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## Documents for thailand visa on arrival

Thailand's Visa on Arrival is valid for 15 days and can be applied for at international airports and land border crossings by passport holders from eligible countries, primarily for tourism purposes. As of July 2024, several European and Asian nations are now eligible for visa exemptions or have adjusted their requirements. Countries in each category include: European Countries: Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Georgia, Malta, Romania, Russia, Serbia Asian Countries: Bhutan, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Uzbekistan American Countries: Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela African Countries: Ethiopia, Namibia, Seychelles, Tunisia Visa on Arrival applicants must provide the following documents: 1. A genuine and valid passport with at least 30 days of validity from the day of arrival. 2. A return or onward journey ticket within 15 days from the day of arrival. To obtain a Thailand Visa on Arrival, several documents are required. Firstly, a confirmed travel itinerary must be provided to demonstrate that you will leave the country before your visa expires. A passport-sized photo, taken within the last month, is also necessary and should be attached to the application form. The application form itself must be filled out with all required information. Additionally, from May 1, 2025, a Thailand Digital Arrival Card (TDAC) must be submitted online by every foreigner arriving in Thailand. The Visa on Arrival fee for 2025 is 2,000 THB and is non-refundable, payable in cash at the airport or border crossing in local currency only. To support your application, you will need to provide a hotel booking confirmation and proof of sufficient funds, at least 10,000 THB per person or 20,000 THB per family. Visa on Arrival can be obtained at various international airports, harbors, and land border crossings from neighboring countries. For a faster process, an online E-Visa on Arrival service is available for an additional fee at select airports through the eVisa on Arrival (eVOA) system. Thailand Visa on Arrival has some useful information for tourists. If you're planning to stay longer, you can extend your visa once by 7 days. Just check Thai Visa Extension for more details. To apply, head to any Immigration Bureau office in Thailand. If you arrive at Suvarnabhumi Airport (BKK), consider using the VIP Immigration fast track service to skip the queue. You can book it online through Suvarnabhumi Airport (BKK) Immigration VIP Fast-Track Service. For more info on getting a Visa on Arrival at BKK airport, check out Visa on Arrival at Bangkok Suvarnabhumi Airport. If you're landing at Don Mueang Airport (DMK), Phuket Airport, or Chiang Mai Airport, you can get your visa there too: Visa on Arrival at Don Mueang Airport, Visa on Arrival at Phuket Airport, and Visa on Arrival at Chiang Mai Airport respectively. Not all countries are listed here, but some can use Thailand's free visa-exempt stay. If you need a longer stay, Single-Entry Tourist Visa or Multi-Entry Tourist Visa might be the way to go. For more about Bangkok, see our recommendations for choosing the best area to stay in Bangkok: Bangkok Best Areas. Thailand Visa on Arrival is valid for 15 days and only for tourism purposes. It's available at all Thailand international airports and most land border crossings for holders of eligible countries' passports. Here are some countries that can use this type of visa: - European Countries: Armenia (starting from 15 July 2024), Belarus (starting from 15 July 2024), Cyprus, Georgia, Malta, Romania, Russia, Serbia - Asian Countries: Bhutan, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia Please note that some countries on this list might be eligible for Visa Exemption from 15 July 2024. 15 July 2024 marks a significant date for Uzbekistan and American countries, who will be eligible for visa exemption. Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Paraguay, and Venezuela will also be able to apply for a visa on arrival from this date. African nations such as Ethiopia, Namibia, Seychelles, and Tunisia can start applying for a visa on arrival from 15 July 2024. Meanwhile, Thailand continues to offer visa on arrival facilities, but travelers must meet specific requirements. To obtain a visa on arrival in Thailand, one needs to possess the following documents: a genuine passport valid for at least 30 days after entry, although having six months' validity is recommended by Thai embassies and international organizations. Airlines may also require this to allow boarding. A return or onward journey ticket must be submitted, proving that the traveler will depart within 15 days of arrival. One passport-sized photo, taken no more than a month ago, should be attached to the application form. The Thailand Visa on Arrival application form itself must be filled accurately, and from May 1st, 2025, travelers arriving by air, land, or sea will need to present a completed Digital Arrival Card. The visa on arrival fee for 2025 is 2,000 THB, which is non-refundable. Payment should be made in cash at the airport or border crossing using local currency only (Thai Baht). It's advised to exchange only the necessary amount needed for the fee at the airport currency exchange near the Visa on Arrival area to get a better rate. Lastly, travelers should ensure they have arranged for accommodation, as this is an essential requirement for obtaining a visa on arrival in Thailand. To get your Visa on Arrival in Thailand, you'll need to provide an address where you're staying. This can be a hotel or apartment that's verifiable by the authorities. Typically, they ask for a hotel booking confirmation to verify your accommodation. If you haven't booked yet, consider using Booking.com or Agoda to secure a place. When applying, make sure you have proof of sufficient funds to cover at least 10,000 THB per person or 20,000 THB per family during your stay. Although this is rarely requested, it's best to be prepared and have the money available in cash - it can be any currency. This is to ensure that you're not denied entry into Thailand due to insufficient funds. You can get Visa on Arrival at various points of entry, including airports, harbors, and land border crossings from neighboring countries like Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, or Malaysia. Check the list of international airports, harbors, and land border crossings for more information. The immigration control process at Thai airports is relatively straightforward. However, if you want to speed up the process, consider using an online application system that's available at some airports. This service, known as E-Visa on Arrival, can be used at select airports like those in Bangkok, Phuket, or Chiang Mai. If your initial Visa on Arrival expires, don't worry - you can apply for a 7-day extension once. Just submit an application to any office of the Immigration Bureau in Thailand. Kelantan-Pattani Malay is an Austronesian language spoken in Kelantan, Malaysia, as well as parts of Terengganu and Thailand's southern provinces. It is primarily used by Thai Malays and serves as a lingua franca among ethnic Southern Thais in rural areas Jawi is a script used for writing Malay. In Thailand, it is called phasa Malayu Pattani. Locally in Malaysia, it is known as bahasa Melayu Patani. The language is sometimes referred to as bahasa Patani in Pattani. Kelantanese is also used in Standard Malay and in Kelantanese as baso Kelate. In Besut and Setiu of Terengganu State, it is known as baso Besut or Kecek Kelate-Besut. For the preservation of the Malay language and culture, Kelantan-Pattani Malay developed into distinct variants and dialects. The main divisions are Kelantan (Coastal, Central/River, Dabong/Inland), Pattani (Yala, Saiburi, Bana Taning, Chenok/Chana, Nonthaburi/Bangkok Reman), and Reman (Grik, Sik, Baling, Padang Terap, Batu Kugho/Selama, Southern Yala). The Reman variants of Kedah and Perak show influence from Perak Malay and Kedah Malay. Additionally, Samsam Malay is a creole/pidgin language spoken by those with mixed Thai-Malay ancestry. Kelantanese is spoken in Kelantan, as well as parts of Terengganu and Pahang, while Pattani Malay is mainly spoken in Narathiwat, Yala, and Pattani provinces. The Pattani variety of Malay, spoken in Pattani and Kelantan, has some differences from Standard Malay that can make it difficult for speakers of the standard language to understand. One reason is that Pattani Malay has borrowed words and sounds from Thai, which are not found in Standard Malay. As a result, comprehension between Pattani Malay and Standard Malay may be more challenging than between Kelantanese Malay (another variety spoken in Kelantan) and Standard Malay. The text also provides a set of correspondence rules to help illustrate the differences between Pattani Malay and Standard Malay. For example: \* The sound /a/ is pronounced differently in different positions. \* The sounds /t/, /m/, and /n/ are pronounced as glottal stops, fricatives, or omitted altogether. \* The sounds /r/, /m/, and /n/ have different pronunciations depending on the context. \* The sounds /k/, /p/, and /t/ can be pronounced with a glottal stop or an omitted coda. Additionally, the text notes that Pattani Malay has a feature called gemination, where consonants are repeated for emphasis or to indicate grammatical relationships. This is transcribed as /CC/ but pronounced as [C:]. \*\*Geminates in Kelantan-Pattani Malay\*\* In Kelantan-Pattani Malay, certain words exhibit gemination, which is the repetition of a consonant sound. This phenomenon can arise from different sources. \* \*\*Reduplication\*\*\*: When a word is reduplicated (e.g., "berjalan" -> "berrijjalan"), the initial morpheme is deleted and replaced with a geminated form of the remaining morpheme. \* \*\*Word formation\*\*\*: In some cases, words are formed by deleting a function word and geminating the remaining morpheme (e.g., "basuh buwi cuci" -> "basuh ccuci"). \* \*\*Preposition reduction\*\*\*: Reducing prepositions can also result in gemination (e.g., "ke darat" -> "ddarat"). \*\*Stress patterns\*\* Kelantan-Pattani Malay has distinct stress rules compared to Standard Malay. Generally, the primary stress falls on the last syllable if the word starts with a single consonant. \* \*\*Single-consonant words\*\*\*: Words starting with a single consonant have their final syllable stressed (e.g., "nak" -> [nʌʔ], "dalam" -> [da.lɛ̃]). \* \*\*Words with schwa\*\*\*: In words containing the schwa sound (/ə/), syllables without the schwa are unstressed (e.g., "petang" -> [pə.tɛ̃], "belakang" -> [bə.la.kɛ̃]). \* \*\*Geminated consonants\*\*\*: If a word starts with an initial syllable containing a geminated consonant, that syllable automatically takes the primary stress (e.g., "berjalan" -> [ˈʝa.lɛ̃], "ke darat" -> [ˈd̪.a.ɣaʔ]). \*\*Loanwords and phonology\*\* Many loanwords in Kelantan-Pattani Malay exhibit initial geminated consonants (e.g., "tar" -> "/ttar/"). The language's phonological rules are distinct from those of Standard Malay, reflecting its unique linguistic characteristics. Satu Analisis Teori Simpati adalah artikel jurnal tentang bahasa dan teori simpati yang diterbitkan dalam Jurnal Bahasa pada tahun 2022. Artikel ini merupakan hasil penelitian tentang aspek linguistik dari bahasa Pattani, yang juga disebut dengan nama Kelantan-Pattani Malay.