

PRIVATE SURVEYORS ACT,  
B.E. 2535 (1992)

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BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, REX.

Given on the 25th Day of February B.E. 2535;  
Being the 47th Year of the Present Reign.

His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej is graciously pleased to proclaim that:  
Whereas it is expedient to have a law on private surveyors;  
Be it, therefore, enacted by the King, by and with the advice and consent of  
the National Legislative Assembly acting as the National Assembly as follows:

**Section 1.** This Act is called the “Private Surveyors Act, B.E. 2535 (1992)”.

**Section 2.** This Act shall come into force after the expiration of one hundred  
and eighty days from the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.<sup>1</sup>

**Section 3.** In this Act:

“private surveyor” means a person having obtained a private surveyor licence  
under this Act;

“private-surveyor office” means a private-surveyor office having obtained a  
licence for its establishment under this Act;

“survey” means an exercise of a right to conduct a land survey under  
Chapter IV of this Act;

“land officer” means a Changwat land officer, a land officer of a Changwat  
branch office or a land officer entrusted by a Changwat land officer or a land officer of a  
Changwat branch office;

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\* Translated by Ms. Vipatboon Klaosontorn, and reviewed by Associate Professor  
Pisawat Sukonthapan under contract for the Office of the Council of State of Thailand's Law for ASEAN  
project. – Tentative Version – subject to final authorisation by the Office of the Council of State.

<sup>1</sup> Published in the Government Gazette Vol. 109, Part 16, Page 17, dated 4th March B.E.  
2535 (1992).

“competent official” means a person appointed by the Minister to implement this Act;

“Committee” means the Committee on Private Surveyors;

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

**Section 4.** Localities in which private surveyors can conduct land surveys shall be prescribed by the Minister in the Government Gazette.

**Section 5.** The Minister of Interior shall have charge and control of the execution of this Act and shall have the power to appoint competent officials, issue Ministerial Regulations prescribing official fees not exceeding the rates in the schedule annexed to this Act, and prescribe other acts for the execution of this Act.

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

## CHAPTER I COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE SURVEYORS

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**Section 6.** There shall be a committee called the “Committee on Private Surveyors” consisting of the Director General of the Department of Lands as Chairperson, the Chief Surveyor of the Department of Lands, a representative from the Office of the Attorney General, a representative from the Royal Thai Survey Department, a representative from the Office of the Council of State and not more than seven qualified members appointed by the Minister as members. The Head of the Office of the Committee on Private Surveyors shall be a member of the Committee and serve as the secretary.

**Section 7.** The Committee shall have the following powers and duties:

- (1) to specify necessary qualifications and academic backgrounds of a person applying for a private surveyor licence;
- (2) to grant private surveyor licences;
- (3) to grant licences to establish private surveyor offices;
- (4) to stipulate standards of surveying instruments used in surveying conducted by private surveyors;

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- (5) to supervise the behaviour and conduct of private surveyors;
- (6) to prohibit the performance of work as a private surveyor or to revoke a private surveyor licence;
- (7) to revoke a licence to establish a private-surveyor office;
- (8) to lay down rules or regulations governing the performance of private surveyors and offices of private surveyors or on other matters under this Act;
- (9) to perform other acts as prescribed in this Act.

The rules or regulations that concern the public shall be published in the Government Gazette.

**Section 8.** A qualified member shall hold office for a term of two years. A qualified member who vacates office may be reappointed.

**Section 9.** Apart from vacating office at the expiration of the term under section 8, a qualified member shall vacate office upon:

- (1) death;
- (2) resignation;
- (3) dismissal by the Minister due to negligence in the performance of duties, dishonesty or lack of capacity;
- (4) being bankrupt;
- (5) being of unsound mind or mental infirmity;
- (6) being incompetent or quasi-incompetent;
- (7) being imprisoned by a final judgment to imprisonment, except for an offence committed through negligence or a petty offence.

**Section 10.** Where there is an appointment of a qualified member while the already appointed qualified members remain in office, be it an additional appointment or a replacement, the appointee shall hold office for the remainder of the term of the qualified members already appointed or that of the qualified member he or she replaces, as the case may be.

**Section 11.** At the expiration of the term of office, if a new qualified member has not yet been appointed, a qualified member who vacates office shall remain in office to continue his or her duties until a new member is appointed.

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**Section 12.** At any meeting of the Committee, the presence of not less than one-half of the total number of the members is required to constitute a quorum. If the Chairperson is absent from the meeting or is unable to perform his or her duties, the meeting shall elect one member to preside over the meeting.

**Section 13.** Decisions shall be made by a majority of votes. Each member shall have one vote. In case of equal votes, the person presiding over the meeting shall cast an additional vote as the casting vote.

The following decisions shall be made by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of the members under section 6:

- (1) a decision to revoke a licence to establish a private-surveyor office under section 43;
- (2) a decision to prohibit the performance of work as a private surveyor under section 61 (3);
- (3) a decision to revoke a private surveyor licence under section 61(4).

**Section 14.** The Committee shall have the power to appoint sub-committees to consider or perform any act as assigned by the Committee. Section 12 and section 13 shall apply to meetings of the sub-committees mutatis mutandis.

After the sub-committees have taken action under paragraph one, they shall report thereon to the Committee for acknowledgement.

**Section 15.** In performing their duties under this Act, a Committee member or a sub-committee member entrusted by the Committee and a competent official shall have the following powers and duties:

- (1) to issue a letter summoning any relevant person to give a statement or to submit any relevant document or evidence for consideration;
- (2) to enter a place or a piece of land of any person during sunrise and sunset in order to inspect a survey, provided that a possessor of such place or piece of land shall be notified in writing in advance, and the possessor of such place or piece of land shall reasonably facilitate the performance of duties of the Board member, the sub-committee member or the competent official, as the case may be. In this regard, the Committee member or the sub-committee member entrusted by the Committee or the competent official shall present to any person involved his or her identification card.

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The identification card under (2) shall be in accordance with the form as prescribed by the Minister and published in the Government Gazette.

**Section 16.** In performing their duties under this Act, a Committee member, a sub-committee member and a competent official shall be a competent official under the Penal Code.

**Section 17.** The Office of the Committee on Private Surveyors shall be established within the Department of Lands, Ministry of Interior. The Head of the Office shall serve as a registrar, direct it, and be responsible for its performance of official duties. He or she shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) to perform any administrative work of the Committee and the sub-committees under this Act;

(2) to prepare and keep a register of private surveyors and a register of private-surveyor offices; to record in the registers the Committee's orders and the Minister's rulings on appeals;

(3) to perform any act as assigned by the Committee or the sub-committees.

## CHAPTER II

### ISSUANCES OF PRIVATE SURVEYOR LICENCES

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**Section 18.** Any person wishing to work as a private surveyor shall obtain a licence under this Act.

**Section 19.** A person applying for a private surveyor licence shall have the qualifications:

(1) being of Thai nationality;

(2) being not less than twenty years of age;

(3) being qualified as prescribed by the Committee and published in the Government Gazette;

(4) not being a government official receiving salary and holding a permanent position; not being an official of a State enterprise;

(5) not being of unsound mind or mental infirmity; not suffering from any disease as specified by the Minister and published in the Government Gazette;

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(6) not being incompetent or quasi-incompetent;

(7) not having disgraceful behaviour or moral deficiency; and having a reference person certify that the applicant's behaviour is in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Committee;

(8) having never been expelled, dismissed, discharged or disemployed by the Government or a State enterprise due to dishonest performance of duties;

(9) having never been sentenced to imprisonment in a case relating to professional honesty;

(10) not being a person whose private surveyor licence has been revoked pursuant to section 61 (4) unless a period of five years has since the date of revocation of such private surveyor licence.

**Section 20.** An application for a private surveyor licence shall be submitted to the Committee.

After considering the application, if the Committee determines that the applicant under paragraph one is qualified and is not subject to any of the prohibitions stipulated in section 19, the Committee shall permit the applicant to work as a private surveyor. The registrar shall thereby enlist the applicant as a private surveyor, and issue to that person the licence and an identification card.

Within sixty days from the date of applying for the licence, the applicant shall be notified by the registrar of the Committee's decision whether to grant it, provided that the application contains correct and complete details as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation under section 23.

**Section 21.** Where a private surveyor licence or an identification card of a private surveyor is damaged or lost, the private surveyor shall submit to the registrar a request for a replacement of such licence or a request for a new identification card.

**Section 22.** A private surveyor may conduct a survey or inspect and certify a survey under this Act only when he or she is affiliated with a private-surveyor office.

A private surveyor is not permitted to be affiliated with more than one private-surveyor office at the same time.

**Section 23.** An application for a private surveyor licence, an issuance of the private surveyor licence, as well as its replacement, and an issuance of a private surveyor

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identification card shall be in accordance with the forms and procedures prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

### CHAPTER III PRIVATE-SURVEYOR OFFICES

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**Section 24.** Any person who intends to establish a private-surveyor office shall obtain a licence pursuant to this Act.

**Section 25.** A person applying for a licence to establish a private-surveyor office shall have qualifications and not be subject to any of the prohibitions prescribed below:

- (1) being of Thai nationality;
- (2) being not less than twenty years of age;
- (3) not being a government official receiving salary and holding a permanent position; not being an official of a State enterprise;
- (4) not being bankrupt; not being in absolute receivership;
- (5) not being of unsound mind or mental infirmity;
- (6) not being incompetent or quasi-incompetent;
- (7) not having been sentenced to imprisonment after final judgment of the Court, except for an offence committed through negligence or a petty offence;
- (8) not being a person whose licence to establish a private-surveyor office under section 43 or a private surveyor licence under section 61 (4) has been revoked.

Where an applicant is a juristic person, it shall be of Thai nationality and shall also not be subject to the prohibitions under (4) and (8).

A juristic person being of Thai nationality under paragraph two means a limited company or a juristic partnership established under Thai law in which:

- (1) more than one-half of the capital belongs to a Thai national; and
- (2) more than one-half of the shareholders or partners are Thai nationals.

**Section 26.** An application for a licence to establish a private-surveyor office shall be submitted to the Committee.

If the Committee determines that the applicant is qualified and is not subject to any of the prohibitions under section 25 and there is evidence showing that the applicant

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will be able to comply with the conditions prescribed under section 28, the Committee shall approve the application. The registrar shall record this, and issue the applicant the licence.

Within sixty days from the date of applying for the licence, the applicant shall be notified by the registrar of the Committee's decision whether to grant the licence, provided that the application contains correct and complete details as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation under section 28.

**Section 27.** Where a licence to establish a private-surveyor office is damaged or lost, a licensee shall submit to the registrar a request for a replacement of such licence.

**Section 28.** An application for a licence to establish a private-surveyor office, an issuance of the licence and its replacement shall be in accordance with the forms and procedures prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

The Minister Regulation under paragraph one may also prescribe the conditions with which a licensee shall comply with regard to private surveyors who will be affiliated with it and the types, as well as numbers, of surveying instruments private-surveyor offices shall possess.

**Section 29.** A person licensed to establish a private-surveyor office shall pay annual licence fees as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Where the person licensed to establish a private-surveyor office does not pay the annual licence fees, such person shall pay an additional amount of 20 percent of the amount of unpaid fees.

A payment of annual licence fees may be made by sending a money order or a bank draft via registered mail with acknowledgement of receipt to the Office of the Committee on Private Surveyors. The date of mailing shall be deemed the date of payment of the annual licence fees.

**Section 30.** A person licensed to establish a private-surveyor office shall have a private-survey office at a place specified in the licence, and shall comply with the conditions prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation under section 28 paragraph two.

Persons licensed to establish a private-surveyor office shall display the licence at an open and easily visible place in the office.

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A relocation of a private-surveyor office can be done only after having informed the registrar of the intended relocation in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Committee.

**Section 31.** In order to operate, a private-surveyor office shall have a manager who is a private surveyor.

The manager shall be a person acting on behalf of the office. Where the manager is not able to perform his or her duties, one of the private surveyors affiliated with the office shall act on its behalf.

Any act performed by the manager or the person acting on behalf of the private-surveyor office in relation to its operation shall be deemed an act performed by the person licensed to establish the office; the provisions on Agency of the Civil and Commercial Code shall apply mutatis mutandis.

**Section 32.** Before an operation of a private-surveyor office commences, the person licensed to establish it shall notify the registrar of its manager's name and the names of the private surveyors affiliated with it. If there is a replacement of the manager or the private surveyor affiliated with the office, this shall be notified to the registrar in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Committee.

**Section 33.** A person licensed to establish a private-surveyor office shall not recruit to work as his or her office's private surveyor any person without a private survey licence or any person whose private surveyor licence is revoked pursuant to section 61 (4).

A person licensed to establish a private-surveyor office shall not have a person, who is prohibited from working as a private surveyor pursuant to section 61 (3), or a person, whose private-surveyor licence has been revoked pursuant to section 61 (4), conduct a survey as part of its business operations.

**Section 34.** A manager of a private-surveyor office or a person acting on behalf of a private-surveyor office shall have the following surveying related powers and duties:

(1) to make a land survey service contract in writing, including, at a minimum, the details in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Committee;

(2) to inspect and certify survey results of surveying conducted by private surveyors affiliated with the office;

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(3) where the manager conducts a survey himself or herself, there shall also be a private surveyor affiliated with the office to verify and certify the results of the survey;

(4) to perform other acts as prescribed in this Act.

Any land survey service contract containing provisions intending to relieve a private surveyor or a private-surveyor office of liability under this Act shall be null and void, unless having received a written approval from the Committee. Any condition approved by the Committee shall be valid until ordered otherwise by the Committee.

**Section 35.** In complying with this Act, a person licensed to establish a private-surveyor office shall be jointly liable with the office's manager, private surveyors affiliated with the office, and the office's employees for acts done in the course of the office's business.

**Section 36.** A licence to establish a private-surveyor office shall end upon:

- (1) death of the person licensed to establish the office;
- (2) termination of the status of the juristic person licensed to establish the office;
- (3) dissolution of the private-surveyor office ordered by the Committee under section 42;
- (4) revocation, by the Committee, of the licence to establish the office pursuant to section 43.

**Section 37.** If a person licensed to establish a private-surveyor office dies and his or her heir or the administrator of his or her estate who is qualified and not subject to any of the prohibitions stipulated in section 25 wishes to continue operating the office, the heir or the administrator shall submit an application for accepting a transfer of the licence to the registrar within one year from the date on which such person dies.

After the heir or the estate administrator has submitted the application for accepting the transfer of the licence within the specified time under paragraph one and the Committee has approved the application, the registrar shall issue a new licence to the applicant.

During the period under paragraph one, the office's manager or the person acting on behalf of the office shall conduct unfinished surveys until the licence is transferred to the heir or the estate administrator under paragraph two.

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**Section 38.** If a licence to establish a private-surveyor office is transferred to an estate administrator pursuant to section 37, and, if he or she will transfer it to an heir of the person licensed to establish the office who is qualified and not subject to the prohibitions stipulated in section 25, an application for transferring the licence to the heir shall be submitted to the registrar. After the Committee has approved the application, the registrar shall issue a new licence to the heir.

**Section 39.** If a person licensed to establish a private-surveyor office wishes to transfer his or her office's business to another person licensed to establish a private-surveyor office and if the transferee, who is qualified and is not subject to any of the prohibitions stipulated in section 25, submits an application for transferring the licence to the registrar, the registrar shall issue a new licence after the Committee has approved the application.

**Section 40.** The transferee of the licence under section 37, section 38 and section 39 shall accept the transferor's rights and duties related to unfinished surveys under this Act.

**Section 41.** An application for accepting a transfer of a licence under section 37, section 38 and section 39 shall comply with the rules, procedures and conditions stipulated in the Ministerial Regulation.

**Section 42.** If a person licensed to establish a private-surveyor office wishes to dissolve his or her office, he or she shall notify the registrar thereof. After having looked into the matter and found that land surveying under the contracts, which have been concluded by the office, has been completed and documents, as well as evidence, under section 54, paragraph one, have been submitted to a land officer, the registrar shall submit the matter to the Committee to consider ordering the dissolution.

**Section 43.** The Committee has the power to revoke licences to establish private-surveyor offices in the following cases:

- (1) a licensee is not qualified or is subject to any of the prohibitions under section 25;
- (2) a licensee violates section 47;
- (3) a licensee fails to comply with an order of a land officer under section 55;

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(4) a licensee fails to comply with the Ministerial Regulations, rules, or orders concerning a land survey issued under the Land Code, or fails to supervise or inspect a land survey of a private surveyor under his or her office causing errors in a survey, or has dishonest behaviour and has received a written warning from a land officer, and the Board considers it appropriate to revoke the licence;

(5) a licensee fails to complete a work under a land survey service contract within a reasonable period and has received a written warning from a land officer, and the Committee considers it appropriate to revoke the licence;

(6) a licensee fails to notify a dissolution of a private-surveyor office under section 42 or fails to pay annual licence fees for longer than six months, and the Committee considers it appropriate to revoke the licence.

The registrar shall notify such licensee of the order to revoke the licence within fifteen days from the date on which the Committee revokes it.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### RIGHTS TO CONDUCT LAND SURVEYS AND LAND SURVEY SERVICE CONTRACTS

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**Section 44.** A private surveyor is entitled to conduct a survey under the Land Code only of land with a title deed verifying its boundaries, subdividing it, or combining many pieces of land into one. This shall comply with the provisions of this Act.

**Section 45.** When a landowner wishes to have a land survey conducted for a boundary verification, subdivision or combination of several plots of land into one plot by having a private surveyor conduct a survey under this Act, the landowner shall submit an application for conducting a land survey under the Land Code and specify a private-surveyor office which will conduct the survey.

**Section 46.** Upon being shown by a representative of a private-surveyor office a contract to conduct a land survey concluded by the office and a landowner under section 34, the land officer shall give the representative a copy of the document submitted by the owner of that piece of land under section 45 together with a copy of mapping related documents and other documents required for the surveying that are certified by the land officer, without delay.

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The private-surveyor office is required to pay for document reproduction fees, at exactly the rate prescribed by the Ministerial Regulation.

**Section 47.** After having shown to a land officer a contract to conduct a land survey under section 46, the private-surveyor office is prohibited from transferring the work to another private-surveyor office or assigning it to conduct the survey, unless the owner of the land wishes to and permission therefor has been obtained from the land officer pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Committee.

**Section 48.** For the purpose of surveying, a private surveyor and his employees are entitled to enter into another person's land during sunrise and sunset, provided that a person who has a right in the land or a possessor of the land is notified in writing in advance.

In carrying out the survey, the private surveyor is entitled to move, pull out or make boundary marks, and in a necessary case, he or she may dig the land, cut or trim branches, do other things against obstructions to the surveying of the land where the survey takes place or the adjacent land, provided that such acts are done with caution to avoid unnecessary damage.

**Section 49.** The surveying procedures prescribed under the Land Code shall apply to private surveyors' surveying procedures mutatis mutandis.

**Section 50.** In conducting a survey, a private surveyor shall record statements of a person applying for a land survey, a person having rights in an adjacent land or other relevant persons, and have such persons sign their names in relevant documents as well as receive the documents relating to such survey.

In conducting a survey, where it appears that there is an opposition relating to land boundaries or there is a dispute relating to rights in the land, if the person applying for a land survey, the opponent and the person having rights in the adjacent land have already agreed to point out the boundaries of each person's land, the private surveyor shall prepare a map displaying the disputing boundaries.

If there is a case under paragraph two, when the private surveyor has already handed over the survey related matter to a land official under section 54, the land official shall proceed in accordance with section 69bis of the Land Code.

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**Section 51.** A private surveyor shall use surveying instruments which have been inspected and certified under the law on measurement and in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Committee.

**Section 52.** A private-surveyor office and a private surveyor shall have a duty to take care of surveying instruments used in surveying in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Committee under section 51. A competent official shall have the power to require surveying instruments to be inspected. If it is found that the surveying instruments are not in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Committee under section 51, the competent official shall order not to use them until they have been fixed.

**Section 53.** In cases where a private surveyor has fixed and placed boundary marks in land but has not yet submitted the surveying work pursuant to section 54, it is prohibited to remove them. This does not apply to the private surveyor having the power to remove the boundary marks, a land officer, or the person entrusted by a land officer.

**Section 54.** Upon completion of a survey, a private surveyor shall submit to a land officer documents and evidence pertaining to the survey he or she has prepared or received.

After the land officer has received the documents and evidence pursuant to paragraph one, nobody is permitted to remove a land boundary mark, except in cases where permission from a land officer has been obtained or where a land officer has ordered a correction thereof or a new survey.

**Section 55.** A land officer shall examine documents and evidence prepared by a private surveyor and submitted to him or her under section 54 paragraph one, if it is found that any document or evidence is imprecise or incorrect or there is an error in a survey, the land officer shall have the power to order the private-surveyor office to correct such document and evidence or conduct a new survey within a prescribed period.

The private-surveyor office commissioned to conduct the survey shall pay for expenses arising from correcting the documents and evidence or from conducting the new survey.

**Section 56.** In making the correction or conducting the new survey under section 55, if the private-surveyor office's licence has expired pursuant to section 36, a land

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officer shall order a surveyor of the Department of Lands to do the correction or to conduct the new survey instead. The person commissioning the surveying shall be responsible for the expenses arising from the correction or the new survey, at applicable official rates. The person commissioning the survey is thereby entitled to claim compensation for expenses from the person licensed to establish the private-surveyor office, the manager of the office or concerned private surveyors.

The provisions under paragraph one shall apply mutatis mutandis to a case where a land survey service contract has already been made but a survey has not yet been conducted or has been conducted but has not yet been completed and the private-surveyor office's licence has expired pursuant to section 36.

**Section 57.** Upon completion of the examination, as well as granting approval, of the documents and evidence pertaining to the survey submitted by a private surveyor, it shall be deemed the survey conducted by the land officer under the Land Code. The provisions under paragraph one shall not relieve the private-surveyor office and private surveyor conducting the survey of civil or criminal liability relating to the land survey.

## CHAPTER V

### MISCONDUCT AND DISQUALIFICATION

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**Section 58.** A private surveyor shall comply with private surveyors' professional conduct prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.

Any private surveyor who fails to comply with private surveyors' professional conduct prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation under paragraph one shall be deemed to have committed a breach of the private surveyors' professional conduct.

**Section 59.** Any person who is damaged by a private surveyor's misconduct shall have the right to issue a complaint against that private surveyor of his misconduct by submitting a complaint to the Committee.

When it appears to a competent official that any private surveyor has committed a breach of private surveyors' professional conduct, the competent official shall have the power to issue a complaint against him or her of the misconduct under paragraph one.

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The right to issue a complaint under paragraph one and paragraph two shall end after the expiration of one year from the date of knowing of the breach of private surveyors' professional conduct and the person who has committed it, but not exceeding three years from the date of commission of the breach.

A withdrawal of the complaint submitted under paragraph one and paragraph two shall not be a reason for a discontinuance of an investigation relating to the private surveyor's professional conduct under this Act.

**Section 60.** Upon receiving a complaint under section 59, the Committee shall appoint a sub-committee consisting of not less than three members to investigate the complaint.

In investigating the complaint, the sub-committee shall comply with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee.

Upon the completion of the investigation, the sub-committee shall submit the file of the case, along with opinions, to the Committee without delay.

**Section 61.** After having received the investigation file and the sub-committee's opinions, the Committee shall have the power to rule by making any of the following orders:

- (1) to dismiss the complaint;
- (2) to put the private surveyor on probation;
- (3) to prohibit the performance of work as a private surveyor for a prescribed period, but not exceeding one year;
- (4) to revoke the private surveyor licence.

The Committee shall have the power to order the sub-committee to make an additional investigation before making its ruling.

**Section 62.** The registrar shall notify the complainant, the private surveyor against whom the complaint was issued and the private-surveyor office with which the private surveyor is affiliated of the order under section 61 within thirty days of the date on which the Committee makes its ruling.

**Section 63.** When it appears to the Committee that any private surveyor is not qualified, or is subject to any of the prohibitions under section 19 either before or after

receiving his or her licence, the Committee shall have the power to revoke it. Section 62 shall apply to this mutatis mutandis.

An order to revoke the licence under paragraph one shall not affect the surveys previously conducted by such private surveyor.

## CHAPTER VI APPEALS

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**Section 64.** If the Committee rejects an application for a private surveyor licence under section 20, an application for a licence to establish a private-surveyor office under section 26, an application for permission to accept a transfer of a licence to establish a private-surveyor office under section 37, or an application for permission to transfer a licence to establish a private-surveyor office under section 38 or section 39, an applicant shall have the right to appeal to the Minister within thirty days from the date of receiving the notification of the rejection.

The Minister shall make a ruling on the appeal within sixty days from the date of receipt of the appeal. The Minister's ruling shall be final.

**Section 65.** A licensee whose licence to establish a private-surveyor office has been revoked pursuant to section 43, a licensee whose private surveyor licence has been revoked pursuant to section 61 (4) and section 63, a licensee who has been put on probation pursuant to section 61 (2), or a licensee who has been prohibited from working as a private surveyor pursuant to section 63 (3) shall have the right to appeal in writing to the Minister within thirty days from the date of receipt of the notification of the Committee's ruling.

The Minister shall make a ruling on the appeal within sixty days from the date of receipt of the appeal. The Minister's ruling shall be final.

While the appeal is still being considered, the Minister shall have the power to allow the performance of work to continue when requested by the applicant.

## CHAPTER VII PENALTIES

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**Section 66.** Any person failing to comply with a letter summoning him or her to give a statement or an order requiring submission of any document or evidence under section 15(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or a fine not exceeding one thousand baht, or both.

**Section 67.** Any person obstructing or failing to facilitate a survey inspection under section 15 (2) or obstructing a performance of a private surveyor's duties under section 48 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand baht.

**Section 68.** Any private surveyor violating section 22 shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding three thousand baht, or both.

**Section 69.** Any person establishing a private-surveyor office without a licence under section 24 shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding ten thousand baht, or both.

**Section 70.** Any person licensed to establish a private-surveyor office violating section 30 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand baht.

**Section 71.** Any person licensed to establish a private-surveyor office violating section 33 shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding six thousand baht, or both.

**Section 72.** Any person licensed to establish a private-surveyor office or any private surveyor violating an order not to use surveying instruments under section 52 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand baht.

**Section 73.** Any person removing a boundary mark made by a private surveyor under section 53 shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or a fine not exceeding one thousand baht, or both.

**Section 74.** Any person removing a boundary mark made by a private surveyor without obtaining permission from a land officer under section 54 paragraph two shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding six thousand baht, or both.

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Countersigned by:

Anand Panyarachun

Prime Minister

*Office of the Council of State*

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## LIST OF RATES OF FEES

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1. Application for a private surveyor licence	20 baht
2. Application for a licence to establish a private-surveyor office	20 baht
3. Application for accepting a transfer of a licence to establish a private-surveyor office or application for transferring a licence to establish a private-surveyor office	20 baht
4. Private surveyor licence	500 baht
5. Licence to establish a private-surveyor office	1,000 baht per year
6. Replacement for a private surveyor licence or replacement for a private surveyor office establishment's licence	100 baht
7. Surveying instrument inspection	500 baht per item
8. Document reproduction or copying	5 baht per page
9. Certification of documents	10 baht per copy

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