

**[UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION]**

**CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND  
(INTERIM EDITION)  
B.E. 2557 (2014)**

**SOMDET PHRA PARAMINTHARAMAHA BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ  
SAYAMMINTHARATHIRAT BOROMMANATTHABOPHIT**

Enacted on 22 July B.E. 2557  
Being the 69th Year of the Present Reign

Phrabat Somdet Phra Paramintharamaha Bhumibol Adulyadej Mahitalathibet Ramathibodi Chakkri Narubodin Sayammintharathirat Borommanatthabophit is graciously pleased to proclaim that:

The National Council for Peace and Order, consisting of soldier and police forces, has informed the King that the situation of the prolonged political conflict in Bangkok and nearby areas has spreaded throughout the nation. Fractions have emerged between the Thai people, with unfriendly attitudes toward each other. Violence and weapons were used. People cannot live their lives peacefully. The political deadlock had affected legislative, executive and judicial power. Law enforcement was ineffective. This serious situation had never happened before. Although the government tried to solve the power with legal means; for example, security laws were enforced, House of Representatives was dissolved and elections were held. Non-conflicting stakeholders such as business and public sectors, constitutional agencies, political parties, the army, and senators have urged for negotiation and reconciliation. However, it was unsuccessful and the conflict escalated without a solution. The conflict was escalated to the point where lives and properties were unsafe. As a consequence, people's lives, especially farmers, were affected. It also affected the economic development of the country, people's trust in the state power, and foreign investors' trust. Moreover, it paved ways for more crimes and conflicts which will destroy the national security and people's faith in the democracy with the King as the Head of State. Therefore, the National Council for Peace and Order had the necessity to take control of the country administration on 22 May 2014, and declared the suspension of the 2007 Constitution, apart from Provision 2 on the King. The National Council for Peace and Order has established a three stage roadmap. The first stage is to prevent and cease violence and the use of weapons against civilians; stop people's fear, and solve the economic, social and political problems, and prepare for the second stage. The second stage is to proclaim the interim constitution; establish National Legislative Assembly, an interim government, and establish Reform Council to promulgate the new constitution to be more effective, before handling these duties to the Thai citizens and the Council of Ministers to administer the country in the next stage. In the third stage, importance will be given to basic principles rather than to democracy only. Thus, there is a need to create peace and reconciliation environment to bring the loss of

happiness back to the people, and to reform certain matters which were ineffective and did not respond to the problems and needs of the people of the country. This should not take a lot of time when compared to time wasting by waiting for the situation to continue. Therefore, the King proclaimed the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (interim version) until the new constitution, which will be written under the provisions of this constitution, be enforced.

Article 1 Thailand is a Kingdom, one and indivisible.

Article 2 Thailand has a democracy with the King as the Head of State.

Provision 2 of the 2007 Constitution will still be enforced as announced in the National Council for Peace and Order's order number eleven, dated 22 May 2014, and will be enforced as a part of this interim constitution. Under Article 43(1), the Parliament or the President of the Parliament, should be referred as the National Legislative Assembly or the President of the National Legislative Assembly under this Constitution.

Article 3 The sovereign power emanates from the Thai people. The King who is Head of State exercises such power through the National Legislative Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the Courts in conformity with the provisions of this Constitution.

Article 4 Upon the provisions of this Constitution, the human dignity, right, liberty and equality of the Thai people protected by the democratic tradition of Thailand with the King as Head of State and by the existing international commitments of Thailand shall be protected by this Constitution.

Article 5 Whenever no provision under this Constitution is applicable to any case, it shall be decided in accordance with traditional practices in administration of Thailand under the democratic form of government with the King as Head of State, but the traditional practices must be constitutional.

In the case of conflicts of interpretation related to the work of the National Legislative Assembly, the Assembly has the power to make the final judgement. In case of conflicts of interpretation unrelated to the work of the National Legislative Assembly, the National Council for Peace and Order, Council of Ministers, Supreme Court, and Supreme Administrative Court, it can be requested to the Constitutional Court to rule on the interpretation. As for the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court, this can be done only when there is a resolution from the meeting of the Supreme Court or the Supreme Administrative Court, and only for matters related to adjudication.

Article 6 The National Legislative Assembly consists of maximum two hundred and twenty members who shall be appointed by the King based on the recommendation of the National Council for Peace and Order. The member must be a Thai national by birth and being no less than forty years old.

The National Legislative Assembly shall perform its duties as the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Parliament.

Article 7 Prior to presenting recommendations to the King, in selection of persons to be appointed as members of the National Legislative Assembly, knowledge, competence, and variety of individuals from various groups such as State agencies, public sector, civil society, academia, or other sectors that could be beneficial to the work of the National Legislative Assembly, shall be considered.

Article 8 Members of the National Legislative Assembly must not be under any of the prohibitions as follows:

- (1) holding or held a position within political parties within three years on the day of appointment to be a member of the National Legislative Assembly;
- (2) being a Buddhist priest, novice, monk or clergy;
- (3) being declared bankrupted or was declared bankrupted or corrupted;
- (4) being under suspension of the right to vote;
- (5) having been expelled, dismissed or removed from the civil service, a State agency or a State enterprise on the ground of dishonest performance of duties or corruption;
- (6) having been ordered by a judgement or an order of the Court that his assets shall vest in the State on the ground of unusual wealth or an unusual increase of his assets;
- (7) being under the prohibition from holding a political position or was discharged from a political position;
- (8) was sentenced by a judgement on offences related to misconduct of civil service officials and justice officials, offences related to drug, or offences related to gambling;
- (9) was sentenced by a judgement to imprisonment except for an offence committed through negligence or a petty offence;

Members of the National Legislative Assembly cannot be a member of the National Reform Council or become a Minister at the same time.

Article 9 The membership of the National Legislative Assembly terminates upon:

- (1) death;
- (2) resignation;
- (3) being disqualified under Article 6(1), or possess prohibited characteristics under Article 8;
- (4) the National Legislative Assembly passing a resolution under Article 12 terminating his or her membership;
- (5) fail to vote at sessions of the National Legislative Assembly more than a certain amount of times as established in the session's regulations.

In the case that a problem related to the termination of the membership, the National Legislative Assembly shall make the judgement.

Article 10 The King shall appoint members of the National Legislative Assembly to be a President and two Vice-Presidents upon the resolutions of the National Legislation Assembly.

The Chief of the National Council for Peace and Order shall receive the endorsement of the appointment of a President and Vice Presidents of the National Legislative Assembly from the King.

Article 11 The members of the National Legislative Assembly are the representatives of Thai people. The members shall devote themselves to the duties, with good faith, for the mutual benefits of the Thai people.

Article 12 In the case where members of the National Legislative Assembly who committed a deed deemed damaging the reputation of the National Legislative Assembly or having any behavior deemed obstructing the performance of members of the National Legislative Assembly, members of the National Legislative Assembly of not less than twenty five members have the right to lodge with the President of the National Legislative Assembly to terminate his or her membership

The resolution of the National Legislative Assembly in paragraph one shall have the vote of no less than two-third of the total existing members.

Article 13 At a sitting of the National Legislative Assembly, the presence of not less than two-third of the total number of the existing members is required to constitute a quorum.

The National Legislative Assembly has the power to make its Rules of Procedures governing the election and performance of duties of the President, Vice-President(s) and members of the committees, the sittings, submission and consideration of bills, submission of motions, debate, passing of a resolution, interpellation, observation of the rules and orders, and other matters for the execution of its duties.

Article 14 The King shall enact laws by and with the advice and consent of the National Legislative Assembly.

Bill shall be submitted by not less than twenty five members of the National Legislative Assembly, the Council of Ministers, or the National Reform Council under Article 31(2) but a money bill shall be submitted only by the Council of Ministers.

A money bill under paragraph two means a bill with provision dealing with all or any of the following matters: the imposition, repeal, reduction, alteration, modification, remission, or regulation of taxes or duties; the allocation, receipt, custody, payment of the State funds, or transfer or creation of expenditure estimates of the State; reduction of the State revenue; the raising of loans, or guarantee or redemption of loans and currency bills.

In the case where it is doubted whether a bill proposed by members of the National Legislative Assembly is a money bill or not, it shall be the power of the President of the National Legislative Assembly to make a decision thereon.

A Bill introduced by members of the National Legislative Assembly or National Reform Council can be considered by the Council of Ministers prior to the adoption of the National Legislative Assembly.

The enactment of the Organic Law Bill shall be preceded through the methodology prescribed in this Article. However, the proposal of draft Organic Act shall only be made by the Council of Ministers or the President of organisations whom having charge and control of the execution of the organic law.

Article 15 The Prime Minister shall present the bill approved by the National Assembly to the King for His signature within twenty days as from the date of receiving such bill from the National Legislative Assembly and the bill shall come into force as an Act upon its publication in the Government Gazette.

If the King refuses His assent to a bill and either returns it to the National Legislative Assembly or does not return it within ninety days, the National Legislative Assembly must reconsider such bill. If the National Legislative Assembly resolves to reaffirm the bill with the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of existing members of both Houses, the Prime Minister shall present such bill to the King for signature once again. If the King does not sign and return the bill within thirty days, the Prime Minister shall cause the bill to be promulgated as an Act in the Government Gazette as if the King had signed it.

Article 16 At the sittings of the National Legislative Assembly, every member of the National Legislative Assembly has the right to interpellate a Minister on any matter within the scope of his or her authority, but the Minister has the right to refuse to answer it when it is of the opinion that matter should not yet be disclosed on the ground of safety or vital interest of the State or it deems as the prohibited interpellation by the Rules of Procedures. In this case, the National Legislative Assembly has the power to make its Rules of Procedures governing the sittings differently from what prescribed on Article 13(1).

Whereas the important problems in connection with the administration of the State affairs, no less than one third of the total members of the National Legislative Assembly have the right to submit a motion for a general debate in the National Legislative Assembly for the purpose of requesting the Council of Ministers to give statement of fact with or without vote of confidence or vote of no-confidence.

Article 17 In the case where there is very important problem in the administration of the State affairs in regard to which the Council of Ministers deem it shall have to listen the opinion of members of the National Legislative Assembly, the Prime Minister may give a notice to the President of the National Legislation Assembly requesting that a general debate be held in the National Legislative Assembly. In such case, no resolution shall be passed by the National Legislative Assembly on the issue put in the debate.

Article 18 At the sittings of the National Legislative Assembly, words expressed in giving statement of fact or opinion or in casting the vote by anyone are absolutely privileged. No charge or action in any manner whatsoever shall be brought against such person.

The privilege under paragraph one extended to members of committees of the National Legislative Assembly, to printers and publishers of the minutes of sittings by ordering of the National Legislative Assembly or the committees, to persons permitted by the presiding member to give statement of fact or opinion at the sitting of the National Legislative Assembly as well as to persons who broadcast the sitting of the National Legislative Assembly through radio or television with the permission of the President of the National Legislative Assembly but does not extend to any member of the National Legislative Assembly who expresses words at the sitting which is broadcast through radio or television if such words appear out of the precinct of the National Legislative Assembly and the expression of such words constitutes a criminal offence or a wrongful act against any other person, who is not a Minister or member of the National Legislative Assembly.

In the case where a member of the National Legislative Assembly is in custody or detained, his or her release must be ordered as soon as the President of the National Legislative Assembly has so requested, or in the case where a criminal charge is brought against any member of the National Legislative Assembly, the Court shall try the case except the President of the National Legislative Assembly requests to halt the trial.

Article 19 The King appoints the Prime Minister and number of not more than thirty-five other Ministers advised by the Prime Minister to constitute the Council of Ministers having the duty to carry out the administration of the State affairs and reform, and to promote the unity of the Thai people.

Before taking office, Ministers shall make a solemn declaration to the King in the following words: "I, (name of the declarer), do solemnly declare that I shall be royal to the King and perform my duties in accordance with the honest dictates of my conscience for the common interests of the Thai people. I shall also uphold and observe the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand in every respect."

The King has the prerogative to remove the Prime Minister from office, as advised by the President of the National Legislative Assembly following its resolution suggested by the National Council for Peace and Order, and to remove Ministers from office as advised by the Prime Minister.

The President of the National Legislative Assembly shall countersign the Royal Command in appointing and removing the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Ministers have the right to attend and give opinion at the sittings of the National Legislative Assembly but have no right to vote. The privileges provided in Article 18 shall also extend to the person performing his duties under this Article.

Article 20 Prime Minister and a Minister must possess the qualifications and must not be under any of the prohibitions as follows:

- (1) being of Thai nationality by birth;
- (2) being not less than forty years of age;
- (3) having graduated with not lower than a Bachelor's degree or its equivalent;
- (4) Has assumed a position in a political party within three years prior to the date of appointment as member of the National Legislative Assembly, and not being under any of the prohibitions under Article 8;
- (5) not being a member of National Legislative Assembly, National Reform Council, Constitution Drafting Assembly, or local government;
- (6) not being a Constitutional Court judge, Administrative Court judge, a public prosecutor, an Election Commissioner, an Ombudsman, a member of the National Anti-Corruption Commission, a member of the State Audit Commission or a member of the National Human Rights Commission.

The ministership of an individual Minister terminates upon lack of qualifications or possesses prohibited characteristics under Article 9(1) or 9(2).

Article 21 In case of emergency, for the purpose of maintaining security of the Kingdom, public safety or national economic security, or averting public calamity or when it is necessary to urgently enact or confidentially deliberate a money bill related to taxes or currency, the King may issue an Emergency Decree which shall be in force as an Act.

When an Emergency Decree was promulgated, the Council of Ministers shall submit the Emergency Decree to the National Legislative Assembly for its consideration without delay. If the National Legislative Assembly approves it, such Emergency Decree shall continue to be in force as an Act. If the National Legislative Assembly disapproves it, the Emergency Decree shall lapse, but it shall not affect any act done during the enforcement of such Emergency Decree except the Emergency Decree has its effect of amending or repealing any provisions of any Act, the provisions of the Act are in force before the amendment or repeal shall continue being in force as from the disapproved date of such Emergency Decree is effective.

The approval or disapproval of the Emergency Decree shall be published in the Government Gazette. In case of disapproval, it shall be effective as from the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Article 22 The King has the prerogative to issue a Royal Decree which is not contrary to the laws; to grant an Amnesty; and has the prerogative on other matters related to traditional practices in administration of Thailand under the democratic form of government with the King as Head of State.

Article 23 The King has the prerogative to conclude a peace treaty, armistice and other treaties with other countries or international organisations.



A treaty which provides for a change in the Thai territories or the Thai external territories that Thailand has sovereign right or jurisdiction over such territories under any treaty or an international law or requires the enactment of an Act for its implementation or affects immensely to economic or social security of the country must be approved by the National Legislation Assembly. In such case, the National Legislation Assembly must complete its consideration within sixty days as from the date of receipt of such matter.

Treaties having immense effects to economic or social security of the country in paragraph two refer to treaties related to binding of trade, common custom areas, use of natural resources, or treaties affecting the right of the Nation to access all or parts of natural resources, or other related treaties prescribes in the Laws.

If a matter arising from the provisions of paragraph two and three, the Council of Ministers shall refer the matter to the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court must complete its consideration within thirty days from the date of receipt of such matter.

Article 24 The King appoints and removes officials in the military service and civil service who holds the position of Permanent Secretary of State, Director General and their equivalents, judges and individuals holding a position in constitutional agencies under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2550 (2007) and other civil servants under the Laws, except in the case where their vacate office upon death.

Article 25 All laws, Royal Rescripts and Royal Commands relating to the administration of the State affairs must be countersigned by a Minister except otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Article 26 Judges are independent in the trial and adjudication of cases in the name of the King with fairness upon the laws and this Constitution.

Article 27 The National Reform Council hold responsibilities in the study and recommendations of various reforms as follows:

- (1) Politic
- (2) Administration of the State affairs
- (3) Law and judicial process
- (4) Local Administration
- (5) Education
- (6) Economy
- (7) Energy
- (8) Health and Environment
- (9) Mass Communication
- (10) Society
- (11) Others



This is to create the democracy with the King as the Head of State appropriate to the Thai society; to have free and fair election; to establish a prevention mechanism to effectively eliminate corruption and misconduct; to eliminate inequality and create socio-economic justice for sustainable development; to enable the government to quickly and thoroughly provide services to Thai people; and to seriously and fairly enforce the laws.

Article 28 National Reform Council consists of maximum two hundred and fifty members who shall be appointed by the King based on the recommendations of the National Council for Peace and Order. The member must be a Thai national by birth and being no less than thirty five years old.

The King shall appoint the President and Vice President of the National Reform Council upon the resolutions of the National Reform Council.

The Chief of the National Council for Peace and Order shall countersign the Royal Command appointing the President and Vice President of the National Reform Council.

Article 29 Members of the National Reform Council must not have the characteristics prohibited in Article 8(2), 8(3), 8(4), 8(5), 8(6), 8(7), and 8(8). Membership of the National Reform Council terminates in accordance with Article 9. The interpretation of Article 9(2) is in the jurisdiction of the National Legislative Assembly.

Article 30 The National Council for Peace and Order shall appoint members of the National Reform Council based on the followings:

(1) A Selection Commission shall be established to search for candidates from various sectors prescribed under Article 27, one committee for one sector. Provincial Selection Commissions shall also be established to search for candidates in their provinces.

(2) The National Council for Peace and Order shall appoint Selection Committees from a line of experts of various sectors;

(3) The Selection Committees are responsible in searching for qualified individuals based on Article 28 and do not have the prohibited characteristics prescribed in Article 29. A name list shall be submitted to the National Council for Peace and Order for approval. Members of the selection committee cannot put their own names onto the list;

(4) The selection of candidates in paragraph three, a diverse range of candidates from various sectors such as the state, private, social, academia, professional and other sectors that are beneficial to the work of the National Reform Council, including candidates from all provinces, genders, and those less privileged, shall be considered;

(5) Member of the Provincial Selection Commission consists of individuals prescribed accordance with the Royal Decree.

(6) The National Council for Peace and Order shall appoint maximum of two hundred and fifty qualified candidates from the list prepared by the selection committee in paragraph one. Within this amount, one qualified individual per province shall be appointed.

The number of members in each Selection Commission, the methodology of selection, duration of selection, number of qualified candidates to be selected, and other related matters shall be in accordance with the Royal Decree.

Article 31 The National Reform Council shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) Research, analyse, and prepare proposals prescribed in Article 27. Suggestions and proposals shall be forwarded to National Legislative Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council for Peace and Order for consideration;

(2) Prepare proposals for the Constitution Drafting Assembly;

(3) Examine the draft constitution prepared by the Constitutional Drafting Assembly.

Under Article 31(1), if there is a necessity to enact a Bill or Organic Act Bill, the bill may be introduced by the National Reform Council and forward to the National Legislative Assembly for its consideration. In the case that the bill is related to finance or draft Organic Law Bill, the National Reform Council shall forward it to Council of Ministers for consideration.

The National Reform Council shall provide recommendations or suggestions under Article 31(2) to the Constitutional Drafting Assembly within sixty days after the first meeting of the National Reform Council.

Article 13 and 18 shall be enforced upon the duties of the National Legislative Assembly.

Article 32 The Constitutional Drafting Assembly consists of thirty six members. The President of the National Reform Council shall appoint members of Constitutional Drafting Assembly as follows:

(1) The President of the Constitutional Drafting Assembly who shall be recommended by the National Council for Peace and Order;

(2) Twenty candidates who shall be recommended by the National Reform Council;

(3) Five candidates who shall be recommended from each of the National Legislative Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council for Peace and Order.

The Constitutional Drafting Assembly in paragraph one is required to be appointed within fifteen days after the first meeting of the National reform Council.

In the case of the termination of membership of a Constitutional Drafting Assembly, the rest of members shall continue their duties. The President of the National Reform Council shall appoint a new member of the Constitutional Drafting Assembly within fifteen days.

Article 18 shall be enforced upon the duties of the Constitutional Drafting Assembly.

Article 33 Constitutional Drafting Assembly must be a Thai nationality by birth and being no less than twenty years old, and does not have any of the following characteristics.

(1) A person holding a political position except those who are members of the National Council for Peace and Order, Legislative Assembly, or National Reform Council;

(2) A person holding a position or used to be a member in a political party in the past three years before the appointment of the Constitutional Drafting Assembly;

(3) Being disqualified under Article 29;

(4) Being a judge or a person holding a position in any constitutional agencies in accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2550(2007)

To avoid the benefit of advantage and disadvantage, a member of the Constitutional Drafting Assembly is prohibited to hold any political position for two years after the termination of membership in the Constitutional Drafting Assembly.

Article 34 The Constitutional Drafting Assembly is responsible in drafting a new Constitution within one hundred and twenty days after receiving the recommendations from the National Reform Council in accordance with Article 31(2), and forwarding the final draft to the National Reform Council for consideration.

For Constitution drafting, a Constitutional Drafting Assembly shall consider recommendations from the National Reform Council in accordance with Article 31(2), and opinions of National Legislative Assembly, the Council of Ministries and the National Council for Peace and Order, as well as the public.

Article 35 The Constitutional Drafting Assembly shall include the followings in the draft Constitution:

(1) Thailand is one and indivisible Kingdom;

(2) Thailand has a democracy with the King as the Head of State;

(3) Mechanism to prevent, examine, and eliminate corruption and misconduct in governmental and private sector including mechanism to control government's use of power for benefits of people;

(4) Mechanism to prevent any persons who has been sentenced with criminal or corruption offences, or persons who committed acts leading to unfree and unfair election, to hold a political position;

(5) Mechanism enabling government officials, especially persons holding a political position, to work independently without illegal directives from any individuals or group of individuals;

(6) Mechanism promoting rule of laws, virtue, and morality in every sector of the society;

(7) Mechanism to improve socio-economic structures to create sustainable social justice and to prevent a government to promote populist policies that can damage national economy and people in a long term;

(8) Mechanism to effectively manage governmental expenses for mutual benefits of the and accordance with the current national economic situation, and mechanism to effectively investigate government's expenses;

(9) Mechanism preventing the damage to the core principles enshrined in the Constitution;

(10) Effective strategies to promote important reforms.

A Constitutional Drafting Assembly shall examine the necessity or worth in having Constitutional Agencies. If there is a necessity to have the Agency, the Constitutional Drafting Assembly shall set a standard for such agency to assume its duties effectively.

Article 36 The Constitutional Drafting Assembly shall propose a draft Constitution to President of the National Reform Council. The President of the National Reform Council shall call for a meeting of the National Reform Council to examine the draft Constitution within ten days after receiving the draft Constitution.

Members of National Reform Council may submit a motion of amendment of the draft Constitution within thirty days after the National Reform Council finished examining the draft Constitution in paragraph 1. Motion for amendment of the draft Constitution must be signed by at least one-tenth of the total existing members of the National Reform Council. Member who has already submitted a motion of amendment or giving endorsement to a motion of amendment of other members shall have no right to submit any more motion of amendment or giving endorsement to a motion of amendment of any other members.

The Constitutional Drafting Assembly shall forward the draft Constitution to the Council of Ministers and the National Council for Peace and Order. The Council of Ministers and the National Council for Peace and Order may submit an additional motion of amendment within thirty days after receiving the draft Constitution.

Article 37 The Constitutional Drafting Assembly shall consider the motion of amendment of the draft Constitution within sixty days after the deadline for submission of the motion as stated in Article 36(2). The Constitutional Drafting Assembly can make amendment to the draft Constitution as appropriate.

Once the Constitutional Drafting Assembly finishes amending the draft Constitution in paragraph 1, the Constitutional Drafting Assembly shall forward it to the National Reform Council for consideration. However, the National Reform Council is prohibited from amending the amended draft unless it is a minor amendment, and that the Constitutional Drafting Assembly approves it.

Once the National Reform Council agrees on the amended draft Constitution in paragraph 2, the President of the National Reform Council shall present it to the King for the royal endorsement within thirty days after the approval of the amended draft Constitution by the National Reform Council. Once the draft Constitution receives the King's royal endorsement, and the President of the National Reform Council countersigns the draft Constitution. It shall be published in the National Gazette and declared enforced.

If the King refuses His assent to the draft constitution, and returns it, or does not return it within ninety days, the draft Constitution is dropped.

Article 38 In the case where the Constitution Drafting Assembly did not finish the draft Constitution within the period of time set up, or the Constitution Drafting Assembly did not

approve the draft Constitution, or the Draft Constitution was dropped in accordance with Article 37, the term of the National Legislative Assembly and the Constitution Drafting Assembly shall be terminated. A process to establish new Constitutional Drafting Assembly and National Reform Council shall be initiated to continue their duties prescribed in this Constitution.

In the case where Constitution Drafting Assembly does not finish drafting as stated in Article 34, Constitutional Drafting Assembly shall be terminated. A new Constitutional Drafting Assembly shall be appointed within fifteen days after the termination of Constitutional Drafting Assembly.

The President, Vice President, members of the National Reform Council and the new Constitution Drafting Assembly, if their term terminated accordingly to paragraph one and two, shall not become the President, Vice President, members of the new National Reform Council and the new Constitution Drafting Assembly.

Article 39 When the draft Constitution is completed, the Constitutional Drafting Assembly and the National Reform Council shall continue their duties to draft other necessary laws. A National Reform Council may appoint committees to oversee the drafting of Laws. Once a new Constitution is in place, duties of the National Reform Council and Constitutional Drafting Committee shall be in accordance with the new Constitution.

Article 40 Salaries, emoluments and other remuneration of President and Vice-Presidents of the National Legislative Assembly; President and Vice-Presidents of the National Reform Council; persons holding position in the National Council for Peace and Order; members of the National Legislative Assembly; members of National Reform Council; and members of the Constitution Drafting Assembly, shall be prescribed in the Royal Decree.

Article 41 In the case where provisions of any Laws prescribe qualifications or prohibition from holding a political position, these provisions shall not extend to persons appointed to hold a position in the National Council for Peace and Order; members of the National Legislative Assembly; members of National Reform Council; and members of the Constitution Drafting Assembly; political officials under Political Official Service Act; and parliamentary officials under Parliamentary Official Act.

Article 42 The National Council for Peace and Order, as announced in the National Council for Peace and Order's announcement number six dated 22 May 2014, has the power to continue its duties in accordance with provisions prescribed in this Constitution.

In the case of necessity, the Chief of the National Council for Peace and Order can transfer or appoint any persons to hold any positions in the National Council for Peace and Order. In case of additional appointment, maximum fifty positions shall be allowed. The National Council for Peace and Order shall have the power to establish any agencies to act as its secretariat as deemed appropriate.

In the case that the National Council for Peace and Order finds that the Council of Ministers should perform their duties in relation to what is prescribed in Article 19, the National Council for Peace and Order shall notify the Council of Ministers to proceed with their duties.

As appropriate, the National Council for Peace and Order or the Prime Minister can request for a joint meeting between the National Council for Peace and Order and the Council of Ministers to consider and solve any issues related to the maintenance of peace and order, including occasional consultation on other matters.

Article 43 During the period where there is no National Legislative Assembly, in case any actions required by laws to seek approval or acknowledgement from the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Parliament, the Chief of National Council for Peace and Order shall have the power to approve or acknowledge instead of the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Parliament.

Before the Council of Ministers take office under this Constitution, the power and duties of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers shall be of the Chief of the National Council for Peace and Order.

Article 44 In the case where the Head of the National Council for Peace and Order is of opinion that it is necessary for the benefit of reform in any field and to strengthen public unity and harmony, or for the prevention, disruption or suppression of any act which undermines public peace and order or national security, the Monarchy, national economics or administration of State affairs, whether that act emerges inside or outside the Kingdom, the Head of the National Council for Peace and Order shall have the powers to make any order to disrupt or suppress regardless of the legislative, executive or judicial force of that order. In this case, that order, act or any performance in accordance with that order is deemed to be legal, constitutional and conclusive, and it shall be reported to the National Legislative Assembly and the Prime Minister without delay.

Article 45 Under Article 5 and 44, when there should be a question as to whether any law being not in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, or not; it shall be the power of the Constitutional Court, as prescribed in the Organic Act on Ombudsmen and Organic Act on Political Parties. However, the ombudsman can submit only the case where legal provisions deemed in contrary to the Constitution to the Constitutional Court for its consideration.

The consideration and interpretation of the Constitutional Court shall be preceded accordingly to the relevant laws. If the law has not been enforced, the Constitutional Court can proceed with its regulations enforced prior to the enforcement of this Constitution. However, the consideration and interpretation shall not be in contrary to paragraph one and this Constitution.

Article 46 As necessary and appropriate, the Council of Ministries and the National Council for Peace and Order shall have a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by proposing additional amendment to the National Legislative Assembly for its approval.

The National Legislative Council shall consider approving or disapproving the draft amendment in paragraph one within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the draft amendment.

If approved, the National Legislative Assembly cannot amend the Constitution, unless the draft is also approved by the Council of Ministers and the National Council for Peace and Order.

A resolution of the approval shall be voted by no less than half of the total number of the existing members of the National Legislative Assembly.

Once the National Legislative Assembly approves the draft amendment, the Prime Minister shall present the draft to the King within fifteen days from the date of resolution. The amendment shall come into force as an Act upon the King's endorsement and its publication in the Government Gazette. The Prime Minister will receive the endorsement from the King and Article 37(4) shall be enforced.

Article 47 All of the announcements and orders of the National Council for Peace and Order declared during 22 May 2014 until the date the Council of Ministers take office under this Constitution, whether legally or administratively binding, whether implemented before or after the enforcement of this Constitution, are completely legal and constitutional. These announcements and orders shall be enforced until declared repealed or amended.

In the case that the National Council for peace and Order ordered the removal or appointment of any individuals, as prescribed in Article 24 prior to this Constitution is enforced, the Prime Minister shall countersign the Royal Command appointing or removing these individuals.

Article 48 All acts done by the National Council for Peace and Order which related to the seizure and control of the State administrative power on 22 May 2014 as well as any act done by persons involved in such seizure or of persons being assigned by the Chief of the National Council for Peace and Order, or of persons being commanded by the Chief of the National Council for Peace and Order which done for such above act. All these acts, whether done for the enforcement in legislative, executive or judicial force as well as the punishment and other acts on administration of the State affairs whether done as principals, supporters, instigators or persons being commanded to do so and whether done on such date or prior to such date or after such date which if such acts may be unlawful, the actors shall be absolutely exempted from any wrongdoing, responsibility and liabilities.

Countersigned by  
Gen. Prayuth Chan-ocha  
Chief of National Council for Peace and Order