



Executive Summary Second-Year Performance Report

of the Government of
General Prayut Chan-o-cha
25 July 2020-25 July 2021





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1. Overall situation prior to the administration

Thailand has been duly affected by internal and external transformations. Globally, economic stagnation, resulting from the escalating trade war between major powers and political disputes among countries in different regions, has created high impact on the country. Furthermore, rapid technological transformation, ageing society, climate change, natural disaster, new infectious diseases, terrorism, transnational crime and cyber-crime are also significant challenges. Domestically, the country has experienced contracted economic growth resulting from dampened consumption, investment and export which increased unemployment and household indebtedness per Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Other pressing issues that require immediate attention for the new administration to tackle are such as population ageing, which has significant implication for Thailand's labour market, quality and equal access to education, inequalities, natural disasters such as drought and floods, pollution as well as political polarization and corruption. Therefore, the Government is determined to pursue development in myriad areas to address the ongoing problems and to strengthen the country's competitive advantage, with people's long-term wellbeing and balanced economic development considered under the guidance of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy for sustainable development.

2. Overall situation after the Government took office

The Government led by General Prayut Chan-o-cha was democratically elected on 24th March B.E. 2562 (2019). General Prayut Chan-o-cha received a majority of votes from the total number of existing members of the Senate and House of Representatives (according to Section 272 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand) on 5th June B.E. 2562 (2019) to become Prime Minister for another term. On 9th June B.E. 2562 (2019), His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua graciously appointed General Prayut Chan-o-cha as Prime Minister. The Government is a 21 party coalition, comprising Palang Pracharat Party, Bhumjaithai Party, Democrat Party, Chartthaipattana Party, Action Coalition for Thailand Party, Thai Local Power Party, New Economics Party, Chart Pattana Party, Thai Forest Conservation Party, Thai Nation Power Party, People Progress Party, Palang Thai Rak Thai Party, Thai Civilised Party, Pracha Niyom Party, Thai Teachers for People Party, Prachadharma Thai Party, People Reform Party, Polamuang Thai Party, New Democracy Party, New Palangdharma Party, and Thai Rak Dharma Party. The Government took office on 25th July B.E. 2562 (2019) and formulated the Policy for the administration of state affairs in adherence to a democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State. The Policy is in accordance with Chapters V: Duties of the State and VI: Directive Principles of State Policies of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2560 (2017) as well as the National Strategy B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037). The overarching objective of the said Policy is to move Thailand forward with stability, prosperity and sustainability.

During the first year of the administration (25 July B.E. 2562 (2019) - 25 July B.E. 2563 (2020)) the Government implemented its national development plans in accordance with the National

Strategy B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037) and 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan B.E. 2560-2565 (2017-2022) in pursuit of national security, competitiveness, development of human capital, social equality and equity, sustainability of national biodiversity, environmental quality, and natural resources and Government efficiency and better access to public services. The Government is currently developing high speed trains while adopting other economic measures to cope with volatilities in the global economy. Notable measures include improving the welfare system by making improvements to the Welfare Smart Card and allowance schemes for low-income earners to lower cost of living such as food and travel expenses. Target incomes for farmers from key agricultural products, such as rice, cassava, rubber, palm, sugarcane and maize have been set through compensation. Moreover, the Government also launched the Chim-Shop-Chai (“eat-buy-spend”) economic stimulus scheme, increased the budget to support the National Health Security Fund and devised measures to solve drought and mitigate impacts from floods.

In February B.E. 2563 (2020), the outbreak of the new infectious disease Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) occurred in Thailand. The Government, in cooperation with all stakeholders, tackled the spread of COVID-19 well during February - March B.E. 2563 (2020). Nevertheless, the pandemic has been a major cause for the decline in the number of international tourist arrivals, which has in turn affected other economic activities and the economic growth of the country. The Government, therefore, implemented monetary and fiscal policies, including access to loans and debt-related measures such as debt collection moratorium, restructuring and rescheduling as well as tax relief measures to alleviate the economic impact on individuals and businesses. The Emergency Decree on the Provision of Financial Assistance for Entrepreneurs Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic B.E. 2563 (2020) was enacted to provide soft loans in the amount

of 1 trillion Baht to expedite economic recovery. The financial rehabilitation covers 3 areas, namely 1) the public health sector, 2) the agriculture and business sector and 3) individuals. In addition, the Budget Expenditure Transfer Act, B.E. 2563 (2020) was enacted to consolidate the budgets from different Government agencies for emergency use to alleviate impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the second year of the Government administration (25 July B.E. 2563 (2020) - 2564 (2021)), Thailand encountered a second surge of COVID-19, leading to an even more profound socio-economic impacts. The Government was determined to address the problem by implementing more measures to curb the spread of the pandemic by providing nationwide vaccine administration to lower morbidity and mortality. The Emergency Decree on the Provision of Financial Assistance for Entrepreneurs Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic B.E. 2564 (2021) was enacted, in addition to the one in 2020, to further provide socio-economic assistance and rehabilitation for those impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic with a budget of not more than 500 million Baht. The Government is committed to not only creating a conducive environment for the country to recover from the crisis as quickly as possible, but also making sure that the country can strongly and sustainably move forward into the “New Normal” with a solid foundation to cope with any future unpredictability.

3. National Core and Urgent Policies

The policy for the administration of state affairs, which was delivered to the National Assembly on 25th July B.E. 2562 (2019), comprises 12 Core Policies, namely 1) Protecting and Upholding the Monarchy, 2) Ensuring Stability, Safety and Peace in the Country, 3) Fostering Religion, the Arts and Culture, 4) Promoting Thailand’s Role on the Global Stage, 5) Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness, 6) Developing

Economic Areas of Potential and Delivering Prosperity to all Regions, 7) Enhancing the Country's Strength through a Bottom-up Approach, 8) Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of Thai People of all Ages, 9) Improving the Public Health System and Social Security, 10) Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth, 11) Reforming Public Sector Management, and 12) Preventing and Suppressing Corruption and Malfeasance, and Improving the Judicial Process. The Government also has formulated 12 urgent policies to be implemented, namely 1) Solving Bread-and-Butter Concerns, 2) Improving the Welfare System and Enhancing the People's Quality of Life, 3) Implementing Economic Measures to Cope with Volatilities in the Global Economy, 4) Providing Assistance to Farmers and Promoting Innovation, 5) Upgrading Worker Capabilities, 6) Laying Down the Foundation for Future Growth, 7) Preparing the Thai People for the 21st Century, 8) Addressing Corruption and Malfeasance in the Public Sector, i.e., in the Political Sphere and among Civil Servants, 9) Tackling Drug Problems and Restoring Peace in the Southern Border Provinces, 10) Improving Public Services, 11) Devising Measures to Deal with Drought and Floods, and 12) Supporting Studies and Public Hearings regarding the Amendment of the Constitution.

4. The Government's key performance during the 2nd year

During the second year of the administration of state affairs (25 July B.E. 2563 (2020) - 25 July B.E. 2564 (2021), the Royal Thai Government committed, devoted and mobilized all its forces in important operations as follows:

4.1 Protecting and upholding the Monarchy

The Government organized events to honour His Majesty the King and the Royal Family on various occasions, including activities to honour His Majesty the King's Birthday on 28 July

B.E. 2563 (2020), activities to honour Her Majesty the Queen's Birthday on 3 June B.E. 2564 (2021), activities to honour the royal family, and organizing a merit-making ceremony for His Majesty (the late) King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great on 13 October B.E. 2563 (2020), as well as activities to raise awareness of and create understanding of the role of the monarchy among the general public by disseminating knowledge, insights and a sense of loyalty towards the monarchy through different media platforms, including television, radio and social media.

At the same time, the Government continued, preserved and built upon the King's Philosophy, the royally-initiated projects and other royal projects bestowed by His Majesty the King, such as the "Good Health Good Heart Project" and the "Khok Nong Na of Mercy and Hope" of the Department of Corrections, as well as expanding the scope of work from the Royal Unit and the Royal Thai Volunteers. There are 6,868,018 volunteers from the Royal Thai Volunteer Project. "We do good deeds with our hearts." where activities such as Volunteer Development, Disaster Volunteer and Special Volunteer were conducted 72,491 times, with a total overall number of 8,958,920 volunteers participating.

4.2 Managing the COVID-19 outbreak

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak in Thailand in February B.E. 2563 (2020), the Government took immediate measures to address the crisis, as follows:

4.2.1 Establishing the Centre for COVID-19 Situation Administration (CCSA) as the main mechanism in controlling and managing the situation to reduce the impacts from all dimensions. Throughout B.E. 2564 (2021), the CCSA took measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19, including dividing controlled areas into different levels, restricting individuals' movement and activities, restricting the areas and times for out-of-residence measures, prohibiting gatherings of more than 5 people, encouraging

the public and private sectors to only work from home, closing construction sites, restricting activities in shopping malls (supermarkets, food and beverages outlets, and banks were allowed to open), and closing businesses that were at risk of spreading the disease.

4.2.2 Establishing the First-entry Centre for COVID-19 patients who are unable to access the system or register in an available hospital, by modifying the Nimibutr Building and the National Stadium into field hospitals, to accept, accommodate, coordinate and transfer COVID-19 patients for treatment based on symptoms, as well as establishing the Busarakham Hospital as the main centre for yellow level COVID-19 patients (mild symptoms) at the Challenger 3 Building, Muang Thong Thani. Moreover, the first-entry centre and field hospitals have already been established to support patients from different provinces across the country.

4.2.3 Accelerating the COVID-19 vaccination rollout of an average of 300,000 doses per day, The COVID-19 vaccines have been given to 2.4 million people aged 60 and above out of a total number of 12.5 million people (or around 20 per cent), while 1.2 million of those with 7 chronic diseases have been vaccinated out of a total of 5.3 million people (or around 23.4 per cent). This includes pregnant women, who were prioritized by area due to local infection.

4.2.4 Establishing the COVID-19 vaccination centre at the Bang Sue Grand Station that can accommodate around 10,000-20,000 people per day, with 350 officials and equipment to facilitate health security system. In the early stages, the focus was on personnel working in the public transport sector, those aged 60 and above, patients from the 7 chronic diseases group, people with obesity, and pregnant women in labour or in their 12th week or above. Since August B.E. 2564 (2021), the centre has served those who are over 18 years old, with 1 million people

having used the service at the Bang Sue Grand Station, and more than 1.2 million doses having already been administered to the public.

4.2.5 Enforcing home isolation measures; healthcare facilities will consider COVID-19 patients without symptoms who can take care of themselves to be isolated at home under the supervision of medics, doctors and nurses through telemedicine. The patients will be divided into those who are waiting for treatment at a hospital or at a state-provided facility for at least 10 days, and those that will receive continuous treatment at home through Home Isolation. With this scheme, food will be provided for the patients during quarantine: three meals per day, a digital thermometer, a fingertip oximeter, medicine allocation at the discretion of the doctor, as well as a monitoring system through Telemedicine. Currently, 63,757 COVID-19 patients have already joined the Home Isolation Measure.

4.2.6 Procuring alternative COVID-19 vaccines: Moderna to provide people with alternative vaccines by allocating quotas to 285 hospitals. On 16 July B.E. 2564 (2021), many have begun to sign a purchase-sale contract and pay the cost for vaccines in various hospitals. Around 5 million doses of Moderna vaccines will be imported to Thailand within the first quarter of B.E. 2564 (2021) and the first quarter of B.E. 2565 (2022).

4.3 Fiscal measures to boost economy and mitigate economic impact on the people and entrepreneurs under COVID-19 pandemic

4.3.1 “Rao Mai Ting Gun” (We will leave no one behind) compensation scheme to compensate for employees affected by closure of businesses at risk of spreading COVID-19, as well as others affected by the spread of the virus by compensation of income to anyone eligible for 5,000 thousand Baht per month

for the period of 3 months (April – June B.E. 2563 (2020)) totalling 15,000 Baht per person. The money transfer process was completed on 30 September B.E. 2563 (2020) with 15.27 million eligible registrants, amounting to 228,919 million Baht.

4.3.2 Support scheme for state welfare card holders to provide financial assistance to state welfare card holders not yet receiving any financial compensation from government’s supporting schemes during the COVID-19 outbreak, facing income decrease and unable to find alternative sources of earnings. To this particular group, the government provided 1,000 Baht of compensation money per month for 3 months (May - July B.E. 2563 (2020)) totalling 3,000 Baht per person. In sum, there were 1.03 million eligible registrants, amounting to 3,080 million Baht.

4.3.3 Scheme to increase purchasing power for state welfare card holders aims to provide financial support for 14 million holders of state welfare card to purchase staple products from designated government’s Blue Flags shop. The scheme was divided into 3 phases to continually subsidise daily spending for welfare card holders. **Phase 1** from October - December B.E. 2563 (2020) and **Phase 2** from January - March B.E. 2564 (2021) were subsidised 500 Baht per person per month. **Phase 3** from July - December B.E. 2564 (2021) subsidised 200 Baht per person per month.

4.3.4 “Kon La Krueng” (50-50 co-payment) scheme subsidised registered individuals for half of their purchases on food, drink and consumer goods (excluding government lottery, alcohol and tobacco). Participating individuals made these payments through the government’s e-Wallet e-payment application “Pao Tang” to registered stores installed with “Tung Ngern” application. The co-payment scheme was divided into 3 phases. The first phase covered 10 million registered participants

with government co-payment value capped at 150 Baht per person per day, or up to 3,000 Baht per person beginning from 23 October - 31 December B.E. 2563 (2020). The second phase covered an overall 15 million people (10 million participants from phase 1 with an additional 5 million registered individuals in phase 2) capped at 150 per person per day or up to 3,500 Baht per person starting from 1 January - 31 March B.E. 2564 (2021). Individuals participating in both phases received an additional 500 Baht on 1 January B.E. 2564 (2021). The third phase covered 31 million participants, with each individual receiving government co-payment up to 150 Baht per person per day or up to 3,000 Baht per person divided into 2 periods (3 month each) consisting of 1,500 Baht for each period. This phase of the scheme ran from 1 July until 31 December B.E. 2564 (2021).

4.3.5 “Shop Dee Mee Kuen” (Shop and Refund) programme to boost consumption during late B.E. 2563 (2020) among a group of population with purchasing capability, targeted at 3.7 million people, as well as to reduce tax burden for income-tax payers, support VAT-registered stores and also encourage production of local goods. This measure offered income tax deduction from spending on goods and services in Thailand which was paid to VAT-registered stores including on e-books and One Tambon - One Product (OTOP) products according to the amount paid, capped at 30,000 Baht. From 23 October - 31 December B.E. 2563 (2020), this programme generated 23,866.95 million Baht to circulate in the economic system.

4.3.6 “Rao Chana” (We Win) stimulus campaign to subsidise people’s living costs under the new round of COVID-19 outbreak with weekly money transfer to registered individuals totalling 9,000 Baht per person during the programme period (February - May B.E. 2564 (2021)) via 3 channels: state welfare card; “Pao Tang” e-wallet application; and national ID card. Participants could spend subsidised money to purchase products

and services from participating stores. This money, which was transferred weekly, could be collected to spend until 30 June B.E. 2564 (2021). There were around 32.8 million benefit claimants under this scheme, amounting to 273,482 million Baht.

4.3.7 “Ying Chai Ying Dai” (The More You Spend, The More You Get) e-voucher scheme aimed to revive the economy by boosting consumption among a group with purchasing capability, as well as to support VAT-registered entrepreneurs. Registered individuals, which was capped at 4 million people, spending money on designated products and services at VAT-registered stores through the “Tung Ngern” application from 1 July - 30 September B.E. 2564 (2021) received cashback e-vouchers. The spending amount used to calculate cashback e-voucher was limited to up to 60,000 Baht per person. The e-voucher could be used to spend on goods and services from 7 August - 31 December B.E. 2564 (2021), but could not be redeemed for cash. Under the scheme, there were 462, 952 participants with 830.6 million Baht spent in total.

4.3.8 “Rao Thiew Duay Gun” (We Travel Together) stimulus package aimed to spur people’s spending through encouraging domestic tourism, increasing financial liquidity for hotels and related businesses, as well as supporting job creation and overall economic revitalisation. The campaign coverage was expanded for more participations; including raising the ceiling of accommodation booking from 10 to 15 nights per 1 benefit, expanding staying period of room booking from 06.00 - 21.00 hrs. to 06.00 - 00.00 hrs., increasing the scheme’s hotel room coverage from 5 to 6 million nights, allowing hotel entrepreneurs without a hotel license (but who have tax-payer numbers and being VAT-registered) to be eligible to join the campaign, approving tourism-related businesses and services’ (tourism sector transport and spa/massage businesses) eligibility for e-voucher system, and

raising government subsidy ceiling for air tickets from 40 percent up to 2,000 Baht to up to 3,000 Baht per 1 benefit (exclusive for trips to provinces highly dependent on foreign tourists, namely Phuket, Phang Nga, Krabi, Surat Thani, Songkla, Chiangmai and Chiangrai).

4.3.9 Public and Private Sector's measures for employment promotion among graduates to promote employment for graduates, which will enable them to improve their quality of life, as well as to acquire professional skills and experience. The number of people receiving employment promotion was 1,473,508 in total.

4.3.10 Smart Visa This visa criteria covering targeted activities and industries was expanded to include areas of start-up ecosystem and innovation development and human development in other fields besides science and technology. In terms of applicants, it was modified to cover freelance specialists without a domestic employment contract, minimum income ceiling for certain categories of highly skilled professionals was lowered and the preferred standard of executives' professional experience and educational degree was relaxed. In addition, the adjustment allows smart visa holder to work in other areas beyond those above in certain cases.

4.3.11 Provision of credit lines with fair interest rate for grassroots people and micro entrepreneurs affected by the COVID-19 pandemic to allow them to have sufficient working capital to strengthen financial liquidity, alleviate household expenses and prevent informal debt formation among more than 3.2 million people. Credit lines worth 56,680 million Baht in total were lent with credit approval criteria lowered for people with no credit and financial records. This provided financial credit access to more than 2.53 million grassroots people and micro entrepreneurs previously unable to access formal credit.

4.3.12 Provision of low interest rate credit to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) affected by the spread of COVID-19. Total credit worth 162,519 million Baht was lent to over 24,000 SMEs to alleviate financial burdens and provide working capital to support financial liquidity and ensure continuation of business.

4.3.13 Debt moratorium measures for relief of financial burdens and preventing build-up of non-performing loans (NPLs). In B.E. 2563 (2020) after the first wave of COVID-19 outbreak, the Government launched measures for automatic principal and interest payment suspension, without requiring registration, for customers with personal, housing and SMEs credit. The above measure received participation from over 2.5 million customers. After the new wave of COVID-19 outbreak in B.E. 2564 (2021), the Government provided additional debt suspension measures to help ease financial burdens for borrowers in the 28 provinces labelled as maximum controlled areas as well as in other zones (dependent on level of impact received from COVID restriction measures), including those unable to pay their debt according to existing terms in loan contracts. Also, the Government extended debt moratorium to those affected by its COVID-19 restrictions and prevention measures, including microcredit customers with less than 200,000 Baht credit limit and lacking collateral who, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, were forced to close down their business, got laid off and lacking income, to receive up to 6 months of principal and interest payments suspension.

4.4 Reopening the country to revive the tourism industry

The Government set out recovery plans to boost travel of foreign tourists in the initial phase, comprising the Phuket Sandbox Programme and Samui Plus Model, of which the outcomes are as follows:

4.4.1 Phuket Sandbox Programme allowed fully travellers fully-vaccinated against COVID-19 to enter Thailand without quarantine from 1 July B.E. 2564 (2021). Vaccinated tourists must stay on Phuket Island for at least 14 nights before traveling to other provinces. The accumulated number of travellers from 1 - 25 July B.E. 2564 (2021), a total of 25 days, amounted to 11,585 people. The average expenditure of each traveller was at 5,500 Baht per person per day or 70,000 Baht per trip, generating income of around 534.31 million Baht (as of 20 July B.E. 2564 (2021)).

4.4.2 Samui Plus Model Programme has been operating since 15 July B.E. 2564 (2021), whereby tourists fully-vaccinated against COVID-19 could stay in Koh Samui, Koh Phangan and Koh Tao for at least 14 nights before traveling to other provinces. The accumulated number of tourists from 15 - 25 July B.E. 2564 (2021), a total of 11 days, stood at 52 people.

4.5 Support scheme for farmers

4.5.1 Income guarantee scheme for in-season rice farmers in B.E. 2563/2564 (2020/2021) to support rice farmers and mitigate the risk of price fluctuations and financial loss. The target group included farmers who had registered as rice farmers for B.E. 2563/2564 (2020/2021), by using the harvesting day of each plot to calculate the compensation. 4,687,802 farmer households participated in the scheme, amounting to 48,176.83 million Baht.

4.5.2 Credit line to delay selling in-season paddy for B.E. 2563/2564 (2020/2021) harvest year was a parallel measure of the income guarantee scheme for in-season rice farmers in B.E. 2563/2564 (2020/2021) with the aim to delay farmers and farmers' organisations from selling paddy when there is oversupply. Participants in the delay programme must store the paddy in their barns only. The credit line for individuals was capped at 300,000

Baht. There were 310,754 farmers participating in the programme for a total loan of 18,326.42 million Baht, the quantity of rice production of 1.81 million tons and the number of participating farmers' organisations were 83 groups, for a total loan of 1,438.13 million Baht and 160,385.90 tons of rice.

4.5.3 In-year rice insurance scheme aimed to provide farmers with risk management tools for production, wide access to insurance system, and protection throughout the harvest season from all types of disasters. For the 2020 harvest year, there were 3,460,335 participating farmers with the insured area covering 44.38 million rai, for a total of 520.63 million Baht compensation. For the 2021 harvest year, 3,603,940 farmers participated in the scheme with an insured area covering 43.53 million rai.

4.5.4 Maize insurance scheme shared the same objectives as the in-year rice insurance scheme. For the 2020 harvest year, 120,693 farmers participated in the scheme, covering the insurance claimed area of 2.14 million rai and 34.34 million Baht of compensation. In 2021, there were 82,448 participating farmers covering the insured area of 1.49 million rai.

4.5.5 Financial assistance scheme for sugarcane farmers in purchasing production factor in 2019/2020 harvest season provided assistance in production factor to sugarcane farmers who had registered with the Office of the Cane and Sugar Board, Ministry of Industry, in accordance with the Sugarcane and Sugar Act B.E. 2527 (1984) and were contracting parties with industries or had delivered sugarcanes through group leaders of farmers prior to pressing sugarcanes. The financial amount reached 6,500 million Baht, 85 Baht per ton and no more than 5,000 tonnes, assisting sugarcane farmers who harvested fresh sugar cane to factories with the financial amount of 3.5 billion Baht, 92 Baht per tonne. 190,104 farmers joined the scheme, which was worth 9,779.484 billion Baht.

4.5.6 Assistance scheme for sugarcane farmers to reduce PM 2.5 in B.E. 2563/2564 (2020/2021) harvest year financial amount of 6,065.55 billion Baht. Sugarcane farmers who harvested fresh sugarcanes for sugar, brown sugar and ethanol production factories were qualified to receive support from this scheme. 122,613 farmers qualified, with the amount of fresh sugarcanes delivered to factories amounting to 49,448,591 tonnes. On 24 June 2021, the financial support of 5,738.17 billion Baht had already been transferred to 120,228 farmers to reduce PM 2.5 emissions.

4.6 Solving the 2.5 microns or smaller Particulate Matter (PM 2.5) problem

The Government attaches importance to tackling the problem of Particulate Matter that is 2.5 microns or smaller (PM 2.5) that affects public health. Restrictions and preventive measures have been put into place consistently, including declaring **“curbing dust pollutants a national agenda,”** implementing measures and action plans to seek short and long term solutions, increasing the effectiveness of area management, preventing and reducing pollutants from the source or origin, and elevating the effectiveness, system, tools and management mechanisms of all relevant ministries. During B.E. 2563-2564 (2020-2021), the Government reviewed the action plan to accelerate the national agenda on “tackling dust pollutants” to raise measures in crisis management and formulated 12 specific plans to tackle dust pollutants with the aim to communicate and create public awareness. Furthermore, the Sub-Committee on Communication on Tackling Air Pollution and the Centre for Air Pollution Mitigation (CAPM) were established to follow up, monitor, analyse, coordinate, and integrate operations in tackling air pollution, including communicating and publishing accurate information in order to build confidence with the public.

4.7 Water resources management

The Government is determined to advance the implementation of the 20-Year Water Resources Management Master Plan B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037) by enhancing the efficiency of water supply in 3,214 villages; expanding/ increasing 556 water distribution areas; putting in place a water supply system plan in 4 main cities/economic areas; providing 9 water reserves amounting to 6.10 million cubic metres; conserving, recovering, and developing water sources in rainwater farming areas 244.57 million cubic meters; developing groundwater for agriculture 113.23 million cubic meters; recovering watershed forest of 135,170 rai, preventing/reducing soil erosion (forest areas of headwaters) 3,563 rai; preventing/reducing soil erosion (agricultural areas apart from conservation areas) 367,900 rai. Meanwhile, the Government has approved large-scale projects and key projects that have successfully solved water problems since B.E. 2559 (2016) to B.E. 2564 (2021) totalling 38 projects. If all projects achieve their objectives, there will be an increase of reservoir water by 629 million cubic metres which would benefit the area of 1.4 million rai more as well as 312,612 households.

In addition, the Government has taken measures to prevent “before” disasters, assist “during” disasters, and solve problems in the “long-term,” particularly putting in place a “warning system” that monitors the situation continuously as well as determining measures to “alleviate grievances” of the population as much as possible and in a timely manner. This has led to issuance of measures and provision of water reserves; as a result, drought has been declared in only 30 villages, 891 sub-districts in 7,662 villages, which were fewer than water management in recent years. More importantly, due to water management in the drought season of B.E. 2563/2564 (2020/2021), there were merely 9 villages that were declared drought disaster areas. As for damages from floods,

the Government has taken preventive measures, from analysing areas in risk, early warning and jointly managing water resources among relevant agencies in charge. In year B.E. 2562 (2019), the first year that the Government came into office, the damage cost was merely 94 million Baht, the lowest in 9 years. In B.E. 2564 (2021), 58 provinces encountered floods with a total damage of 223 million Baht, the third lowest in 9 years since the 2011 Mega Flood.

5. Implementation of the 12 Core Policies

5.1 Protecting and Upholding the Monarchy

The Government attaches utmost importance to upholding the institution of the Monarchy and protecting the Crown with loyalty, as well as disseminating accurate knowledge and understanding about the institution of the Monarchy and royal duties. Key achievements include:

5.1.1 Sustaining, Preserving and Continuing His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great’s wisdom and royally-initiated projects as guiding principles such as organising celebrations for the royal family on various auspicious occasions, promoting and supporting royally-initiated works by carrying out His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua Royal Project “Khok Nong Na of Mercy and Hope, Department of Corrections” that provides training courses, both theory and practice, for inmates receiving royal amnesties, for 14 days for 126,662 participants, and the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under the royal initiative of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn (RSPG) that includes physical, biological, cultural and traditional knowledge resources as well as developing database of resources, leading to conservation and sustainable use based on the awareness in conserving resources in Thailand. Moreover, **building on His**

Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great's wisdom and royally-initiated projects such as continuing the royally-initiated projects and the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy in B.E. 2564 (2021) by learning theory and practice through activities and lectures at *the Golden Jubilee Museum of Agriculture Office (Public Organisation)*, Pathum Thani Province, which 2 batches totalling 80 persons participated. Further, the 1 Province 1 Learning Centre Royal Project established learning centres for royally initiated projects at the district level to become centres of knowledge transfer to the people in 76 provinces.

5.1.2 Continuing the work of His Majesty the King's royally-initiated volunteer units such as conducting the Royal Volunteer Project “We do good deeds from the hearts” 72,491 times with a total of 6,868,018 royal initiative volunteers, including development volunteers, disasters volunteers and ad hoc volunteers and 8,958,920 volunteers participated in activities “We do good deeds for the nation, religion, the Monarchy,” “New Normal under His Majesty's Graciousness...we build together,” “Volunteering for Rivers” including volunteering for beautiful canals and clear water (developing Khlong Prem Prachakorn, Khlong Saen Saep and Khlong Bang Lamphu), and volunteering to preserve main river basins (developing Kuang River, Chao Phraya River, Pa Sak River and Bang Pakong River).

5.1.3 Raising awareness, convey, and instil the people with accurate information and correct understanding of the Monarchy and its royal duties as well as the royal family, such as organizing an annual Father's Day (5 December) during 1-6 December B.E. 2563 (2020) at the Sanam Chai Road, the Saranrom Park, and the Siam Museum, organising an exhibition in honour of His Majesty the King at Suan Luang Rama IX in December B.E. 2563 (2020), showcasing a documentary to celebrate and honour the important days of the Monarchy, such as

the 8-episode documentary series on “Connecting the Thais with our hearts”, a 5-episode documentary series on the success of the royal project, conducting a radio on “Continuing royal legacy with loyalty”, show a music video titled “Tomorrow’s Thailand”, and implementing the 11th cohort of RDPB Camp.

5.2 Maintaining National Security, Safety and Peacefulness of the Country

The Government has maintained the national security, safety, and peacefulness of the country to ensure the nation’s readiness towards non-traditional threats and uphold a democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State by undertaking the following relevant measures:

5.2.1 Preserving and protecting sovereignty and internal security such as the formulation of the Integrated Plan on the Acceleration of the National Strategy on Security B.E. 2564 - 2565 (2021 - 2022) as a framework to expedite the National Strategy on Security with concrete results; preparing the national readiness and defence such as implementing the National Crisis Management Exercise (C-MEX) in B.E. 2563 (2020) and the Mobilisation of Forces and Resources for the National Defence Plan; developing policy mechanism for the prevention and resolution of human trafficking under the 5P Framework (Policy, Prevention, Prosecution, Protection and Partnership) which has prevented 189,795 workers from becoming victims of forced labour and human trafficking; and preventing and solving the issue of cruel labour and child labour trafficking by inspecting 1,656 manufacturing facilities with 52,628 workers being protected.

5.2.2 Nurturing pride in, and the dignity of, the Thai nation; civic mindedness and involvement in doing good for the country and protecting the national interest; promoting

unity, harmony and generosity among the Thai people such as creating people-to-people assistance networks, especially networks for civilian affairs in educational institutions, fostering unity among people through the village committee mechanism in 3,046 sub-districts with at least 6,092 field studies; supporting the formulation of, at least, 22,069 village development plans. In addition, the Government has promoted multiculturalism and community economy in the Southern Border Provinces under the vision of “advancing agriculture, border trade, tourism and connectivity towards the ASEAN Community on the basis of an empowered community” and enhanced the community economy under the Multicultural Society Empowerment project in 55 sub-districts of the target area and in 66 sub-districts of the further area with 73,986 participants.

5.2.3 Developing and upholding the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State, with governance, patriotism, and unity among people such as organising the Promotion of Way of Life in accordance with Democracy with the King as Head of State Project with lecturers providing knowledge about the core value of way of life and political culture of democracy with the King as Head of State to role-model volunteers in communities; promoting the learning of political culture democracy with the King as Head of State and organising seminars on “Building Democratic Political Culture and Way of Life in Private Schools” in 4 batches with 200 participants in each batch.

5.2.4 Maintaining peace and safety, beginning at the community level such as organizing 2 series of capacity building workshop for sub-district headmen, village headmen, volunteer defence corps and platoon commanders of security village volunteers, with 290 participants from Songkhla, Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat during the fiscal year of B.E. 2564 (2021) and

organising the community self-security empowerment in the Southern Border Provinces by allocating budget, at the amount of 20,000 Baht per month for each village, to support the operation of the village security volunteers in 1,969 villages.

5.2.5 Resolving drug-related problems in a serious and integrated manner through international cooperation by enhancing cooperation in ministerial and high-level international fora and at the sub-regional level by advocating relevant policies in the Mekong sub-region to improve the prevention of narcotics under the Operation Golden Triangle 1511; **suppressing drugs and enforcing laws** by prosecuting 306,880 drug-related cases at throughout the country with 318,652 offenders and exhibits of 463.71 million pills of amphetamine, 28,712 kilogrammes of crystal methamphetamine, and 24,186 kilogrammes of cannabis; suppressing drug problems in the target areas under the “White Community for Happiness Operation” by inspecting villages/communities with 10,865 offenders being arrested; **preventing drugs** by raising awareness and tolerance among 51,536,589 people of the target group, creating a safety zone to assist the vulnerable group and monitor risk factors in educational institutions, manufacturing facilities, villages/communities covering 4,946 sub-districts/50 districts or 68.39 as a percentage of 7,255 sub-districts/50 districts of the country.

5.3 Fostering Religion, the Arts, and Cultures

The Government attaches importance to supporting social institutions in cultivating positive values and culture, including fostering Buddhism and other officially approved religions to create a society in which the people live in harmony, and establishing pride in national history along with “Thainess.” The achievements of the policy implementation are as follows:

5.3.1 Promoting the nation’s culture and unique identity by reclaiming Thai artifacts in foreign countries back to Thailand: retrieving the two lintels of Prasat Nonghong in Buri Ram and Prasat Khao Lon in Sa Kaeo from the US Department of Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) on 25 and 30 May B.E. 2564 (2021); the lintels were checked and recorded its preliminary information as a sacred ceremony was held to welcome the lost lintels back to Thailand; displaying and disseminating cultural heritage to continue its legacy as well as the nation’s significant traditions by organising the “Ruam Thai Sang Chart” Cultural Expo, a cultural event aiming to restore the economy and the society after the COVID-19 situation, attended by 76,869 attendees and generated 6,053,001 Baht of income; and elevating local festivals to national and international levels such as the Sakon Nakhon Wax Castle Festival, attended by 51,250 attendees and generated 15,472,672 Baht of income to the province.

5.3.2 Cultivating positive values and culture, such as morals, ethics, gratitude, honesty, discipline, respect for the law, civic-mindedness and making contributions to the nation, and qualities of being a good citizen: encouraging the cultivation of values, morals, ethics, and Thai values by financially support 48 Sunday Buddhism Study Centres in the capital and other 2,950 centres in provincial areas; constructing knowledge and participation in nurturing morals and ethics by mobilizing the 1st National Moral Roadmap B.E. 2559-2564 (2016 - 2021); organising Moral Business Forum B.E. 2563 (2020); and promoting morals, ethics, and good governance in educational institutions by carrying out the Moral School Project and other projects on encouraging the cultivation of morals, ethics, and good governance in educational institutions (Honest School).

5.3.3 Nurturing and fostering religion: supporting the religious institutions of all faiths in the dissemination of their teachings by implementing Dhamma for Everyone project, organising Buddhist ceremonies on Buddhism religious holidays; nurturing, fostering, and propagating Buddhist teachings by arranging an online capacity building programme on Buddhism propagation for monk lecturer, funded by the Buddhism Propagation Fund in Honour of H.M. King Bhumibol Adulyadej 80th Birthday Anniversary during the B.E. 2564 (2021) fiscal year.

5.3.4 Promoting knowledge and understanding of the traditions, customs, and cultures of neighbouring countries; encouraging people to recognise and respect the diverse traditions and cultures of other ethnic groups and foreign nationals living together as a pluralistic society: working with China Cultural Centre in Bangkok in organising Chinese New Year B.E. 2564 (2021); and developing and connecting ASEAN culture by organising the 16th Coordinating Conference on the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community via teleconference.

5.4 Promoting Thailand's Role on the Global Stage

The Government aims to promote the country's role on the global stage so that Thailand can play a leading role in developing and fostering cooperation among countries to realise sustainable development with key outcomes as follows:

5.4.1 Playing a constructive role in the region and on the global stage such as: by promoting relations with countries around the world, including receiving the Official Visit to Thailand of H.E. Mr. Wang Yi, State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China; strengthening Thailand's role on the global stage, including delivering national statements at the 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in support of the 3 pillars of the United Nations, namely, peace and security, development and human rights;

promoting Thailand's good standing and stature in the international community, including the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as well as developing a digital platform to promote good economic and social standing of the country through the Thailand Now website which was launched on 1 October B.E. 2563 (2020).

5.4.2 Strengthening ASEAN solidarity such as: **the full participation at the 37th ASEAN Summit**, where the meeting agreed to support multilateral and regional systems which ASEAN is committed to strengthen, as well as in maintaining ASEAN centrality in the regional architecture; **participation at the 11th ASEAN-UN Summit** in which Thailand emphasised the importance of implementing the Complementarities Initiative between the ASEAN Community Vision 2015 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and highlighted the role of the ASEAN Centre for Sustainable Development Studies and Dialogue (ACSDSD); **promoting cooperation in intellectual property with ASEAN**, including becoming party to international agreement on intellectual property by ASEAN, registering Geographical Indications (GI) amongst ASEAN Member Countries; **and becoming the main coordinating agency for the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) for Thailand**, including the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the Implementation of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 which at the national level, Thailand is making good progress to achieve the objectives and important roadmap set out in the Blueprint.

5.4.3 Promoting economic and cultural relations such as: promoting economic integration, liberal and multilateral trade, including by participating at the 27th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting on 20 November B.E. 2563 (2020) via video conference and joining the endorsement of the "APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040"; preparing to host meetings within the Bay of

Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) framework to drive forward cooperation on connectivity in all aspects, with Thailand serving as the Lead Country for the Connectivity Sector; and supporting international cultural cooperation by sending contemporary work of art “Baan Khon Baan Chang” to the 17th Venice Architecture Biennale in Venice, Italian Republic.

5.4.4 Enhancing international cooperation in the area of security by securing COVID-19 vaccines for Thais, and the population residing in Thailand through bilateral cooperation, utilising good relations with various countries including the People’s Republic of China, United States of America, United Kingdom and Japan to secure and deliver many millions of doses of the vaccine. At the same time, Thailand has engaged with neighbouring countries to coordinate measures to address the spread of COVID-19, especially along the border areas. In addition, during B.E. 2563-2564 (2020-2021), Thai inter-agency meetings under various committee frameworks were held to integrate understanding and efforts on issues related to boundaries with neighbouring countries, such as the organisations of the Senior Officials Meeting (Thai side) under the Thai-Lao Joint Boundary Commission (Thai side), and the Joint Thailand-Malaysia Land Boundary Committee (Thai side).

5.4.5 Engaging in proactive diplomacy for the people during the COVID-19 situation by facilitating the repatriation of 246,362 Thais from abroad through various channels and developing an online system for those seeking entry into the Kingdom to apply for the Certificate of Entry (COE), as well as providing assistance to Thai Nationals in distress, such as assisting Thai workers in Israel affected by violence between Israel and Palestine between April and May B.E. 2564 (2021).

5.5 Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness

The Government has maintained national fiscal stability and enhanced effectiveness of government revenue and expenditure management, maintained monetary system stability, promoted economic climate conducive to private investment and household spending. Key performance are as follows.

5.5.1 Macroeconomic, monetary, and fiscal policy

Implementing monetary and fiscal policy to ensure that the Thai economy is resilient to volatilities in the global economy through various measures. For instance, **1) fiscal policy to alleviate economic impact under the spread of 2019 Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)** via the Rao Mai Ting Gun (We will leave no one behind) scheme (April - June B.E. 2563 (2020)) with around 15.27 million benefit recipients, amounted to 228,919 million Baht of government budget. As well as government scheme to relieve and compensate for people affected by COVID-19 outbreak, particularly to help state welfare card holders (May-July B.E. 2563 (2020)) with 1.03 million benefit recipients, totalling 3,080 million Baht of government budget. **2) domestic consumption level maintaining measure in B.E. 2563 (2020) and B.E. 2564 (2021)**, for instance, purchasing power enhancement scheme targeted for 14 million state welfare card holders, which received over 13 million benefit claimants. In the first phase of this scheme (October - December B.E. 2563 (2020)), total benefit claims value amounted to 20,341.29 million Baht, while the number was 19,943.49 million Baht in the second phase (January - March B.E. 2564 (2021)). Another example under the above measure was the 50-50 co-payment scheme phase 1 (23 October - 31 December B.E. 2563 (2020)) and phase 2 (1 January - 31 March B.E. 2564 (2021)), which received a total of 14.79 million benefit claimants with 102,065 million Baht in total spending value. **3) Measures**

to subsidise living cost and stimulate economic recovery from the impact of COVID-19 with an example of the Rao Chana (We Win) scheme, which the Government subsidised money between February - May B.E. 2564 (2021) and the recipients could collect these amounts for their spending until 30 June B.E. 2564 (2021). There were around 32.8 million spenders under this scheme, amounted to 273,482 million Baht in value. Other measures included Phase 3 of the government scheme to enhance purchasing power for targeted 14 million holders of state welfare card (July - December B.E. 2564 (2021)), as well as the third phase of the 50-50 co-payment scheme targeting up to 31 million people (1 July - 31 December B.E. 2564 (2021)) **4) Enhancing opportunity to access capital**, for instance, providing credit with just interest rate for grassroots people and micro entrepreneurs affected by the spread of COVID-19, allowing over 2.53 million people of the said targets to get access to formal credit. **5) Measure for debt burden relief to alleviate COVID-19 economic impact and prevent NPLs build-up** for instance, measure for automatic principal and interest payments suspension for customers with personal, housing and SMEs credit. The above measure received participation from over 2.5 million customers in B.E. 2563 (2020), and from over 0.81 million participants in B.E. 2564 (2021), amounted to 427,000 million Baht. In addition, the Government also monitors monetary and fiscal discipline, reforms government revenue structure, reforms savings system, and creates platform for policy innovation design.

5.5.2 Developing the industrial sector The Government has conducted **1) Developing the industrial sector in line with the Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy concept** for instance, upgrading industries into green industries, which saw 1,992 factory operators meeting the standard, encouraging and developing recycling technologies in order to develop waste into the country's alternative resources for minerals and metals, promoting the

driving of circular economy such as developing and building upon existing recycling technologies, as well as encouraging usage of recycling technologies to develop and apply alternative materials in auto parts industry and medical equipment and device industry, developing and supporting biological products, for example, by encouraging the application of raw materials in sugarcane and sugar industry to produce various products such as biological plastic bag and plastic film bag for fresh food, setting 49 standards of BCG-related industrial products standards and the National Inspection and Certification Standards. **2) Ensuring that the industrial sector is able to respond to technological changes and the latest trends in world trade** such as enhancing 88 models of targeted robots and automation industries and encouraging electric vehicle manufacture in Thailand by appointing the National Board of Electric Vehicle Policy to be synergistic mechanism in the transformative drive towards electric vehicle. **3) Developing supporting mechanisms to increase the competitiveness of new entrepreneurs** through raising the capacity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) by developing business service provider system, with 305 people developed in the fiscal year of B.E. 2563 (2020). **4) Developing systems, government mechanisms and an environment that can efficiently support entrepreneurs** by developing self-certification system for factory operators and developing Thai platforms, such as merchandise logistics digital platform.

5.5.3 Developing the agricultural sector the Government's implementation is as follows. **1) Maintaining stability in the prices of key agricultural products and farmers' income** by developing and supporting 40 community agricultural product outlets in 41 provinces, generating over 193.20 million Baht of total sale value, as well as signing 212 agricultural product sale contracts, totalling 46,244.43 tonnes in amount and 2,076.99 million Baht in value. **2) Lowering production costs and**

increasing productivity in ways that would not impose fiscal burden on the government by implementing comprehensive measures to help generate income and lower agricultural production costs, such as encouraging plant and animal breeding as well as improvement of means of production, promoting application of machinery ring, managing water resources, and setting up national database on agriculture and mega farm to reduce production costs. **3) Developing agricultural organisations and new-generation farmers** such as transforming farmers to 20,742 young smart farmers and smart farmers. **4) Promoting increased value-added on agricultural products** such as encouraging comprehensive agricultural industry, organic agriculture, good agriculture practices, cultivating production innovation in food industry, as well as promoting research, development and technological transfer. **5) Ensuring that low income-earning farmers have access to and can gain benefit from arable land, bank loans, infrastructure and factors of production** such as by implementing Thanarak Pacharat (inclusive treasury) project, which conducted cadastral survey and land adjudication to document a map of Ratchaphatsadu (royal property) land holders for 19,639 individuals, as well as allocated those land for 8,624 individuals to use for housing and farming. In addition, the Government had organised a credit scheme to subsidise emergency expenditure for those affected by the spread of COVID-19. Under this campaign, the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives had extended its credit to 884,018 individuals affected by the pandemic, accounting for 8,807 million Baht.

5.5.4 Developing the tourism sector the Government had conducted **1) Improving the quality and diversity of tourist attractions** by applying a universal standard of global sustainable tourism as a benchmark for developing tourist attractions to be recognised on the international level, which in B.E. 2563 (2020)

Chiang Khan in Loei and Nan Old City in Nan had been listed among the “2020 Sustainable Top 100 Destinations” around the world. **2) Attracting quality, high-end tourists** by unveiling Phuket sandbox campaign, which saw a total of 11,585 tourists (1-25 July B.E. 2564 (2021)) with average spending of 5,500 Baht per person per day or 70,000 Baht a trip, generating revenue of 534.31 million Baht; as well as Samui Plus Model which saw a total of 52 tourists (15-25 July B.E. 2564 (2021)). In addition, the Government also encouraged foreign film production in Thailand, which already generated over 1,317.02 million Baht income to the country. **3) Ensuring that tourism income trickles down to the local community** by organising sporting events “Buriram Marathon 2021” and “Jet Ski-World Cup 2020” world championship, which generated economic value of 935 million Baht and 568 million Baht respectively.

5.5.5 Enhancing trade and investment to become a regional trading, services and investment hub the Government had taken measures to promote border trade and resolve problems related to border goods, for instance, stimulating border and cross-border trade, which generated 1.51 trillion Baht; supporting further resumption of border crossing points for goods under strict measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, with 44 points already resumed operation; resolving logistics checkpoints related problems between Thailand and Vietnam, Thailand and Laos, and Thailand and China by monitoring border closures and instructing concerning office of commercial affairs abroad to resolve problems and facilitate border trade.

5.5.6 Developing Public Utilities

(1) Developing transport infrastructure with comprehensive coverage across the country and to accommodate seamless multimodal transport the Government had undertaken **1) Developing road transport**

infrastructure to accommodate interregional transport and alleviate traffic; for instance, constructing the 32 kilometre Pattaya - Map Ta Put intercity motorway, which was completed and got officially opened on 24 August B.E. 2563 (2020); as well as constructing the 23.589 kilometre rural road in Chumpon along the west coast of the Gulf of Thailand. **2) Developing land transport infrastructure to accommodate goods logistics and investment, as well as promoting development of special economic zones** such as development of logistics transport mode changing centre at Chiangkong, Chiangrai and construction of border transport centre at Nakhon Panom to facilitate as a one stop service depot for international goods logistics between Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and southern China. **3) Developing rail transport infrastructure** including the cooperation project between the Governments of Thailand and China in developing high speed railway system for regional connection, Krung Thep Maha Nakhon - Nong Khai section, phase 1, Krung Thep Maha Nakhon - Nakhon Ratchasima part, with 11 out of its total 14 construction work contracts had already been signed; the high speed rail connecting 3 airports project, Don Muang - Suvarnabhumi - Utapau route, which was currently being under the process of utility removal, land expropriation as well as designing and development of electric railway system. Currently, 6 mass transit electric railway colour lines are already operational in 11 routes, totalling 210.51 kilometres in distance, out of 554 kilometres distance of electric mass transit system development plan, accounting for 38 percent of the overall planned network. Also, Bang Sue Grand Station was scheduled to officially open for service in November B.E. 2564 (2021). **4) Developing maritime transport infrastructure** including development of maritime logistics from Bang Saphan port, Prachuab Kirikhan to Laem Chabang port, which already conducted test shipping and currently being in the process of emergency plan formulation for travel between Songkla port to

Sattahip; as well as development of Laem Chabang port phase 3 (section 1) regarding maritime construction work, which was currently under contractor's work, and (section 2) regarding construction work of jetty building, road and utility system, currently being prepared to publish e-bidding announcement draft. **5) Developing air transport infrastructure** including implementing development project of Suvarnabhumi airport, which saw completion in the construction work of midfield satellite concourse no.1 (B2, B1 and G level), aircraft aprons adjacent to midfield satellite no.1, and south tunnel extension (structural and main system work), while currently the third runway of the airport, particularly the north part, were undergoing construction ground levelling and soil quality improvement, with 9.15 percentage of total progress.

(2) Resolving heavy traffic issues within urban areas:

Key measures undertaken by the Government include the improvement of commuter ferry services in the Saen Saep Canal through the promotion of model electronic ferries, an increase in the number of commuter ferries from 55 to 60, and the further development of piers in the Chaophraya River into commuter ferry stations that are connected to other mass transit systems. In addition, the Government aims to develop such piers into SMART piers in tandem with the development of the Saphan Phut Memorial Bridge station as a model pier. Further plans are underway to develop the Feeder system to ensure connectivity with other mass transit systems, and to develop transport linkages by constructing the Wuthakat train stop along the Wongwianyai-Mahachai route. The Government also plans to develop the M-Flow system in order to facilitate traffic and resolve traffic issues near the motorway toll stations and is undertaking a study to construct a model for the development of technology systems to better manage urban traffic.

(3) Strengthen energy security in order to ensure self-sufficiency: the Government is currently formulating a National Energy Plan to act as the framework for new energy developments and investment within the country. This includes the following areas:

Electricity: The Government has placed an emphasis on increasing the proportion of renewable and clean energy, promoting the use of electric vehicles, developing and elevating the country's electrical system technology, and advancing solar energy projects in the people sector. In B.E. 2564 (2021), the Government adjusted the existing rate for energy procurement, from a previous price of no more than 1.68 Baht per unit to 2.20 Baht per unit in order to incentivise further investment.

New energy standards for newly-constructed or modified buildings: Ministry of Energy regulations were revised concerning the type or size of buildings, as well as the standard guidelines and criteria in building design in order to conserve energy. This revised regulation came into effect on 13 March B.E. 2564 (2021) and will serve to advance a 10 per cent total reduction in energy use.

(4) Development of a modern, inclusive, adequate, secure, and stable electrical grid: The Government has developed the micro grid system in order to address electricity issues in Mae Hong Son province and has installed the SMART Metro Grid system in pilot areas along the Phraram 4, Phayathai, Petchaburi, and Ratchadapisek roads.

(5) Development of the Waterworks Management System: The Government has raised the water production capacity in the Mahasawasdi Water Production plant to a total of 800,000 cubic metres per day and has further expanded water supply services to far-off areas or low-income communities, including through the installation and construction of 131.277 kilometres

of additional water pipes. The regional waterworks system was also expanded and improved in various areas in order to ensure the good sanitation and improved quality of life for the people through a good standard of water and quality water services in line with the recommendations of the WHO.

(6) Addressing problems in water drainage and wastewater treatment systems: The Government is currently constructing 3 water quality management centres in Nonthaburi, Nakhon Pathom, and Samut Prakarn provinces. Once operational, these centres will be able to treat 1.28 million cubic metres of wastewater per year and will be able to put 6.91 million cubic metres of treated water back into circulation in the water supply system. The centres will also ensure a reserve supply of water equivalent to no less than 50 per cent of the total water treated. The Government has also developed and revitalised the total area spanning 74 kilometres around the Saen Saep Canal, with a total of 74 projects underway worth a total of 79,955.76 million Baht.

5.5.7 Development of Digital Infrastructure and Advancement into a SMART Country: The Government has preserved existing radio frequencies for and access to orbit satellites as a national asset that is beneficial for the country and the people. It has invested in gateway internet and wireless communications technology as part of the 5G network, including by raising the capabilities of the telecommunications infrastructure in order to advance the economy. It has expanded the high-speed internet network to cover all areas across the country to boost economic development, including through programmes such as the Net Pracharat project that has increased internet access in 24,700 far-off villages lacking in commercial capacity. The Government has also increased the efficiency of the internet network connecting with neighbouring countries as part of the ASEAN Digital Hub, including by expanding the capacity of international submarine internet cables to a capacity of 1,770

Gbps. It has also promoted, supported, or assisted in developing digital technology for the economy and society, including by promoting the use of 5G technology across the country. It has provided budgetary support to the tune of 3 billion Baht for the Digital Technology for Economy and Society Fund, and has also facilitated support for digital business, trade, exports, and logistics. Measures on this front include raising capacities in managing logistics and supply chains in the industrial sector by helping to train 25 enterprises from a total target of 250 enterprises. The Government has additionally promoted the development of government e-services systems as part of its Government (B2G) connectivity; data has been connected from government agencies to the private sector through the National Single Window (NSW) and the efficiency of the NSW Single Form has been raised. The Government has promoted e-commerce in order to increase opportunities for small scale entrepreneurs in the production and services in increasing their market access. Key measures include advertising community products through the e-commerce system and selling community products through the www.thailandpostmart.com website. At present, 2,997 sellers have registered for the programme. The Government has also promoted and supported SMES to adapt their businesses to e-commerce, such as through increasing access and use of digital platforms in selling and dispatching products, and in increasing the capacity of online entrepreneurs through digital marketing.

5.5.8 Development of the Science, Technology, Research and Development, and Innovation (STRDI) Infrastructure:

- 1) Development of an environment and ecosystem conducive to the promotion of STRDI, including through developing the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC) as a hub for the development and expansion of research and as an area to adapt high-level technology from abroad to the domestic and ASEAN

regional context. Additionally, the Government has provided advice and analytical services to improve quality control from the research stage to the production stage in industrial processes, such as in developing a certification system and standards for EV charging station.

2) Creation of a data management system in order to be more effectively manage research through the coordination and connection of research from various relevant agencies, such as through the national research and innovation communication system. At present, the Government is developing a research and research budget system for science, research, and innovation in the country, with 50 per cent progress in the area.

3) Support for the most effective use of science and technology infrastructure, such as in setting up a national centre for research and innovation development on space technology and geo-informatics in order to offer testing services for standards and products in the aerospace sector, and the development of analytical and testing services for safety standards in the rail system.

4) Support for the development of factories and model labs as part of the upstream STRDI infrastructure, such as in developing model factories and biorefineries in order to promote biodiversity. At present, there is 17.5 per cent progress in this area. Other key examples of progress include the establishment of a production centre for innovation in sustainable production as the national hub for automatic systems, robotics, and SMART systems in the industrial sector. At present there is 3 per cent progress in this regard.

5.5.9 Advancing a Modern Economy: The Government has developed an ecosystem in conducive to the advancement of a modern economy, such as through capacity-building on competitiveness on digital technology for economy and society, promoting the protection of personal information, and

implementing a project to develop a government digital platform. Other measures included the acceleration of capacity-building for SMEs both in the production and services sector to aid their competitiveness, including in providing support for SMEs with enough potential to require credit but lack adequate loan guarantees to access loans from financial institutions. As such, the Government has initiated the Portfolio Guarantee Scheme (PSG) and is currently implementing the 8th phase of the scheme. As of 31 December B.E. 2563 (2020), there have been 53,544 credit guarantees issued to the tune of 149,146 million Baht. This has assisted and reduced inequalities for access to funding sources for micro entrepreneurs. Between 25 July B.E. 2563 (2020)-25 July B.E. 2564 (2021), 190,981 credit guarantees were issued to a total value of 15 billion Baht. The Government has also sought to attract high-capacity individuals to help incubate modern SMEs in Thailand through the Train the Coach programme. During the B.E. 2563 (2020) fiscal year, 800 advisors and 20 “business transformers” were registered under the programme. During the B.E. 2564 (2021) fiscal year, the Government has developed the knowledge and the skills of advisors and coaches to raise their knowledge and expertise, with 5 “Biz Transformers” also registered under this phase. Applications were also opened for those interested in receiving in-depth advice, business diagnostics, and assessments of business potential in line, with 500 individuals registering for the service.

5.6 Development of economic zones and diffusion of prosperity into the wider region

5.6.1 Promotion of economic zones as the economic hub of Asia

(1) Development the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC) through the continuous implementation of the EEC

project list. Key projects include the high-speed rail project linking 3 airports worth an investment of 276,561 million Baht, the development of third phase of the Mapthaphut industrial port project, and the development of the first phase of the gas terminal project with an annual capacity of 10.5 million tonnes worth an investment of 65,805 million Baht. In addition, the Government advanced the development of the Eastern Economic Corridor of Innovation (EECi) in the Wangchan Valley area in Rayong province over an area of 3,454 rai as a model for applying innovation to boost new industries which require high-level technology. The total investment in the EEC is aimed at 1.7 trillion Baht over 5 years, of which 1.54 trillion Baht in funding has already been approved. Between October B.E. 2563 (2020) - June B.E. 2564 (2021), requests for investment promotion in the EEC totalled 205,516 million Baht, equivalent to 36 per cent of all investment promotion requests in the country. Of this amount, requests that corresponded with the S-Curve industries totalled 112,009 million Baht.

(2) Development of the Southern Economic Corridor and in the Southern Border Provinces: examples of progress include the project on economic development and capacity building in the southern border provinces in order to elevate vocational capacities and develop labour skills in various sectors, with a total of 1,060 participants. In terms of investment promotion in the Southern Economic Corridor and southern provinces (Ranong, Chumphon, Surat Thani, and Nakhon Si Thammarat provinces), a total of 64 projects worth 21,985 million Baht have been implemented. In addition, a total of 6 projects, valued at 100,765 million Baht, were implemented in the southern border provinces (Narathiwat, Pattani, Yala, and Satun provinces) and in 4 districts in Songkla province (Chana, Na Thawi, Thepa, and Sabayoi)

(3) Increase of new economic promotion zones in the region, including by designating the Genomic Healthcare Area under Burapha University in Chonburi province as an area to promote special activities with incentives similar to those present in the Aeropolis (EECa), the EECi, and Digital Park Thailand (EECd), and the EEC Special Promotion Zone for Medical Hub (EECmd).

(4) Acceleration of the development of the Border Special Economic Zones, such as through the establishment of two one stop service centres to support the Chiangrai Special Economic Zone in the B.E. 2563 (2020) fiscal year. The Government has also supported capacity-building activities in special economic zones, with 11,835 people participating. It has further supported investment in the border special, with 8 projects implemented totalling 6.651 billion Baht. The majority of the investment was focused in the areas of production or preservation of food and beverages, food additives or food flavourings through the application of modern technology, clothing, and electricity.

5.6.2 Promotion and acceleration of the development of SMART cities across the country: this included the development of quality of life in 7 key areas, namely SMART Economy, SMART Environment, SMART Energy, SMART Mobility, SMART living, SMART People, and SMART Governance. At present, the Government has received SMART city promotion area designation requests from 45 towns, 29 provinces, and 5 SMART cities, including Phuket SMART City, Khon Kaen SMART City, Mae Moh Mueang Naah Yuu Samyan SMART City, Wangchan Valley SMART City. It has also developed the Huay Pong SMART Park in Rayong province. Furthermore, the Government has promoted 64 SMART City Ambassadors in order to work with city leaders in advancing and developing SMART cities in their respective areas. These individuals have also helped

to provide knowledge on the application of innovation and digital technology in order to resolve urban issues and to develop SMART cities and areas.

5.7 Enhancing the Country's Strength through a Bottom-up Approach The Government places high importance on the development of the local community as a major mechanism to enhance the capacity of local economies to generate and distribute income, as well as providing additional markets in support of the local community, which has been the foundation for the country, transforming the local community with strength, self-sufficiency, sustainability, with key outcomes as follows:

5.7.1 Promoting community enterprises and products such as: creating value for local businesses through the use of local identities, including through establishing Sufficiency Economy Village, sustainably, and aligning with the social geography of each area; increasing the community's entrepreneurial potential in management, incubating new entrepreneurs; developing products which represents unique local characteristics with 462 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) already selected as business models at the provincial level; supporting the empowerment of community enterprises through technologies by developing their capacities to conduct business and for marketing to various groups; supporting the establishment of Digital Community Centres to support careers, advertise community's products and tourism points of interest, with over 180 communities already encouraged to apply technologies and digital innovation such as the point of sale system; creating opportunities and supporting access to up-to-dated information and financial services by community enterprises including through the application SME CONNEXT, developed as a platform for public relations and as a database for entrepreneurs of Small Medium Enterprises; strengthening the community trust fund for 6,000 communities/villages; strengthening investment

in the community to promote employment by jointly developing products and services with the private sectors; provide various knowledge and information including on business expansion and accessing online markets; creating an environment conducive to conducting businesses by community enterprises, including by establishing an All-in-One Service Centre for SME, integrating assistances to other projects in the country which has seen 139,800 users of the services.

5.7.2 Empowering local communities such as: developing community leaders and celebrating local intellectuals by developing skills and vision for an intellectual community; elevating the quality of the community market, financial institutions, welfare, public health, forest, economic crop, tourism and promoting foreign market expansion; connecting agricultural markets to support the distribution of products and stimulate sales of products at the local level; supporting the establishment of financial institutions for the people and community trust funds; developing a tree bank in 452 communities; developing tourism points of interest in the community to meet the “77 Communities Standards”; addressing housing and arable land issues, and building a hospitable community by improving the arable land system, and allocating arable land to the community, as well as instituting rent control to ensure fairness to renters of farmlands; creating synergies and generating employment within the community by opening up opportunities for the elderly, and encouraging youth to return to their communities, in cooperation from education institutions; building a strong network in the community by encouraging the formulation of a district development plan; developing local mechanism to drive forward the local economy in 77 provinces; supporting the activities of the various networks such as the trust fund for the development of the role of women, networks of community education institutions; supporting the application of technology to water management.

5.7.3 Promoting the role of the private sector in local socioeconomic development by building networks between farmers and major wholesale retailers to establish new channels to sell products, organise business matching activities, and conduct market testing at trade shows, in and out of Thailand. 90 entrepreneurs have participated in market testing with 90 successful business matching.

5.8 Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of Thai People of All Ages

The government intends to develop Thai people with skills for life in the 21st century as the drivers of national development, as well as to develop people in all dimensions as appropriate in each age group, while emphasizing the importance of creating social security that is appropriate for all groups of people. The key operational outcomes are as follows:

5.8.1 Supporting early childhood development, for example, by providing systematic childhood development from birth to school age so that children are empowered to reach their full potential, with a focus on the development of early childhood caregivers and learning equipment. The government also supported systematic new-born welfare, which provided welfare subsidies totalling 17,295.78 million Baht to 2.23 million children. Furthermore, early childhood development plans were also formulated to encourage children to develop holistically by providing an appropriate teaching and learning system that promotes early childhood quality of life, such as by training early childhood practitioners, improving the quality of nurseries in accordance with the National Early Childhood Development Centre standards, and designing learning processes with the goal of improving the multiple intelligences in early childhood.

5.8.2 Developing next generation graduates, by adjusting learning and teaching processes to enhance skills and professional training for people of all ages in preparation for the 21st Century, for example, reinventing the university system to produce and develop manpower to meet the needs of the country, improving educators' and workers' skills in significant areas, such as technology and languages, producing highly qualified workers for the country's target industries (First and New S-Curve), as well as, modernizing curricula, media, and learning management systems that emphasize analytical thinking while also raising awareness and advocating for life-long learning. In addition, the Government integrated education and work to improve learner performance by offering Cooperative and Work Integrated Education (CWIE) and establishing an enterprise incubator centre in higher education institutions to support innovation and encourage students to develop their potential as entrepreneurs and teachers to develop their teaching skills, particularly in language.

5.8.3 Developing vocational training, professional qualifications, and the labour force to support Industry 4.0, for example, increasing future working-age manpower capacity (Upskill/Reskill) by switching to a short course (non-Degree) to promote employment and future work. The Government accelerates the implementation of the National Qualifications Framework, which is one of the key mechanisms of education reform in connecting the education sector's learning system to the labour market's accepted performance standards, by upgrading 23 vocational institutions across the country to improve vocational education management quality, with focus on 10 future industries to be strengthened in the field of special excellence. Excellent Centre of Vocational Education was also established in a spatial context to develop teachers and curricula in accordance with professional standards according to the national qualifications framework, with the goal of upgrading workers' skills to have

knowledge and skills in accordance with the 6 target groups of industries and have the skills and knowledge that meet labour skill standards and develop the potential of industrial personnel, such as bio-industry, medical device industry, as well as the robotics and automation industries.

5.8.4 Attracting talented individuals from all over the world to work with Thais and supporting highly-skilled personnel, by allowing scholarship students to work in the private sectors to fully utilize their abilities, as well as assisting research and development personnel in receiving prestigious national and international awards. In fiscal year B.E. 2565 (2022), 152 national research awards were considered and approved, and the Smart Visa project was implemented to attract high-skilled personnel in the targeted industries. A total of 457 applications from outside the country for a special type of visa (Smart Visa) were approved, with 231 cases representing the highest number in the digital industry (50 per cent).

5.8.5 Promoting research and innovation for national development by strengthening research and development of innovation to eradicate disparities and poverty, by thoroughly analysing the underprivileged database to find appropriate assistance, creating liveable cities, and decentralizing prosperity to reduce inequalities. The Government encouraged advanced science and technology innovation research and development, with a focus on medical and public health research, particularly in taking the resolution of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) problem space technology, nuclear fusion, plasma technology, water resource management, as well as frontier research to determine the country's future and creating research networks across sectors. In collaboration with the British Council, developing professional researchers and innovators for academic bases that propel regional research networks to broaden the

region's research and innovation potential in order to utilize and strengthen radio astronomy and geodesy networks.

5.8.6 Promoting lifelong learning and skill development for all ages by developing competence and elevating teachers to higher professions, particularly in language skills, digital technology and 21st century skills; providing teacher evaluation systems for assessing knowledge and professional experiences in accordance with the standards; formulating Unplugged Coding Learning for Grade 1-3 as the manual for teachers to teach coding, along with promoting the school as a learning community, that provides cares for students to help them learn effectively and be physically and mentally safe. Digital learning platforms were also developed through the creation of an online education system Develop teachers' abilities to create online learning materials. An electronic knowledge management platform called OBEC Content Centre was created to encourage the use of distance learning technology to learn for life through digital platforms, such as CodingThailand.org (Computer Science) and THAIDIGIZEN (Digital Literacy). In order to reduce educational inequalities, the Government supports expenses and supplementary food for students at various levels, including students in need, as well as implements educational innovation area projects, develops professional skills for people of all ages by organising educational activities based on community interests, and promotes labour skills for a diverse range of people, including general labourers, inmates, persons with disabilities, the unemployed, and natural disaster victims, the elderly, and workers in Special Economic Zones. Moreover, the Government also assists all groups of people in receiving employment and promoting the right mindset in educational establishments through the promotion of morality, ethics and good governance.

5.8.7 Establishing the community education degrees and short courses through the provision of training courses to develop skills and enhance professional experience that improves the quality of life based on the needs of individuals and communities. The training had 5,265 participants, including 13,819 applicants for vocational training at Bangkok Vocational Training School. 76.89 per cent of those who completed the vocational training are able to use their skills in their jobs and earn extra money.

5.9 Improving the Public Health System and Social Security

The Government prioritizes people's health and well-being by providing public health services and social insurance schemes with appropriate coverage for the whole population with a view to promote equality. The key operational outcomes are as follows:

5.9.1 Developing public health services, modern medicine, and Thai traditional medicine; Enhancing stroke medical services by training medical personnel to care for patients, resulting in lower mortality and disability rates. Among 1,340 participants, it was found that the mortality rate of stroke patients was 8.2%. Modern medical innovation has been used in the development of the One-Day Surgery service system. 13,082 cases have been completed, resulting in a savings of 13,082,000 Baht to the Government and a decrease in hospital stays of 26,146 days. Thai traditional and alternative medicine services have also been systemically developed. Out of a total of 113,647,258 outpatients, Thai traditional and alternative medicine services were provided 23,394,131 times, accounting for 20.6 per cent (goal was at 20.5 per cent). In addition, public health service system was also developed, such as the “Mor Chana” application, the COVID-19

patient bed management system known as CO-link, and the Health Information Exchange (HIE) program in which over 100 hospitals have participated.

5.9.2 Promoting the prevention and control of public health risks. Comprehensive health care was fostered by promoting nutrition for children aged 0-2 years, encouraging appropriate child development, and providing a growth surveillance system for children aged 0-5 years, resulting in the developmental maturity of 1,167,750 children, representing 86.8 per cent. In addition, a community-based integrated health care system for long-term care of the elderly was developed, with 7,186,145 elderly people assessed and screened, and 315,218 elderly people with dependency receiving care in accordance with the Care Plan. The standards for food and water sanitation in food-selling establishments, as well as environmental health management in temporary housing, were adopted by the community's 6,997 sub-districts that have a long-term care health promotion system for the elderly (Hotels and Resorts). The self-assessment standard is met by 94.9 per cent of entrepreneurs on the THAI Stop COVID Plus platform (out of a total of 2,389 assessments). During the spread of COVID-19, a surveillance and prevention system for new and re-emerging communicable diseases was strengthened by the establishment of COVID-19 reception and referral centres. Busarakham Hospital in Bangkok has been designated as the centre of care for COVID-19 patients with a yellow threshold (moderate condition), with a capacity of 5,000 patients. Furthermore, field hospitals and quarantine facilities were set up and managed in other locations. A total of 309,270 personnel were on duty, with a screening capacity of 2,512 infected patients. Bang Sue Grand Station now has a COVID-19 vaccination centre that can serve 10,000-20,000 people per day and implement Home Isolation (HI) measures for COVID-19 patients, with 63,757 cases participated. The government also purchased and manufactured Favipiravir,

stocked Remdesivir, and provided 5 million doses of the optional COVID-19 vaccine Moderna to 285 hospitals. Village Health Volunteers (VHVs) were trained and equipped to serve as home doctors for 80,303 people, caring for 1,012,682 patients. Health literacy has been achieved by 12,511,921 people.

5.9.3 Establishing a social insurance scheme covering education, health and the provision of employment as appropriate for all groups of the population. The Universal Health Coverage Fund program is available to 99.45 per cent of the population. There are 12,075 service units registered. In B.E. 2559 (2016), the government allocated a per capita budget of 3,719.23 Baht per person to upgrade the gold card to a new form of health insurance that increases access to health services. For example, people can get services from their family doctor at the primary care unit. The service has been used 654,553 times without being charged. Inpatient services are provided in the Bangkok Metropolitan Region and the 9th Health Service Area, with a total of 146,785 service recipients, and allow patients to receive cancer treatment wherever they are ready (Cancer Anywhere). There were 472,212 outpatient and 330,680 inpatients. Furthermore, there was the strengthening of the working-age population's health, such as the implementation of the Thailand Safety project, the provision of welfare to improve the quality of life of workers and their families, and the provision of opportunities for informal workers to register for social security protection.

5.10 Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth

The Government prioritise natural resources and environmental restoration in all aspects, particularly, in handling the natural disasters that occurred whether floods or droughts to restore and conserve natural resources. The outstanding achievements of the policy implementation are as follows:

5.10.1 Protecting, maintaining and restoring forests and wildlife: reforesting and preventing wildfire; planting 3,250,383 seedlings in the area totalling 22,701 rai, building an understanding of growing perennial trees and fruit trees following the agroforestry principle among the community in the upstream areas; restoring the mangrove forests in the areas totalling 856 rai located in Chanthaburi, Trang, Satun, and Phuket provinces through the collaboration between the public and private sectors; improving the learning and conservation sites by **collecting and classifying** the geological data of the geological heritage sites and geoparks, and conducting surveys and studies of geoheritage caves for sustainable management purpose; and protecting the forest land against the encroachment by prosecuting over 3,000 cases of offenders violating the law in relation to forest and succeeding 62 cases of mangrove forests reclamation.

5.10.2 Improving the management of arable land and reducing disparities in land ownership: allocating arable lands and housing to farmers and low-income people for 628 people in 24 areas in accordance with the principles set out by the National Land Allocation Committee and promoting and developing careers for farmers to address the farming land management issues as well as providing knowledge in various fields such as technology for the cultivation of crops based on land capability and suitability, feeding native chickens, and promotion and demonstration of soil improvement for raised beds.

5.10.3 Supporting the comprehensive management of water, community water sources and the seas: executing the 20-Year Master Plan on Water Resource Management B.E. 2561-2580 (2018 – 2037) through the implementation in 6 aspects covering the national water resource management and the whole supply chain from water production, consumption, conservation, to application of technology to the water management; facilitating

the thorough access and sufficient water supply for people and farmers for 26,131 households through the implementation of the programme on conserving, restoring, developing water sources and managing water supply – the programme on the development and optimisation of water distribution to ease access to water resource for people benefitting 151,605 households; promoting water management system as a whole by constructing large and medium irrigation projects, developing the groundwater sources, and improving the efficiency of the existing irrigation systems; managing water quality by improving the levees, construction pumping stations and flood gates as well as improving pipes to reduce water loss and prevent soil erosion; restoring the farmland with soil and water conservation systems; and solving drought management by allocating substitute water supply for consumption and agriculture that 172,717 households totalling 137,840 rai area benefited from the programme.

5.10.4 Maintaining the stability of the mineral, marine and coastal resource base for national development and enhancing competitiveness: building the stability of mineral resource base by appraising the potential areas for establishing mining zones based on the Thailand Mineral Framework Classification (TMFC); conducting geological surveys for the purpose of coastal and marine management and protected areas designation; managing mineral resources through the programme on industrial mining and infrastructure for sustainability development; taking care, protecting, and preventing the important ecosystem areas by planting coral reefs for restoration in 9 provinces totalling 150 rai and planting seagrass for restoration in the seas in 4 provinces totalling 60 rai; saving critical marine animals to survive such as monitoring and guarding the nests of Leatherback turtles’ eggs and release the Leatherback turtles to the seas; inspecting 653 vessels – 2 offences were found and 75 cases on the Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU

Fishing) were crack downed; addressing the coastal erosion by sticking the bamboo poles on the coast to slow down in the waves in 5 provinces; conducting marine surveys; safeguarding and managing coastal resources; and conducting marine geophysical surveys to plan and address rockfall.

5.10.5 Addressing the greenhouse gases (GHG) and impact of climate change: preparing to tackle climate change and reduce global warming by planning a roadmap on national greenhouse gases emission reduction with a target to lower 20% of GHG emission; driving the climate change policy and conduct a long-term strategy such as adjusting the electricity generation and fuel consumption portfolio to be the low carbon path, increasing the proportion of electric vehicles usage, promoting the reduction of GHG emissions in all sectors through the Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Programme (T-VER) in accordance with the standards of Thailand on GHG emissions and the reporting, monitoring, and evaluating the GHG emissions in the industrial sector project; tackling the PM2.5 pollution issues; reviewing the National Agenda for action plans on “Solving the dust pollution problem” to step up the measures and create 12 ad hoc plans; tackling the wildfire and smog by utilising the ‘Burn Check’ application to manage and organise the burning time in each district, develop the system for open-air burning, and forecast the dust in advance.

5.10.6 Developing an environmental management system within the Circular Economy: promoting participation in environmental-friendly production, service and consumption by applying the Bio-Circular-Green Economy model (BCG Model); encouraging the enterprises to carry out the green governance via the G-Green project and other relevant activities; promoting biodiversity; strengthening communal economy by utilizing local biodiversity and local wisdom; increasing the ecosystem service value by increasing the green spaces outside the conservation areas

and increasing the green spaces with the involvement of the local communities; promoting the bans on slash-and-burn agriculture while encouraging the stubble plough and organic fertilizers production in agricultural areas – achieving the promotion of burn-free agriculture project to 16,895 farmers and the promotion of stubble plough totalling 51,364.50 rai in the Northern region; developing the environmental management system under the concept of the circular economy by passing on knowledge of the environmental management system technology and the circular economy development technology that in accordance with the international standards to the industrial factories participating in the project.

5.10.7 Developing mechanisms to resolve conflicts stemming from natural resources and the environment: expanding the village environment and natural resources guarding volunteer network nationwide to support missions of and work hand in hand with public organisations for 257,889 volunteers; and developing the strategic environmental appraisal system for 404 projects by considering the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA).

5.10.8 Addressing garbage and waste management in a systematic manner: campaigning the shopping malls and convenience stores not to provide plastic bags that led to the reduction of plastic bags usage totalling 14,349.6 million bags equated to 81,531,818.2 kilograms; drafting the Act on the Management of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Other End-of-Life Products B.E., and enhancing the law on illegally imported electronic waste as well as marine debris management through survey, evaluation, analysis, and creation of a database for marine debris and its collection; and addressing industrial waste management by optimizing such system with the 3Rs Principle and KAIZEN Zero or Waste to Landfill Principle as well as developing and improving the standards of the

entrepreneurs and factories in the area of industrial waste management.

5.11 Reforming the management of public service

The Government places importance on the development and reform of public services in order to facilitate and meet the needs of the people.

5.11.1. The development of the structure and the managing system of modern public services. The examples are the revision of the roles and duties of each government agency in order to meet needs of the public. This will be achieved through the study of best practices on the adjustment of the public sector's roles, the transfer of public services to the private sector, the development of public services in regional departments in order to maximise the efficacy. Through the use of Digital Government, Public Innovation and Open Government as well as the study of new hiring methods to attract new generations into the public service and increasing hiring opportunities with short-term employment with a tenure of less than 2 years to mitigate the impacts of the spread of COVID-19.

5.11.2 Digitalising the process of granting official approvals and permissions which is essential to businesses as well as to people's everyday life. Processes such as granting official approval documents, permissions, granting miscellaneous documents and the process of contacting officials can be digitalised as conducted through electronic channels. Moreover, the process of visiting governmental agencies will be done with a one-stop service touch with the help of e-Form which automatically links all information from relevant governmental agencies. This will enable all governmental agencies to receive relevant documents in the e-Document format which is rapid and meets international standards. Furthermore, this will drive forward public services through the means of e-Service such as e-Qlands which is a service

provided by the Department of Lands as well as the Certificate of Entry service (COE) issued to Thais and foreign nationals during the spread of COVID-19 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

5.11.3 The development of big data for the administration of state affairs. Examples are the project to catalogue government information through GD catalogue, Directory Services (a directory that links information stored in 31 governmental agencies and three provinces (Chonburi, Rayong and Chachoengsao) that participated in a pilot programme). Also included is the development of Government Data and Cloud Service (GDCC) that links data bases from 293 departments, 652 agencies and 2104 systems. The examples of government databases that profit from GDCC include National Digital Health Platform, the application ‘Mor Prom,’ the smart transportation ‘Smart Bus Terminal.’ Furthermore, there was an effort to promote the useful application of the government’s big data in order to efficiently and concretely accompany decision making as well as the running of governmental agencies. For example, big data will be used for the creation of standards for Digital ID and e-Signature and integration of information in order to reduce the redundancies associated with the process of developing of critical infrastructure and financial transaction.

5.11.4 Public disclosure of information. Examples are the initiative to disclose public information through public channels and open forums such as www.opengovernment.go.th and Facebook: Opengovthailand in order to involve the public in running of the government in order to enhance public services. This was done through the disclosing the government’s information on www.data.go.th which currently hosts 3,414 sets of information such as the average O-NET score, information on factories in the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC), water management and number of those killed in road accidents.

5.11.5 The promotion of good governance in the management of the public sector. The awarding of the Public Sector Excellence Awards: PSEA was promoted as a means to encourage public agencies to improve their workings. In the year B.E. 2563 (2020), the Department of Revenue received “very good” and “excellent” in 3 different award categories in the same year. Moreover, in the B.E. 2564 (2021) fiscal year, all governmental agencies submitted 1,667 entries which represent a 14% increase from the previous year. The promotion and support of good governance by organising workshops to build knowledge such as the course on Data Governance Framework.

5.11.6 The development of mechanisms to encourage public participation in the enhancement and scrutiny of public services, such as the system that allows for the public to scrutinise public spending under the name “where did the tax go” which discloses information on the procurement system as well as the allocation of the government’s budget. This allows for the public to screen for signs of corruption. Moreover, the government also encourages participation from different sectors of the Thai society in the designing of the public services and innovation that meets the need of the people through the project “MY BETTER COUNTRY HACKATHON” which was held 10 times since B.E. 2562 (2019). A total of 65 proposals were initiated in order to build on government’s existing works and the project “Government Innovation Lab” that used the method of Design Thinking to develop the innovation in order to serve the people.

5.11.7 The revision of regulations and laws to encourage the growth of businesses and facilitate everyday life, such as the revision of the steps and duration of public services, the facilitation, the cost as well as rules, laws and regulations of the public. This can be done through the development of transmitting

information on additional funds through e-filing, the system that alerts when there an incident through e-Compensation, the system that alerts of hiring of underage employees (KR.2) and the termination of employment contract (KR.4) through the e-service system. Moreover, there are initiatives that encourage governmental agencies to test out business ideas, products and new innovations under the supervision of the agency such as a database to evaluate the credibility of Small and Medium Enterprises: SMEs (SMEs Credit Rating), which was created in order to promote better for SMEs to government procurements. This was done to encourage fairer and more open competition by means of monitoring the prices of goods and services so that they are consistent with the costs as well as reasonable and adequate the internal consumption.

5.11.8 The decentralisation of powers, responsibilities and the increase of roles of local administrative bodies in order to promote the role of the private sector and local communities in the provision of public services. The support in terms of the expenses involved in the process of organizing education from primary education the end of fundamental education to local administrative bodies such as the costs of organizing teaching (per pupil), textbooks, uniforms, teaching equipment and extracurriculars to develop learners which number at 157,373, amounting to 560.74 million Baht. Moreover, the drafting of the (3rd draft) plan of decentralization of power to local government B.E. 2562-2564 (2019-2021) was created in order to support the process of decentralization and enhance the efficacy of the management of public services provided by each local government. The indicators and minimum standards in management of the public services were also created in order to be used as a basis for budget allocation, which must be consistent with the ability of each local government.

5.12 Prevention and protection of corruption and malfeasance as well as judicial procedure

The Government have undertaken various measures to instil values and conscience on the protection and defending against all kinds of corruption as well as develop necessary steps to enhance the efficacy of judicial processes.

5.12.1 The solving of corruption and malfeasance problems through projects in order to prevent corruption and enhance good ethics which aims at creating standards/guidelines for each government agency. This resulted in a decrease in cases of corruption and malfeasance between the year B.E. 2563 (2020) and B.E. 2564 (2021).

5.12.2 The reform of judicial processes. One such example includes comparative study on international laws on Ponzi scheme to prevent more people from falling victims and the exploration of removing Kratom leaves from harmful substances and the study of the support of the law to prevent dangers that former convicts who finish their sentence may pose to society. Moreover, another example includes the support given to judicial processes through Data Exchange Centre (DXC) that links all databases from all agencies involved in the judicial processes from 26 agencies (59 databases). The information shared in this Centre is the information on civil registration and judicial sentences and arrest warrants. Another example also includes the reduction on the crowdedness in prisons. Moreover, legal measures (mediation law, correctional law and drug laws) were used in order to reduce the number of inmates, paroles given, abatement as well as the use of Electronic Monitoring (EM) as an alternative to imprisonment, number of days in prison, class promotion and royal pardon. Another example is the prevention of repetitive wrongdoings which is carried out through the project Returning good people into society through the support of career building, which resulted

in former convicts being hired by 4,230 independent enterprises. Moreover, the promotion of laws and judicial processes such as the public's understanding of the organization's duties in order to prevent and alert of special crimes. This can be achieved through infographics in order to raise awareness among the people on laws and judicial processes as well as the creation of "Roo Tan" application which has 7,349 downloads and 2,293 instances of whistle-blowing.

6. Implementation of the 12 Urgent Policies

6.1 Solving Bread-and-Butter Concerns

6.1.1 Reducing the limitations to work through

1) Projects that train 10,884 elder labourers with the aim to increase their work opportunities and be self-reliant 2) Projects that train 2,818 targeted labour groups with the aim to increase work opportunities, for those that have been through drug rehabilitations, those that were prisoners or handicapped persons. 3) Projects that solve people who face career problems by hiring and shaping specific skills of 49,606 labourers in order to help those whose careers are affected by the spread of the COVID-19. 4) Increase digital technological skills of 27,000 youth, children, elderly, handicapped and other underprivilege people to be ready for the digital economy and society.

6.1.2 Developing the Public Transportation System through digital technology by 1) Preparing for the usage of EMV (Europay Mastercard and Visa). Currently, Thailand is in the process of developing the EMV system and undergoing study to develop a Management Control Plan of the EMV system for the period of 20 months between 29 August B.E. 2563 (2020) – 28 April B.E. 2565 (2022) and 2) Implementing the AOT Airport Application Digital Service & Commercial (M1) AOT Airports Application Project for travellers to access service information

regarding incoming and outgoing procedures, both domestically and internationally, at all 6 airports in Thailand, namely, Suvarnabhumi, Don Muang, Phuket, Chiang Mai, Hat Yai, Mae Fah Luang, through mobile application. Currently, the application has been downloaded by 612,689 persons.

6.1.3 Bangkok, the capital city of street food such as

1) Organizing street food vendors by setting up four new venues for the street food business. This includes Khao San Road Soi 69, Rama 2 Street, Ari 1 Street, and Soi Onnut 70 and allowing current street vendors to continue their business at the 85 locations that haven't been cancelled. 2. Promoting Street Food tourism by improving the site by making the area more organized, beautiful and at the same time maintaining Bangkok's uniqueness of being the capital of street food to attract tourists. The area includes Banglumpu in Pra Nakhon area, and Soi Wang Lung, Bangkok Noi area. And 3. Improving the standard of street vendors along pavements by encouraging street food vendors in Yaowarat, Khao San Road, Nanglerng Market and Ari Street to operate in a safe and up to standard street food vendor requirements. In the budget year B.E. 2564 (2021), 59 out of 109 street food vendors have passed and received the Safe Food Area of Bangkok. (54.13%)

6.1.4 Resolving debt issue by 1) Implementing debt payment suspension through voluntary village or community fund program between B.E. 2563-2564 (2020-2021) to resolve problems faced by members of the project. There is a total of 5,350 funds, 598,063 members and a suspension of 11,446.88 million Baht. 2) Implementing Project that assist student loan borrowers that were affected by the COVID-19. For example, by reducing interest or fee in the case of missed loan payment of a 100 percent for all borrowers with one time loan payment of 18,861 cases, 62.11 percent (total of 30,369 cases), for the total of 990.97 million Baht loan payment for the discount amount of 242.80 million Baht and 3) Taking a holistic and sustainable approach to

resolving informal debt by arresting individuals involved, whereby between October B.E. 2559 (2016) - May B.E. 2564 (2021), there was a total of 9,352 cases. In addition, there was a promotion of access to funding. For example, the PICO Finance. In May B.E. 2564 (2021), there was a total of 979 cases in 75 provinces and in April B.E. 2564 (2021), there was a total of 529,909 accounts. This totals up to the amount of 12,216.13 million Baht.

6.1.5 Suppressing public fraudulence such as

- 1) Suppressing special criminal cases – between 1 August B.E. 2563 – July B.E. 2564 for the amount of 28,467.80 million Baht
- 2) Preventing and suppressing human trafficking - 1 August B.E. 2563 (2020) – July B.E. 2564 (2021), there were 51 cases and
- 3) Protecting consumers by resolving 7,510 cases out of the total of 17,449 complaints received, for the amount of 325.95 million Baht.

6.1.6 Improving the tax system and increasing opportunity to access home loans by 1) Implementing Public House Funding Project (One Million Home Project), in which 47,153 people have benefited from this with the amount of 37,234.98 million Baht and 2) Implementing Project that provides loans for home development for low-income persons by passing 393 loans in June B.E. 2564 (2021) with the amount of 278.91 million Baht.

6.1.7 Improving land management system and providing access for farmers by 1) Managing land for small farmers and the underprivileged by revamping the land plot in land reform areas (220,044 rai) and inspecting the holder of land for the area of 2,553,430 rai, inspecting 2,386,219 rai, improving basic infrastructure for the poor in 29 land reform areas, and providing services and problem solving for issues in land reform areas for 279,375 persons. 2) Improving arable land system to reduce disparity in owning land, providing arable land for the community by issuing permits in 280 areas, 66 provinces for the

area of 756,831-0-29.26 rai, assigning resources of 67,314 persons in 294 areas 67 provinces for the area of 453,810-0-13.10 rai and promoting and developing jobs in 177 areas, 60 provinces for the area of 467,140-1-24.34 rai.

6.1.8 Reducing barriers to work and providing support for commercial fishery, coastal fishery and local fishery to be in accordance to international standard by

1) Managing fishery resource by inspecting fish landing in order to analyse the result of fishery at 250 places, performing water ecosystem watch 54 times, rejuvenating and preserving rare aquatic animals such as Brown banded bamboo shark, Sweet clam, Sea cucumber, *Tor douronensis* by reproducing and releasing 40 types of these rare animals, comprising of 1,223,799 aquatic animals. 2) Preventing and solving illegal fishery by performing surveillance check 230,857 times and 3) Strengthening the local fishery group that registered with the local fishery organization by improving jobs and promoting fishery community strength of 177 communities and promoting the involvement of fishermen in the process of rejuvenating aquatic animals in fresh water and along the coastal area of 36 communities and training 90 young fishermen.

6.2 Improving the Welfare System and Enhancing the People's Quality of Life

6.2.1 The Government Welfare Smart Card Project.

For example: 1) Welfare Smart Card for people with low income. This includes providing continuous basic welfare namely budget for blue flag store, discounts on cooking gas and transportation, government's e-Money. This comprises of 15 measures. For example, providing incentives to participate in quality-of-life development measure, healthcare and transportation costs relief measures for the handicapped. Both through the disbursement of government welfare smart card. This project amounts to 47,991.01

million Baht. 2) Providing financial aid for qualified low-income elderly under the Government Welfare registration project in B.E. 2563 (2020), between June – September B.E. 2563 (2020). Elders with income less than 30,000 Baht per year will receive 100 Baht per month. Elders with income between 10,000 – 100,000 Baht per year will receive 50 Baht per month, every other month, in the budget year B.E. 2564 (2021) starting from October B.E. 2563 (2020). 3) Relieve the people's cost of living by implementing 1. The “Reducing Commerce Cost, Helping the People” Project. Since November B.E. 2563 (2020) – July B.E. 2564 (2021), this project was carried out 6 times with the goal to reduce cost of living and boost spending. This project was able to help reduce the people's cost of living for 2,800 million Baht and 2. The blue flag economic price aims to reduce the people's cost of living. This project was carried out 1,107 times and has received over 1.4 million participants and was able to reduce people's cost of living in the amount of 81.24 million Baht.

6.2.2 Providing pension for elderly, handicapped, people with low income, and expanding rights to the group of pregnant women, new-born children and school children. For example: 1. Implementing the project with the holistic approach to improve the quality of life for the vulnerable. There are a total of 4.1 million households that benefited from this program. 2. Pushing for the benefits for single moms and family. In B.E. 2564 (2021), 467 centres were set up to service single moms and families. These centres provide advice and coordinate with related organizations to help the clients. 3. Establishing the income safety net for the elderly. A total budget of 66,016.92 million Baht has been allocated for the 4 quarters of the budget year B.E. 2564 (2021). 4. Promoting the creating of social welfare for the handicapped and the disabled. Total budget of 16,631.04 million Baht has been allocated for the 4 quarters of the budget year B.E. 2564 (2021). 5. The result of the reimbursement of social welfare

and other related matter of the e-Social Welfare, with the total amount of 153,493.34 million Baht.

6.2.3 Reducing the disparity of the service quality of the entire healthcare system, developing potential for the district hospitals and supporting local health volunteers in order to provide good quality health service for the people. Some of the projects include the Universal Coverage for Emergency Patients: UCEP. National Institute for Emergency Medicine has disbursed 1,762,288 Baht and implement project that improves the quality of Starred District Hospitals that promotes health, in which 9,863 hospitals were selected.

6.3 Implementing Economic Measures to Cope with Volatilities in the Global Economy

6.3.1 Accelerating the formulation of the annual appropriations for fiscal year B.E. 2564 (2021) and improving the efficiency of budget spending to ensure a swift monetary inflow by formulating an allocation strategy for the annual appropriations for fiscal year B.E. 2564 (2021). Examples include the Annual Appropriations for Fiscal Year Act B.E. 2564 (2021), in accordance with the guidelines and criteria approved by the Cabinet and within the framework of the State Fiscal and Financial Disciplines Act B.E. 2561 (2018) and the Budgetary Procedures Act B.E. 2561 (2018). The Government also allocated 3.11 trillion Baht or 94.74% of the total budget of 3.29 trillion Baht to recipient agencies. This has enabled them to carry out missions continuously within the set timeframe to achieve the objectives that are in line with and responsive to the national strategy and key government policies and to set up a system to monitor and evaluate the performance and budget spending, set up regulations for governance risk analysis and analyse the success in budget spending.

6.3.2 Countering “trade barriers” and accelerating the “channels” for exporting key goods. For example, the

acceleration of proactive market expansion by penetrating the markets of main cities and secondary cities. In this regard, the Government has supported 485 Thai entrepreneurs who have contributed to the total trade value of 2,883.89 million Baht. The Government has also promoted the export of Thai products through cross-border e-commerce platforms and conducted business matching activities with foreign importers which have led to 2,672 pairs of business matching with a turnover of 11,378.53 million Baht. **Cluster industries were also promoted** through the development of Thai goods and services with potential such as agricultural products and food. On this note, the Government has supported 1,793 Thai entrepreneurs thereby leading to 1,091 pairs of business matching and the trade value of 1,990.47 million Baht. The Government has also enhanced Thai entrepreneurs' capability to export and to systematically and comprehensively cope with new economic trends by organising training/seminars in issues of interest where 42,444 entrepreneurs participated.

6.3.3 Promoting tourism in “main cities” and “secondary cities” as well as “community tourism”. For example, by supporting and developing communities' potential to be in line with the standards through the identification of model communities with readiness to cope with the transformation in the tourism market; by **developing a tourism community** to support tourism in main cities and secondary cities through the organisation of 2 regional tourism representatives' meetings; and by **integrating with relevant agencies to promote tourism in secondary cities**. This includes development in areas of security, transportation, sustainable tourism, tourist facilities, personnel, marketing and promotional activities/marketing communication.

6.3.4 Supporting Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) by educating 1,283 small and medium enterprises on risk prevention related to exchange rate and fluctuations in Thai Baht as well as promoting understandings on the use of tools to

hedge against exchange rate volatility for 735 entrepreneurs. The Government also seeks to **strengthen legal literacy of small and medium enterprises and the general public** by transferring knowledge and providing consultations on business operation for 9,794 participants in the fiscal year B.E. 2563-2564 (2020-2021).

6.4 Providing Assistance to Farmers and Promoting Innovation

6.4.1 Arranging agricultural areas following the Agri-Map's water and soil quality management system. For example, 1) **formulating database for agricultural economic zones** by improving information for cash crops cultivation according to the announcement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and by formulating database to support the agricultural zoning; 2) **setting up water resources registry in the central database system** to facilitate the analysis, collection and storage of data on water resources and waterways which are derived from public and private agencies' database system as well as to enhance linkages with the National Water Management Centre's data warehouse system; 3) **land development for integrated farming to support the modification of products unsuitable for rice plantation under Agri-Map**, covering the area of 90,000 rai; 4) **promoting proactive agriculture, in particular on fisheries**, by transferring knowledge on aquaculture, covering the area of 1,900 rai per case; and 5) **controlling the production size** by promoting and supporting the plantation of high quality rubber, covering the area of 76,787.05 rai, and the plantation of other perennial plants, covering the area of 80,905.30 rai.

6.4.2 Guaranteeing farmers' income by setting plantation's "revenue" goals with compensation from "income insurance", implementing "agricultural production insurance" and promoting "contract farming". 1) **Rice** – the Government has implemented the annual rice insurance programme in which

3,603,940 farmers have participated in the production year B.E. 2564 (2021) covering the area of 43.53 million rai. The Government has also carried out the project to ensure rice farmers' revenues. 4,687,802 households have participated the said programme in the year B.E. 2563/2564 (2020/2021), amounting to 48,176.83 million Baht. Moreover, the Government has set up a loan programme for the delay on paddy rice sales where 310,754 farmers participated in the year B.E. 2563/2564 (2020/2021) with the loan amount of 18,326.42 million Baht, covering 1.813 million tons of paddy rice. 2) **Rubber** – the Government has implemented the 2nd phase of rubber farmers income insurance programmes which has benefited 1,306,432 rubber farmers and 147,537 rubber tapping workers. 3) **Sugarcane** – the Government has implemented a subsidy programme for sugarcane farmers to support the cost of production inputs for B.E. 2562/2563 (2019/2020). During the year B.E. 2563/2564 (2020/2021), a 9,779.484-million-Baht subsidy was allocated to 190,104 farmers who have participated in the programme. In response to the PM 2.5 problem, the Government has also implemented a project to support sugarcane farmers in this regard during the year B.E. 2563/2564 (2020/2021) where 120,228 sugarcane farmers have benefited from the 5,738.17-million-Baht subsidy. 4) **Maize** – the Government has carried out a maize insurance project. 82,448 maize farmers participated in the project during the year B.E. 2564 (2021), covering the area of 1.49 million rai. Income insurance programmes for maize farmers were also implemented in the year B.E. 2563/2564 (2020/2021). On this note, the Government has provided compensation for 337,981 households with a total amount of 1,233.249 million Baht. 5) **Cassava** – the Government has implemented income insurance programmes for cassava farmers in the year B.E. 2563/2564 (2020/2021) under the amount of 9,788.93 million Baht. 469,687 households have already received the compensation with the total amount of 3,057.662 million Baht.

6.4.3 Promoting modern farming by using innovations to reduce production costs. This includes **promoting the use of advanced technology in plant productions** and developing a display system to report on rice planting systems using cost-saving water management technology and rice production management technology. The Government also **promoted smart farming** through the preparation of 6 prototype farms in 8 provinces (7 plant species) such as smart farming learning space for off-season mango production in Chaiyaphum and Udon Thani and smart farming learning space for maize and sweet corns in Nakhon Sawan. Efforts have also been made for **expanding and transferring smart farming technology** through the farmer-led Agriculture System Integrator (ASI) mechanism.

6.4.4 Promoting the use of agricultural products to tackle agricultural goods oversupply. For example, by **promoting the use of rubber in infrastructure or asphalt road throughout the country** through the use of Rubber Fender Barrier (RFB) and Rubber Guide Post (RGP) which can help reducing collision force in case of a crash and reduce accident-inflicted loss of life and property. Another example is **promoting the use of B10 diesel fuel**. The average consumption of B10 diesel fuel amounted to 22.53 million litres per day (total 8,246 million litres) from 25 July B.E. 2563 (2020) - 25 July B.E. 2564 (2021) and the average B100 biodiesel production was 4.88 million litres per day. The Government **also supported and selected potential areas to sell and distribute agricultural products or Drop Point**. This has supported 42 distributing areas and the creation of a pilot area to distribute primary agricultural products in 6 provinces including Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Nakhon Sawan, Surat Thani, Krabi and Songkhla.

6.4.5 Accelerating R&D on cannabis, hemp and medical plant technology for uses in the medical industry. The Government has, for example, developed areas to support

the research as well as the cannabis production technology and innovation transfer through the construction of cannabis research building to enable research and technology and innovation transfer on cannabis and seeds production at Chiangrai Horticultural Research Centre; **accelerated the R&D on the medical use of cannabis and hemp and building on that to promote their use as cash crops in various industries. To promote medical use of cannabis**, the Government has amended the Narcotics Act (No. 7) B.E. 2562 (2019), issued 19 regulations on health products from cannabis and hemp and established Medical Cannabis Institution as the main coordinating agencies. The Government also **promotes cannabis as cash crop** by developing medical-grade cannabis both indoor and outdoor at Nong Yai District in Chonburi as well as by cooperating with community enterprise network of cannabis cultivators to create guidelines on the cooperation and procurement of commercial and legal dried cannabis flower for medical use.

6.5 Upgrading Worker Capabilities

6.5.1 A Subcommittee on Wage Regulation across the 76 provinces was created for a feasibility study and public hearings leading wage adjustment proposals by skill standards through trilateral mechanism. The 10th Notification prescribing the new wage rate by skill standards of 13 professions was published on 5th January B.E. 2564 (2021) and has been enforced since 15th July B.E. 2564 (2021).

6.5.2 The Government supports professional re-skilling to match shifting labour market demands of the future as a result of technological advancement. Examples are, 9,765 persons participated in the training programme on advanced technology skills in six targeted industries, 29,403 persons in labour qualification development and 17,000 persons in skills targeted for industries in the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC).

Moreover, the Ministry of Labour also has developed an online platform entitled “Future Skill x New Career Thailand” comprising University programmes to equip labour force with new skill sets that meet demand and keep pace with technological development.

6.6 Laying Down the Foundation for Future Growth

6.6.1 The Government developed target industries to drive the country’s new economy. The Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy was set to be at the top of national agendas by promoting green industry and recycling technology, as well as developing an environmental management system within the Circular Economy. To materialise the scheme, The Thai Government supports manufacturers to recycle waste into renewable raw materials for automotive industry, prepares the private sector to drive forward the country’s circular economy, and develops ecological and sustainable industrial areas in special economic zones.

6.6.2 The Government continues with efforts to create an environment conducive to business investment in the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC), Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and liveable smart cities including investment in up-to-date infrastructure while promoting incentives given to investors in target areas and industries through collaboration with various agencies. Activities such as promotion of investment privileges in accordance with the Eastern Economic Corridor Act, B.E. 2561 (2018) and amendment of law and regulations to further facilitate investment in target industries were put forward. The liveable smart cities have been developed to prepare for investment and population growth; 14 city plans and infrastructure projects have been carried out in eight communities. Two notable projects are, 1) *Baanchang Smart City*, Rayong Province, known as Thailand’s first smart city, where infrastructure, such as, transportation and 5G network were completed and 2) Pattaya Municipality, Chonburi

Province, known as *Pattaya Smart City*, where 30 per cent of energy consumption is from renewable energy. The existing airports, roads, railways and seaports have been linked to enable the connectivity. Now, they are being joined in the EEC by companies specialising in artificial intelligence, including cloud computing. The Digital Academy of Thailand: (DAT) located in the area is also a centre for AI-related technologies and data science. The period of incentives promotion in Special Economic Zone: (SEZ) has been extended until B.E. 2565 (2022).

6.6.3 The 5G network infrastructure was completed to optimise public health service and long-distance education. A pilot project called “Smart Hospital” is an automated transportation of medical equipment and supplies, which provides long-distance medical consultations in the EEC.

6.6.4 A Smart Entrepreneurs Capacity Building Programme was developed to enhance SMEs and new generation SMEs’ capacity in using technological advancement to enhance their competitiveness and to be able to further develop and commercialise their innovations.

6.7 Preparing the Thai People for the 21st Century

6.7.1 The establishment of new online learning platforms to provide new skills for Thailand’s younger generation since their primary school days, such as knowledge of sciences, technology, mathematics, programming, foreign languages, and coding. The Government has promoted the knowledge of **coding** as an important skill to 21st Century life by providing training, of which 197,418 technology teachers participated. There have also been lectures on coding through KidBright platform, to promote **scientific learning**. In a way, **online platforms** have been developed to ensure **a national education** that is flexible, diverse, and in line with life-long learning. Furthermore, the government has helped in **developing**

design skills for classes on mathematics, sciences, and technology to equip students with 21st Century skills through an online STEM Education Project, of which 838 people participated. Also, there have been 9 courses to **promote mathematic calculation and technology design**, including “Coding for Teacher” and “Coding for Teacher Plus.” Last but not least, **digital media development projects 14** have been implemented to produce educational clips on mathematics and sciences which allow primary school students to learn from anywhere, anytime.

6.7.2 Ensuring that nationwide sub-district schools are of high quality, have an “online curriculum,” and have a connection between the education system and the business sector. There has been a project on the quality sub-district schools which select a school in each sub-district to develop as a quality school and become a case study for ways to provide lectures during the COVID-19 pandemic.

6.7.3 Creating understanding of the usage of technology, online media, and social media to prevent negative social impact, ensure security, prevent cybercrime, encourage the use of technology to spread accurate information, promote social unity, and inculcate integrity in living one’s life. This is achieved by **safeguarding security and keeping cybercrime under control** through monitoring, accepting complaints, organising online information, establishing the Anti-Fake news Centre, and raising awareness to citizens on legally approved usage of social media. Furthermore, the Government has provided digital skills training to government officers and educational staff, of which 185 executives and advisors of teaching organizations participated. Also, the Government has **assisted and protected students** by working with Raks Thai Foundation to offer training at www.thaistopbully.org to ensure that students understand what counts as bullying, develop a curriculum to provide knowledge and immunity to drug use, and conduct a “Breadline Survey”

to prepare schools for handling natural disasters. Moreover, the Government has been **promoting knowledge and understanding of the use of technology** through teaching technology literacy, raising awareness on the safe use of the internet and technology to increase confidence in internet banking and transaction.

6.8 Addressing Corruption and Malfeasance in the Public Sector, i.e., in the Political Sphere and among Civil Servants

The Government has placed great emphasis on concurrently implementing political measures as well as legal measures to people who committed wrongdoings, by utilising technology in preventing corruption and misconduct, expediting legal processes on the convicts, allowing the private sector and civil society to take part in preventing and monitoring corruption in the Government's mega projects. Among the important actions taken are **investigating 5 crimes on bidding to governmental organizations, utilizing forensic science** to prevent corruption in bureaucracy and investigate 64 crimes, and **establishing the National Anti-Corruption Commission Centre** to function as a policy-level mechanism to prevent and solve the issue of corruption (in accordance with the Order of the Office of the Prime Minister No. 358/2019, dated 3rd December B.E. 2562 (2019)). The Government has **investigated many important corruption cases**, including 599 complaint and accusation cases, 1,299 investigation of fact requests, 532 crimes that require the establishment of investigation sub-committees, 34 cases that have been returned to inquiry officials, 204 cases that have been transferred to Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission, and 323 cases that have been sent to court for its consideration. Lastly, the Government has **prevented and suppressed money laundering** by founding the Anti-Money laundering spy project, taking action on the properties that have been seized due to misconduct according to the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E. 2542 (1999) through issuing 4 orders on 4 items to be seized (with

the accumulated value of 29.88 million Baht) and developing a technological system to suppress money laundering.

6.9 Tackling Drug Problems and Restoring Peace in the Southern Border Provinces

6.9.1 Promoting inclusive participation from every sector, strictly enforcing “law” and enhancing cooperation with neighbouring countries to suppress drug “production sources” and “trafficking networks” such as empowering communities and local volunteers to raise awareness of the communities about drug problems by organising the Jalanan Baru Series Project, in 55 batches and 4,400 participants in total, in the Southern Border Provinces to build popular support for solving the drug problems at the village and local levels as well as organising the Jalanan Baru Junior Camp Project to also prevent such problems; **intercepting and suppressing drugs** through arresting drug dealers and inspecting financial assets of 101 drug-related cases with the amount of 51.51 million Baht in value; **preventing the spread of drugs** by raising awareness about drug problems in children and youth in 2,979 academies, 111 large-scale establishments, 28 manufacturing facilities of the “White Factory” project and other small-scale establishments, with the total of 450 work sites and 2,017 participants volunteering for the project; **rehabilitating** by bringing 4,440 drug-addicted persons to the rehabilitation programme; and **following up the development of quality of life** of 4,615 persons who have gone through rehabilitation.

6.9.2 Rehabilitating, treating “drug users” with creating “opportunities” “jobs” and “incomes” to support their livelihoods by organising rehabilitation programme for convicts of security-related cases in the Southern Border Provinces to develop their non-violent attitude and behaviour with

the process of following up, supporting, and assisting children and youth after being released from prison at the end of their sentence.

6.9.3 Solving the problems in the Southern Border Provinces with the Royal Strategies of “Understand, Reach Out and Develop” as a strategic principle by providing remedies to residents affected by the situation, appropriate welfare to government officers in the area and enforcing laws, in accordance with relevant “domestic laws and “international principles” with previous achievements such as improving the efficiency of intelligence services and integrated security database in the Southern Border Provinces, building tolerance against violent extremism to specific target groups and increasing the effectiveness of witness protection in security-related cases in the Southern Border Provinces, delivering justice and remedies to those affected by the situation by promoting their participation in 106 community justice centres in the area; building tolerance for peaceful society in the Southern Border Provinces, following up, assisting and providing welfare to those who have committed crime to prevent them from repeating offence, increasing the effectiveness of forensic science as support the intelligence services in criminal cases and as service to the local people in the Southern Border Provinces, raising awareness and aligning processes for better access to government services for the local people, organising social voluntary projects and maintaining measures to prevent and combat against drugs in the border areas.

6.10 Improving Public Services

6.10.1 Improving the system for information collection and disclosure in the public sector; digitising public sector processes in granting approvals such as improving the system of one-stop electronic public services (Biz Portal) as a central platform for the issuance of electronic certificates, permits, and other documents; **developing one-stop government public**

services centres (Citizen Portal) through the “Tang Rat” mobile application including credit bureau and health security checking services, utility bill payment through QR Code; **developing the D.DOPA mobile application** for identity verification in transactions; developing a model system for total online public services (DOPA E-Service Portal) such as the advance civil registration services, resident registrations, and hotel licenses; **developing the Big Data database of PM 2.5 pollution control** to support the forecasting and warning system of the PM 2.5 air pollution level; creating a database of public agricultural demand in the Demand Driven by DATA (DDD) project by the Department of Corrections to support the agricultural production and trade planning.

6.10.2 Reducing legal obstacles that are hindrances to business and everyday life, amending outdated laws that hinder the development of the country, especially those are the legal obstacles such as the revision of 48 laws that have been obstructing the development of the e-Service system, advancing Royal Decree on Fee Payment as a Replacement of Submission of Application for New licenses of B.E. 2564 (2021) to help reduce the processing time and cost; modernising and improving laws, regulations and orders up to the international standard, streamlining relevant intellectual property laws and amending the Narcotics Control Act (8th Edition) of B.E. 2564 (2021) (removing Kratom or *Migragyna speciosa* from the narcotics list); proposing the draft bill on the Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act B.E. ; and **organising activities on the revision of laws, regulations, orders, and processes on permit applications** by considering 1,094 proposals from the case study report by Thailand Development Research Institute for implementation.

6.11 Devising Measures to Deal with Drought and Floods

6.11.1 Implementation of measures to prevent “before” disasters, assist “during” disasters, and solve problems in the “long-term”, particularly putting in place a “warning system” that monitors the situation constantly as well as determining measures to “alleviate grievances” of the population as much as possible and in a timely manner. The implementations of the said measures are as follows. **Pre-disaster**, the Government has conducted disaster victim assistance exercise, established disaster mitigation centre, taken preparatory measures to prevent and cope with drought and flood issues, carried out water management in 27.32 million rai of existing irrigation areas to enhance effectiveness of irrigation and water management system, as well as taken measure to reduce effect of geological hazard caused by natural disaster and climate change by developing community-level landslide risk database and map. **During disaster**, the Government has provided aid to disaster victim in accordance with the ministry of finance’s regulation on government advance to provide assistance to disaster victim in emergencies B.E. 2562 (2019). **In finding long-term solutions**, the Government has conducted preparation regarding disaster warning, built capacity to communities, networks, and volunteers in terms of disaster prevention and mitigation, as well as made preparation on the training of the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Command (front), along with preparation on disaster relief mechanical equipment.

6.11.2 Expediting enhancement of royal rainmaking operation across 215.06 million rai of drought-hit agricultural regions, as well as supporting royal rainmaking operations and agricultural aviation service by establishing 18 royal rainmaking operation units. Through 1,380 days of royal rainmaking operations in targeted areas, there were 1,302 days with rainfall.

6.11.3 Flood and drought management result. Regarding drought management, it is apparent that, by examining and anticipating areas at risk of water scarcity, the Government’s preventive water resources management led to the issuance of measures and provision of water reserves that resulted in the fact that, in B.E. 2562 (2019), drought was declared in only 30 villages and 891 sub-districts in 7,662 villages, a lower number than that of recent years. During the drought season of B.E. 2563/2564 (2020/2021), merely 9 villages were declared drought-hit areas. As for flood management, the Government also forecasted for areas at risk, provided early warning and jointly managed water resources among relevant agencies. In B.E. 2562 (2019), the first year of office for the Government, the cost of flood-related damages was only 94 million Baht, the lowest in 9 years. In B.E. 2563 (2020), 58 provinces encountered floods with a total damage of 223 million Baht, the third lowest in 9 years since the B.E. 2554 (2011) Mega Flood.

6.12 Supporting Studies and Public Hearings regarding the Amendment of the Constitution. Key Government actions include fostering political culture in accordance with constitutional monarchy by launching training courses on “fostering democratic culture and way of life in private schools” in 4 batches with 200 participants in each batch, initiating contests on outstanding model of democratic villages, setting up training for officials, as well as introducing activities to foster the democratic way of life between October B.E. 2563 (2020) and April B.E. 2564 (2021).

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The Prime Minister's Office