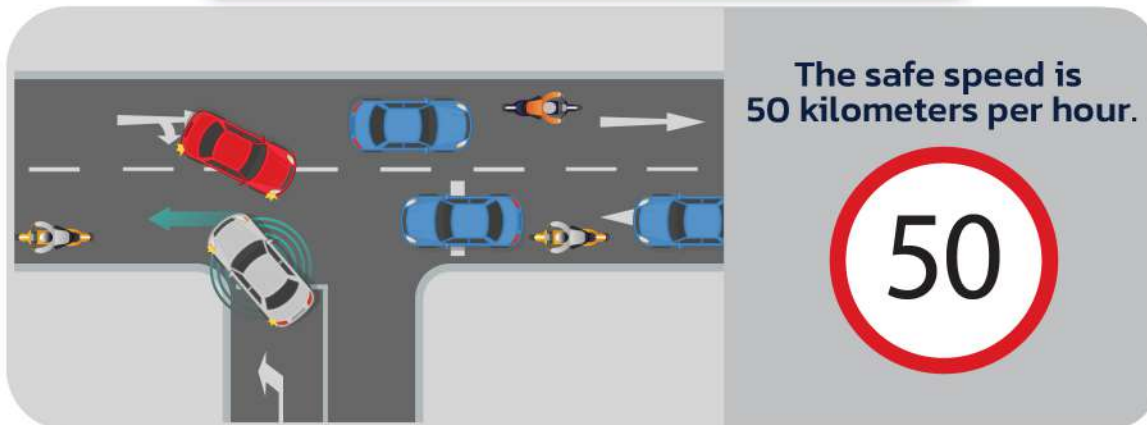


- **Adjust your speed according to the environment**, such as road conditions, weather, and traffic. Avoid posing a danger to others.

Roads with cars, motorcycles, bicycles, and pedestrians



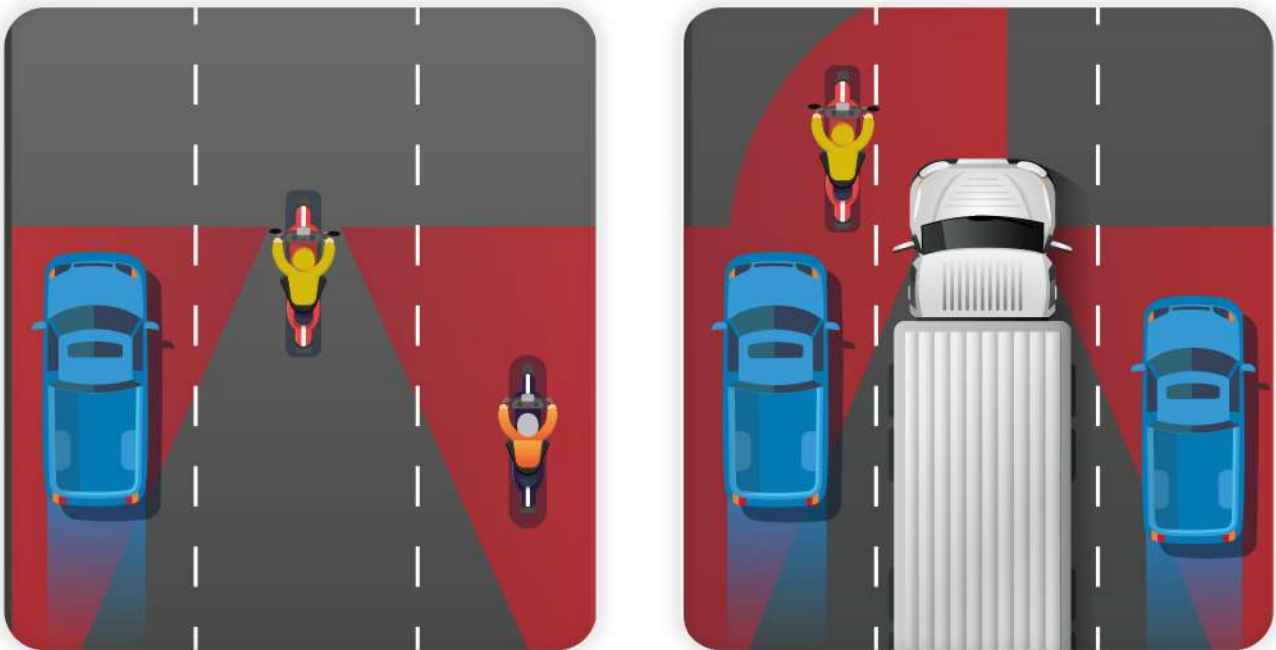
Roads with cars, motorcycles and bicycles



- **When sharing the road with bicycles**, check blind spots regularly, as there may be cyclists riding alongside or using the sidewalk. Be extra careful when entering or exiting roadways near community areas or public parks, as cyclists may be present.
- **When sharing the road with motorcycle**, avoid tailgating and refrain from revving the engine to intimidate motorcycle riders or other road users. Before braking or turning, signal in advance at an appropriate distance.

- **Carefully check blind spots**, which are areas that cannot be seen through the side mirrors, causing drivers to miss vehicles approaching from the sides, especially when changing lanes. This may lead to accidents.

The red areas indicate blind spots and areas of limited visibility. Drivers must exercise extra caution in these areas.



Skills to reduce blind spots or areas of limited visibility can be practiced as follows:

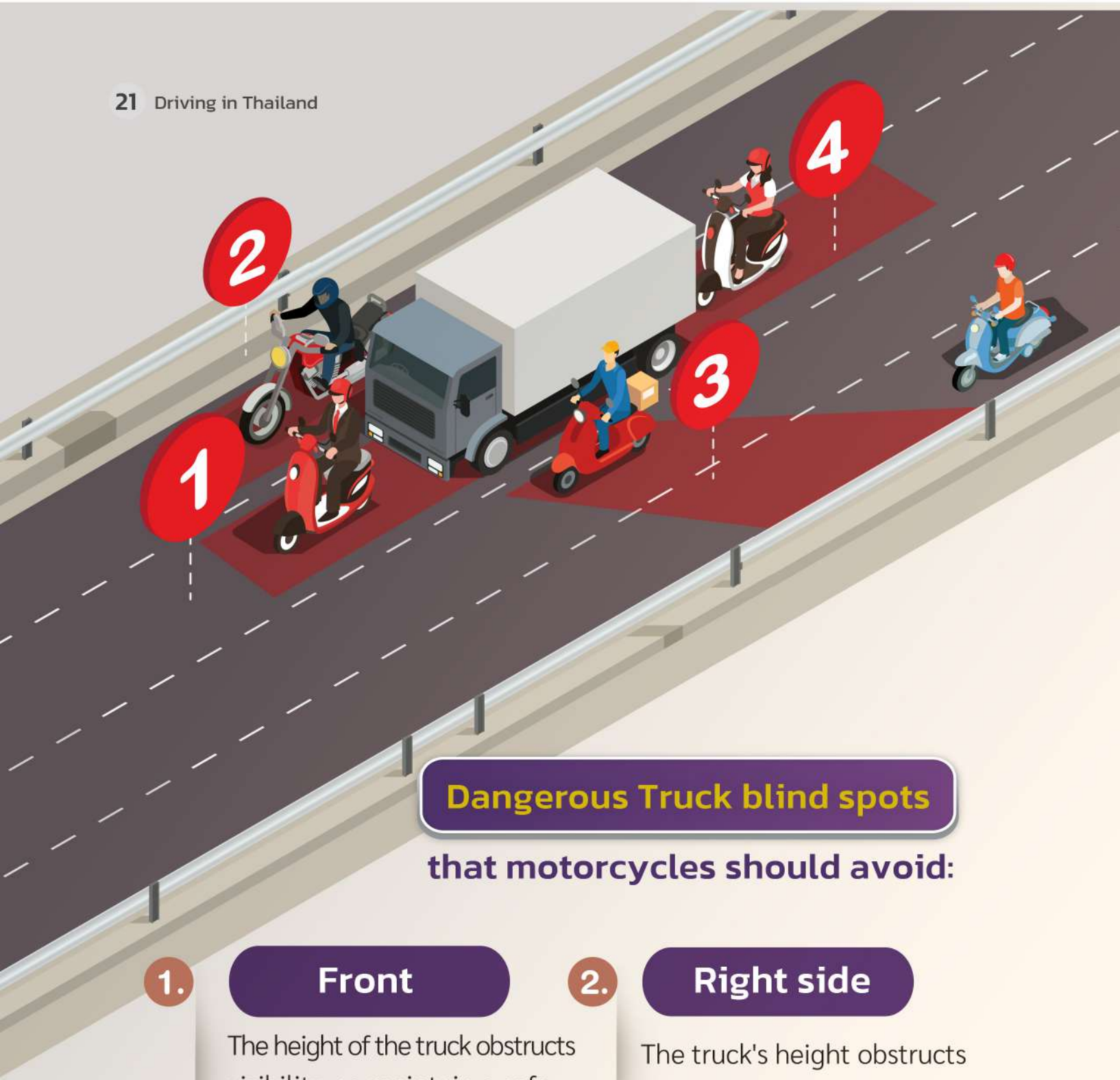
1. Look ahead at a distance of 200-300 meters and avoid staring at one point for too long.
2. Check mirrors and blind spots regularly (approximately every 8-10 seconds).
3. Avoid driving closely behind large vehicles for extended periods.
4. Increase the following distance from the vehicle ahead.

When reversing, drivers of large vehicles should exercise extra caution. Ensure there are no obstacles behind and be vigilant to prevent accidents.

Safe Motorcycle Riding

- **Ensure the vehicle is ready for use** by checking the brake system, headlights, tire condition, lighting system, and other equipment. If any component is not reliable, replace immediately.
- **Always wear a helmet** and adjust the chin strap securely, both for the driver and the passenger.
- **Stay alert and obey traffic rules**, do not ride against the traffic flow or ride on sidewalks. Do not cut between cars.
- **Always Use Signal** Do not change lanes abruptly, make abrupt turns, or cut in close.
- **In heavy rain**, reduce speed and avoid riding if possible as visibility decreases and control becomes difficult. If riding through flooded areas is necessary, use low gear, maintain a steady speed, and avoid riding through high water levels beyond the exhaust pipe.
- **Avoid getting close to large trucks** or entering blind spots, as the height of the trucks obstructs visibility of smaller vehicles.





Dangerous Truck blind spots

that motorcycles should avoid:

1.

Front

The height of the truck obstructs visibility, so maintain a safe distance behind to allow for braking distance.

2.

Right side

The truck's height obstructs visibility, especially at close range.

3.

Left side

Limited visibility from side mirror makes it difficult for truck drivers to notice other vehicles.

4.

Rear

Be cautious when braking or reversing, as truck drivers may not be able to see behind them.

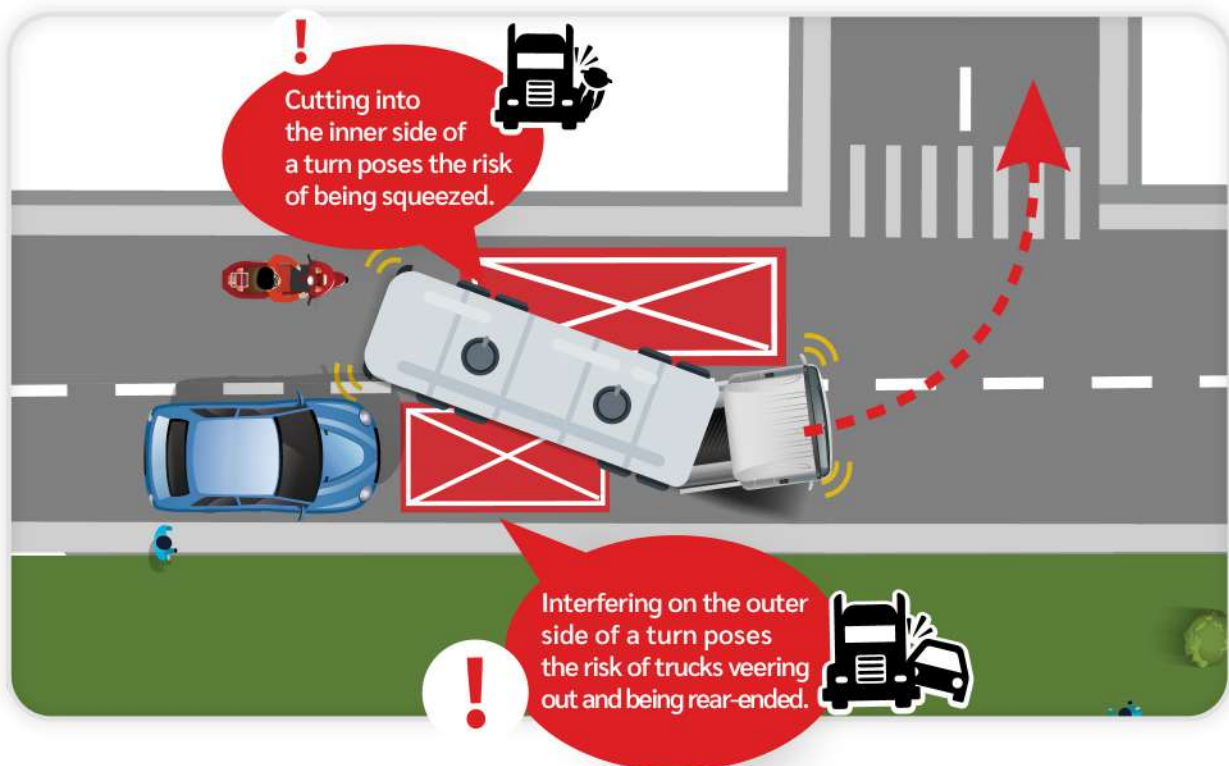
Trucks are commonly seen on roads in Thailand. Car and motorcycle drivers should be vigilant when driving near them.

- **Do not tailgate trucks** to prevent entering blind spots at the rear. If necessary to drive behind a truck, maintain a distance of 80-100 meters.

- **The left side is the most dangerous area** with limited visibility for truck drivers due to the distance of the left side-view mirrors. Avoid driving closely to this area.

- **Do not squeeze in front closely** as trucks may have a longer stopping distance than regular vehicles.

- **Do not cut into the turning area** when trucks are making turns or reversing, as there is a risk of being squeezed.



Road Hazards:

Caution While Riding a Motorcycle



Slippery Roads During Rainfall: Roads become highly slippery during fresh rainfall. It's advisable to reduce speed or pull over until the rain subsides.



Potholed Roads: Potholes and water puddles pose risks. Drive at a low speed, firmly grip the handlebars, and avoid sudden braking to maintain control.



Metal Plates: Metal plates from road excavations increase the risk of slipping. Reduce speed and ensure a firm grip on the handlebars.



Roads with Speed Bumps: In areas with speed restrictions, reduce speed according to the signage and maintain good posture for stability.



Oil Spills: Avoid routes with oil spills. If driving close to them, reduce speed and ride gently over them. Avoid using brakes excessively to prevent the motorcycle from skidding.



Gravel and Sand on the Road: Commonly found near construction sites, these hazards require utmost caution while driving. The risk of losing control is significantly high, so drive with extreme care.

Driving at Night: What Should You Do?

Driving at night with headlights on at all times, Paying close attention to the road, and Using an appropriate speed increase safety for the drivers.

» **Stay alert at intersections and turns**, Slow down and be cautious, as there might be vehicles running through signals.

» **Use high beams when necessary**, such as on extremely dark roads where it is hard to see ahead.

» **Maintain a greater following distance than usual** to allow increased stopping distance and provide more time to react in emergency situations.

» **Be cautious in dangerous areas**, as there might be stalled vehicles without hazard lights. Toggle between high and low beams to observe the front and if your vehicle is the one stalled or with a flat tire, turn on hazard lights and park as close to the pavement as possible.

If the vehicle breaks down at night, park the vehicle on the shoulder or the left side of the road in a safe area. Always keep the emergency lights on and display signals or lights clearly visible to other drivers at a distance of not less than 150 meters.



Driving in the rain

When driving in the rain, it is advisable to reduce speed and maintain a greater distance from the vehicle in front than usual. Always keep the headlights on to help others see your vehicle.

» **Avoid braking abruptly and suddenly** as it may lead to skidding.

» **Use turn signals appropriately** and avoid changing lanes abruptly to prevent rear-end collisions.

» **In flooded areas, maintain a low speed** to avoid splashing water onto pedestrians or other vehicles.

» **Avoid unnecessary use of hazard lights**, as it can cause confusion and if multiple vehicles have hazard lights on simultaneously, it can make it difficult to determine the intended direction. Keep the headlights on continuously when it's raining.

Entering curves while it's raining.

1. Observe traffic signs before reaching the curve.
2. Grip the steering wheel firmly with both hands and stay more focused.
3. Reduce speed from normal curve entry. Entering curves too fast can lead to loss of control and overturning.
4. Keep the vehicle within the lane and avoid cutting into the curve.





High – Risk Road Areas

Dangerous spots on the road requiring caution are areas with frequent road accidents or high casualties. Drivers should strictly adhere to traffic rules and drive with increased vigilance in these areas.

- **Intersections** are points where severe accidents often occur, as vehicles passing through intersections tend to travel at high speeds. Drivers should reduce speed and strictly follow traffic signals.

- » When encountering a yellow traffic light, prepare to slow down and stop before the designated line.

- » At intersections without traffic signals, if multiple vehicles arrive simultaneously, the vehicle on the left should proceed first. Drivers should carefully look left and right and ensuring it is safe to cross the intersection before proceeding

- **On curves**, it is advisable to slow down, avoid overtaking, or abrupt stops. Drive within your designated lane and maintain a firm grip on the steering wheel.

- **At U-turn points**, drivers wishing to make a U-turn should come to a complete stop and perform the maneuver only at designated locations. They should not move the vehicle to block traffic. The distance and speed for executing the U-turn should be appropriate.

- **Shoulder areas** are frequent accident spots, as cars parked on the side may face a high-speed left-lane merge. Drivers may fail to stop in time, leading to collisions with parked vehicles on the side of the road. Parking on the shoulder is not recommended. If necessary, signal with hazard lights and use caution.

- **At railroad crossings**, drivers should reduce speed, observe warning signs for gated or ungated crossings, pay attention to audible or visual signals, and stop the vehicle at a distance of no less than 5 meters from the railroad tracks.



Assessing the Risks from People, Vehicles, and Roads

- **Cyclists** can be encountered on roads, sidewalks, and dedicated bike lanes, moving back and forth between pedestrian walkways and roads, making it challenging to observe. Drivers should maintain a sufficient distance, use brakes, and make eye contact to ensure that cyclists are aware of their presence. In some cases, it may be necessary to stop the vehicle until it is safe

- **Motorcyclists** often maneuver swiftly, changing lanes rapidly, especially during congested traffic, making it difficult to observe and predict their movements. They are frequently obscured by trucks, buses, or positioned in blind spots, leading to sudden appearances and close encounters that could result in accidents. Therefore, it is essential to use caution, check blind spots, especially during turns, lane changes or intersections.

- **Pedestrians** are most commonly found crossing the road near shopping malls, schools, bus stops, intersections, tourist attraction and residential areas. Drivers should also beware of jaywalkers.

Drivers must be observant on the road, sidewalks, and among parked vehicles, especially with "small children" who may be visually blocked by other cars and might suddenly run out into the road. "Elderly" may take longer to cross the road and might not notice approaching vehicles in time.

“ Drivers should reduce their speed when entering areas with pedestrians and should come to a complete stop to allow pedestrians to cross safely. ”

- **The road surface** in some areas are under constuction. Typically filled with machinery, workers and various materials, warning signs are often present before reaching the areas. Drivers are required to reduce their speed to be able to see and avoid potential dangers. Failure to slow down may result in accidents.

- **In emergency situations**, the area where the emergency occurs will have rescue vehicles such as ambulances, fire trucks, vehicles equipped with cutting tools, vehicles with flashing lights and police cars. These vehicles are easily noticeable. Therefore, if you hear a siren or suspect an emergency nearby, open your windows and turn off the radio for easier observation and give the emergency vehicles the right of way.

- **Animals on the road** can be encountered in both community and rural areas. Sometimes, animals may be startled and cut in front of the vehicles at close range, making it difficult to stop or swerve safely. Since swerving immediately can pose a great risk of severe collision, drivers should be concerned firstly about their own safety.

**“ Animals running across the road suddenly, ”
grip the steering wheel firmly.
Swerving abruptly to another direction
may cause the vehicle to lose control!**



Important Laws to Know Before Driving in Thailand



The Land Traffic Act of 1979 (B.E. 2522) governs traffic laws for automobiles in Thailand.

Vehicle Laws: Registration, Plates, and Usage

- Vehicles must be registered and annual taxes must be paid. All registered vehicles must have complete and accurate parts and equipment, meeting the specified criteria through inspections.
- A registered vehicle must have and display the tax payment marking.
- Red license plates are prohibited from being used for more than 30 days.

Using a red plate vehicle that has not been registered and taxed correctly on the road is an offense under the Motor Vehicle Act B.E. 2522, punishable by a fine of not more than 10,000 Baht.

Seizure and Revocation of Driver's License

• Seizure of Driver's License

If a traffic officer observes that the driver is in a condition that may pose a danger to their own life, body, or property or that of others, such as showing signs of weakness, drowsiness, fatigue or aggressive behavior, the traffic officer has the authority to seize the driver's license or temporarily suspend the use of the vehicle to prevent the person from driving.

After ensuring that the driver is in a condition suitable for driving, or proceeding safely the traffic officer will return the driving license.

Reference: Regulations on the seizure of driving licenses, electronic record-keeping of license seizures, and temporary suspension of vehicle use, B.E. 2565.

• Revocation of Driver's License

When the license lacks qualifications or exhibits characteristics that warrant disqualification according to the specified criteria for that type of driver's license, the registrar shall order the revocation of the driver's license.



Cautionary Points

- **Driving without a valid driver's license** is punishable by imprisonment for up to 1 month, a fine not exceeding 1,000 Baht, or both imprisonment and a fine.
- **Driving with an expired** or suspended driver's license, or during the period when the driver's license is revoked, is subject to a fine not exceeding 2,000 Baht.
- **Not presenting the driver's license** and a photocopy of the vehicle registration manual is subject to a fine not exceeding 1,000 Baht.



Highway Laws (Highway Act, B.E. 2535)

Speed Limits on Highways

- **Motorcycles:** Speed not exceeding 80 kilometers per hour
- **Motorcycles 400cc and above:** Speed not exceeding 110 kilometers per hour
- **Personal cars:** Speed not exceeding 120 kilometers per hour. If in the right traffic lane, the speed should not be less than 100 kilometers per hour.

Reference: Ministry regulations specifying speed limits for vehicles on highways and rural roads, B.E. 2564"

» If you encounter signs or traffic signals indicating a danger zone or an area requiring slow driving, reduce speed and use extra caution.

» If you encounter a traffic sign indicating a 'speed limit' with a specified speed rate, adhere to the speed limit indicated.



Maximum 50 kg/hr



• **Do not litter or dispose waste, decaying materials, debris, soil or sand on the highway area** or cause garbage, waste, debris, soil, or sand to fall onto the road or roadside. Violators are subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding 60,000 Baht or both imprisonment and fine.

• **Do not destroy, conceal, deface, move, or remove traffic signs** including traffic light signals, pillars, or markers installed in the highway area. Violators are subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding 10,000 Baht or both imprisonment and fine.



Road Components (Land Traffic Act B.E. 2522)



- **Vehicle Path:**

The designated area for vehicle movement.



- **Traffic Lane:**

The marked pathway divided into lanes with lines or dividers.



- **Bus Lane:**

The lane specifically designated for bus or public transport vehicles.



- **Road Shoulder:**

The area extending from the traffic lanes where driving or parking is not prohibited unless emergency.

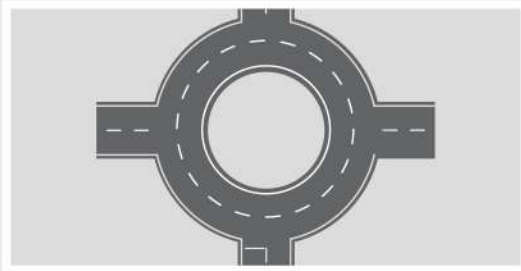


- **Intersection / Merge Lane:**

An area where traffic lanes from two directions intersect, converge, or join together.



Road Components (Land Traffic Act B.E. 2522)



- **Roundabout:**

The circular pathway designed for vehicles to travel around a traffic sign or structure.



- **Sidewalk:**

The area for pedestrians, located on one or both sides of the road.



- **Crosswalk:**

The designated area for pedestrians to cross the road, usually marked with alternating horizontal lines.



- **Safety Zone:**

The part of the road with clear and visible markings for pedestrians to cross or wait for safe passage.

> Traffic Laws and Regulations

- **Drivers must drive on the left side of the road** and not straddle the two lanes, except when the left side is obstructed or closed for traffic. If directed by traffic officers, follow their instructions to drive on a designated path.
- **When using the roadway, drivers must exercise extra caution to control their vehicles** ensuring they do not collide with or come too close to pedestrians. Additionally, drivers must signal to pedestrians when necessary, especially children, the elderly, or persons with disabilities using the path.
- **Driving at night requires turning on the lights** or switching them on when visibility is insufficient, to clearly see pedestrians, vehicles, or obstacles on the road.
- **Use the horn only when necessary or to prevent accidents.** The horn should produce a long or repeated sound, audible from a distance of not less than 60 meters, for both cars and motorcycles.
- **When making a turn, activate the turn signal at least 30 meters in advance** to inform other vehicles. If changing lanes, also use turn signals to alert following vehicles to reduce speed.
- **When driving up and down the bridge, the tunnel or an incline, maintain a reasonable distance from the vehicle in front** allowing enough space to stop safely. Use caution to avoid the risk of reversing or plunging into other vehicles.



- **When driving in a roundabout, exercise caution** and slow down to observe traffic.
 - » Always yield to vehicles already in the roundabout.
 - » Drive around the roundabout to the left.
 - » Upon entering the roundabout, follow the designated path without cutting across or overtaking.



- **Overtaking must be done on the right side with a reasonable distance from the overtaken vehicle.** After passing the overtaken vehicle, staying on the right most lane is not recommended.
- **Overtaking must be signaled by activating the right turn signal to inform the driver of the vehicle in front and behind.** Overtaking can only proceed when it is observed that it does not obstruct traffic flow.



Cautionary Points

- **Prohibited** from making a U-turn when encountering traffic signs "No Left Turn," "No Right Turn," "No U-turn."
- **Prohibited** from making a U-turn in safety zones, on bridges, or within 100 meters from the plain of the bridge.
- **Prohibited** from making a U-turn at intersections unless there is a traffic sign allowing U-turns in that area.
- **Prohibited from stopping** on bridges, in tunnels, at intersections, at the entrance-exit of buildings or roads, in safety zones, and in traffic lanes, except stopping close to the left curb of the road.

Overtaking

- Prohibited from overtaking by passing the left side of a vehicle
- Prohibited from overtaking when entering a congested area or a safety zone.
- Prohibited from overtaking when approaching a bridge or on a curved road, unless there is a traffic sign allowing overtaking.
- Prohibited from overtaking within 30 meters before reaching a pedestrian crossing, intersection, roundabout or a railway track.

Parking

Observe Colored Markings on the curb

White - Yellow: Used for quick stops to pick up or drop off passengers or goods. After completion, please continue driving without leaving the vehicle parked. This is commonly seen in areas designated for public bus stops.

White - Red: No stopping or parking in this area under any circumstances. This is commonly seen near junctions, close to fire hydrant, or on narrow road.

White - Black: It is designed to make drivers see the curb clearly. Parking is allowed unless instructed otherwise. Carefully look for other traffic signs. Parking at this area must not obstruct traffic flow or cause inconvenience.

can i
park here?



Cautionary Points

- Prohibited from double parking or parking on sidewalks, on bridges, in tunnels at intersections, on crosswalks, in areas with no parking signs, at the entrance-exit of buildings or roads and in restricted areas.
 - Prohibited from parking within a 10-meter distance from traffic signal installations and within a 15-meter distance from railway crossings.
 - Prohibited from parking before reaching the stop line and beyond extending 3 additional meters.



Safety for Pedestrians: Walking and Crossing The Road

- Pedestrians should walk on sidewalks or the shoulder of the road. If there are no sidewalks, walk on the right side or against the direction of traffic.
- When crossing the road in Thailand, it is safest to use pedestrian bridges or zebra crossings.

• Crossing the road with traffic lights:



Red light: Pedestrians must not cross the road. They should stop and wait on the sidewalk or within the safety zone.

Green light: Pedestrians are allowed to cross the road.

Flashing green light: Pedestrians who haven't crossed yet should stop and wait on the sidewalk, pedestrian island, or within the safety zone. However, if already crossing, they should do so quickly.

• Crossing the road at pedestrian crossings or intersections controlled by traffic lights:



Red light: Vehicles must stop, allowing pedestrians to cross the road safely.

Green light: Vehicles are allowed to proceed, but pedestrians are prohibited from crossing the road.

Yellow Light: Vehicles should slow down to prepare to stop. Pedestrians who haven't crossed yet should stop and wait on the sidewalk, but if already crossing, they should do so quickly.

- When crossing a road with multiple lanes, watch out for vehicles in lanes that you haven't crossed yet, especially the rightmost lane. Drivers in these lanes often travel at higher speeds. It's advisable to stop and make sure it's safe before continuing to cross. Additionally, avoid running across the road as it may lead to tripping and potential danger.



Pedestrian Safety

1. Observe the warning sign 'Beware of Pedestrians' indicating that there is a pedestrian crossing or houses and schools located nearby, where pedestrians frequently cross."
2. Reduce speed and increase caution when encountering pedestrian crossing. If there are pedestrians stop the vehicle to allow them to cross safely.

> Traffic rules for pedestrian crossings in Thailand:

- Drivers must follow traffic signals and road signs displayed ahead. When seeing a warning sign for pedestrian crossing, drivers must prepare to stop.
- Drivers must yield to pedestrians, for a distance of 3 meters. from pedestrian crossing.
- Parking on the pedestrian crossing is prohibited.
- Overtaking is prohibited within a distance of 30 meters before reaching the pedestrian crossing.



Cycling in Thailand

- When you see a designated bicycle lane, ride your bicycle in that lane.
- Bicycles must have a bell for signaling, front and rear lights, or reflective materials to reflect light when illuminated.
- Ride close to the left edge of the road as much as possible.
- Do not ride bicycles recklessly, as it may pose a danger to people or property.
- Do not ride bicycles without holding onto the handlebars.
- Do not ride bicycles side by side unless in designated bicycle lanes.
- Do not hold onto or attach bicycles to moving vehicles.
- Respect and strictly adhere to traffic rules, such as cyclists stopping at red lights just like other vehicles.
- Use hand signals to indicate other road users the intended maneuver.
- Exercise extra caution when approaching intersections and junctions. Use hand signals to indicate direction and thoroughly check surroundings before changing lanes or directions.
- **Beware of parked cars; occupants may open doors suddenly, or drivers may pull out abruptly, potentially causing accidents. Maintain a distance of at least 1 meter from the left side.**



Learning Bicycle Hand Signals



1. Slowing down:

Extend your right arm out with the forearm vertical and repeatedly raise and lower your hand.



2. Turning left:

Extend your left arm straight out to the side and hold it steady for a moment.



3. Turning right:

Extend your right arm straight out to the side and hold it steady for a moment.



4. Allowing another vehicle to pass:

Extend your right arm straight out to the side and wave it forward and backward several times.



5. Avoiding obstacles:

Use the hand on the side of the obstacle to push it behind you.



6. Warning about potholes:

Use the hand on the side of the pothole to point downwards towards the ground.



7. Stopping:

Extend your right arm straight out and bend it up perpendicular.

Speeds Laws

Obeying the laws, especially by following speed limits appropriate to road and traffic conditions, ensures safety. There are two types of speed limit signs on Thai roads:



- **Minimum Speed Limit Signs:** These signs have a blue background with a white border and display a minimum speed. Drivers must not drive slower than the number indicated, commonly seen on expressways to prevent slow-moving vehicles from obstructing traffic.



- **Maximum Speed Limit Signs:** These signs have a white background with a red border and display a maximum speed limit that drivers must not exceed, corresponding with the road and traffic conditions. Examples:

– In Bangkok, Pattaya, municipal, or community areas:



– Outside Bangkok, Pattaya, municipal, or community areas:

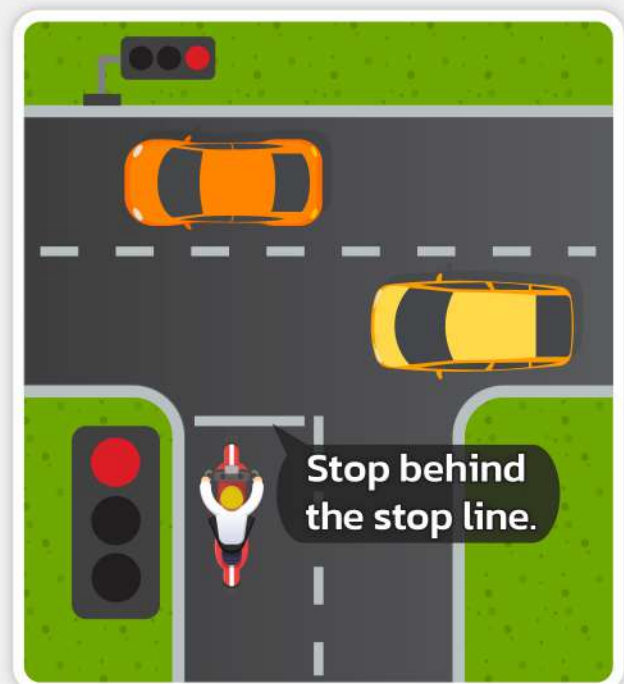
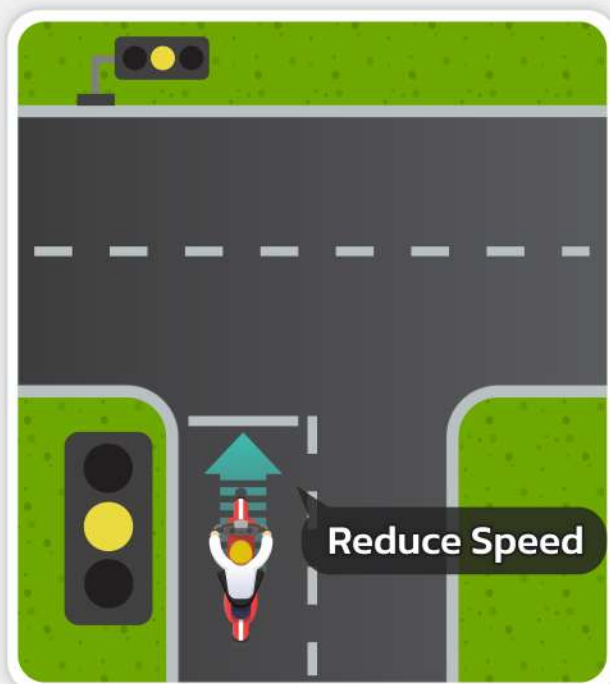


Drivers should assess the environment and traffic conditions and drive at a safe speed to avoid causing road hazards.

Understanding Traffic Signals

1. **Traffic light signals** are used to regulate and organize the use of space at intersections, where vehicles from various directions pass through. Different signals are displayed to facilitate the safe and convenient passage of vehicles through intersections.

-  **Red light: "Stop."**
Drivers must stop their vehicles behind the stop line.
-  **Yellow light: "Prepare to stop."**
Drivers already crossed the stop line should continue but those who have not must stop.
-  **Green light: "Go."**
Drivers can proceed unless there are other traffic signs indicating otherwise.



2. Hand signals are traffic signals that officers use to indicate instructions to drivers.



1.

Stand and extend the left arm straight out at shoulder level.

The drivers approaching from behind a traffic officer must stop their vehicles. If the extended arm is lowered and the officer waves their hand forward, then the driver may proceed.



2.

Stand and extend either arm straight out at shoulder level and raise the palm of the hand.

The driver approaching from the side where the arm is extended must stop. If the hand is flipped over and waved above the head, then the driver can proceed.



3.

Stand and extend both arms straight out at shoulder level and raise the palms of the hands.

The driver approaching from the side where both arms are extended must stop.



4.

Stand and raise the right arm with the lower part perpendicular to the upper part and raise the palm of the hand.

The driver approaching from the front of the traffic officer must stop. If the raised palm is flipped and waved towards the back then the driver may proceed.



5.

Stand and lift the right arm, with the lower part perpendicular to the upper part, and raise the palm of the hand and The left arm extend straight out at shoulder level.

Drivers approaching from both the front and rear of the traffic officer must stop behind the line. If there is no line, the driver should stop the vehicle at a distance not less than 3 meters from the traffic officer.

Understanding Traffic Signs

Traffic signs, designed for users, both drivers and pedestrians, are used to ensure smooth, efficient, and safe traffic flow. There are 2 main types of traffic signs.

1. Traffic signs are divided into 3 types

- **Regulatory signs:** Instruct specific rules indicated by the text, symbols, or signals on the sign, enforceable by law.
- **Warning signs:** Warn users to be cautious of potential dangers and advise them to increase vigilance.
- **Guide signs:** Provide directional information and guide users to their destinations accurately.

2. Road marking are divided into 2 types.

- **Regulatory traffic type:** Instruct users to comply by specifying actions to be taken, abstained from or restricted in certain ways.
- **Warning traffic markings type:** Provide advance notice to users about road conditions or other information that may pose a danger on or alongside the road. Users are advised to exercise caution while using the road.



Traffic Signs: Regulatory Signs



Stop sign

Drivers must come to a complete stop before the intersection or the line marked on the road. Wait for vehicles or pedestrians to pass safely and ensure that traffic is not obstructed at the intersection before proceeding.



Yield sign

Drivers must exercise caution and yield the right of way to vehicles or pedestrians before proceeding and ensure that traffic is not obstructed at the intersection before proceeding with caution.



Give way to oncoming traffic

Drivers must stop their vehicles at the marked position of the sign and wait for oncoming traffic to pass before proceeding. If there are other vehicles stopped before, drivers should wait in the sequence. Once the oncoming traffic has passed, proceed through.



No overtaking

Do not overtake in the designated area with this sign.



No entry

All vehicles are prohibited from passing beyond the sign.

Traffic Signs: Regulatory Signs



No right U-turn



No left U-turn



No left turn



No right turn



No changing to left lane



No changing to right lane

Traffic Signs: Regulatory Signs



No cars beyond this point



No trucks beyond this point



No motorcycles beyond
this point



No Tuk-Tuks beyond
this point



No motor vehicles beyond
this point



No honking

Traffic Signs: Regulatory Signs



No parking

Not allowed to park within the designated area, except for brief stops to pick up or drop off passengers or goods.



No stopping/No parking

Not allowed to stop or park any vehicles within the designated area.



Maximum speed limit

Not allowed to exceed the maximum speed limit "stated in kilometers per hour" as indicated by the numerical value on the sign, until past the designated speed limit zone.



Maximum weight limit

Vehicles exceeding the specified weight limit, which includes the combined weight of the vehicle and its load in "tons" as indicated by the numerical value on the sign, are not allowed to pass through the area where the sign is installed for both entry and exit."



Stop sign/Check point

Drivers must stop at this sign for inspection by authorities. Proceeding is allowed only after receiving permission from the authorities.



Maximum width limit

Vehicles of any kind that exceed the specified width in "meters" as indicated by the numerical value on the sign are prohibited from passing through.



Maximum height limit

Vehicles with a height, which includes loaded items that exceeding the specified limit in meters as indicated by the numerical value on the sign are prohibited from passing through.

Traffic Signs: Regulatory Signs



Ahead only



Turn left



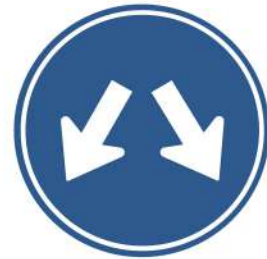
Turn right



Keep left



Keep right



Keep left or right



Turn Left ahead



Turn right ahead



Turn Left or right



Go straight or turn left



Go straight or turn right

Traffic Signs: Regulatory Signs



Pedestrians



Roundabout



Bus lane



Carpool lane



Motorcycle lane



Bicycle lane



Minimum speed limit



End of restriction

Regulatory Signs Displayed in Text



No Parking

Reading:
Parking is not allowed at all time except on Sunday.



No Parking

Reading:
Parking is not allowed from 05:00 to 22:00 every day except public holiday.



No Parking

Reading:
Parking is not allowed from 06:00 to 20:00 on odd-numbered days



No Parking

Reading:
1. Parking is not allowed at all time on odd-numbered day.
2. Parking is not allowed from 06:00 to 09:00 and 16:00 to 22:00 on even-numbered days



No Parking

Reading:
1. Parking is not allowed from 06:00 to 18:00 on even-numbered days
2. On the opposite side of the road, parking is not allowed from 6:00 to 18:00 on odd-numbered days

Traffic Signs: Warning Signs

Intersection signs

- When you see these signs, slow down and proceed with extra care



Left Curve



Right curve



Left turn



Right turn



Left reverse curve



Right reverse curve



Left reverse turn



Right reverse turn

Traffic Signs: Warning Signs

Intersection Sign

- When you see this sign, slow down and proceed with extra care.



Winding road
left ahead



Winding road
right ahead

Merging Traffic Sign



Merging from
the left



Merging from
the right

U-turn sign



Right U-turn ahead



Left U-turn ahead

Traffic Signs: Warning Signs

Intersection signs



- **Intersection ahead**

The road ahead is an intersection. The driver arriving first can proceed. When arriving simultaneously, the vehicle on the left should yield, allowing the one on the right to go first. Drive with caution.



- **Y-junction ahead**

The road ahead forms a Y-shaped junction. Drive with caution.



- **T-junction left**

The road ahead forms a secondary T-junction to the left. Use caution while driving.



- **T-junction right**

The road ahead forms a secondary T-junction to the right. Use caution while driving.



- **T-junction left and right**

The road ahead forms a secondary T-junction to the left, followed by another secondary road to the right. Drive with caution.

Traffic Signs: Warning Signs**Intersection Signs**

- **T-junction right & left**

The road ahead forms a secondary T-junction to the right, followed by another secondary road to the left. Drive with caution.



- **Left merging road**

The road ahead has a secondary road merging from the left. Drive with caution.



- **Right merging road**

The road ahead has a secondary road merging from the right. Drive with caution.



- **Road branching off left**

The road ahead has a secondary road branching off from the main road to the left, forming a Y-shaped junction. Drive with caution.



- **Road branching off right**

The road ahead has a secondary road branching off from the main road to the right, forming a Y-shaped junction. Drive with caution.

Traffic Signs: Warning Signs



Roundabout ahead



Road Narrowing



Road Narrowing
on the left



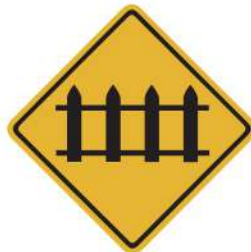
Road Narrowing
on the right



Approaching
narrow bridge



Open railroad
crossing



Secure railroad
crossing



Gravel on road



Exit to frontage road



Entrance onto main road

Traffic Signs: Warning Signs



Maximum width
(in meters)



Maximum height
(in meters)



Steep climb



Steep descent



Approaching school
crossing



Dual carriage way
ahead



Dual carriage way ends
ahead



Two-way traffic
ahead



Traffic lights ahead



Beware of cattle

Traffic Signs: Constuction Warning Signs

Construction warning signs are intended to alert drivers in advance that there is ongoing construction ahead. Drivers should reduce speed and exercise caution while driving.



- **Survey Warning Sign**

There is a survey being conducted ahead on the roadway or traffic lane.



- **Construction Warning Sign**

Construction is taking place ahead on the roadway or traffic lane.



- **Worker Warning Sign**

There are workers ahead, and there may be equipment or materials on the roadway.



- **Machinery Operation Warning Sign**

Machinery is in operation ahead on the roadway or traffic lane.



- **Traffic Diversion Warning Sign**

There is construction ahead, requiring a change in traffic direction to a detour or temporary route as indicated by the sign.

Traffic Signs: Information Signs



Dead-end



Entrance and Exit



Expressway Ends



Expressway Start



U-turn



Tourist Attraction
Information

Traffic Signs: Information Signs



Bus Lane Begins



Bus Lane



End of Bus Lane



Shared Vehicle Lane



Disabled Parking

Traffic Signs: Guide Signs



Advance Guide Sign



Destination Point Sign



Highway Number Sign



Rural Highway Number Sign



Asian Highway Number Sign



Distance Sign



Location Sign



Destination Point Sign



Crossroad Sign



Hospital Sign



One-Way Traffic Sign

Road Markings



- **Normal Traffic Division Line**

Separates opposing traffic flows.



- **No Overtaking Yellow Line**

Single Solid yellow line prohibits crossing.



- **The Double Solid Yellow Line**

Crossing the lines is prohibited.



- **The Traffic Direction Division Line**

Overtaking is prohibited only on the solid side of the line.



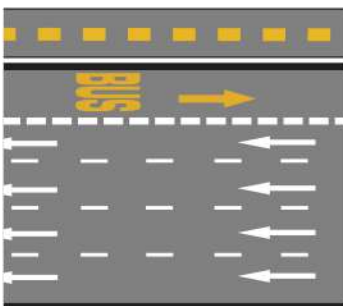
- **Traffic Lane Division Line or Vehicle Lane Division Line**

Allow vehicles to drive within that lane.



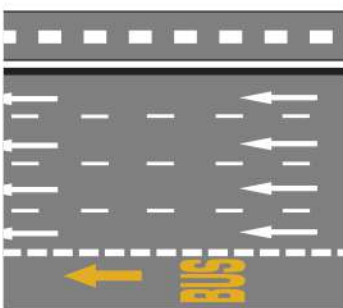
- **No Changing Lanes Line or No Changing Traffic Lanes Line**

Solid white line Divides traffic in one direction. Overtaking and crossing the line are prohibited.



- **Bus Lane Dividing Line**

Yellow dashed line with yellow arrow and the words "BUS" designates a bus lane. Entry by other vehicles is prohibited in that lane.

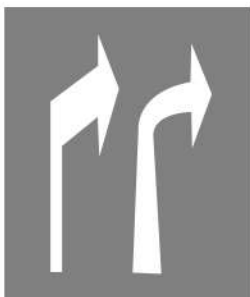


White dashed line with yellow arrow and the words 'BUS' designates a bus lane. Entry by other vehicles is prohibited in that lane..

Road Markings



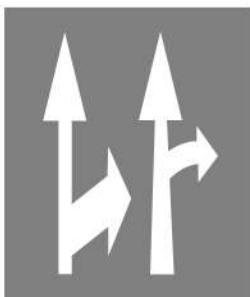
- **Straight Arrow:** Drive in the lane straight ahead. No left or right turns is allowed.



- **Right Turn Arrow:** Drivers in this lane must turn right. Going straight or marking a left turn in this lane is not allowed.



- **Left Turn Arrow:** Drivers in this lane must turn left. Going straight or marking a left turn in this lane is not allowed.

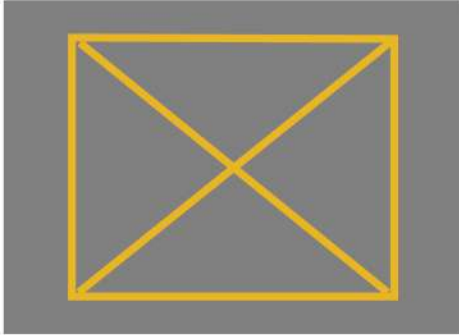


- **Straight Ahead and Right or Left Turn Arrow:** Drivers in this lane can go straight or make a right turn, or go straight or make a left turn, depending on the direction indicated by the arrow



- **Right and Left Turn Arrow:** Drivers in this lane are allowed to make a right turn and left turn but are prohibited from going straight.

Road Markings



No stopping grid area

This is a yellow diagonal grid area. All types of vehicles are prohibited from stopping within the marked diagonal lines, except for vehicles stopping to make a turn at the intersection.



Give way

Drive slowly and stop if you see another vehicle or pedestrians crossing ahead. Give way to them before reaching the marked lines.



Stop line

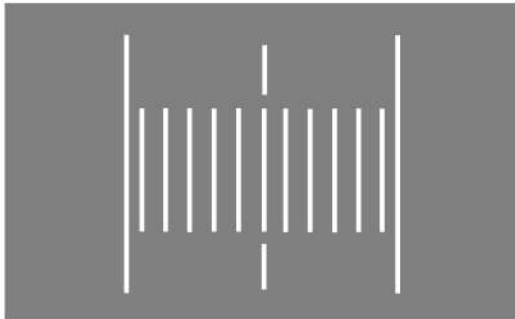
A white solid line across the road. Drivers must stop before reaching this line every time.



Give way line

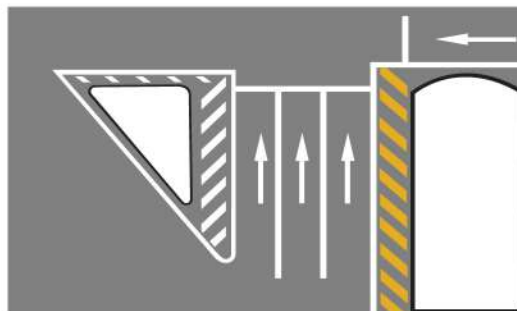
The road is marked with a white dashed line. Drive slowly and yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians in the crosswalk.

Road Markings



Pedestrian crossing line

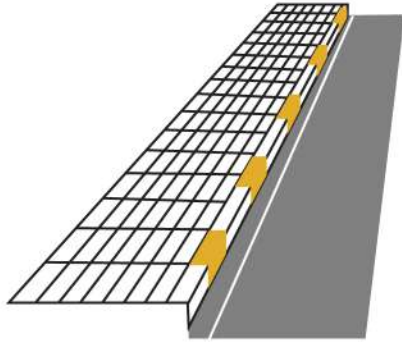
Slow down and be prepared to stop for pedestrians at the crosswalk.



Safe zone

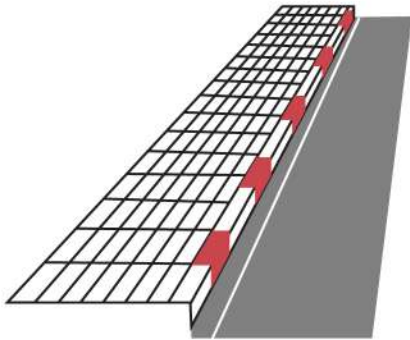
Not allowed to drive into

Road Markings



Parking Prohibited Line: Parking is prohibited for all types of vehicles except for loading and unloading.

The white and yellow lines indicate that no vehicles are allowed to park unless stopping to pick up or drop off passengers or goods

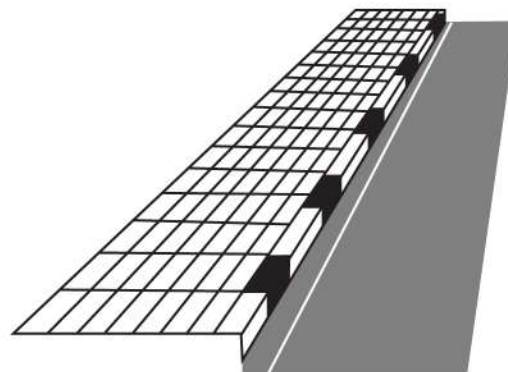


Prohibited stopping or parking line

The white and red alternating line indicates that no vehicles are allowed to stop or park of any kind along that line.



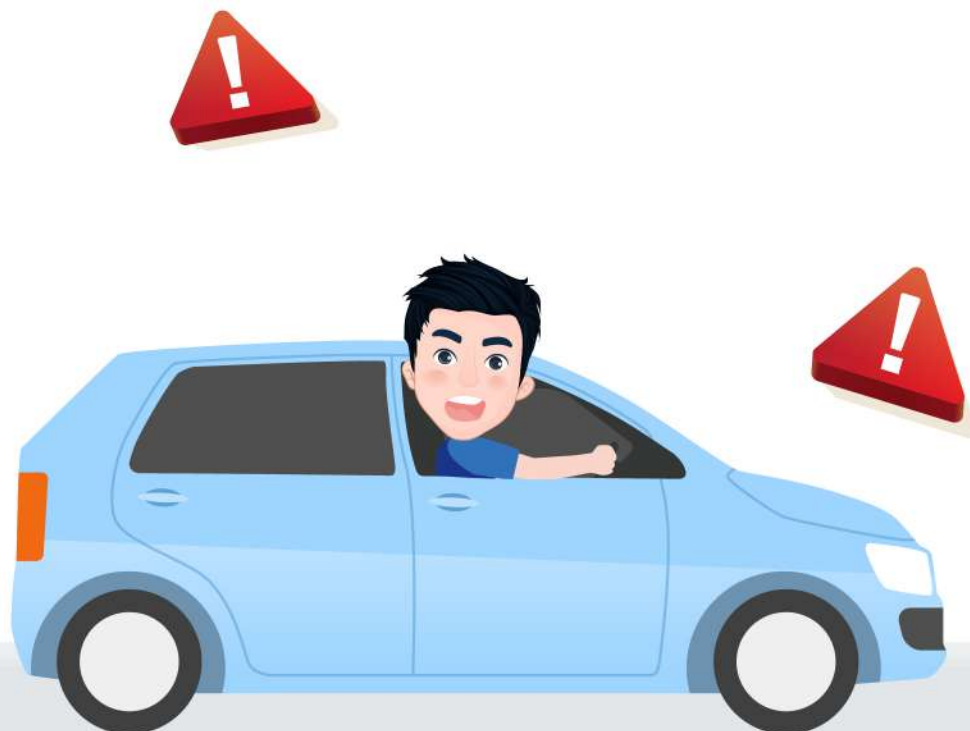
Rumble strips are characterized by multiple lines across the road, often positioned between lanes or along the shoulder. They indicate drivers to reduce speed and increase caution.



Black and white markings placed at the curb of the road or other obstructions to make the curb or edge of the obstruction clearer and more visible to road users.

Violation of traffic signals or traffic signs carries a fine of up to 1,000 Baht (*Land Traffic Act B.E. 2522, Article 21, Article 152).

- **Prohibited from obstructing the traffic.**
- **Prohibited from using the phone while driving.** However, auxiliary communication devices may be used, provided that driver does not hold or handle the phone.
- **Prohibited from straddling or crossing lane markings or divider lines,** except when changing lanes, making a turn, or reversing the vehicle.
- **Prohibited from driving under the influence of alcohol.** Anyone who violates or fails to comply, traffic officers have the authority to stop the vehicle and use a Breathalyzer.
- **Prohibited from driving with impaired consciousness.** such as after taking medication for flu and feeling drowsy.
- **Prohibited from reckless driving** that may pose danger or in convenience to individuals or property.



What to do in case of a car accident?

- 1. Assist the injured:** Try to provide first aid to the injured as best as you can, but avoid moving them. Call the emergency number 1669 immediately for urgent medical assistance.
- 2. Move your vehicle to a safe location to prevent further accidents.**
- 3. Contact the police at 191** to report the incident and stay at the scene to provide your information for documenting the accident. This record is necessary for any insurance compensation claims.
- 4. Notify your insurance company or rental car provider.** Any compensation to the other party should be processed through the insurance company. Do not promise to cover medical or repair costs without insurance approval. Note down the name, contact number, and license plate of the other party for the insurance representative to follow up.

If you flee the scene, it will be presumed as an admission of guilt. Authorities have the power to impound the vehicle, and if the driver or vehicle owner does not identify themselves to authorities within 6 months of the accident, the vehicle may be deemed as property used in an offense and will be forfeited to the state.



Emergency Contact Numbers

Transport-related Services



1584

Complaint about Public Transport
to the Department of Land Transport



1356

Inquiries, Complaints,
and Incident Reporting
to the Ministry of Transport



1348

Route Inquiry for BMTA

Road Traffic Accident



1137

Report an Accident



1543

Vehicle Breakdown, Accident
on Expressways: Expressway Hotline



1193

Highway Police



1586

Department of Highways



1586 Ext. 7

Motorways



1146

Department of Rural road

Report Emergency



191

Report to Police:
Urgent cases, crimes



199

Fire, Control
Bangkok Animals



1192

Stolen Vehicle:
Vehicle Theft Prevention Center

Emergency Illness



1669

Emergency Medical Service



1646

Emergency Medical Service
Bangkok



1554

Emergency Medical Service
Vajira Hospital, Bangkok

What to do

When having a vehicle breaks down on the expressway

If the vehicle is still drivable:

- » **Stay Calm** and move the vehicle off the road, parking it on the shoulder or as far to the left as possible without obstructing traffic.
- » **Activate hazard lights at all times** to alert other vehicles on the road.
- » **Fasten the seatbelt** and wait inside the vehicle
- » **Call 1543** the expressway assistance and information service, available 24 hours a day. Provide details about the issue with the vehicle, indicate the direction you were heading, and note the nearest kilometer marker or landmark location.

In the event of a breakdown where the vehicle cannot be moved:

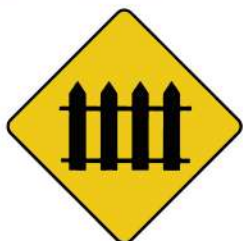
It is not advisable to stand outside the vehicle, as it poses a risk of danger and serious accidents. Turn on the emergency lights and call for assistance immediately.





When encountering a railroad crossing,

please reduce speed.



Secure railroad crossing



Open railroad crossing

1. Observe the railroad warning signs and signals, including flashing lights. If there are no warning signals, exercise extra caution. Look left and right carefully. When it is deemed safe, you may proceed and drive through.
2. When a train is approaching, there will be barriers or signals provided by train officers.
3. As the train is about to pass, there will be audible signals from the train. **You must stop your vehicle and stay at least 5 meters away from the railroad** and avoiding stopping the vehicle on the tracks.
4. After the train has passed, there will be signals indicating that it is safe to proceed.

When encountering an emergency vehicle,

you must give way.



Pedestrians must stop and move to the curb or onto the nearest safety zone or pavement.

Drivers must stop or pull over to the left edge. **After the emergency vehicle has passed, it is prohibited to follow** closely within a 50-meter range.

Drunk Driving Laws

The penalties for drunk driving in Thailand vary depending on the circumstances, as follows:

- **Drivers with a personal driver's license:** If the blood alcohol concentration exceeds 50 milligrams percent, individual is considered guilty of drunk driving and are subject to the following penalties: imprisonment for no more than 1 year, a fine of 5,000 to 20,000 Baht, or both imprisonment and a fine, and suspension of the driver's license for no less than 6 months.

- **Drivers with a temporary personal driver's license:** If the blood alcohol concentration exceeds 20 milligrams percent, the individual is considered "intoxicated" and will face penalties for drunk driving.

- **Refusing to undergo an alcohol breath test is considered an offense.** Driving under the influence carries penalties of imprisonment for up to 1 year, a fine of 10,000-20,000 Baht and suspension of the driver's license for no less than 6 months. The court may order revocation of the driver's license and impound the vehicle for up to 7 days.

- Driving under the influence resulting in injury to others leads to imprisonment for 1-5 years, a fine of 20,000-100,000 Baht, and a mandatory suspension of the driver's license for no less than 6 months or revocation.

- Driving under the influence causing serious injury to others results in imprisonment for 2-6 years, a fine of 40,000-120,000 Baht, and a suspension of the driver's license for no less than 2 years.

- Driving under the influence causing death to others leads to imprisonment for 3-10 years, a fine ranging from 60,000-200,000 Baht and immediate revocation of the driver's license.



Safety Equipment Usage Laws

• Wearing Helmets

Thailand enforces strict helmet laws for road safety. Riders and passengers must wear a helmet and secure the chin strap tightly every time they ride or sit on a motorcycle. If caught not wearing a helmet while riding or as a passenger on a motorcycle, violators face a fine of up to 2,000 Baht.

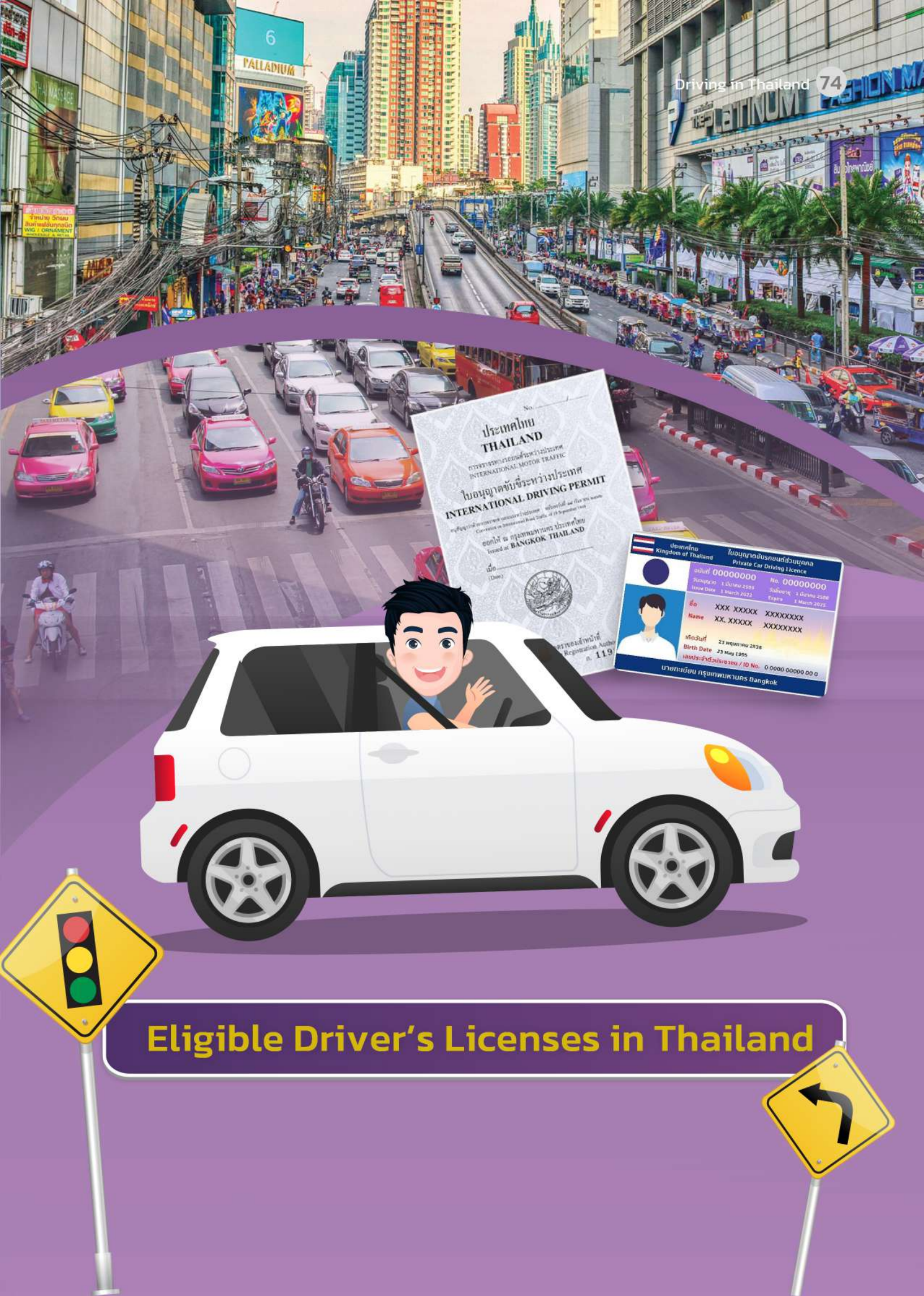
• Wearing Seat Belts

Thailand places great importance on wearing seat belts, and it is strictly enforced. Drivers must wear a seat belt at all times, including both front-seat and back-seat passengers. Violators face a fine of up to 2,000 Baht.

Drivers of a private car with a child under 6 years old must ensure the child is seated in a child safety seat (Car Seat).

For those using public transportation, such as taxis, vans, or buses, Thai law requires all passengers to wear seat belts at all times while traveling.





Eligible Driver's Licenses in Thailand

Anyone wishing to drive in Thailand must always carry a valid driver's license. When requested by a traffic officer, the driver must present their license.

| **Foreigners Eligible to Drive in Thailand**

» **Foreigners holding a driver's license issued by ASEAN member countries**, including Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, and Vietnam, may drive in Thailand by presenting their valid driver's license from the country of residence. Noted that license must be in English language.

» **Foreigners may also drive in Thailand with an International Driving Permit (IDP) license based on international agreements to which Thailand is a party**, including:

- The Geneva Convention on Road Traffic (1949)
- The Vienna Convention on Road Traffic (1968)

» **Persons holding Thai driver's license.**

» **Additionally, foreigners holding a driver's license issued by other countries are eligible if it is of the same type as the Thai license they intend to apply for.**

Thai Driver's License

Applying for Thai Driver's License

Foreigners living in Thailand can apply for Thai driver's license.

• Eligibility Criteria:

1. Motorcycles: Minimum age of 15 years
Cars: Minimum age of 18 years
2. Must have the necessary knowledge and skills to drive.
3. Must not have any visible physical disability that would impair driving.
4. Must not have any medical condition deemed potentially dangerous while driving, as assessed by a licensed medical professional.
5. Must not be of unsound mind or mentally unstable.



- **Required Documents:**

1. Passport or a Certificate of Alien Status (Tor Ror 38) for foreigners granted special permission to stay in the Kingdom, or a valid travel document.

2. Proof of Residence issued by the Provincial Immigration Office, embassy, or consulate, or a valid work permit with residential address details.

3. Medical Certificate issued within one month, confirming the absence of severe chronic illnesses that could pose a risk while driving. The applicant must not be of unsound mind or mentally unstable.

4. Driver's License for the Same Type of Vehicle being applied for, issued by another country and still valid, with a photograph if available.

If the license is not in English, attach a translated copy in Thai or English (or both) certified by the applicant's embassy or consulate, if available.

5. International Driver's License based on an international agreement to which Thailand is a party, still valid, with a photograph.



• **Steps to Obtain a Driver's License** You may choose from the following options:

» **Certified Driving Schools by the Department of Land Transport**

1. Enroll in a driving course and select the desired program.
2. Undergo a physical fitness test and complete driving practice.
3. Attend theory training and pass the theoretical exam.
4. Pass the driving test.
5. Obtain a certificate of training completion from the driving school.

Submit this certificate at the Transport Office, pay the required fee, take a photo, and receive a temporary private driver's license valid for 2 years.

» **Applying for a Driver's License at Transport Offices Nationwide**

1. Submit your documents for verification to initiate the application.
2. Undergo a physical fitness test.
3. Attend 5 hours of theoretical training.
4. Complete the written exam using the e-Exam system, which is timed for 1 hour and consists of 50 questions. You must answer at least 45 questions correctly to pass.
5. Take the driving test.
6. Pay the required fee, have your photo taken, and receive a temporary personal driver's license valid for 2 years.

Exemptions:

Those holding a driver's license for the same type of vehicle from another country or an international driver's license recognized by Thailand that is still valid are only required to attend 1 hour of theoretical training and complete the physical fitness test.

Renewing a Driver's License

The driver's license system in Thailand states that a temporary private driver's license can be used for driving for a period of 2 years.

If the driver has not committed any traffic violations during this time, they can convert their temporary license to a private driver's license, which is valid for 5 years. To continue driving in Thailand, the private driver's license must be renewed every 5 years.

Documents Required for Renewal:

1. Original driver's license.
2. Passport or a Certificate of Alien Status (Tor Ror 38) for foreigners granted special permission to stay in the Kingdom, or a valid travel document.
3. Proof of Residence issued by the Provincial Immigration Office, embassy, or consulate, or a valid work permit with residential address details.
4. Medical Certificate issued within one month, confirming the absence of severe chronic illnesses that could pose a risk while driving, and stating that the individual is not of unsound mind or mentally unstable.

Renewing a driver's license requires completing theoretical training each time, which can be done at Transport Offices nationwide or through online training via the DLT e-Learning system

Renewing a Driver's License through the DLT e-Learning System

Online training for renewing a driver's license can be accessed at <https://www.dlt-elearning.com/>. The training covers the following topics: traffic laws, safe driving practices, driving awareness and etiquette, hazard perception, procedures for emergencies, and first aid assistance.

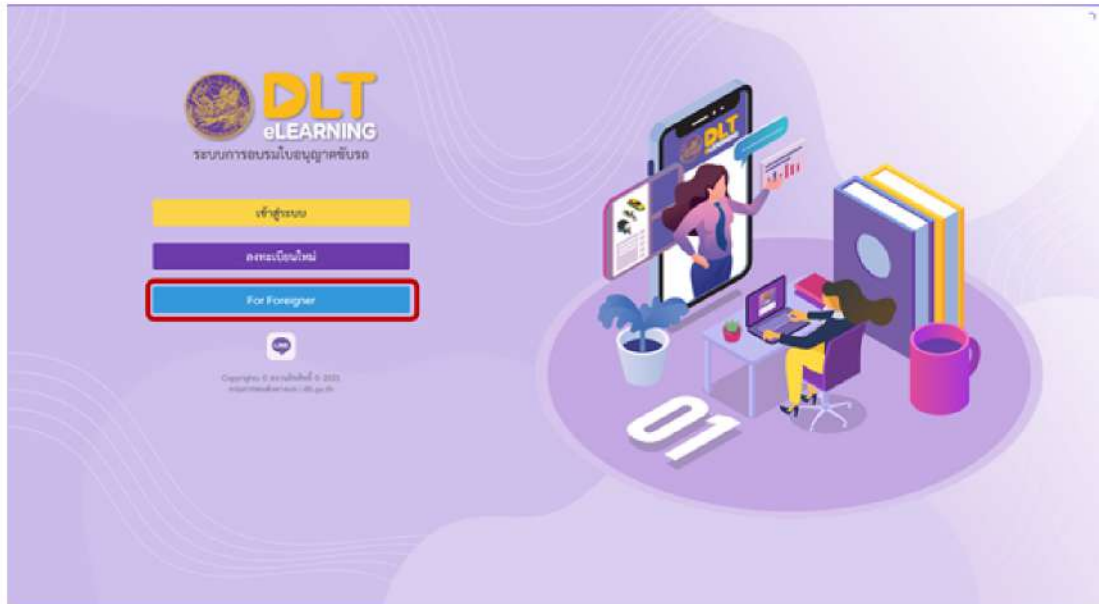


“ Did you know? Driving with an expired, suspended, revoked, or confiscated driver's license is a legal offense in Thailand. ”

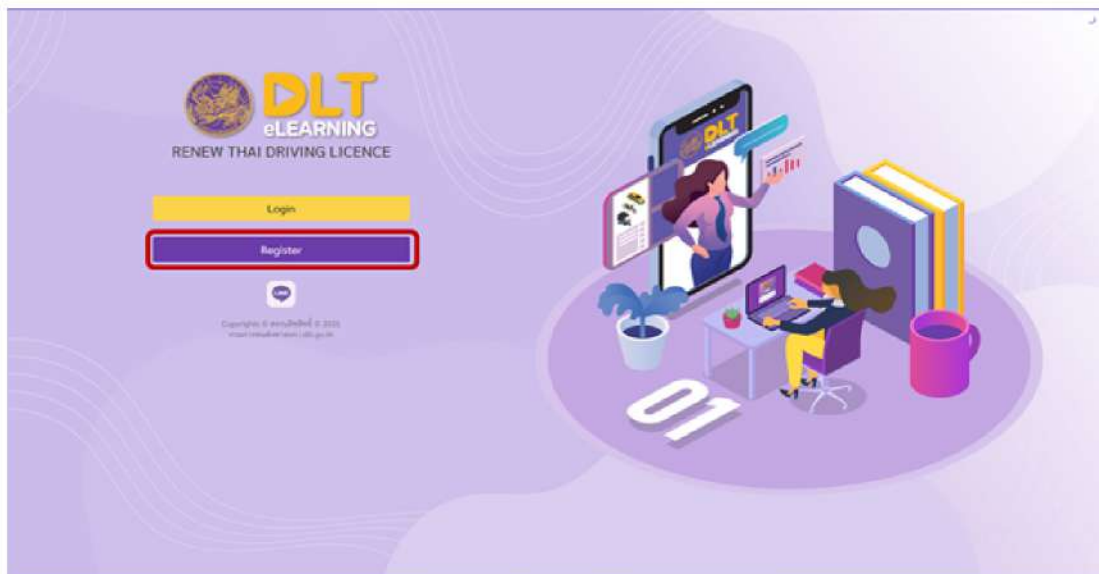


Steps to Register for the DLT e-Learning Driver's License Training System

1. Click on the menu for foreigners (For Foreigner).



2. Click the register button (Register) for first-time users.



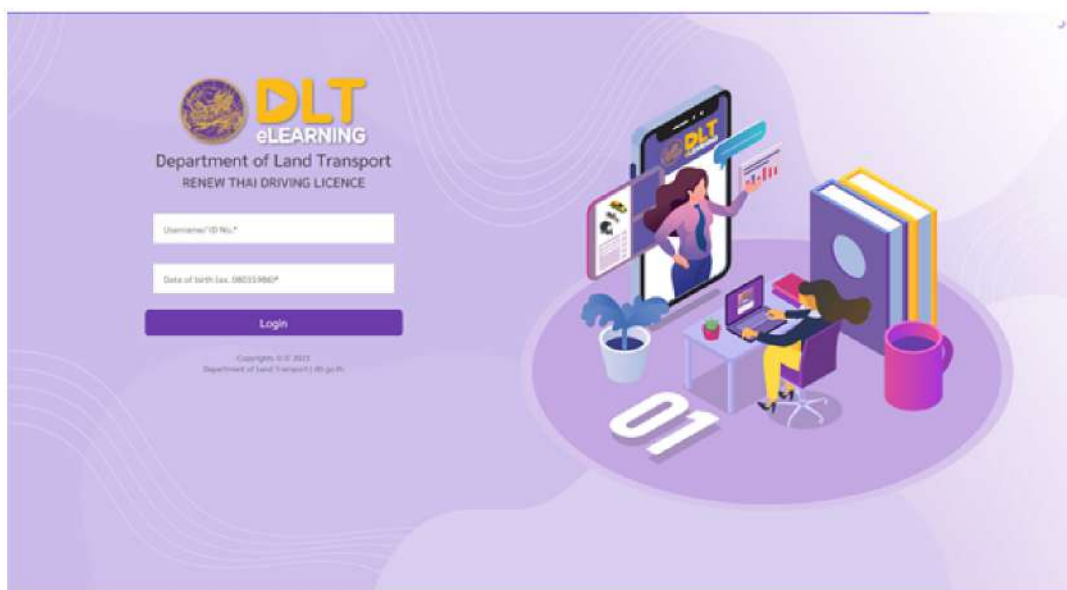
Steps to Register for the DLT e-Learning Driver's License Training System

3. Complete all personal information, then click Submit. Make sure to remember your username for future access.



The screenshot shows the registration page for the DLT eLEARNING system. The header includes the DLT eLEARNING logo and the text "RENEW THAI DRIVING LICENCE". Below this, there is a section for "Select your identity document" with a dropdown menu set to "PASSPORT". Underneath, there are several empty input fields for personal information. A red box highlights the "Your username" field, which contains the text "PTHA", and the "Date of birth" field, which is set to "01/01/1990". A "Submit" button is located at the bottom of the form. To the right of the form is an illustration of a person sitting at a desk with a laptop, next to a large screen displaying the DLT eLEARNING interface, with books and a cup nearby.

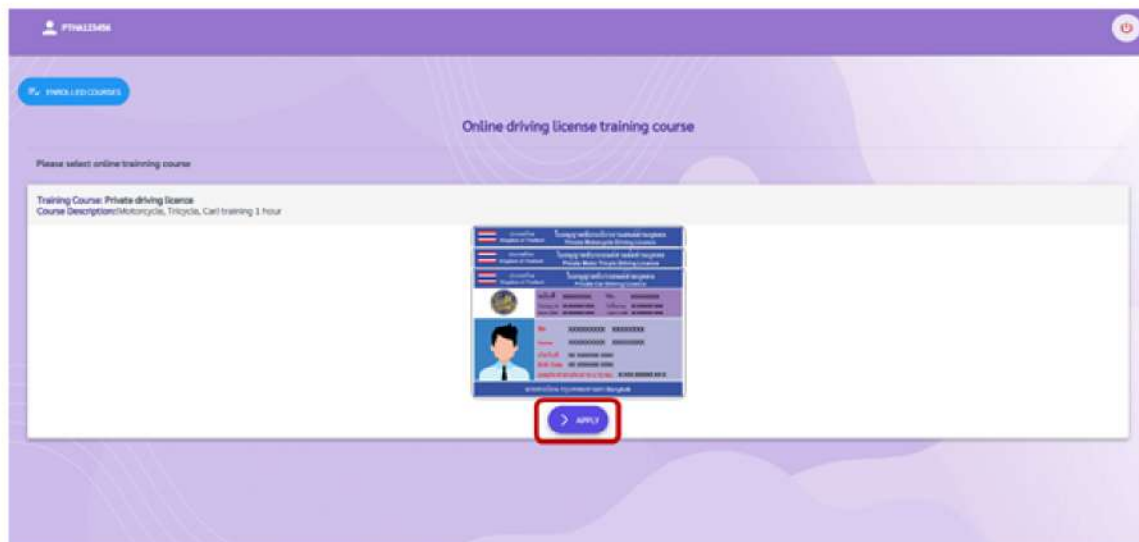
4. Enter your username and password, which is your date of birth (day, month, year), to access the system.



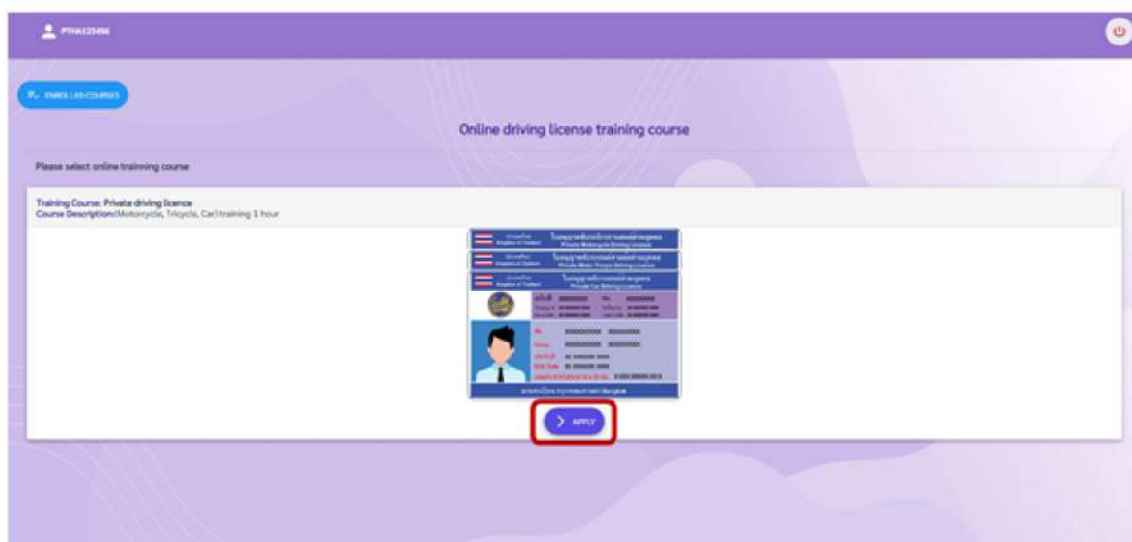
The screenshot shows the login page for the DLT eLEARNING system. The header includes the DLT eLEARNING logo and the text "Department of Land Transport RENEW THAI DRIVING LICENCE". Below this, there are two input fields: "Username/ID No.*" and "Date of birth (ex. 080215 9801)*". A "Login" button is located at the bottom of the form. To the right of the form is an illustration of a person sitting at a desk with a laptop, next to a large screen displaying the DLT eLEARNING interface, with books and a cup nearby.

Steps for Driver's License Training (DLT e-Learning)

1. Click the Apply button to select the course for renewing your private driving license (Private Driving License).

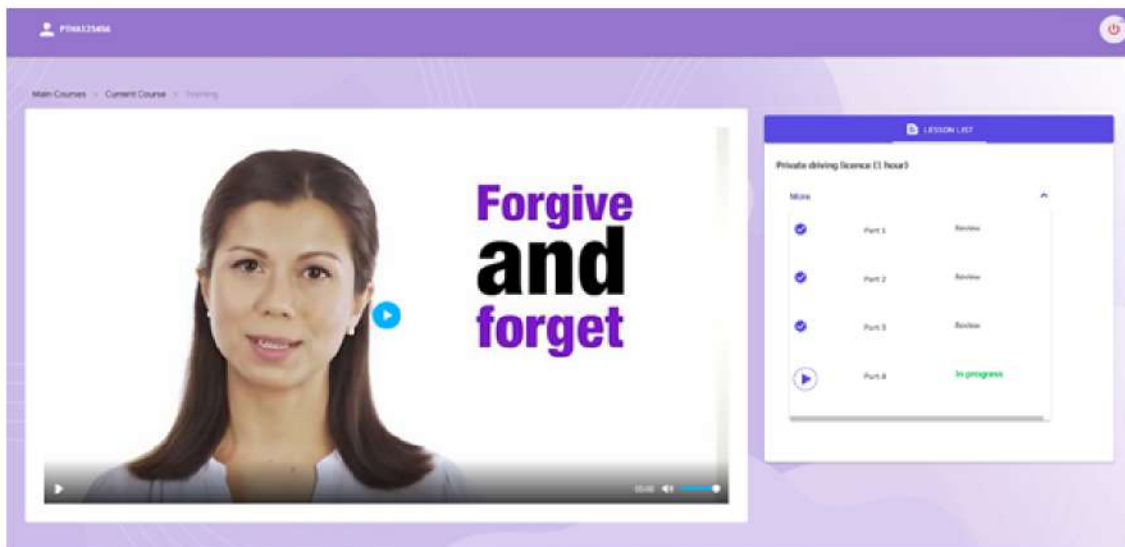


2. Once you select the course for renewing your private driving license, you must complete the training within 90 days. Click the Continue button to start the training.

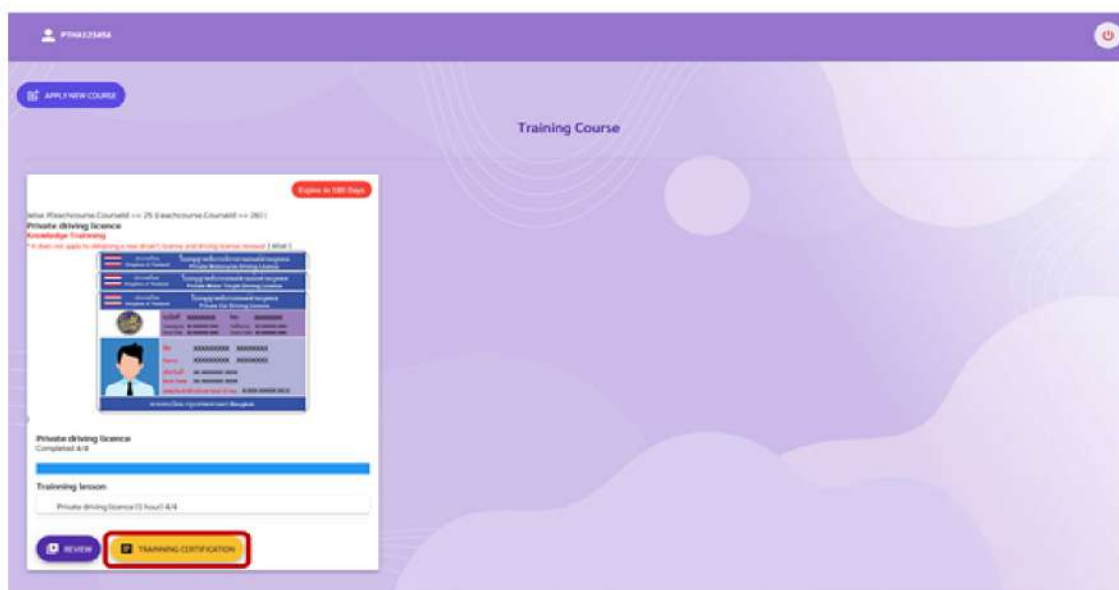


Steps for Driver's License Training (DLT e-Learning)

3. Begin the training by watching four instructional videos totaling one hour. Questions will be randomly presented for participants to answer during the training.



4. After watching all four instructional videos, click the button to request a training certification (Training Certification).



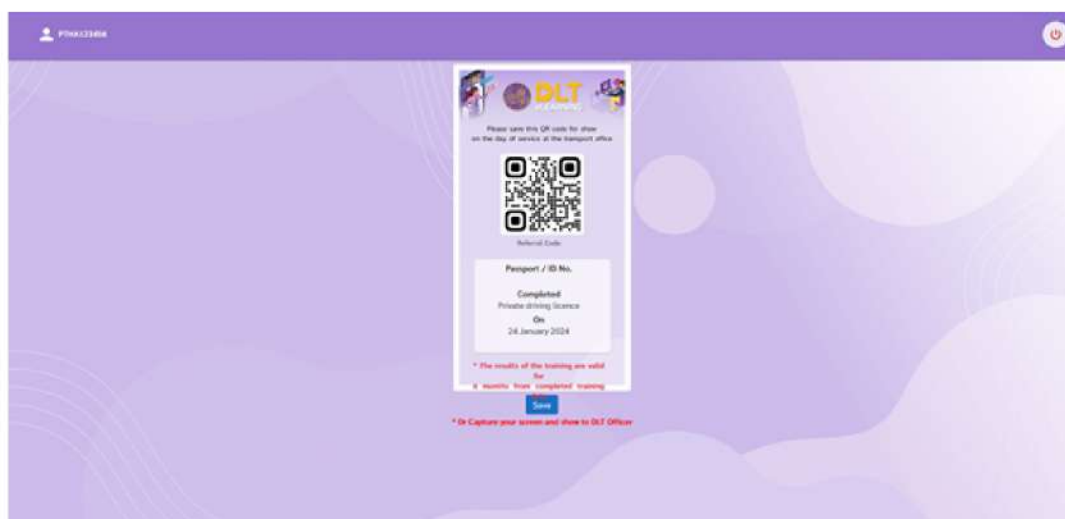
Steps for Driver's License Training (DLT e-Learning)

5. The system will prompt participants to take a quiz based on the content from the instructional videos.

Please answer all review question.

Question:

6. Upon passing the quiz, participants will receive a QR Code certifying their completion of the training, which is valid for 180 days. This certificate can be used to apply for the renewal of a private driving license at the transport office.



International Driving Permit (IDP)



International Driving Permit or IDP also known as a global driving license, is a document used to verify one's identity, allowing the holder to drive in countries or territories other than their home country. It is presented to authorities alongside the driver's license from the home country, enabling legal driving outside the home country.

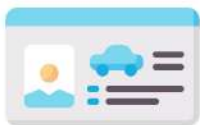


Thailand recognizes international driving permits under the two conventions as follows:



- **Convention on Road Traffic - Geneva 19 September 1949**

- » Valid for 1 year from the date of issuance or the expiration date of the domestic driver's license, whichever is earlier or validity of the permit is the same as the holder's domestic driver's license. It can be used in Thailand.



- **Convention on Road Traffic - Vienna 8 November 1968**

- » Valid for up to 3 years from the date of issue or expiration of the driver's license within the country, or equivalent to the validity period of the driver's license within the country of residence. Can be used in Thailand in accordance with the law.



The list of countries that are parties to the Convention on Road Traffic at Geneva, 1949 and the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, 1968 (only countries that have ratified, accepted, or approved these conventions) is as follows.

List of contracting Parties of the Convention on Road Traffic	Geneva 19 September 1949	Vienna 8 November 1968
Albania	✓	✓
Algeria	✓	
Argentina	✓	
Armenia		✓
Australia	✓	
Austria	✓	✓
Azerbaijan		✓
Bahamas		✓
Bahrain		✓
Bangladesh	✓	
Barbados	✓	
Belarus		✓
Belgium	✓	✓
Benin	✓	✓
Bosnia and Herzegovina		✓
Botswana	✓	
Brazil		✓
Brunei Darussalam	✓	
Bulgaria	✓	✓
Burkina Faso	✓	
Cabo Verde		✓
Cambodia	✓	
Canada	✓	
Central African Republic	✓	✓
Chile	✓	
Congo	✓	
Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓

Information as of 2nd May 2023. Updated country list according to time at www.safedrivedlt.com

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List of contracting Parties of the Convention on Road Traffic	Geneva 19 September 1949	Vienna 8 November 1968
Croatia	✓	✓
Cuba	✓	✓
Cyprus	✓	
Czech Republic	✓	✓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	✓	✓
Denmark	✓	✓
Dominican Republic	✓	
Ecuador	✓	
Egypt	✓	
Estonia	✓	✓
Ethiopia		✓
Fiji	✓	
Finland	✓	✓
France	✓	✓
Georgia	✓	✓
Germany		✓
Ghana	✓	
Greece	✓	✓
Guatemala	✓	
Guyana		✓
Haiti	✓	
Hong Kong	✓	
Honduras		✓
Hungary	✓	✓
Iceland	✓	
India	✓	
Iran		✓

Information as of 2nd May 2023. Updated country list according to time at www.safedrivedlt.com

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List of contracting Parties of the Convention on Road Traffic	Geneva 19 September 1949	Vienna 8 November 1968
Iraq		✓
Ireland	✓	
Israel	✓	✓
Italy	✓	✓
Jamaica	✓	
Japan	✓	
Jordan	✓	
Kazakhstan		✓
Kenya		✓
Kuwait		✓
Kyrgyzstan	✓	✓
Laos	✓	
Latvia		✓
Lebanon	✓	
Lesotho	✓	
Liberia		✓
Liechtenstein	✓	✓
Lithuania	✓	✓
Luxembourg	✓	✓
Macao ²	✓	
Madagascar	✓	
Malawi	✓	
Malaysia	✓	
Mali	✓	
Malta	✓	
Moldova		✓
Maldives		✓
Monaco	✓	✓
Mongolia		✓
Montenegro)	✓	✓

Information as of 2nd May 2023. Updated country list according to time at www.safedrivedlt.com

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List of contracting Parties of the Convention on Road Traffic	Geneva 19 September 1949	Vienna 8 November 1968
Morocco	✓	✓
Myanmar		✓
Namibia	✓	
Netherlands	✓	✓
New Zealand	✓	
Niger	✓	✓
Nigeria	✓	✓
North Macedonia		✓
Norway	✓	✓
Oman		✓
Pakistan		✓
Papua New Guinea	✓	
Paraguay	✓	
Peru	✓	✓
Philippines	✓	✓
Poland	✓	✓
Portugal	✓	✓
Qatar		✓
Romania	✓	✓
Russia	✓	✓
Rwanda	✓	
San Marino	✓	✓
Saudi Arabia)		✓
Senegal	✓	✓
Serbia	✓	✓
Seychelles		✓
Sierra Leone	✓	
Singapore	✓	
Slovakia	✓	✓
Slovenia	✓	✓

Information as of 2nd May 2023. Updated country list according to time at www.safedrivedlt.com

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List of contracting Parties of the Convention on Road Traffic	Geneva 19 September 1949	Vienna 8 November 1968
South Africa	✓	✓
South Korea	✓	
Spain	✓	
Sri Lanka	✓	
State of Palestine		✓
Sweden	✓	✓
Switzerland		✓
Syria	✓	
Tajikistan		✓
Thailand	✓	✓
Togo	✓	
Trinidad and Tobago	✓	
Tunisia	✓	✓
Turkey	✓	✓
Turkmenistan		✓
Uganda	✓	✓
Ukraine		✓
United Arab Emirates	✓	✓
United Kingdom	✓	✓
United States of America	✓	
Uruguay		✓
Uzbekistan		✓
Vatican City State Holy See	✓	
Venezuela	✓	
Viet Nam	✓	✓
Zimbabwe	✓	✓
สถานะอย่างเป็นทางการของสหประชาชาติ	ประเทศที่ลงนาม : 19 ประเทศภาคี : 102	ประเทศที่ลงนาม : 36 ประเทศภาคี : 88

Information as of 2nd May 2023. Updated country list according to time at www.safedrivedlt.com

Applying for an International Driving Permit

Individuals applying for an international driving permit must first obtain a personal driver's license before applying for an international driving permit.

» Foreigners Applying for an International Driving Permit

Required Documents

1. **Passport with a valid VISA**, either temporary or NON-Immigrant (not expired).
2. **Provide a residence certificate in Thailand or a certificate of residence issued** by the embassy or immigration office. The certificate should be issued no more than one year before the application date, or they can provide a work permit along with details of their residential address.
3. **Electronic Work Permit that has not expired**, providing details of the address, and evidence of being specially endorsed by the embassy, immigration office, government agency, or international organization, both in original and copy.
4. **Personal Car Driver's License valid for 5 years (not expired).**
5. **Two recent, unaltered passport-sized photos (2 inches) taken within the last 6 months.**

On the scheduled date and time, bring the required documents to the transport office to submit your application. The documents will be verified, and preliminary qualifications will be assessed. Pay the necessary fees, and the international driving permit will be processed. Once approved, the registrar will sign the permit and you will receive the international driving permit.

Vehicle Usage in Thailand



Using Personal Vehicles for Tourism

Importing vehicles into Thailand temporarily for tourism or other purposes requires obtaining permission from the Department of Land Transport.

Application for Temporary Importation of a Vehicle into Thailand According to the Regulations of the Department of Land Transport

- Tourists who wish to bring foreign-registered vehicles into Thailand must apply for permission through Thai tour operators to obtain a Foreign Vehicle Permit. This permit allows them to use the vehicle in authorized provinces for up to 30 days as per the travel itinerary and not exceeding a total of 60 days per year.

- Tourists must apply for this permit at least 5 business days before their travel date through authorized Thai tour operators. More details can be found on the website <https://fvp.dlt.go.th/>

Eligible Vehicles for Import and Use Permit



A car with a seating capacity not exceeding 9 seats (including the driver's seat)



Motorcycle



Pick-up Trucks with a weight not exceeding 3,500 kg.

Vehicles ineligible for permits



Motorhomes /
Camper cars



Commercial Trucks



Commercial passenger cars
(Buses)

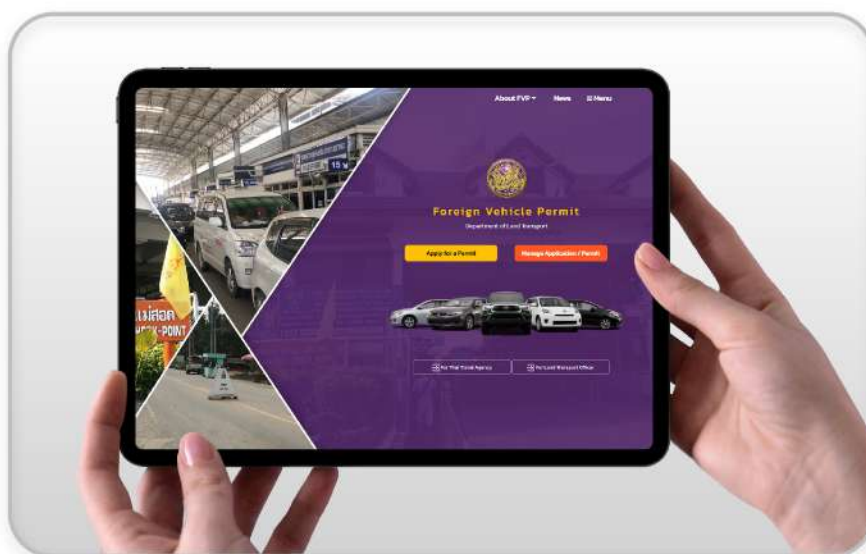
Exempted vehicles do not need to request permission:

- » Vehicles used in cooperation between the Thai government and foreign governments.
- » Vehicles registered in countries with borders adjacent to Thailand, which regularly enter and exit through customs checkpoints for business (Permission is granted within province where the vehicle is entered at customs checkpoint only).
- » Cars registered in Laos, Malaysia, and Singapore.

How to Apply for Vehicle Import Permission in Thailand

• Steps for Requesting Permission to Bring a Vehicle into Use in Thailand

1. Tourists who wish to register foreign vehicles for use in Thailand must obtain a Foreign Vehicle Permit. This permit can be applied for through Thai tour operators, and more information can be found on the website <https://fvp.dlt.go.th>



2. Tour operators must submit the permit application through the FVP system at least 5 working days before the travel date.

3. Once approved, tour operators must print the permit application from the FVP system to submit it for fee payment and receive the vehicle usage indicator at the Department of Land Transport Provincial Office or the Bangkok Metropolitan Land Transport Office in Zone 5.

Travel agency representatives will appoint escorts to assist and guide travelers throughout their journey in Thailand. The practices are as follows:

- » For a fleet of up to 5 vehicles: 1 escort and 1 lead car.
- » For a fleet of 6-15 vehicles: At least 2 escorts and 2 lead cars.
- » For a fleet of more than 16 vehicles: At least 3 escorts and 3 lead cars.

The diagram shows a rectangular permit form with the following fields and features:

- 1**: Permit No. (top right)
- 2**: Registration No. (top center)
- 3**: Country of vehicle registration (below Registration No.)
- 4**: Department of Land Transport (vertical text on the left edge)
- 5**: Official seal of the Department of Land Transport (top right)
- 6**: QR Code (bottom left)
- 7**: Owner (top right section)
- 8**: Driver (middle right section, with sub-fields 1, 2, 3)
- 9**: Type (middle right section)
- 10**: Make (middle right section)
- 11**: Colour (middle right section)
- 12**: Entry (bottom right section)
- 13**: Exit (bottom right section)
- 14**: Registrar (bottom right)

The form also includes fields for "VALID FROM" and "THROUGH" dates, and a "T" symbol in the top left corner.

Details of the Foreign vehicle permit:

1. The permit is a rectangular cloth with the text "DEPARTMENT OF LAND TRANSPORT" on the left and right edges.
2. Permit number
3. Vehicle registration number
4. Country of vehicle registration
5. Official seal of the Department of Land Transport
6. QR Code
7. Owner's and driver's names
8. Vehicle details: Type, Color, and Make
9. Details of entry and exit from Thailand: Entry and exit routes used for bringing the vehicle into and out of Thailand.
10. Signature of the registrar
11. The permitted period for using the vehicle in the kingdom consists of two parts: the first day of the permit to bring the vehicle into the kingdom (VALID FROM) and the expiration date of the permit (THROUGH).
12. Type of permit - denoted by the letter "T" from the word TOURISM, indicating that it is a permit issued for temporary use of the vehicle in the kingdom for tourism or other specific purposes.

How to Apply for Vehicle Import Permission in Thailand

• Documents that the applicant for the vehicle permit and the vehicle itself must prepare for the travel agency:

1. Passport and visa photographs
2. Driver's license photograph
3. Vehicle registration document photograph
4. Letter of consent to use the vehicle (if the driver is not the owner)
5. Photograph of the certificate of vehicle inspection
6. Photograph of evidence of insurance coverage according to the Motor Vehicle Act of 2535
7. Photograph of evidence of Type 3 insurance coverage with a minimum of 1,000,000 Baht per person for bodily injury or death, and a minimum of 1,000,000 Baht for property damage per accident
8. Photograph of the vehicle
9. Travel details documentation (each trip's schedule should not exceed 30 days)
10. Letter explaining the necessary reasons for using a foreign-registered vehicle.





Traffic and Travel in Thailand

- » Drivers must a Foreign Vehicle Permit a display a clear sign indicating the use of the vehicle in a visible position.
- » Travel agencies will oversee the use of vehicles according to the conditions set by the Department of Land Transport.



Did you know?

Tourists wishing to use a private vehicle in Thailand must have an International Driving Permit (IDP) under the Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Vienna Convention of 1968. The driving permit must be issued by the government of an ASEAN member country (with an English translation certified by the relevant authorities).

If the traveler does not possess the mentioned driving permit, it is the responsibility of the travel agency to assist the traveler in obtaining a temporary driving permit (valid for 30 days) at the transport office located in the entry province.

Sample Questions for a Driver's License Examination in Thailand



The driving license test in Thailand is timed at 60 minutes. Applicants must complete a 50-question e-Exam and achieve a passing score of 90% (45 correct answers).

» What are the penalties for driving without a driver's license?

Answer: Imprisonment for up to 1 month, a fine of up to 1,000 Baht, or both.

» What are the penalties for driving with an expired driver's license?

Answer: A fine of up to 2,000 Baht.

» How much additional payment is required for vehicles with overdue annual tax?

Answer: 1% per month.

» If a driver violates traffic laws and receives a ticket from a traffic officer, how many days do they have to pay the fine?

Answer: 7 days.

» What should a driver do when approaching an intersection?

Answer: Allow vehicles already in the intersection to pass first.

» What should a driver do when stopping at an intersection?

Answer: Stop behind the stop line.

» What is the meaning of a safety zone?

Answer: A clearly marked area on the roadway for pedestrians to wait before crossing or for people getting on or off vehicles to wait before crossing the road further

Sample Questions for a Driver's License Examination in Thailand

- » When must drivers in Thailand drive on the left side of the road?
When can they drive on the right or in the middle?

Answer: Drivers must keep to the left side of the road unless there is an obstacle on the left.

- » How far should drivers maintain distance from the vehicle in front?

Answer: At a distance that allows the vehicle to stop safely if the vehicle ahead stops.

- » What should drivers do when driving in opposite directions?

Answer: Slow down and keep to the left.

- » What should drivers do when they see the "Left Turn Permitted" sign?

Answer: Stop to allow pedestrians and vehicles from the right to pass first before making the left turn.

- » What should drivers do before changing lanes or overtaking?

Answer: Signal to notify other vehicles.

- » What is the correct way to drive?

Answer: Drive at a speed not exceeding the legal limit.

- » What should drivers do at a railway crossing when a train is passing?

Answer: Stop the vehicle at least 5 meters from the railway track.

Sample Questions for a Driver's License Examination in Thailand

»» What happens if a driver flees the scene of an accident?

Answer: It is presumed that the driver is at fault.

»» What is the legal alcohol limit for drivers when measured through a breathalyzer?

Answer: No more than 50 milligrams percent.

»» What are the penalties for exceeding the legal alcohol limit while driving?

Answer: Imprisonment for up to 1 year, a fine between 5,000 and 20,000 Baht, or both.

»» What is the maximum speed limit in Bangkok, Pattaya, or municipal areas?

Answer: No more than 80 km/h.

»» What is the maximum speed limit outside Bangkok, Pattaya, or municipal areas?

Answer: No more than 90 km/h.

»» What should drivers do at an intersection with a "No U-turn" sign but a traffic officer allows a U-turn?

Answer: Make a U-turn as directed by the traffic officer.

»» What should drivers of slow-moving vehicles do?

Answer: Drive close to the left edge of the road.

Sample Questions for a Driver's License Examination in Thailand



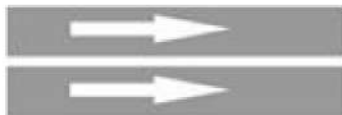
» What does this sign mean?

Answer: A solid line indicates no crossing or overtaking is allowed, but a dashed line permits overtaking when it is safe to do so.



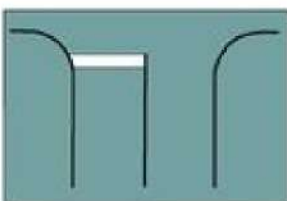
» What should drivers do when they see this sign?

Answer: Drivers may change lanes or overtake.



» What must drivers do when they see this sign?

Answer: Drive within the lane, overtaking is prohibited, and crossing or straddling the line is strictly forbidden.



» What must drivers do when they see this sign?

Answer: Stop the vehicle before reaching the stop line every time.



» What does this sign mean?

Answer: Stopping any vehicle within the diagonal-lined box is prohibited, except for vehicles waiting to turn right.

Sample Questions for a Driver's License Examination in Thailand



» What must drivers do when they see this sign?

Answer: Do not overtake other vehicles in the area where this sign is installed.



» What must drivers do when they see this sign?

Answer: Do not park any vehicles.



» What must drivers do when they see this sign?

Answer: Do not exceed a speed of 50 kilometers per hour.



» What must drivers do when they see this sign?

Answer: Do not overtake and enter the bus lane.



» What does this sign mean?

Answer: Slow down, keep to the left, and proceed with caution. There is a winding road ahead that starts with a left turn.

Sample Questions for a Driver's License Examination in Thailand



» What must drivers do when they see this sign?

Answer: Slow down and be cautious, as there are vehicles with height restrictions ahead.



» What must drivers do when they see this sign?

Answer: Slow down and be cautious, as the road surface is rough.



» What must drivers do when they see this sign?

Answer: Slow down, be cautious, and watch out for accidents that may involve school children.



» What must drivers do when they see this sign?

Answer: Slow down and be cautious, as workers are working ahead.

Sample Questions for a Driver's License Examination in Thailand



» What does this sign represent?

Answer: Entrance to the expressway (special highway).



» What should the driver do when encountering this sign?

Answer: Slow down, be cautious, and stop the vehicle to allow pedestrians to cross.

» Where is the use of the horn prohibited?

Answer: At schools and hospitals.

» What should the driver do when turning the vehicle?

Answer: Slow down and signal with the turn indicator at least 30 meters before the turn.

» When a traffic officer stands and extends their left arm level with their shoulder, which side of the officer must the driver stop the vehicle?

Answer: The driver must stop the vehicle from behind the officer.

Sample Questions for a Driver's License Examination in Thailand

- » When a driver signals by extending their right arm straight out of the vehicle at shoulder level and waving up and down several times, what does it mean?

Answer: The driver intends to slow down the vehicle.

- » How far in advance must a driver turn on the headlights and taillights so that other vehicles can see them?

Answer: At least 150 meters.

- » Before changing lanes or turning the vehicle, how many meters in advance should the turn signal be activated?

Answer: At least 30 meters.



- » What does the white and red curb marking mean?

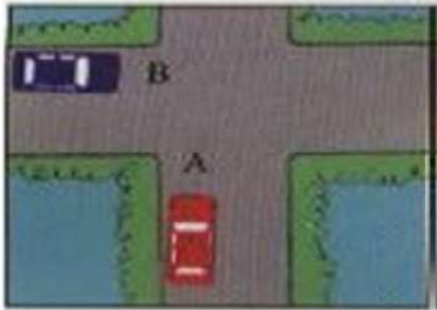
Answer: No stopping or parking of any



- » What should the driver of this vehicle do according to the image?

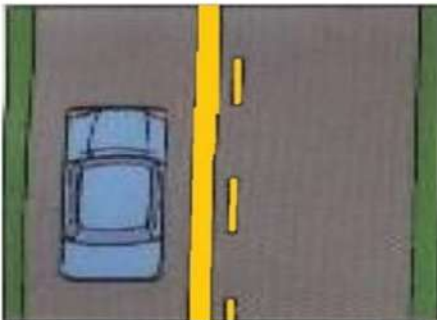
Answer: Stop the vehicle and wait for the vehicles coming from the opposite direction to pass first.

Sample Questions for a Driver's License Examination in Thailand



» In the case where both vehicles arrive simultaneously at an intersection, which vehicle has the right of way?

Answer: Vehicle B.



» What does the road marking dividing traffic lanes in the image mean?

Answer: It prohibits the driver from overtaking into the right lane.



» When the vehicle in front signals to turn or change lanes, what should the driver behind do?

Answer: Slow down and yield to allow them to go first.

» What should the level of distilled water in the battery be?

Answer: It should be between the low and high marks.

» Which of the following is the most accurate for checking the car's electrical system?

Answer: Left-right turn signals, high-low beam headlights, parking lights, brake lights, and license plate lights.

» What level should the coolant in the radiator overflow tank be?

Answer: It should be between the high and low marks indicated on the tank.

Sample Questions for a Driver's License Examination in Thailand

- » What should you do when driving on unfamiliar roads?

Answer: Observe traffic signs or symbols.

- » Which of the following should not be done while driving during heavy rain?

Answer: Braking suddenly and quickly.

- » When driving through an intersection, which type of signal should not be used?

Answer: Emergency flashers.

- » What should a driver avoid doing while driving in the rain?

Answer: Keeping the emergency flashers on throughout the journey.

- » What is the leading cause of accidents?

Answer: Driving over the speed limit.

- » What is the "three-second rule" for maintaining a safe following distance?

Answer: It is a technique to check the appropriate distance between your car and the car ahead.

- » Why is accident prediction an important skill for driving?

Answer: It helps reduce the likelihood of severe accidents.

- » If the road has insufficient lighting, reducing visibility while driving, how should a driver maintain a safe distance?

Answer: Maintain a safe distance from other vehicles at all speeds.

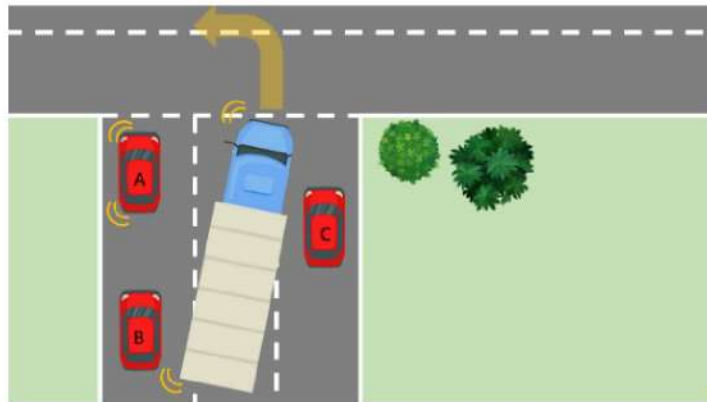
Sample Questions for a Driver's License Examination in Thailand

- » What speed should a driver use to ensure safety?

Answer: The speed should be appropriate for the road conditions.

- » In the case of heavy rain where visibility is poor, what should the driver do?

Answer: Pull over to a safe area, turn on the headlights, and activate the emergency flashers.



- » From the image, a truck is making a left turn. Where should the driver stop for safety?

Answer: Position B.



- » From the image, what should the driver do to drive safely?

Answer: Slow down when in a residential area.







**Drive Safely,
Enjoy the Journey**



