

THAI LEGAL HISTORY

This is the first book to provide a broad coverage of Thai legal history in the English language. It deals with pre-modern law, the civil law reforms of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the constitutional developments post-1932. It reveals outstanding scholarship by both Thai and international scholars, and will be of interest to anyone interested in Thailand and its history, providing an indispensable introduction to Thai law and the legal system. The civil law reforms are a notable focus of the book, which provides material of interest to comparative lawyers, especially those interested in the diffusion of the civil law.

Andrew Harding is a leading scholar in Asian legal studies, who has worked extensively on Thai and Southeast Asian constitutional law. He is co-author of *The Constitutional System of Thailand: A Contextual Analysis* (2011), and is co-founding-editor of the series of 'Constitutional Systems of the World' (Hart/Bloomsbury). He is a former Head of the Law School, SOAS, University of London, former Director of the Centre for Asian Legal Studies at the National University of Singapore, former Director of the Asian Law Institute, and former Chief Editor of the *Asian Journal of Comparative Law*. His latest book is *Constitutional Courts in Asia* (2018).

Munin Pongsapan is Associate Professor and Dean of the Law Faculty, Thammasat University, where he teaches contract law, the law of obligations, civil law systems, and legal history. He received his LLB from Thammasat University, LLM from the University of Cambridge, and PhD in law from the University of Edinburgh. He is a contributor of Volumes I, III, IV, and V of the 'Studies in the Contract Laws of Asia' project.

This painted manuscript shows a procession in an annual festival called ‘Chak Pra’ held in the Southern part of Thailand. At first glance, the painting literally shows a chariot carrying the statue of Buddha with several groups of participants. In particular, the Chariot is pulled by indigenous peoples, while very few of them were actually near the Buddha on the chariot. Women and a child followed behind the chariot. A Khaek (literally means guest but commonly refers to Muslim, Indian subcontinent, and Indo-Malayan) and a Chinese hawker join as an observer within the procession. Also, this could be interpreted as the metaphors of hierarchy and other within Siamese/ Thai society under the realm of Hindu-Buddhist cosmological order.

Thai Legal History

FROM TRADITIONAL TO MODERN LAW

Edited by
ANDREW HARDING
National University of Singapore

MUNIN PONGSAPAN
Thammasat University



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press & Assessment
 978-1-108-82986-1 — Thai Legal History: From Traditional to Modern Law
 Edited by Andrew Harding , Munin Pongsapan
 Frontmatter
[More Information](#)



Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA, United Kingdom
 One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA
 477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia
 314–321, 3rd Floor, Plot 3, Splendor Forum, Jasola District Centre, New Delhi – 110025, India
 103 Penang Road, #05–06/07, Visioncrest Commercial, Singapore 238467

Cambridge University Press is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment,
 a department of the University of Cambridge.

We share the University's mission to contribute to society through the pursuit of
 education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org
 Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781108829861

DOI: 10.1017/9781108914369

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2021

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions
 of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take
 place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press & Assessment.

First published 2021
 First paperback edition 2023

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication data

NAMES: Harding, Andrew, 1950– editor. | Pongsapan, Munin, editor.

TITLE: Thai legal history : from traditional to modern law / edited by Andrew Harding, National
 University of Singapore; Munin Pongsapan, Thammasat University, Thailand.

DESCRIPTION: Cambridge, United Kingdom ; New York, NY : Cambridge University Press, 2021. |
 Includes bibliographical references and index.

IDENTIFIERS: LCCN 2020030253 (print) | LCCN 2020030254 (ebook) | ISBN 9781108830874 (hardback) |
 ISBN 9781108914369 (ebook)

SUBJECTS: LCSH: Law – Thailand – History.

CLASSIFICATION: LCC KPT120 .T428 2021 (print) | LCC KPT120 (ebook) | DDC 349.593–dc23

LC record available at <https://lcn.loc.gov/2020030253>

LC ebook record available at <https://lcn.loc.gov/2020030254>

ISBN 978-1-108-83087-4 Hardback
 ISBN 978-1-108-82986-1 Paperback

Cambridge University Press & Assessment has no responsibility for the persistence
 or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this
 publication and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will
 remain, accurate or appropriate.

Contents

<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>page</i> vii
<i>List of Contributors</i>	viii
<i>Preface</i>	xi
<i>Chronology</i>	xiii
<i>Table of Cases</i>	xvi
<i>Table of Statutes, Constitutional Provisions, and Treaties</i>	xviii
<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	xxx
1 Introduction	1
Andrew Harding	
2 Thai Legal History: A Brief Literature Review	15
Rawin Leelapana, Andrew Harding, and Eugénie Mérieau	
PART I TRADITIONAL LAW AND ITS MODERN RESONANCES	
3 Thammasat, Custom, and Royal Authority in Siam’s Legal History	23
Chris Baker and Pasuk Phongpaichit	
4 The History of the Initial Royal Command: A Reflection on the Legal and Political Contexts of Kingship and the Modern State in Siam	41
Kongsatja Suwanapech	
5 Buddhist Influence on the Ancient Siamese Legal System, from Ayutthaya to the Twenty-First Century	60
Khemthong Tonsakulrungruang	
6 A History of the Thai Lèse-Majesté Law	77
Eugénie Mérieau	
7 Blood Curse and Belonging in Thailand: Law, Buddhism and Legal Consciousness	89
David M. Engel	

PART II FOREIGN INFLUENCE AND THE REFORM PERIOD

8	British Judges in the Supreme Court of Siam Surutchada Reekie and Adam Reekie	103
9	The Fundamental Misconception in the Drafting of the Thai Civil and Commercial Code of 1925 Munin Pongsapan	122
10	The Modernisation of Thai Criminal Law: From the 1908 Penal Code to the 1956 Criminal Code Kanaphon Chanhom	138
11	Thai Trust Law: A Legal Import Rooted in Pragmatism Surutchada Reekie and Narun Popattanachai	153
12	The History of Thai Family Laws: Strong Women and Weak Gender Equality under the Law Apinop Atipiboonsin	170
13	The Origins of Thailand’s Bureaucratic State and the Consolidation of Administrative Justice Peter Leyland	185
14	Siam and the Standard of Civilisation in the Nineteenth Century Krisdakorn Wongwuthikun and Naporn Popattanachai	202

PART III CONSTITUTIONAL CONFLICTS 1932–2017

15	The Thai-Style Democracy in Post-1932 Thailand and Its Challenges: A Quest for Nirvana of Constitutional Saṃsāra in Thai Legal History before 1997 Rawin Leelapatana	217
16	Permutations of the Basic Structure: Thai Constitutionalism and the Democratic Regime with the King as Head Henning Glaser	233
17	The 1991–1992 Judicial Crisis: Personalities or Principles? Duncan McCargo	252
18	Without Account: Coups, Amnesties and Justice in Thailand Tyrell Haberkorn	265

	<i>Glossary</i>	278
	<i>Index</i>	280

Tables

3.1	Root matters for judges and magistrates	<i>page</i> 35
3.2	Root matters of dispute in the <i>Thammasat</i>	37
9.1	Comparisons between TCCC of 1925 provisions and foreign models relating to non-performance and remedies for non-performance	133
9.2	Comparison between the English draft of section 194 TCCC (1925) and its foreign model	136
15.1	Coups and the restoration of liberal democracy in Thailand between 1958 and 1997	225

Contributors

Apinop Atipiboonsin is a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Thammasat University. His primary areas of research include comparative constitutional law, administrative law, and family law. He graduated with an LLM from Columbia Law School, New York, as a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar in 2016, and is currently an SJD candidate at the University of Virginia School of Law.

Chris Baker and Pasuk Phongpaichit are leading scholars in Thai studies. They met at the University of Cambridge in the late 1970s and have been resident in Thailand since 1980. Pasuk is Professor of Economics at Chulalongkorn University. Together they have written on Thailand's political economy, history, and literature including *A History of Ayutthaya: Siam in the Early Modern World* (Cambridge University Press, 2017), *The Palace Law of Ayutthaya and the Thammasat: Law and Kingship in Siam* (Cornell University, 2016), and *Unequal Thailand: Aspects of Income, Wealth and Power* (NUS Press, 2015). In 2017 they were jointly awarded the Fukuoka Grand Prize.

David Engel is SUNY Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus at the State University of New York, Buffalo. He is a leading scholar on Thai law and law and society studies, and is co-author with his Thai wife Jaruan Engel of *Tort, Custom, and Karma: Globalization and Legal Consciousness in Thailand* (Stanford University Press, 2010) (Recipient of Jacob Book Prize Honorable Mention); *Code and Custom in a Thai Provincial Court: The Interaction of Formal and Informal Systems of Justice* (University of Arizona Press, Association for Asian Studies Monograph Series, 1978); and *Law and Kingship in Thailand during the Reign of King Chulalongkorn* (University of Michigan Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, 1975).

Henning Glaser is the Founding Director of the German-Southeast Asian Center of Excellence for Public Policy and Good Governance, an academic institute and provider of training and consultancy services at Thammasat University's Faculty of Law. There, he has taught public and comparative law since 2007. He also is the Executive Director of the Asian Governance Foundation and advises governmental and non-governmental institutions on various issues of constitutional politics. His research focus includes the historical foundations and deep structure of constitutional law and politics in Asia.

Tyrell Haberkorn is an associate professor of Southeast Asian Studies in the Department of Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Her work is primarily focused on state violence and dissident cultural politics in Thailand. She is the author of *Revolution Interrupted: Farmers, Students, Law and Violence in Northern Thailand* (University of Wisconsin Press, 2011), and *In Plain Sight: Impunity and Human Rights in*

Thailand (University of Wisconsin Press, 2018), a new history of post-absolutist Thailand written through the lens of impunity.

Andrew Harding is a leading scholar in Asian legal studies, who has worked extensively on Thai and South East Asian constitutional law. He is co-author of *The Constitutional System of Thailand: A Contextual Analysis* (Hart, 2011), and is co-founding editor of the series of which that book is part, 'Constitutional Systems of the World', with Hart/Bloomsbury. He is a former Head of the Law School, SOAS, University of London, former Director of the Centre for Asian Legal Studies at the National University of Singapore, former Director of the Asian Law Institute, and former Chief Editor of the *Asian Journal of Comparative Law*. His latest book is *Constitutional Courts in Asia* (Cambridge University Press, 2018).

Kanaphon Chanhom is associate professor of law at Chulalongkorn University and an assistant to the University President. He earned his PhD degree from the University of Washington in 2010. His areas of interest are criminal law and legal history. He has written several books on criminal law and the history of criminal law in Thailand.

Khemthong Tonsakulrungruang is an early career scholar at Chulalongkorn University's Law Faculty, who recently completed his doctorate at Bristol University. He has published widely on constitutional law in Thailand, especially on the Constitutional Court. His doctoral thesis is on the influence of Buddhism on the Thai legal system.

Kongsatja Suwanapech is an early career scholar teaching at Thammasat University's Faculty of Law. He has a LLM degree from Edinburgh University and has research interests in the history of the Ayutthaya Period and modern Thai law.

Krisdakorn Wongwuthikun is Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Law, National Institute of Development and Administration (NIDA); he has an LLB from Thammasat University; an LLM in Global Environmental and Climate Change from the University of Edinburgh; and a PhD in Law from the University of Dundee.

Peter Leyland is Professor of Public Law at SOAS, University of London, and Emeritus Professor of London Metropolitan University. His research interests focus on UK and Thai public law and comparative public law, with a particular focus on devolution. Publications include: volumes on the *Constitution of the United Kingdom* (3rd ed., 2016) and the *Constitutional System of Thailand* (with Andrew Harding, 2011). Professor Leyland is joint founding editor of Hart series 'Constitutional Systems of the World'.

Duncan McCargo is a leading scholar in Thai studies. Currently he is Director of the Nordic Institute for Asian Studies and Professor of political science at the University of Copenhagen as well as Visiting Professor of political science at Columbia University. He has published widely on the politics of Thailand, including on the Thai judiciary and legal profession. McCargo's book, *Fighting for Virtue: Justice and Politics in Thailand*, was published by Cornell University Press in 2019. His latest book (with Anyarat Chattharakul) is *Future Forward: The Rise and Fall of a Thai Political Party* (NIAS Press 2020).

Eugénie Méricau studied Law, Political Science, and Oriental Languages and Civilizations at the Universities of Sorbonne, Sciences Po, and the National Institute for Oriental Languages and Civilizations in Paris. In 2017, she completed her PhD on 'Thai Constitutionalism and Legal Transplants: a study of Kingship'. She has held various teaching and research positions, including researcher for the King Prajadhipok's Institute under the

Thai Parliament, and consultant for the Asia-Pacific Office of the International Commission of Jurists. She is currently a postdoctoral fellow in Law at the National University of Singapore.

Munin Pongsapan is Associate Professor and Dean of the Law Faculty, Thammasat University, where he teaches contract law, the law of obligations, civil law systems, and legal history. He received his LLB from Thammasat University, LLM from the University of Cambridge, and PhD in law from the University of Edinburgh. He is a contributor of Volumes I, III, IV, and V of the ‘Studies in the Contract Laws of Asia’ project published by Oxford University Press.

Naporn Popattanachai is Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, Thammasat University. He has an LLB from Thammasat University; an LLM in European Legal Studies from the University of Bristol; an LLM in Environmental Law and Policy from University College London; and a PhD in Law, Nottingham Law School, Nottingham Trent University.

Narun Popattanachai is a lawyer at the Office of the Council of State, Thailand. His research interests span capital market regulation, securities regulation, and corporate governance. He holds a doctorate in law from Columbia University. He obtained his LLB and LLM degrees from University College London and a second LLM from Columbia. Since 2013 he has been a member of the New York Bar Association.

Rawin Leelapatana recently completed his doctorate at Bristol University on the history of Thai constitutionalism, and teaches at Chulalongkorn University, Faculty of Law. He has published a number of articles on constitutional law, including a co-authored article with Andrew Harding, published in the *Chinese Journal of Comparative Law*.

Adam Reekie obtained an MA from Queen’s College, Oxford and is a solicitor (England & Wales, non-practising); he obtained an LLM from Thammasat University, where he now lectures in law.

Surutchada Reekie obtained her LLB, LLM, and PhD from University College London, and is Lecturer in the Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University. Her research is mainly on comparative private law, but she has worked on Thai tort law as well as legal history.

Preface

The main motivating factor in developing this book project was a realisation that there was little material in English on Thai legal history as such, but that, on the other hand, there was amongst Thai scholars a discernible enthusiasm for the subject as well as considerable achievement in terms of published work in the Thai language. A brief review of the literature in the English, Thai, and French languages appears before Chapter 1. Unlike the situation in most other jurisdictions, law schools in Thailand generally offer a compulsory course on legal history, and Thai lawyers and legal scholars seem to be generally very well versed in the subject, as well as very keen to talk and write about it. In most cases it seemed as though a concern with contemporary issues had led these scholars, including those contributing to this book, in an historical direction. This is hardly surprising when these issues would usually require an understanding of the reception of civil law in Siam, and/or an understanding of the underlying legal culture as the background on which the civil law was painted, so to speak. These matters are indeed extensively discussed in every chapter of this book.

The editors were aware that a number of younger scholars had completed a doctoral thesis in some aspect of Thai legal history: our youngest contributor was at the time of writing twenty-seven years old, and some others had recently completed a doctorate or were in the course of doing so. In addition, although Thai legal history has not attracted a great deal of legal scholarship amongst international scholars, a fair number of such scholars from other disciplines such as history, anthropology, and political science, as well as law, have written very insightfully on topics that form part of this subject or have distinct bearing upon it.

Accordingly, we were both surprised and pleased that our proposal for this book encountered more or less instant and enthusiastic commitment from so many scholars of both varieties, almost indeed from everyone who was invited; so much so that our viability benchmark of twelve chapters was rapidly outstripped by both responses and excellent suggestions as to other possible contributors. We are able to offer as a result no less than seventeen chapters in this book, covering most periods of Thai legal history and most legal topics. The book does not seek to be a textbook on the subject. Nor does it seek to be completely comprehensive in coverage or to provide a running narrative of events and issues. Rather it presents a set of reflective chapters that also, as it happens, between them set out most of the relevant historical/legal facts. We consider that taken together these chapters offer, in spite of our disavowal of comprehensiveness, a fairly full picture of Thai legal history.

This means that this book is the first in English (as is mentioned above, there are several in Thai) to offer a reasonably comprehensive overview and coverage of the topic. This is not to take away anything from previous publications that have contributed signally to our

understanding of the subject. The literature is discussed further in outline in a Note following Chapter 1.

The truly fascinating story of legal development in Siam/Thailand from pre-modern times through modernisation and its many consequences up to the present day, well developed and widely understood in the Thai imagination, has therefore only been partially told in English or to an international audience. Accordingly, the present collection of essays attempts to draw on the considerable expertise and current research of both Thai and international scholars to provide both an overview and some in-depth studies of Thai legal history, both pre-modern and modern, from the Ayutthaya period through the Bangkok encounters with the West and the nineteenth to twentieth century reforms, up to the present century. The story also covers many, indeed almost all, major areas of both private and public law, and addresses a very wide range of both themes and perspectives.

Most of the chapters were discussed in draft form at a symposium at Thammasat University's Faculty of Law on 27 and 28 September 2019. This event provided an opportunity to discuss the drafts and suggest improvements as well as fuller integration of the content and opening to different perspectives and issues raised in the discussion. There is nonetheless, we feel, plenty of room for further research on the topics dealt with as well as the topics that are not dealt with, or not dealt with exhaustively, in this volume. There is no doubt, as we discussed at the symposium, much more work to be done, but we hope that this book will be a natural starting point for those who carry this work forward in the future.

In setting out and discussing this history in both length and depth, we hope that this book will add to understanding not just of legal history but of the legal present. It is striking that many chapters in the book take the legal history more or less up to date, and view legal history through the lens of current issues in Thai law. Accordingly, the division of the chapters into three groups should be taken in the light of this fact. We believe therefore that this book will add considerable depth not just to the understanding of Thai legal history, but to contemporary debates and discourses around legality and law reform in Thailand.

For the sake of clarity and authenticity, we refer to pre-1939 Thailand and Thai as 'Siam' and 'Siamese', but otherwise as Thailand from 1939 onwards. Thai terms are set out in a Glossary and have been standardised spelling-wise across the various chapters.

Finally, we wish to thank the contributors for their support, hard work, suggestions, and enthusiasm for the project; Joe Ng and Cambridge University Press for their support and their legendary professionalism in publishing the book; the staff of Thammasat University for their assistance with the symposium; William Roth, Adam Reekie, and Lasse Schuldt of Thammasat University for their sterling help with the work of subediting and formatting, and in one or two cases rewriting; Rawin Leelapatana of Chulalongkorn University for his help with the Chronology and the Glossary; and the Faculty of Law, Thammasat University, for funding the symposium and providing student assistance. We also thank the *Asian Journal of Law and Society* for granting permission to reproduce, with some changes, David Engel's article on the Blood Curse Ritual.

Chronology

12th century	– emergence of the Tai Kingdom
13th century	– appearance of the first copy of <i>Dhammasastra</i>
1238	– Sukhothai Kingdom
1351 to 1767	– Ayutthaya Kingdom
c.1400	– idea of <i>Thammasat</i> was known in Siam
1651	– creation of the <i>Manusara dhammasattha</i>
1687	– Treaty of Commerce between France and Siam
1767	– fall of Ayutthaya
1767 to 1782	– Thonburi Kingdom
1782 to present	– Bangkok (<i>Rattanakosin</i>) Kingdom
1789	– completion of conquest of four Muslim provinces by the Siamese
1805	– promulgation of the Three Seals Code by King Rama I
1826	– Burney Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between Siam and Great Britain
1851 to 1868	– King Mongkut (King Rama IV)
1855	– Bowring (Anglo-Siamese) Treaty
1868 to 1910	– King Chulalongkorn (King Rama V)
1874 and 1883	– Treaties regarding jurisdiction over British subjects
1892	– Gustave Rolin-Jaequemyns recruited by the Siamese government to reform the Thai legal system
1894	– judicial function assigned to the Court of Justice under the Ministry of Justice
1896	– establishment of the Judicial Reform Committee
1897	– establishment of the Law School, Ministry of Justice
1898	– conclusion of the Japanese-Siamese Protocol
1901	– commencement of individual land ownership
1907	– Treaty with France concerning jurisdiction over French-Asiatic subjects
1908	– enactment of the first Penal Code
	– beginning of function of the Supreme Court
1909	– extension of International Court’s jurisdiction to the whole country
1910 to 1923	– King Vajiravudh (King Rama VI)
1912	– Palace Revolt – Thai-ness made state ideology

1925 to 1935	– King Prajadhipok (King Rama VII)
1925	– promulgation of the Civil and Commercial Code
1932	– Revolution on 24 June establishing constitutional monarchy
	– promulgation of first Interim Constitution on 27 June
	– promulgation of first Permanent Constitution on 10 December
	– Robert Lingat’s first edition of <i>History of Thai Law</i> published
1933	– Law School of the Ministry of Justice transferred to Chulalongkorn University
	– promulgation of the Council of State Act 1933
1934	– Law School of the Ministry of Justice was transferred to Thammasat University
1935 to 1946	– King Ananda (King Rama VIII)
1935	– completion of the Civil and Commercial Code (Book V) and the enactment of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes
	– abdication of King Prajadhipok
1939	– final termination of unequal treaties – Siam becomes Thailand
1946	– King Ananda mysteriously found dead on 9 June
1946 to 2016	– King Bhumibol (King Rama IX)
1947	– coup restoring Thai-ness; promulgation of the 1947 Constitution aimed at restoring royal hegemony
1956	– promulgation of the current Criminal Code
1957	– coup staged by Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, overthrowing Field Marshal Plaek Phibunsongkhram, in September
1958	– further coup staged by Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, restoring royal hegemony, in October
1959	– promulgation of Constitutional Charter of 1959
1973	– ‘14th October uprising’, popular uprising overthrowing the government led by Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn
1976	– ‘6th October massacre’ at Thammasat University, and coup on 6 October
1978	– promulgation of 1978 Constitution establishing semi-liberal democracy on 22 December
	– establishment of the Judicial Service of the Courts of Justice
1991	– coup overthrowing General Chatchai Choonhavan in February
	– August 1991 to September 1992: judicial crisis
1992	– promulgation of the Act amending the First book of the Civil and Commercial Code on 31 March – ‘Black May’ incident
1997	– promulgation of the 1997 Constitution on 11 October
	– establishment of the Constitutional Court on 11 October
2001	– Thaksin Shinawatra becomes Prime Minister on 9 February
	– Administrative Court begins to function on 9 March
2006	– rally of PAD and coup overthrowing Thaksin Shinawatra on 19 September
2007	– promulgation of the 2007 Constitution on 24 August

Chronology

xv

2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– PAD protest– Samak Sundaravej and Somchai Wongsawat ousted as Prime Ministers by Constitutional Court – Abhisit Vejjajiva becomes Prime Minister
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– ‘Bloody Songkran’ incident, UDD protest
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– ‘Savage May’ incident’, UDD protest
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– proposal for Amnesty Bill; protest by the PDRC
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– coup staged by General Prayuth Chan-ocha ousting Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra– promulgation of 2014 Interim Constitution, allowing the Prime Minister to wield emergency powers under Section 44, on 22 July
2016 to present	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– King Vajiralongkorn (King Rama X)
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– coming into force of 2017 Constitution on Chakri day (6 April)

Table of Cases

BRITAIN

Laurie and Morewood v. Dudin Brothers [1926] 1 KB 233

THAILAND

Appeal Court Decision Black Case No 2196/2558
Appeal Court Decision Red Case No 18002/2558
Constitutional Court Ruling No 18–22/2555
Constitutional Court Ruling No 28–29/2555
Constitutional Court Ruling No 1/2557
Constitutional Court Ruling No 7/2559
Criminal Court Order Black Case O. 1805/2558
Supreme Administrative Court Black Case No 326/2552
Supreme Administrative Court Black Case No 992/2556
Supreme Administrative Court Judgment No D5/2006
Supreme Administrative Court Judgment No D118/2007
Supreme Administrative Court Judgment No D33/2553
Supreme Administrative Court Judgment No 49/2554
Supreme Administrative Court Red Case No 33/2557
Supreme Administrative Court Red Case No 921/2560
Supreme Court Decision No 615/2451
Supreme Court Decision No 946/2451
Supreme Court Decision No 390/2463
Supreme Court Decision No 575/2465
Supreme Court Decision No 494–495/2473
Supreme Court Decision No 1229/2473
Supreme Court Decision No 563/2474
Supreme Court Decision No 719/2475
Supreme Court Decision No 208/2477
Supreme Court Decision No 810/2478
Supreme Court Decision No 871/2478
Supreme Court Decision No 56/2479
Supreme Court Decision No 507–508/2480

Supreme Court Decision No 136/2481
Supreme Court Decision No 661/2481
Supreme Court Decision No 176/2483
Supreme Court Decision No 1041/2484
Supreme Court Decision No 866/2487
Supreme Court Decision No 163/2491
Supreme Court Decision No 1874/2492
Supreme Court Decision No 1153–1154/2495
Supreme Court Decision No 45/2496
Supreme Court Decision No 1512–1515/2497
Supreme Court Decision No 1372/2498
Supreme Court Decision No 1735/2500
Supreme Court Decision No 1106/2501
Supreme Court Decision No 1662/2505
Supreme Court Decision No 728/2506
Supreme Court Decision No 1404–1405/2506
Supreme Court Decision No 1483/2506
Supreme Court Decision No 234/2508
Supreme Court Decision No 1404/2508
Supreme Court Decision No 494/2510
Supreme Court Decision No 878/2518
Supreme Court Decision No 2587/2518
Supreme Court Decision No 1234/2523
Supreme Court Decision No 1243/2523
Supreme Court Decision No 2376/2526
Supreme Court Decision No 2676/2528
Supreme Court Decision No 3731/2533
Supreme Court Decision No 6411/2534
Supreme Court Decision No 981/2535
Supreme Court Decision No 3680/2535
Supreme Court Decision No 913/2536
Supreme Court Decision No 3148/2540
Supreme Court Decision No 3477/2540
Supreme Court Decision No 7278–7279/2554
Supreme Court Decision No 9757/2555
Supreme Court Decision No 1688/2561