

## Guideline : Air Law & Regulations

### 1. Related Laws

#### 1.1 Core Law: The Air Navigation Act B.E. 2497

In **Section 4**. In the Air Navigation Act B.E. 2497, “**Aircraft**” includes all machines that derive support in the atmosphere from the reaction of the air except for objects which are exempted under the Ministerial Regulations. The exception is related to Announcement of Ministry of Transport on article “the Object is not the aircraft A.D. 2005”. This article specifies that which object is not be the aircraft 1) kite 2) Balloon which not has the volume more than 1 cubic. 3) Radio Control Aircraft (small toy airplane)

“**Remotely-piloted aircraft system**” means A set of configurable elements consisting of a remotely-piloted aircraft, its associated remote pilot station(s), the required command and control links and any other system elements as may be required, at any point during flight operation. It could be small or big one which we call them “Drone”, if that aircraft is unmanned and control the aircraft from external.

However, the exception of radio control aircraft (small toy air plane) will not be enforcement by the law, the Air Navigation Act B.E. 2497, exceptional.

In **Section 24** of the Air Navigation Act B.E. 2497 says “No person shall control or release a pilotless Aircraft munitions of war under the law on controlling munitions of war unless written permission has been obtained from the Minister and the conditions specified by Minister are complied with.

The Section 24 of the Air Navigation Act B.E. 2497 is the main law for unmanned aircraft or Drone. The section 24 controls all unmanned aircraft or Drone for flying. If any of drone need to fly, it must be approved or get permission for the flight by ministry of

transport first and must be operate under the condition that has been approved by ministry of transport. However, if all the drones in the nation need to get permission from the ministry in every case it would be weird for the operation. Therefore, for easier, flying drone in Thailand, there is an “Announcement of the Ministry of Transport on Rule to Apply for Permission and Conditions to Control and Launch Unmanned Aircraft in the Category of Remotely Piloted Aircraft B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015).”. By the announcement of the ministry say that if the controller or the pilots could operation under the conditions that have been given, it means they will get the permission for flying.

## 1.2 The Announcement of the Ministry of Transport on Rule to Apply for Permission and Conditions to Control and Launch Unmanned Aircraft in the Category of Remotely Piloted Aircraft B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015)

It is another step-down law under The Air Navigation Act B.E. 2497 and it is important law for details and enforcement for unmanned aircraft or drone which has the details as down below:

**Thai RPA Regulation**

CAAT  
สำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทย  
The Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand

**RPA to be registered**

- RPA with camera installed must be registered with no exceptions.
- RPA over 2 KGs must be registered with no exceptions.

**To fly RPA legally**

- DO NOT fly close to manned aircraft
- DO NOT fly close to any person, vehicle, construction or buildings at distance less than 30 M. horizontally
- DO NOT fly in restricted area, official or state facilities and hospital without authorization
- DO NOT fly within 9 KM (5 nautical miles) from airport or temporary airfield unless it is authorized

Control and take off must always be visible during the flight and DO NOT control UAV by using camera on aeronautics or other device

DO NOT fly higher than 90 M.

**RPA over 25 KGs**

- must receive permission from the Minister of Transport

Any act of violation is subjected to up to 1 year imprisonment or fined up to 40,000 THB or both

In Article 7 The person who controls or launches the Unmanned Aircraft under article 6 shall have the following qualifications and characteristics-

- (1) being at least 20 years of age;
- (2) must not a threat to national security; and
- (3) never been sentenced by the final judgment to imprisonment for an offense under the law on narcotics or customs.

“Article 6 The Minister of Transport will grant permission to control or launch the Unmanned Aircraft which weight of more than 2 kg but not exceeding 25 kg and is used for hobby, entertainment or sport as stated in article 4 (1) (b) if the person who controls or launches the Unmanned Aircraft has qualifications and characteristics pursuant to article 7 and has been registered pursuant to article 8. In order that, the person who controls or launches the Unmanned Aircraft must comply with the conditions as prescribed in article 9.”

\*For the Unmanned Aircraft which weight not exceeding 2 kg and is used for hobby, entertainment or sport the controller or the pilot must be over 18 year of age or must under parent control.

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**เอกสารการขึ้นทะเบียนผู้บังคับหรือปล่อยอากาศยานซึ่งไม่มีนักบิน (โดรน)  
ผ่านระบบออนไลน์**  
**WHAT DOCUMENT CAAT REQUIRE FOR  
DRONE CONTROLLER REGISTRATION**

หน่วยงานในสังกัดราชการทหาร ราชการตำรวจ ราชการศุลกากร กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์ กระทรวงทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม  
ไม่ต้องทำการขึ้นทะเบียนผู้บังคับหรือปล่อยอากาศยานซึ่งไม่มีนักบิน (โดรน) เนื่องจากได้มีการกำหนดให้หน่วยงานดังกล่าวข้างต้น  
ไม่อยู่ภายใต้บังคับพระราชบัญญัติการเดินอากาศ พ.ศ. 2497 ตามมาตรา 5  
ประกอบกฎกระทรวงกำหนดรายการอื่นที่ไม่อยู่ภายใต้บังคับพระราชบัญญัติการเดินอากาศ พ.ศ. 2497

<p>กรณีบุคคลธรรมดา (คนไทย) INDIVIDUAL (FOREIGNER)</p>	<p>แบบฟอร์มรับรองตนเอง SELF DECLARATION FORM</p>	<p>สำเนาบัตรประชาชนและทะเบียนบ้าน PASSPORT (FOREIGNER ONLY)</p>	<p>กรมธรรม์ประกันภัยคุ้มครองบุคคลที่ 3 DRONE INSURANCE POLICY WHICH COVERS DAMAGES CAUSED TO THE BODY, LIFE AND PROPERTIES OF THE THIRD PARTIES, AND ALSO THE MINIMUM SUM INSURED IS NOT LESS THAN ONE MILLION BAHT PER TIME ("COVERAGE IN THAILAND" MUST BE MENTIONED)</p> <p>รูปถ่ายโดรน รูปเลขหมายชุดบนตัวโดรน PICTURE OF DRONE ITSELF AND SERIAL NUMBER</p>
<p>กรณีนิติบุคคล JURISTIC PERSON</p>	<p>หนังสือรับรองบริษัท BUSINESS REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE</p>	<p>แบบฟอร์มรับรองตนเอง (สำหรับกรรมการและผู้บังคับ) SELF DECLARATION FORM DIRECTOR AND CONTROLLER</p>	
<p>กรณีหน่วยงานราชการ รัฐวิสาหกิจ GOVERNMENT AGENCIES STATE ENTERPRISES</p>	<p>หนังสือคำสั่งจากหน่วยงาน เรื่อง ขออนุญาตขึ้นทะเบียนผู้บังคับฯ TOPIC: DRONE CONTROLLER REGISTRATION</p>	<p>แบบฟอร์มรับรองตนเอง (สำหรับผู้บังคับ) SELF DECLARATION FORM (CONTROLLER ONLY)</p>	
		<p>สำเนาบัตรประชาชน และทะเบียนบ้าน หรือ บัตรเจ้าหน้าที่พนักงาน (ของผู้บังคับ) PASSPORT (FOREIGNER ONLY)</p>	

For drone registration, it could be done online via [www.caat.or.th/uav](http://www.caat.or.th/uav). The process will take around 15 working days, it will be counted the when all documents are completed. For the drone registration document will valid for 2 years since the day that have been approved. After expiration, need to reregistration again for the new one

## 2. Before flight,

- check that the Unmanned Aircraft and its Remotely-piloted aircraft system is in a good condition to fly;
- get permission from the owner of the land to fly;
- check the environment and airspace of the location to fly;
- have an emergency plan including plan for accident, medical care and plan

for problem solving in case of uncontrol the aircraft.

(e) provide maintenance the Unmanned Aircraft according to manufacturer's manual

(f) has knowledge and skills in control of the Unmanned Aircraft and its system;

(g) has knowledge and understanding in the rule of the air;

(h) carry along with the certificate of registration or its copy all the time of the flight

(i) carry along with a usable fire extinguisher all the times of the flight; and

(j) has an insurance policy, which covers damages caused to the body, life and

properties of the third parties, and also the minimum sum insured is not less than one million Thai baht per time;

### **3. During flight,**

(a) must not fly in a way that may cause harm to the life, property and peace of others;

(b) must not fly into restricted area, limited area and dangerous area announced in the Announcement of the Civil Aviation Authority Thailand regarding the designation of Restricted Areas, Prohibited Areas, and Danger Areas B.E. 2566 B.E. 2566 and also at government buildings and hospitals unless permission is given.;

(c) take-off and landing area must not be obstructed by anything;

(d) must keep the Unmanned Aircraft in line-of-sight at all times and not rely on the monitor or other devices;


(e) must only fly between sunrise and sunset when the Unmanned Aircraft can clearly be seen;

- (f) must not fly in or near clouds;
- (g) must not fly within 9 km (5 nautical miles) from airport or temporary airfield unless having permission from the airport or airfields operators;
- (h) must not fly over 90 meters above the ground;
- (i) must not fly over cities, villages, communities or areas where people are gathered;
- (j) must not fly near other aircraft that have pilots;
- (k) must not violate the privacy rights of others;
- (l) must not cause a nuisance to others;
- (m) must not deliver or carry dangerous items or lasers on the Unmanned Aircraft; and
- (n) must not fly horizontally closer than 30 meters (100 feet) to people, vehicles, constructions or buildings
- (o) If there is any accident happen must be report to the Civil Aviation Authority immediately


#### **4. Penalty Provisions**

4.1 In the effect, the control or launch of unmanned aircraft shall be violating the virtue of section 24 and shall be punished under section 78 of the Air Navigation Act B.E. 2497, with imprisonment up to 1 year or a fine of up to 40,000 Baht, or both.

4.2 Section 67/20. 128 Any person who has obtained permission under Section 15/27, Section 15/29, Section 24, Section 25, Section 53 paragraph two or Section 60 quines paragraph three who violates or fails to comply with a condition prescribed in granting of the permission shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand Baht.



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สำนักงานการบินพลเรือนแห่งประเทศไทย  
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**A Must know**

Registration of Unmanned Aircraft Pilot in the category of Remotely Piloted Aircraft (Drone)


**Where to register?**

1. Must register at two agencies: **CAAT** and **NBTC** (The National Broadcasting Telecommunications Commission)
2. **NBTC** is for registering the frequency used by drones. **CAAT** is for registering the persons who control and in charge of the drone.
3. Registering with **NBTC** alone is not enough to fly drone. In order to enable you to fly your drone, you must register with is equivalent to a drone pilot's license.

Drone use for Military service, Police service, Thai Customs Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment are exempt from registering, in accordance with Air Navigation Act, B.E. 2497 Section 5, other government agencies as specified in the Ministerial Regulations are also not under Air Navigation Act, B.E. 2497.



Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (Drone) Registration  
[www.caat.or.th/uav](http://www.caat.or.th/uav)

 The Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand 02-568-8800


**Type of Drone that must register**

1. Drone with camera/ recording equipment must be registered.
2. Drone over 2 kilograms must be registered. (If no camera/ recording equipment, and not over 2 kilograms, no need to be registered)
3. Drone over 25 Kilograms must have permission from the Minister of Transport

**Drone Pilot License**  
The Drone Pilot License is valid for two (2) years from the Date of Issue.

**Penalty**  
The penalty according to CAAT's regulation is imprisonment not over one (1) year and fine not over forty thousand (40,000) Baht, or both.

The result will be announced within 15 working days (provided that all documents are received)



5. How to get the permission for flying unmanned aircraft or Drone in case of can not operate under normal condition such as

- Flying in Restricted Area or Danger Area.
- Flying in night time. (06.00 pm – 06.00 am)
- Flying **over 90 meters**.
- Flying over community.

Requesting for the permission, attach all the documents and send it via [uas\\_ur@caat.or.th](mailto:uas_ur@caat.or.th).

The documents for requesting as down below:

5.1 The letter for requesting the permission to CAAT.

5.2 Drone Pilot License from CAAT.

5.3 Insurance with the coverage for the Third party at least 1 M THB for each time.

5.4 The letter of permission from the owner of the land to fly.

5.5 The details of the flight such as area, flight plan, attitude, flight period, flight time, drone specifications, information of commanders.

5.6 The Documents that show details of operation plan or operational procedure for safety reasons such as surveying and risk assessment before flight plan, operational procedures, the procedure for controlling external person who not involved.



 **Fixed Wing**



 **Multi Rotor**



 **Helicopter**



 **Balloon**



 **VTOL**