



# Executive Summary **Third-Year** Performance Report of the Government of General Prayut Chan-o-cha

25 July 2021 - 25 July 2022





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## Foreword

The Committee on Government Policies and Prime Minister's Orders Delivery Monitoring, through the Government Annual Performance Report Sub-Committee, has commissioned a third-year performance report of the Government of General Prayut Chan-o-cha (25<sup>th</sup> July B.E. 2564 (2021) – 25<sup>th</sup> July B.E. 2565 (2022)) to present the administration's progress according to the government policy statement delivered by General Prayut Chan-o-cha, Prime Minister, to the National Assembly on 25<sup>th</sup> July B.E. 2562 (2019).

In its third consecutive year of administration, the Government has steered national development in various dimensions in compliance with the National Strategy, the Masterplans under the National Strategy, the Country Reform Plans, and the 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan (B.E.2560(2017)–2565 (2022)). Over the past year, the Government focused its attention on solving problems resulting from the global economic recession, international political conflicts, and the spread of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and its variants, as well as the challenge of driving the country's overall economic recovery. During the Government's third year of administration, key policies that were implemented included measures to maintain domestic consumption levels and increase purchasing power of low income and ordinary people, measures to revive the tourism sector, measures to support businesses and entrepreneurs, relief measures from rising energy prices, managing and containing the spread of COVID-19, and preparing for the country's reopening. Performance outcomes in line with the Government's 12 core policies and 12 urgent policies from all government agencies are compiled in this report.

The Committee hopes that this report will be useful for the supervision, monitoring and development of public administration, as well as providing the correct and comprehensive record for members of parliament, enhancing public awareness, including facilitating study, research and reference among students and the population at large.

October B.E. 2565 (2022)





# Executive Summary

## 1. Overall Situation Prior to the Government Taking Office

Thailand has been duly affected by internal and external transformations. Globally, the country has been influenced by global economic stagnation, political disputes among countries, disruptive technological advancement, structural transformation of global demography due to a continually increasing ratio of aging population, and rapid and severe climate change.

Prior to the Government taking office, the country was experiencing a challenging domestic environment stemming from issues such as contracted economic growth from lower consumption, investment and export that increased unemployment and household debt; an aging population that had significant implications for Thailand's labour market; quality and equal access to education; inequality; natural disasters such as droughts, floods, pollution, and haze; and political polarisation and corruption.

These situations presented immediate and urgent challenges for the Government to tackle and lay the foundations for development and reform in order to strengthen national competitiveness, based on people's long-term wellbeing and balanced development in terms of the economy, society, natural resources and environment, and good governance under the auspices of the 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> June B.E. 2562 (2019) to become Prime Minister for another term. On 9<sup>th</sup> 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 the 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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 per Chapters V: Duties of the State and VI: Directive Principles of State Policies of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 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 two years of the administration (25<sup>th</sup> July B.E. 2562 (2019) – 25<sup>th</sup> July B.E. 2564 (2021)), the Government implemented its national development plans in accordance with the National Strategy and 12<sup>th</sup> 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. In addition, the Government continuously invested in the development of land, maritime, rail, air, and digital infrastructure.

Notably, the Government has expedited the implementation of measures to alleviate the impact of economic stagnation stemming from the global economic slowdown resulting from trade wars waged between major powers during B.E. 2562 (2019) – 2563 (2020) as well as the oil price crisis caused by the war in Ukraine in early B.E. 2565 (2022). Furthermore, after the outbreak of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) from February B.E. 2563 (2020) until mid B.E. 2565 (2022), the Government successfully curbed the spread of the disease, and inclusively and swiftly procured and provided the people with effective vaccines to reduce severe illness and deaths. At the same time, the Government also executed monetary and fiscal policies, including access to loans and debt-related measures such as a moratorium on debt collection, restructuring and rescheduling, as well as tax relief measures to alleviate the economic impact on individuals and businesses. Moreover, measures such as the Emergency Decree Authorising the Ministry of Finance to Raise Loans to Solve Problems, to Remedy and Restore the Economy and Society as Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic, B.E. 2563 (2020), which provided soft loans in the amount of one trillion baht, and the Emergency Decree Authorising the Ministry of Finance to Raise Additional Loans to Solve Economic and Social Problems Caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic, B.E. 2564 (2021), to the amount of 500 billion baht, were enacted to remedy and alleviate impacts on the people.

The Government reaffirms its resolve to steer the country out of this crisis as early as possible, and move the nation firmly forward under “the New Normal,” particularly by strengthening human security, rebuilding the national and local economy, conserving the environment and ensuring efficiency of resources consumption, and managing impacts on economic development impacts prioritised by the international community, including combating global warming and marine debris, as well as conserving biodiversity, in order to lay a solid foundation that will enable Thailand to cope with future crises.

### 3. National Core and Urgent Policies

The policy for the administration of state affairs, which was delivered to the National Assembly on 25<sup>th</sup> 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 Its Third Year

During the third year of the administration of state affairs (25<sup>th</sup> July B.E. 2564 (2021) – 25<sup>th</sup> July B.E. 2565 (2022)), the Government committed, devoted, and mobilised all its forces in important operations as follows:

#### 4.1 Protecting and Upholding the Monarchy

The Government organised events to honour His Majesty the King and the Royal Family on various occasions. These included His Majesty the King's Birthday Anniversary on 28<sup>th</sup> July B.E. 2564 (2021), during which ceremonies were held by both central and provincial government agencies with an emphasis on online format and strict adherence to COVID-19 prevention measures; the Birthday Anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother on 12<sup>th</sup> August B.E. 2564 (2021), during which blessing ceremonies and signing of books of well-wishes were held; His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej



The Great Memorial Day on 13<sup>th</sup> October B.E. 2564 (2021); the Birthday Anniversary of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn on 2<sup>nd</sup> April B.E. 2565 (2022); Her Majesty Queen Suthida Bajrasudhabimalalakshana's Birthday Anniversary on 3<sup>rd</sup> June B.E. 2565 (2022); as well as other commemorative ceremonies for the Royal Family, and activities to raise awareness of the achievements of His Majesty King Vajiravudh by organising discussion and prelude performance based on the story of “Ganesha’s loss of tusk,” a literary work by His Majesty.

The Government also promoted and supported implementation of His Majesty the King’s policies, such as by organising volunteer activities to improve the landscape of Pracharatbamphen School in Huai Khwang district of Bangkok through art. Moreover, the Government also disseminated the King’s Philosophy and Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, such as carrying out the Project *Sustainability c Moral* under the theme “Following the King’s Footsteps: Creating Innovation for Sustainable Development from the King’s Philosophy” by gathering morality promotion experts from across the country to engage in fieldwork learning. The Government also raised awareness, encouraged, and fostered correct understanding of the Monarchy, royal duties in the service of the people, and the benevolence of every Monarch among the Thai people.

Meanwhile, the Government built upon the work of His Majesty the King’s royally initiated volunteer units through execution of the volunteer project “We do good deed with our hearts.” At present, there are 6.94 million volunteers; of this number, 3.11 million are male and 3.83 million are female. The implementation of these volunteer activities can be divided into three categories, as follows: (1) Development Volunteer, under which 39,761 activities were organised; (2) Disaster Relief Volunteer, under which 3,712 activities were organised; and (3) Ad-Hoc Volunteer, under which 159 activities were organised. In total, 43,732 activities were held with 3.01 million volunteers participated.

## 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):** the centre served as the main mechanism in controlling and managing the situation to reduce impacts on the people in all dimensions. Throughout the outbreak, the CCSA took measures to control the spread of COVID-19, including dividing controlled areas into different levels, restricting individuals’ movement and activities, restricting areas and times for out-of-residence activities, prohibiting the gatherings of individuals over a particular number, encouraging public and private sector personnel to work from their homes,

closing businesses that were at risk of spreading the disease, establishing first-entry centre for COVID-19 patients who are unable to access the public health system or register in an available hospital, setting up field hospitals across the country, and establishing home isolation and community isolation systems. Relevant measures were recalibrated to suit people's way of life and country's economic situation. During October – June B.E. 2565 (2022), the spread of COVID-19 was contained and pacified within 28 days since its beginning across 16 provinces. According to the Government's monitoring scheme of the COVID-19 situation both at home and abroad, Thailand's COVID-19 patient's death rate were 0.6 percent while the global number average stood at 1.1 percent.

**4.2.2 Procuring COVID-19 vaccines and campaigning to encourage as many people as possible to be vaccinated to prevent serious illness and build collective immunity among Thai people:** during the fiscal year B.E. 2565 (2022), the Government inspected and received 8,354,000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccine and 26,194,350 doses of Pfizer vaccine, out of 60 million and 30 million doses procurement goals respectively. In total, 140,835,370 doses of COVID-19 vaccines have been administered among the population in Thailand as their first, second or third dose. Of this number, 56,843,259 doses (81.7 percent) were given as the first shot, 53,181,052 doses (76.5 percent) as the second, and 30,811,059 doses (44.3 percent) as the third.

**4.2.3 Post-crisis mental health recovery during the COVID-19 pandemic:** the Government took measures to support mental health recovery during the ongoing pandemic, including strengthening the capacity of the Mental Health Crisis Assessment and Treatment Team (MCATT) affiliated with the Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Public Health; devising the “Gift Therapy” programme to provide mental care for 1,434 families of those who lost their family members to COVID-19; organising activities to strengthen mental health in 1,766 educational institutions and communities; and developing a mental health care system for people who experiencing Post-Acute COVID-19 Syndrome (Long-COVID) by issuing treatment guidelines on insomnia, anxiety disorder, and depression, all of which can develop after COVID-19 infection. Monitoring on Long-COVID was conducted among 2,048 people infected with COVID-19. In addition, mental health care and recommendations on health behaviour were provided for patients infected with the disease through motivational dialogue. Motivational dialogue was also used to encourage people who were reluctant to receive COVID-19 vaccines, leading to 78 percent of the patients changing their minds and decided to get vaccinated.

## **4.3 Fiscal Measures to Revive the Economy from Impacts of COVID-19 and Measures to Reduce the Impact of Price Increase on Goods**

**4.3.1 Measure to maintain domestic consumption levels and increase purchasing power of low-income people and the public**

**(1) Scheme to increase purchasing power of welfare card holders:** the scheme subsidised 14 million welfare card holders for three months with their expenditures on staple products purchased from government Blue Flag shops. The programme was carried out to its fourth phase to continue government support on reducing the cost of living for welfare card holders. The first and second phases were conducted from October to December B.E. 2563 (2020) and from January to March B.E. 2564 (2021) respectively, with each person receiving a subsidy of 500 baht per month. The third and fourth phases were conducted from July to December B.E. 2564 (2021) and from February to April B.E. 2565 (2022) respectively, with subsidies of 200 baht per person per month.

**(2) 50-50 Co-payment Scheme:** the scheme subsidised registered individual's half of their purchases on food, drink, and consumer goods, excluding government lottery, alcohol and tobacco. Participating individuals made these payments via the Government's electronic payment platform (G-Wallet) on "Pao Tang" application to participating stores who had installed the "Tung Ngern" application. The scheme was carried out in four phases.

**The first phase** targeted around 10 million participants who enjoyed government co-payment of not more than 150 baht per person per day or up to 3,000 baht per person, from 23<sup>rd</sup> October – 31<sup>st</sup> December B.E. 2563 (2020).

**The second phase** targeted around 15 million participants who enjoyed the co-payment of not more than 150 baht per person per day or up to 3,500 baht per person, from 1<sup>st</sup> January – 31<sup>st</sup> March B.E. 2564 (2021).

**The third phase** targeted around 31 million participants, with each one receiving the co-payment up to 150 baht per person per day, or up to 3,000 baht per person from 1<sup>st</sup> July – 31<sup>st</sup> December B.E. 2564 (2021), or up to 1,500 baht per person for each three months.

**The fourth phase** involved participants from the third phase and one million additional registrants. Participants of this phase enjoyed government co-payment of not more than 150 baht per person per day, or up to 1,200 baht per person each three months, or up to 2,400 baht per person from 1<sup>st</sup> February – 30<sup>th</sup> April B.E. 2565 (2022).

**4.3.2 Provision of low-interest credit by specialised financial institutions for small clients:** the scheme consisted of (1) 25 billion baht emergency expenditure credit programme for freelancers and full-time employees affected by COVID-19; (2) 20 billion baht COVID-19 aid credit programme to alleviate the impacts of COVID-19 new-round spread; and (3) 20 billion baht credit programme to alleviate COVID-19 impacts for full-time employees, freelancers, and small farmers or agricultural workers.

**4.3.3 Tax measures for economic impacts alleviation:** the scheme consisted of (1) lowering fees on residential rights and juristic act registration by reducing transaction fees from 2 percent to 0.01 percent and reducing mortgage fees from 1 percent to 0.01 percent; (2) extending excise tax reduction period for

jet fuel (1<sup>st</sup> January – 30<sup>th</sup> December B.E. 2565 (2022)); (3) exempting customs duties levied on items imported for the purposes of COVID-19 treatment, diagnosis and prevention; (4) lowering fines to zero percent until 30<sup>th</sup> June B.E. 2565 (2022) for government construction work that already delivered its final phase; and (5) exempting permission license renewal fees on the sale of alcohol, tobacco and playing cards for existing businesses in B.E. 2565 (2022).

#### **4.3.4 Measures for tourism sector revival**

**(1) Rao Thiew Duay Gun (We Travel Together) stimulus programme:** the programme has seen continuous improvement. On its fourth phase, 2 million participants of the programme received 40 percent discount on accommodation spending for the period of 10 nights per person, along with up to 600 baht worth of vouchers for daily spending and up to 3,000 baht refunds on air ticket fees. Additional 1.5 million benefits were added, and the programme expiration date was extended from 31<sup>st</sup> May B.E. 2565 (2022) to 30<sup>th</sup> October B.E. 2565 (2022).

**(2) Tour Thiew Thai (Thailand Travel Tour):** the Government granted 200,000 benefits to subsidise people's travel spending by paying 40 percent of their travel package fees but not exceeding 5,000 baht. The expiration date of the scheme was extended to 31<sup>st</sup> October B.E. 2565 (2022).

**(3) Full opening of the country:** from 1<sup>st</sup> June B.E. 2565 (2022), the Government lifted all forms of quarantine measures and adjusted the Thailand Pass registration to only apply to foreign visitors. Fully vaccinated travellers could present their vaccine certificate. Persons who had not yet received their vaccines or had not been fully vaccinated could present their negative COVID-19 test result, either RT-PCR (Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction) or professional ATK (Antigen Test Kit) tested within 72 hours prior to travel, along with health insurance covering medical treatment in Thailand with a minimum coverage amount of 10,000 U.S. Dollar.

#### **4.3.5 Supporting measures for businesses and small and medium enterprises**

**(1) Financial measure to support SMEs debtor:** this measure includes the support for asset transfer as a mean for debt clearance (asset warehousing), in accordance with Emergency Decree on the Provision of Assistance and Rehabilitation of Business Operators Impacted by the Spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic, B.E. 2564 (2021) with limited amount of 100 billion baht, as well as support for SMEs to be accessible to government procurement.

**(2) Measure to strengthen financial liquidity for entrepreneurs:** this measure includes the support for credit provision to entrepreneurs (rehabilitation credit scheme) with the total amount of 250 billion baht,

in accordance with Emergency Decree on the Provision of Assistance and Rehabilitation of Business Operators Impacted by the Spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic, B.E. 2564 (2021), credit scheme to provide assistance for small entrepreneurs affected by the spread of COVID-19 with the amount of 10 billion baht, as well as local economy loan totalling 50 billion baht.

**(3) Measure to strengthen financial liquidity (credit guarantee):**

This measure includes the Thai Fight against COVID-19 Impacts SMEs credit guarantee scheme with the amount of 5 billion baht (under the ninth phase of the portfolio guarantee scheme with the amount of 150 billion baht), the Thai Fight against COVID-19 Impacts micro credit guarantee programme with the amount of 5 billion baht (under the fourth phase of the credit guarantee scheme for micro entrepreneurs with the amount of 25 billion baht), and the credit guarantee scheme in accordance with Emergency Decree on the Provision of Assistance and Rehabilitation of Business Operators Impacted by the Spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic, B.E. 2564 (2021).

#### **4.3.6 Labour assistance measures**

**(1) Measures to increase benefit for the unemployed:** these measures aimed to help social security insurers under section 33 to receive compensation benefit in the case of their unemployment. Compensation benefit was increased up to 2 rounds of payment in case of force majeure unemployment. On the first payment, insurers will receive 62 percent of the wage they contributed to social security fund. On the second payment, they will receive 50 percent of the wage they contributed. Each payment will be made up to the period of 90 days. Furthermore, unemployment compensation benefit for insurers was also increased in the cases of being dismissed, resignation, and expiration of their work contract. On dismissal, insurers will receive severance payment amounting to 70 percent of their daily wage up to 200 days per round. On resignation or expiration of their contract, severance payment worth 45 percent of their daily wage will be paid to insurers up to 90 days per round.

**(2) Insurer rehabilitation measures:** these measures include assisting and rehabilitating employers and insurers under section 33 in 9 businesses impacted by government measures in the highest controlled and restricted areas across 29 provinces. Employer will receive 3,000 baht compensation payment per employee who is an insurer under section 33, but up to 200 employees per month. An insurer under section 33 of Thai nationality will receive 2,500 baht compensation payment per month.

### **4.4 Support Schemes for Farmers**

**4.4.1 First round of income guarantee scheme for rice farmers in B.E. 2564/2565 (2021/2022):** the 88,711.74 million baht scheme aimed



to support rice farmers and mitigate the risk of price fluctuations and financial loss. The targeted group included farmers who had registered as rice farmers for B.E. 2564/2565 (2021/2022) harvest year. In addition, other parallel measures worth 6,955.98 million baht in total were also implemented. These schemes included (1) credit line to delay selling in-season paddy, (2) credit line for rice collection and value development by farmer institute, (3) interest compensation scheme for rice traders stocking the rice, and (4) scheme to subsidise the cost of management and product quality development for rice farmers.

**4.4.2 Income guarantee scheme for maize farmers:** this programme shared the same objectives as the rice farmers' income guarantee scheme. In B.E. 2564/2565 (2021/2022) harvest year, the scheme had a total of 1,863.51 million baht budget ceiling. Moreover, 45 million baht worth of parallel measures were also taken including (1) credit line for maize collection and value development by farmer institute in B.E. 2564/2565 (2021/2022) and (2) interest compensation scheme for maize stocking in B.E. 2564/2565 (2021/2022).

**4.4.3 Income guarantee scheme for oil palm farmers:** this 7,660 million baht scheme aimed at helping oil palm farmers in B.E. 2564/2565 (2021/2022) harvest year. Meanwhile, parallel measure was implemented to drive palm oil export to reduce excessive products in B.E. 2565 (2022) with a total budget of 309 million baht.

**4.4.4 Income guarantee scheme for cassava farmers:** this scheme aimed to mitigate the risk of price fluctuations for cassava farmers in 2564/2565 (2021/2022) harvest year with a budget of 6,811.28 million baht. Parallel measures with a total budget of 291.40 million baht were also carried out including (1) cassava cultivation efficiency development scheme in B.E. 2564/2565 (2021/2022) (2) credit line for cassava collection and value development by farmer institute in B.E. 2564/2565 (2021/2022) (3) interest compensation scheme for cassava stocking in B.E. 2564/2565 (2021/2022) and (4) cassava processing capacity development programme in B.E. 2564/2565 (2021/2022)

**4.4.5 Support schemes for rubber tree farmers:** these schemes included (1) rubber processing credit scheme for farmer institute with a budget of 2,980.24 million baht (2) three-phased programme for rubber farmers' income guarantee with a budget of 46,789 million baht (3) 1.5 million baht promotion campaign for government agencies to utilise rubber (4) second phase credit scheme for rubber products entrepreneurs with credit budget of 25 billion baht (5) 1.4 billion baht credit scheme to provide working capital to farmer institute for rubber collection and (6) 20 billion baht credit scheme to provide working capital to rubberwood and rubberwood products entrepreneurs.

## 4.5 Mitigation of Impacts from Rising Energy Prices

The Government lowered excise tax on diesel fuel by 3 baht per litre until 20<sup>th</sup> May B.E. 2565 (2022), maintained retail price of diesel fuel within the 30 baht-per-litre threshold (October B.E. 2564 (2021) – April B.E. 2565 (2022)), and subsidised 50 percent of diesel fuel price that was over 35 baht per litre (July – September B.E. 2565 (2022)) with budget from the Oil Fuel Fund. Meanwhile, 44,651 motorcycle taxi drivers participating in the Winsave programme were awarded discounts on benzene fuel price (gasohol) (May – July B.E. 2565 (2022)), 3.6 million Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) users with welfare cards received additional subsidies on LPG spending of 100 baht per person for three months (April – September B.E. 2565 (2022)), and food vendors with welfare cards received 100 baht discounts on their LPG purchases per person per month (continued from B.E. 2564 (2021) – September B.E. 2565 (2022)) (average amount of benefit claimants was 5,500 people per month). Furthermore, the Government maintained the retail price of Natural Gas for Vehicles (NGV) at 15.59 baht per kilogram for passenger cars, while taxi drivers participating in the Same Fate NGV programme could buy NGV at the price of 13.62 baht per kilogram (November B.E. 2564 (2021) – September B.E. 2565 (2022)). Electricity consumers of 20 million households paying their electricity charges to the Metropolitan Electricity Authority and the Provincial Electricity Authority within 300 units would receive Ft (fuel adjustment charge) discount for four months (May – August B.E. 2565 (2022)). In addition, 11.2 million employers and social security insurers under section 33 received discounts on their contribution payment from an amount equal to five percent to one percent of employees' salary (May – July B.E. 2565 (2022)). Also, 1.9 million insurers under section 39 received discounts on their contribution payment from 9 percent to 1.9 percent of their wage, or down from 432 baht to 91 baht per month (May – July B.E. 2565 (2022)).

## 4.6 Improving Land Allocation System and Reducing Land Possession Disparity

**4.6.1 Allocating arable land to communities in accordance with government policy:** the Government allocated arable land and housing to low-income people and farmers in accordance with the principle of the National Land Policy Board. Certificates of Allocation were issued for 356 land parcels across 65 provinces, accounting for 1.12 million rai. 73,809 people were deployed to 331 allocated land parcels across 67 provinces, accounting for 501,457 million rai. Job training were organised in 247 areas across 65 provinces, accounting for 327,976 rai. 55,589 report books were issued to receivers of allocated land across 53 provinces. 98 cooperatives and farmer groups were established in the National Land Policy Board-owned areas.

**4.6.2 Occupational support and development:** addressing the issues of land cultivation for farmers through agricultural training where supports were provided to 7,056 farmers and members of cooperatives and farmer groups in 31 areas. Knowledge and technology on plant cultivation suitable for each area's potential was transferred to 1,363 farmers. Knowledge and technologies on farming native chicken, organic pigs, and cattle, as well as the cultivation of animal feed crops were transferred to 518 farmers. In addition, 1,950 farmers were selected to engage in a development program and supported with necessary factors for agricultural production. 300 farmers received agricultural training. Furthermore, 4,032 farmers being land allocation recipients received agricultural training on soil quality improvement and soil and water conservation system. 480 farmers engaged in training on farm management technology, farm productivity, and marketing, while another 1,561 farmers were equipped with knowledge on aquaculture.

## 4.7 Prevention and Solution to Drought and Floods

**4.7.1 Preparation on drought prevention and mitigation:** the Government preparation included the establishment of the operation centre on drought prevention and mitigation, the formulation of the action plan for drought situation, the preparation of surface water sources, which includes 398 reservoirs and 823 weirs, as well as equipment and personnel preparation. Ground water provision program was also undertaken including (1) the provision of ground water sources for consumption in 341 sources, (2) the provision of ground water sources for agriculture in 593 sources, accounting for 18.241 million cubic metre per year increase of capital water volume, benefiting people over 3,514 households, and covering more than 41,580 rai of agricultural area outside irrigation region (3) the conservation and rehabilitation of ground water sources by constructing shallow ground water filling systems, with completion in 1,049 areas, adding 5.755 million cubic metre of water supply per year, and (4) the large-scale ground water provision projects for drought solution, among which 15 projects were graciously received by His Majesty the King to be among the royally initiated projects for drought impact mitigation, adding 10.73 million cubic metre of water reserve a year, benefiting areas of 261,494 rai and 96,272 people from 29,011 households.

**4.7.2 Enhancing warning capabilities to cover all flood-prone areas:** early warning system installation projects were undertaken in flood and landslide-prone areas, especially in slopes, plains, and foothills area. Warning systems were installed in 1,796 stations across 5,493 villages. The Government also conducted drought and flood solution and mitigation measures for its people. Drought conditions alleviation was undertaken across 34 provinces, with 23.37 million cubic metre of water pumped, 4.23 million litre of clean water and 18,188 bottled waters distributed. 1.11 million people from 351,831 households

were provided with consumption water. 50,925 rai of agricultural area was provided with water supply. In addition, flood conditions mitigation was conducted in 37 provinces, with 45.76 million cubic metre of water pumped, and 36,000 litre of clean water and 35,670 bottled waters distributed. 167,546 people from 49,329 households were provided with consumption water. Assistance was also extended to 149,359 rai of agricultural areas.

**4.7.3 Community-Based Flood Management (CBFM):** the CBFM was conducted through the participation from public sector in flood-prone areas across 20 districts in 14 provinces in risk assessments, flood management planning in flood-prone communities, preparation for emergency situation, and post-flood rehabilitation.

## 5. The Government's Performance in According to 12 Core Policies

### 5.1: 1<sup>st</sup> Core Policy: Protecting and Upholding the Monarchy

The Government attaches paramount importance to upholding the Monarchy and protecting the Crown with loyalty, as well as disseminating accurate knowledge and understanding of the Monarchy and royal duties. Key achievement as follows:

**5.1.1 Continuing, preserving, and building upon His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great's philosophy and royally-initiated projects as guiding principles:** this included organisation of events to honour His Majesty the King, Her Majesty Queen Suthida Bajrasudhabimalalakshana, and the Royal Family on various occasions; the promotion and support for the implementation of His Majesty the King's policies by carrying out His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua's royally bestowed project "Khok Nong Na of Generosity and Hope, Department of Corrections", which provided training course for inmates granted royal pardons, with 37,449 participants received training on this course; the dissemination of the King's Philosophy as well as the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, such as carrying out the Sustainability c Moral project for morality promotion experts under the theme "Following the King's Footsteps: Creating Innovation for Sustainable Development from the King's Philosophy", the transfer of knowledge from Royal Project and royally-initiated projects, the provision of public service for 582,493 learners and service recipients, as well as the provision of knowledge and vocational development in line with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy for people in highland communities, co-operative villages, and self-reliance settlements, generating income for 8,096 households.

**5.1.2 Building upon the work of His Majesty the King's royally-initiated volunteer units:** this included conduct of royal volunteer

project “We do good deeds with our hearts”. Currently, there are 6.94 million volunteers, with total number of 43,732 voluntary activities organised. These activities covered development volunteer, disaster volunteer, ad-hoc volunteer, and 904 volunteer, with 3.01 million volunteers participated; the implementation of the “River Conservation Volunteer Project” of the year B.E. 2565 (2022); the conduct of training project for disaster volunteer operation units of 7,547 local administrative organisations; the implementation of “Royal Volunteer Scout Project” nationwide, with 1,498 people received the training; and the implementation of the Corrections Department volunteer project, with 6,021 inmates received the training.

**5.1.3 Raising awareness, spreading, and fostering correct understanding of the monarchy, royal duties in the service of the people, and the benevolence of every monarch among the Thai people:** these included the implementation of public relations project to promote loyalty among the Thai people to the core institution of the nation through 4,836 pieces of television, radio, and online media; the production of a 10-episode learning material on Thai history; the production of virtual learning materials for students on the history of the Thai nation, religions, and the Monarchy; the organisation of the exhibition on “Following royal footsteps in the service of the people towards sustainable development”, which was visited by 20,161 people; and the conduct of outcome assessment of 1,359 royally-initiated projects carried out between B.E. 2557 (2014) – 2564 (2021).

## **5.2: 2<sup>nd</sup> Core Policy: Ensuring Stability, Safety, and Peace in the Country**

The Government carried out measures thoroughly and comprehensively to ensure stability, safety, and peace in the country, as well as the nation’s preparedness to cope with all kinds of threat. It also strengthened the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State. Key achievement as follows:

**5.2.1 Preserving and protecting sovereignty and internal security:** this included preparation for national defense through the participation in the Cobra Gold B.E. 2565 (2022) military exercise to enhance national preparedness in coping with crises, the conduct of the annual National Crisis Management Exercise (C-MEX) B.E. 2565 (2022) with the focus on tsunami-related disaster management, and the enhancement of intelligence and anti-intelligence capabilities through development of intelligence network among private and public sectors, as well as the utilisation of artificial intelligence. The Government also formulated integrated plan on the prevention of labour trafficking to create information exchange channel with partners across all sectors. 137,512 workers were protected from falling victim to forced labour and labour trafficking. Prevention and solution of the issue of labour and child



labour trafficking were also carried out by inspecting 1,182 business facilities, rendering 38,691 workers protected.

**5.2.2 Nurturing the pride and dignity of the Thai nation; fostering civic mindedness and individual contribution to public interest and national interest protection; and promoting unity, harmony, and generosity among the Thai people:** these included 24,537 activities with public participation focusing on disaster relief and ad-hoc voluntary activities. The implementation of projects to strengthen civil affairs network in higher education institutions, workshop training on the application of the King's Philosophy to sustainable education for education institution's executives, teachers, and personnel, and the conduct of multicultural society empowerment project in 67 targeted sub-districts, as well as in other 71 sub-districts outside targeted area, with 35,702 participants.

**5.2.3 Developing and strengthening democratic regime with the King as Head of State, with good governance, patriotism, and unity among the people:** by carrying out education projects for the communities' well-being. This includes communities' capabilities analysis, selection, and study, as well as by joining the communities in the process of plan formulation and development of necessary knowledge, with 923 participants.

**5.2.4 Maintaining peace and safety from community level:** this included efforts to strengthen ideologies and the sense of care and harmony among the people in the country through 184 lectures and multimedia presentations, patrol in surveillance areas and suppression of human trafficking in high-risk areas across 76 provinces and conducted 61,560 interception measures in provincial and district areas. This includes public and community relations activities in 7,415 targeted communities and villages in accordance with 7-step of strong community principle and supplying of vehicles and personnel to support COVID-19 patient transfer.

**5.2.5 Resolving drug problem in a comprehensive and holistic approach:** this included **law development**, such as the promulgation of Narcotics Act (No.8), B.E. 2564 (2021), which revoked offences and penalties relating to kratom plant or *Mitragyna speciosa* (enacted on 24<sup>th</sup> August B.E. 2564 (2021)), and the Act Promulgating the Narcotics Code, B.E. 2564 (2021), **development of international cooperation** on drug, with key cooperation such as *the 1511 Golden Triangle Joint Operation Plan* (leading to the arrests of offenders in 6 countries, totaling 1,224 cases), **suppression of drug and law enforcement**, with the suppression of 292 networks of prominent drug cartels and mafia, along with other 339 accessories, **prevention of the spread of drug** by strengthening villages and communities along the borders, encouraging cooperation of families and communities, and prevent the spread of drug among

targeted groups, especially children and youth, and labourers and entrepreneurs, accounting for 7.77 million people, **rehabilitation of drug addicts** by integrating cooperation from all parties and being able to bring 69,142 drug users into rehabilitation system, **prevention of the spread of drug in workplaces** by campaigning, advertising, and spreading knowledge on the prevention and solutions to drug problems in 15,571 workplaces and among 818,796 employees, as well as by establishing TO BE NUMBER ONE clubs/centres to enhance drug immunity (122 clubs and 98 centres), **implementation of integrated management of narcotics** by controlling and utilising narcotic plants for medical, scientific, and industrial purposes, and **driving drug prevention and suppression** through both national and area level mechanisms.

### 5.3: 3<sup>rd</sup> Core Policy: Fostering Religion, the Arts and Culture

The Government attaches great importance to supporting social institutions in cultivating positive values and culture, including fostering Buddhism and other officially recognised religions to create a society in which people live in harmony, as well as establishing pride in the country's history and "Thainess". Key achievement as follows:

**5.3.1 Promoting national culture and identity:** this included honouring and upholding "the national artists" by proclaiming 12 people to receive the honour of national artists of the year B.E. 2564 (2021), 4 of which in visual arts, 2 in literature, and 6 in performing arts. Furthermore, Phraya Srisundaravohara (Noi Acharyankura) was inducted by the UNESCO into the list of Eminent Personalities of the World of the year B.E. 2565 (2022) for his contribution to education and culture. The Government also organised the Thailand Museum Expo 2021 in celebration of Thailand's museum day on 19<sup>th</sup> September B.E. 2564 (2021), collecting and presenting outstanding stories and innovations of 27 museums across the country via digital format through the network of the Fine Arts Department. In addition, cultural exhibitions were also held, such as the Top 10 Cultural Product of Thailand (CPOT) and an exhibition on "Lavish Costumes and Craftsmanship of Khon" and contemporary design arts were also organised.

**5.3.2 Cultivating positive values, culture, morals, ethics, and Thainess:** these included the implementation of the Violence-Free Thai Families Project in 4 pilot provinces including Chiang Rai, Udon Thani, Ayutthaya, and Surat Thani, and organised the 11<sup>th</sup> National Assembly on Morality under the theme of "Sustainability with Moral: New Moral New Normal" to develop safe and constructive media on the fiscal year B.E. 2565 (2022) by allocating funds for campaigning the development of safe and constructive media.

**5.3.3 Preserving religions:** this included activities to celebrate Buddhist festivals such as Makha Bucha Day, Vesak Day, Asanha Bucha Day, and Buddhist Lent Day, a provision of 43 scholarships for foreign monks and novices studying Buddhism in Thailand. It aimed to strengthen good relations between Thailand and Buddhist countries, where 13 scholarships were allocated for higher education in Buddhist universities in Thailand and 30 scholarships for Buddhist scriptures studies, and the restoration of Buddhist temples in 5 Southern Border Provinces to boost morale in carrying out religious duties among monks and Buddhists in the Southern Border Provinces.

**5.3.4 Promoting knowledge and understanding of the traditions, customs, and cultures of neighbouring countries and encouraging people to recognise and respect diverse traditions and cultures of other ethnic groups and foreigners, in order to foster a pluralistic society:** this included online exhibition and activity entitled “ASEAN Creative Cities” and the 56<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information (ASEAN-COCI) to review implementation projects as well as to note ASEAN’s policy on culture and information. In addition, the meeting also exchanged lessons learned and success stories on minority rights protection, especially in the context of document preparation to support legal case for sea gypsies’ rights protection.

#### **5.4: 4<sup>th</sup> Core Policy: Promoting Thailand’s Role on the Global Stage**

The Government attaches importance in promoting Thailand’s constructive role on the global stage in terms of development and fostering cooperation with other nations to achieve sustainable development. Key achievement as follows:

**5.4.1 Promoting Thailand’s constructive role in regional and global stage:** Thailand welcomed and exchanged foreign visits, as well as hosted and participated in bilateral and multilateral forums, including regularly attending virtual meetings with high-level representatives of other countries. Key achievements included **the enhancement of cooperation with Japan**, which the Prime Minister met with the Prime Minister of Japan (H.E. Mr. Kishida Fumio) who paid an official visit to Thailand as Guest of the Royal Thai Government during 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> May B.E. 2565 (2022). **The enhancement of bilateral relations and promotion of cooperation with the People’s Republic of China**, through the visit of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand to the People’s Republic of China during 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> April B.E. 2565 (2022) and the visit to Thailand of the State Councilor and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China (H.E. Mr. Wang Yi) during 4<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> July B.E. 2565 (2022). Thailand also **strengthened bilateral relations and promoted cooperation with the United States** via the discussion between the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of

Foreign Affairs of Thailand and the United States Secretary of State (The Hon. Antony Blinken) on the former's visit to Washington, D.C. after attending to the 76<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly between 21<sup>st</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> September B.E. 2564 (2021) in New York, enhancing mutual interest and preparation for Thailand to host APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in B.E. 2565 (2022). Furthermore, the Government **restored diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**. The normalisation of diplomatic relations between the two countries came after the Prime Minister had visited the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and discussed with the Crown Prince, Deputy Prime Minister, and Minister of Defense of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January B.E. 2565 (2022). Since then, the two sides have rapidly driven their relations forward by formulating the Roadmap to Strengthen Bilateral Relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and establishing the Thai – Saudi Coordination Council.

**5.4.2 Strengthening ASEAN solidarity:** this included the effort to **maintain regional balance amidst great powers' rivalry** to achieve common interest on the basis of ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP), which was advanced through various forums including the 18<sup>th</sup> ASEAN-India Summit, ASEAN-China Special Summit, ASEAN-U.S. Special Summit, and Special ASEAN-India Foreign Ministers' Meeting. The Government also **addressed the situations affecting ASEAN's security and peace**, particularly the situation in Myanmar. In this connection, Thailand has supported ASEAN's constructive role in finding a peaceful solution to the situation in Myanmar, which included the implementation of ASEAN Leaders' Five-Point Consensus. Furthermore, Thailand also raised over 8 million U.S. Dollar worth of humanitarian assistance from ASEAN member countries and external partners, as well as delivered assistance of over 11.6 million baht worth to Myanmar to help the country deal with the spread of COVID-19. Moreover, Thailand has pushed for the implementation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement, as well as formulated protocols to amend and revise free trade agreements to which Thailand is signatory. In addition, Thailand has continued to support the partnership on sustainable development both among ASEAN member states and between ASEAN and its external partners, such as through the promotion of the complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development via the promotion of the Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy Model.

**5.4.3 Promoting economic and cultural relations:** this included **the organisation of activities to promote trade, investment, and tourism opportunities with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**, following the normalisation of bilateral relations between the two countries, there was “Thai-Saudi Business Matching” event which matched over 350 pairs of businesses, generating over 130 million baht of immediate trade value and expected to generate another

11.5 billion baht within a year. Furthermore, Thailand also **hosted the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)** meetings in B.E. 2565 (2022) under the theme “Open. Connect. Balance.”. The country also **established the “Thailand and Nordic Countries Innovation Unit (TNIU)”** in June B.E. 2565 (2022) as a mechanism for cooperation among organisations across the government and private sectors, as well as academic and research institutions of Nordic countries (the Kingdom of Sweden, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Kingdom of Norway, the Republic of Finland, and the Republic of Iceland). In addition, Thai culture has been promoted abroad through the conduct of “cultural diplomacy” to enhance the country’s soft power and its products and services’ popularity overseas via various activities, such as the organisation of the Thai Festival events in 15 cities around the world by the Royal Thai Embassies and Consulates-General, the organisation of activities to promote Thailand’s tourist destinations, Thai food, Thai fruit, Muay Thai, and Thai fashion, as well as the push for the inscription of Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex (KKFC) as the World Heritage natural property, and for Nora, Dance Drama in Southern Thailand as the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

**5.4.4 Enhancing international cooperation on security:** this included the inaugural Thailand – U.S. Strategic and Defense Dialogue, the exchange of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cyber Security Cooperation between the Kingdom of Thailand and the People’s Republic of China in July B.E. 2565 (2022), the establishment of comprehensive strategic partnership between ASEAN and the People’s Republic of China, the enhancement of the understanding through development in the Southern Border Provinces, particularly with the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), which the delegation of the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs had visited Thailand in June B.E. 2565 (2022), close coordination with foreign countries through bilateral and multilateral framework to secure sufficient amount of COVID-19 vaccine, the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for Suppressing Call Centre and Hybrid Scam Gang with the Kingdom of Cambodia and the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cyber Security Cooperation with the People’s Republic of China and the State of Israel, and pushing forward the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime to adopt the concept paper on ASEAN Border Management Cooperation.

**5.4.5 Engaging in proactive consular services:** the Government aided Thai Nationals affected by the spread of COVID-19. The Royal Thai Embassies and Consulates-General across the globe also provided assistance for Thai Nationals in distress abroad, including distributing aid packages and basic necessities. The Government also helped Thai people affected by Russia-Ukraine conflict. The Royal Thai Embassy in Warsaw, the Republic of Poland, together with the Royal Thai Embassy in Bucharest, Romania had arranged safe evacuation of more than 230 Thai nationals wishing to leave the



conflict areas. Furthermore, the Government continued to improve its consular services by developing a registration system for those wishing to enter Thailand during COVID-19 pandemic. The Government also formulated and recalibrated its measures on travelling to Thailand by ensuring the balance between maintaining public health safety and the country's economy, in light of the evolving situation of the pandemic. In this regard, online Certificate of Entry (COE) and Thailand Pass system were developed and put into use at the time when Thailand began its reopening (since 1<sup>st</sup> November B.E. 2564 (2021) till 30<sup>th</sup> June B.E. 2565 (2022)). Over the said period, more than 3.3 million of Thai and foreign travelers registered on the Thailand Pass system.

### **5.5: 5<sup>th</sup> Core Policy: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness**

The Government has maintained the country's financial stability and increased its efficiency in income and spending management, maintained public finance, created a conducive environment for investment of business sector and households spending. Key achievement as follows:

**5.5.1 Macro economy and finance: the Government implemented (1) finance policies that enable Thai economy to be resilient in fluctuated global economy.** The implementations are, for example, reducing diesels/diesel-relate item price by 3 baht per litre (effective from 18<sup>th</sup> February – 20<sup>th</sup> May B.E. 2565) and 5 baht per litre (effective from 21<sup>st</sup> May – 20<sup>th</sup> September B.E. 2565); enhancing accessibility to funding to those effected by COVID-19 pandemic by offering fair interest rate loan of 65 million baht in total to 5.5 million applicants with low income, 189,000 million baht to 64,000 SMEs; restructuring of interest and loan rate by, for instance, reduction of vehicle registration loan interest rate to low-income families and small business owner. Loans of 20,000 million baht was granted to 900,000 people. Other loan programs include but not limited to loan of 15,266.81 million baht under the Emergency Decree on the Provision of Assistance and Rehabilitation of Business Operators Impacted by the Spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic, B.E. 2564 (2021) to 5,325 entrepreneurs **(2) Monitoring of fiscal discipline:** the Government has executed debt-related measures under the Emergency Decree Authorising the Ministry of Finance to Raise Loans to Solve Problems, to Remedy and Restore the Economy and Society as Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic, B.E. 2563 (2020). As a result, even though the ratio of the country's public debt and GDP was higher, but it does not exceed the ceiling. **(3) National Revenue Structural Reform:** the Government formulated a tax scheme regarding e-Service abroad, for example, the development of VAT for Electronic Services (VES) and the monitoring of public-private investment. **(4) Measure to stimulate Saving:** Introduction of Savings Bond Schemes of 153,693.36 million baht was made available on the market 7 times. The National

Saving Fund Membership Scheme of which has 2.49 million members was also introduced. **(5) Innovative Platform Service** was created to facilitate service related to loan, debt moratorium and debt restructuring for those who are affected by the spread of COVID-19 Pandemic. There are approximately 2 million users of the platform so far. Moreover, the Government also disseminated information and understanding of government bonds to public.

**5.5.2 Industrial Development:** (1) the Government has developed Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy Model with a focus on industry sector. In B.E. 2564 (2021), the government provided support to 746 projects adopting BCG Economy Model accounted for 152,437 million baht of which 17,975 million baht belongs to private sector. Investment was later increased by 123 percent in the first quarter of the year. One example of circular economy projects is recycling old electronic boards/wires to raw material for medical devices. (2) the Government has developed Thailand industry to be more up-to-date to technological advancement and global trend on trade. For example, 88 prototypes of robotic and AI based manufacturing industries has been developed and upgraded. 100 business enterprises received recommendation on how to improve their production lines with digital AI. The Government also launched Innovation and Technology Assistance Program (ITAP) by developing, among others, digital robotic arms to accelerate production by 50 percent resulting increase sales by 60 percent while reduce human working hours by 23 percent. (3) The Government has created mechanism to enhance new business operators' competitiveness. The database of Government Procurement has been developed and updated to be more efficient and accessible to increase more business opportunity and competitiveness for MSME. The domain [www.thaismegp.com](http://www.thaismegp.com) has been made available to MSME to renew their certificate of legislation. To date, there are 934,000 users and 1.08 million enlisted services and merchandises in the website. Moreover, Intellectual Property Advisory Centre: IPAC has provided 8,500 counselling service. (4) The Government has developed mechanisms to create a more conducive ecosystem to business operators in Thailand. For instance, digital public service has been enhanced and regulatory reform has been launched in accordance with recommendations of World Bank to accelerate public digital service transformation.

**5.5.3 Agricultural Sector Development:** (1) the Government has launched measures to help farmers to minimise the production cost and improve productivity without creating public financial burden. The examples of the measure are as follows: development of agricultural, animal breeding and soil quality and prevention of soil erosion. Large-Scale/Collaborative Farming Model were introduced to improve production efficiency and competitiveness. **(2) New generation farmers and their organisations** have been equipped with capacity building in “Young Smart Farmer Program” aiming to create Smart Farmers where 11,695 farmers participated in the program. **(3) The Government has**

**enhanced values for agricultural products** by promoting Geographical Indication (GI) whereas, currently, Thailand has 161 produces with GI valued at 40,000 million baht and **(4) the Government provided measures to help low-income farmers to have access in land, capital, infrastructure and other means of production** by allocating 6,902 rai to the poor and vulnerable groups, running community loan program by granting loan for 3 years with 0.01 percent interest per year of 20,396 million baht to 4,489 applicants.

**5.5.4 Developing the tourism sector:** the Government has (1) improved the quality and diversity of tourist attractions, for example, by creating an application called "Travelling in Charming Thailand" in which information on various tourist attractions such as temples, religious places, ancient sites, local museums, natural wonders, local souvenir shops, and homestay accommodation are enlisted. (2) Targeted high-income tourists by launching "the Phuket Sandbox Project". The project attracted 60,649 tourists from 1<sup>st</sup> July – 31<sup>st</sup> October B.E. 2564 (2021). In addition, "the Samui Plus Model" project attracted 1,971 tourists between 15<sup>th</sup> July – 1<sup>st</sup> November B.E. 2564 (2021). The Government also relaxed the Test & Go measure from 1<sup>st</sup> May B.E. 2565 (2022) and enforced COVID-19 ATK instead. The Thailand Pass and the health insurance requirement for foreign tourists have been put on hold since 1<sup>st</sup> July B.E. 2565 (2022). Approximately 2,022,420 foreign tourists visited Thailand during 1<sup>st</sup> January – 30<sup>th</sup> June B.E. 2565 (2022), bringing in revenue of 1.17 billion baht. The Government has also improved the quality and standards of tourism-related services, by implementing the Amazing Thailand Safety & Health Administration (SHA project), including making SHA standards recognised internationally. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) has certified SHA-certified establishments with its Safe Travels standard. As such, these accommodations could use the two logos together for marketing purposes.

**5.5.5 Enhancing trade and investment to become a regional trading, services, and investment hub:** the Government has promoted border trade between Thailand and its neighbouring countries and tackled many pending issues. It also enabled entrepreneurs' access to funding under the project "Export SMEs and Financial Institution Loan Matching". The value of border and cross-border trade in B.E. 2565 (2022) was 849,292 million baht with 3.18 percent increase compared to the same period in B.E. 2564 (2021). Additionally, the Government held discussions with the Lao People's Democratic Republic to request for the opening of more checkpoints. At present, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has opened seven additional checkpoints (increase from 12 to 19 checkpoints). Thailand has opened 25 checkpoints (out of 49 in total).

### 5.5.6 Infrastructure Development:

**(1) Developing transportation infrastructure with comprehensive coverage across the country and accommodating seamless multimodal transport.** The Government has implemented the followings: **(1) Land transportation infrastructure**, the Government has highway constructed namely: Highway No. 2 (Nakhon Ratchasima), Highway No. 2067 (Ban Bing) in Muang District and Non-Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. For railways, two suburban routes with a distance of 26.30 kilometers have been operated, namely the Dark Red Line, Bang Sue - Rangsit section, and the Light Red Line, Bang Sue - Taling Chan Section, with a distance of 15.26 kilometers. For electric train systems, the Pink Line, Khae Rai - Min Buri was 93.34 percent completed, while the MRT Yellow Line, Lat Phrao-Samrong section was 96.07 percent completed. Both projects were expected to be partially operational in December B.E. 2565 (2022) and fully operated by B.E. 2566 (2023). **(2) Maritime transportation infrastructure**, a RoRo Ferry service connecting Sattahip Port and Songkhla officially opened on 9<sup>th</sup> December B.E. 2564 (2021). It can accommodate approximately 100 private cars/trucks and 586 passengers. **(3) Air transport infrastructure** at Suvarnabhumi Airport has been improved with more tunnels extensions and concourses.

**(2) Resolving heavy traffic in urban areas:** the Government has **(1) improved public transportation** to reduce the use of private vehicles, such as by improving commuter ferry services with GPS devices for location tracking along Saen Sap canal. It has also increased the number of ferries in service from 55 to 60 routes daily. The Government also installed closed-circuit security cameras (CCTV) systems in four locations: namely, Asoke, Nana Nuea, Thonglor and Phan Fah Lilat piers. **(2) Developed a feeder system to connect various mass transit systems.** For example, the Government has developed plans for waterways in Bangkok and its vicinity and other public transportations. Project plan was divided into three phases: immediate phase (B.E. 2565 (2022) – B.E. 2570 (2027)), medium-term phase (B.E. 2571 (2028) – B.E. 2575 (2032)), and long-term phase (B.E. 2576 (2033) – B.E. 2585 (2042)). **(3) Improved traffic management** by adopting a new technology to manage traffic in Bangkok. The project is now 70 percent completed. **(4) Constructed roads to alleviate traffic** congestion namely the elevated road No. 35, Thon Buri-Pak Tho (Rama 2 Road), at the Bang Khun Thian-Ekachai interchange. The construction of sections 1 – 3 was 74.75 percent, 62.56 percent, and 77.86 percent completed respectively. They are scheduled to be operational in B.E. 2568 (2025).

**(3) Strengthen energy security to ensure self-sufficiency:** the Government has formulated National Energy Plan as a framework for policy implementation to develop Thailand's energy in the future. It has set up

a working group to develop the Energy Action Plan B.E. 2566-2580 (2023-2037) and to study approaches to reduce carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the energy sector. It will be a framework for formulating sub-plans and the national energy plan. It is currently drafting sub-plans in each area.

**(4) Upgrading the electrical grid to be modern, inclusive, adequate, secure, and stable:** the Government has implemented the Smart Metro Grid project (an intelligent network system in Bangkok). It operated in pilot areas around Rama IV, Phaya Thai, Phetchaburi, and Ratchadapisek roads. It has already installed 30,022 smart meters out of a total of 33,265 sets and is preparing to test the system. It is aimed to complete in B.E. 2565 (2022). It has also promoted electric vehicles and charging stations by installing quick charging stations or Quick Charge at 100 kilometers intervals on major routes. 73 stations have already been commercially opened, covering 42 provinces. It has also given residential and small-scale electricity consumers a choice between increasing the meter and installing a second meter for charging electric vehicles for non-commercial purposes. For charging station operators, people can request to use electricity at a rate that controls the use of electricity of the charging station without pulling the electricity of other consumers when the charging station's capacity is insufficient (Low Priority)

**(5) Development of the waterworks management system:** this aimed to expand the tap water service thoroughly, adequately, and securely. The Government has implemented the 9<sup>th</sup> Master Plan Improvement Project to boost the water production capacity at the Mahasawat Water Treatment Plant to 800,000 cubic meters daily. It is in the process of laying water pipes in the responsibility of the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, with a cumulative distance of 147.296 kilometers. It has also improved water distribution pipes to reduce water loss, with a cumulative length of 1,263.678 kilometers, with an operational result of 37.22 percent.

**(6) Addressing problems in water drainage and wastewater treatment systems:** the Government has constructed three administrative centres in Ban Chang Subdistrict Municipality, Rayong Province, Khao Noi Subdistrict Municipality, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province, and Plai Bang Subdistrict Municipality, Nonthaburi Province. From October B.E. 2564 (2021) – June B.E. 2565 (2022), approximately 65.75 million cubic meters of water were treated, and 1.09 million cubic meters were reused.

**5.5.7 Development of digital infrastructure and advancement into a SMART Country:** (1) The Government preserved existing radio frequencies and rights to access orbital satellites as national assets beneficial for the country and people, as well as invested in gateway internet and 5G wireless communications technology, such as the Village



**Broadband Internet Project (Net Pracharat):** by providing high-speed internet to 24,7000 villages in remote areas with 11.13 million people registered, and the telecommunication infrastructure development project to drive the country's economy. The Government also increased the efficiency of the international internet network as part of the ASEAN Digital Hub. For example, the procurement of equipment to expand the capacity of the internet network connecting to underwater cable stations in Chonburi, Petchaburi, Songkla, and Satun Provinces. The said equipment has already been installed in 151 stations. The Government has also driven economic and social development with 5G technology under the National 5G Committee. For example, the digital agriculture with 5G technology pilot project at Phamee Training Centre in Chiang Rai Province, the Smart Hospital pilot project at the Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital, and Ban Chang 5G Smart City in Ban Chang Municipality, Rayong Province. **(2)** The Government has also developed the facilitation efforts to support digital business, trade, exports, and logistics. For example, study the big data analytics innovation development for the transportation of goods by trucks and the transportation for people in Bangkok and its vicinity. Bangkok has completed 94.20 percent in the first phase. **(3)** The Government has promoted e-commerce in order to increase opportunities for small scale entrepreneurs in production and services in increasing their market access. For instance, the development of the “National Delivery” platform to support entrepreneurs during the New Normal era by creating the “eatsHUB” digital platform to deliver goods and promote commerce. There are 21,129 restaurants and 2,630 riders engaged on the said platform. It has also promoted the development of digital platforms on food and tourism to create opportunities in the Post-COVID era by the development of “SafeT Travel” (MULTI FOOD TOURISM PLATFORM) that recommend dining experiences, entertainment, and tourism. Currently, there are seven platforms/systems completed in forms of web pages, applications, and service information systems. Furthermore, the Government has developed a central market for a cluster of specific products and created marketing network under the project to develop and elevate e-commerce by clusters to excellence, aiming to create a shared benefit for food processing cluster and medicinal herbs (hemp or Cannabis sativa) cluster. The central market system for such clusters of specific products and marketing network creates a shared platform for public and private agencies, both online and offline, which also include marketing innovation and data sharing systems as sources of information for each cluster and cluster development agent (CDA) to ensure effective data sharing.

**5.5.8 Development of Science, Technology, Research and Development, and Innovation (STRDI) infrastructure:** The Government has proceeded on the following, **(1) Development of an environment and ecosystem conducive to the promotion of STRDI, including management of areas that support science:** these include the development of the Eastern Economic Corridor Innovation (EECi), the establishment of the BIOPOLIS by

developing model biorefineries, the development of smart green houses and the establishment of smart farming demo sites. **The development of human resources in science and innovation** by supporting governmental scholarship recipients in science and technology in phase 3, phase 3+, and phase 4. There have been 3,248 scholarships granted with 1,758 graduations, and 7,700 academic research completed and won national and international awards, as well as more than 180 patents and pity patents registered. **(2) The creation of data management system in order to effectively manage research.** This has been done through the development of the National Research and Innovation Information System: NRIIS. **(3) The optimal use of existing science and technology infrastructure.** For example, support the use of National S&T Infrastructure (NSTI). **With regards to biodiversity,** the Government has established the National Biobank of Thailand (NBT) and the National Omics Centre (NOC). Finally, as for the **development of rail transport,** the Government proceeded with the development of high-speed rail analytics and testing, established the “Railway and Transportation System Testing Centre”, created the project to develop manpower for rail transport to drive the national targeted industries, as well as capacity building in measurements to support the development of transport and logistics. **(4) Support for the development of factories and model laboratories as part of the upstream STRDI infrastructure.** For example, developing model factories and laboratories that are part of upstream STRDI infrastructure, capacity, and standard building in terms of production and testing analytics for cosmetics products at the industrial level.

**5.5.9 Advancing the modern economy:** **(1)** The Government has developed an ecosystem conducive to the advancement of the modern economy. For instance, it established the IoT & Digital Innovation Institute, created a digital ecosystem and an open platform for early-stage digital enterprises, as well as provided infrastructure and digital technology services, such as IoT, data science, 5G applications, smart devices, high value-added software, robotics, cloud, and digital services. **The Government also worked in accordance to the Personal Data Protection Act, B.E. 2562 (2019),** such as the drafting of 29 secondary laws. **(2) Speed up the capacity development of SMEs competitiveness in both production and services.** For example, entrepreneur development through the New Economy Academy (NEA) with trainings /seminars to promote 111,454 entrepreneurs’ online potentials. **Develop new entrepreneurs into the Next Normal future businesses** in order to create new business owners that are in line with the New Normal way of life. This has been done by inviting specialised and experienced business coaches, analysts, and counsellors to provide advices and together improve and develop strategic plans resulting in guidelines to success for the 53 businesses that are in line with the Next Normal Trend. **The Government has also held MSME National Award Competition** to create a model MSME that has the capacity to operate according to good standard, transparency, and with good governance.

There were 1,002 people competing in the competition and, as a result, 40 entrepreneurs were selected to develop and raised their business management standards according to the criteria. There were also other awards, such as the National SME, Innovative SME, Outstanding SME in Circular Economy, and Outstanding SME in COVID-19 Strategy. In terms of **advancing industry transformation centres towards sustainability**, 84 businesses have been completed.

**(3) Supporting youth and women's entrepreneurship for new SMEs.** For example, the pilot project **“Local SME Start-up & Scale Up Development: social engineering (repair and build a strong society) phase 1** via the SME Academy 356 under the SME ACCESS system development in the B.E. 2565 (2022) fiscal year. It has also signed a Memorandum of Agreement with 38 Rajabhat Universities to develop essential 21<sup>st</sup> Century's potentials and soft skills so that university students can create new businesses or build on existing businesses through the SME Academy 365 platform. This also includes developing curriculums, compile know-hows from agencies and other useful sources of information. For example, curriculums on digital storytelling, brand building strategy in the New Normal, marketing for entrepreneurs in the New Normal, and how to be entrepreneurs, **as well as SME-Early State: All Stars** that is focused on developing and elevating entrepreneurs in terms of establishing sustainable and competitive businesses. 2,835 people participated in the SME All Stars event and developed and elevated their entrepreneurship in-depth, 614 of which have tested the markets and altogether generated an economic value of 250 million baht. **(4) Attract highly skilled human resources to cultivate Thailand's New Normal SMEs** by developing advisor's database structures and Coach Online system under the SME ACCESS service system development. This was to develop know-how and skills' practice for business coaches, concepts, tools, and processes leading to digital transformation. These were counsellors with expertise that can assist businesses advancement according to the modern economy. In this regard, there were 500 registered in the advisor's database, 10 registered as Biz Transformer, and 1,000 entrepreneurs that received counsel, advice, consideration, and business potential evaluation. This generated a total economic value of 174.78 million baht.

## **5.6: 6<sup>th</sup> Core Policy: Developing Economic Areas of Potential and Delivering Prosperity to all Regions**

**5.6.1 Promotion of economic zones as the economic hub of Asia:**  
**(1) the consistent development of the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC)** from B.E. 2561 – 2565 (2018 - 2022). There have been public and private investments of approximately 1.93 trillion baht, accomplishing the target (1.7 trillion baht). This includes 4 key basic infrastructures project investments of 654,921 million baht, advancing investments in targeted high-technology industries by issuing 1,182,538 million baht worth of investment promotion

certificates, and there was a budget of 94,514 million baht allocated to comprehensively develop the area. **(2) Promotion of the development of the Southern Economic Corridor and in the southern border provinces.** For example, the development of the Southern Economic Corridor includes the completion of 5 transportation infrastructure development projects, namely the expansion of the National Highway No. 4 between Chumphon – Ranong Provinces into 4 lanes and the construction of Nakhon Pathom – Chumphon Provinces double track railway. Projects that will be completed in B.E. 2566 (2023) includes, Royal Coast roads connecting Samut Songkram – Petchaburi – Prachuap Khiri Khan – Chumphon – Ranong Provinces with a total distance of 678.87 kilometres, 425 kilometres of which has already been completed, and the design of details and environmental impacts evaluation report of the new Chumphon – Ranong Provinces railway project. **(3) Increase of new economic promotion zones in the region.** For example, advance mechanisms for the development of economic zones covering 10 Border Special Economic Zones and the Special Economic Corridor in all 4 regions of Thailand under Regulations of the Office of the Prime Minister on the Development of Special Economic Zones B.E. 2564 (2021) with the EEC Committee establishing policies and advancing the development. **(4) Consistent acceleration of the development of the Border Special Economic Zones,** such as the private sector’s investment in Special Economic Zones since B.E. 2558 (2015) at a total value of 37,681 million baht, which includes investment promotion, the private sector’s investment in areas under development (states property) in Special Economic Zones in Trat, Kanchanaburi, and Nakhon Phanom Provinces, investments in Sa Kaeo and Songkla Provinces’ industrial states within the Special Economic Zones, and the establishment of new businesses as well as the Free Zones and bonded warehouses in Tak, Mukdahan, Nong Khai, Chiangrai, and Songkla Provinces’ Special Economic Zones.

**5.6.2 Promotion and acceleration of the development of SMART cities across the country:** the Government has **(1) advanced SMART cities in all regions through the 7 Smart** (Economy, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Living, People, and Governance) with consideration to the potentials and needs of each city. In this regard, there have been 46 areas in 29 provinces that have been announced as SMART cities development areas, **(2) the creation of 94 city and community plans (at the district level)** and **(3) the elevation of 15 nice and modern cities for Thai’s equality and modernity** is currently under discussion on guidelines for the integration of information to develop the City Data Platform in 7 areas namely, Phuket, Chachoengsao, Khon Kaen, Chiang Mai City Municipality, Saen Suk Municipality, Si Mahaphot Subdistrict Municipality, and Samyan SMART city.

## **5.7: 7<sup>th</sup> Core Policy: 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 to the communities, as well as the development of electronic market channels to support the local community, which has been the foundation for the country, to have strength and sustainable self-sufficiency. The key outcomes are as follows:

**5.7.1 Promoting community enterprises and products: the Government has created value for local businesses using local identities.** For example, development of community's product, producers, and entrepreneurs of One Tambon, One Product (OTOP). In this regard, a total sales value of OTOP products was 278,570.42 million baht in B.E. 2564 (2021) and 197,486.52 million baht in B.E. 2565 (2022) (as of July B.E. 2565 (2022)). The Government has also held training sessions/knowledge transfers, as well as providing in-depth advice to develop community enterprises' potentials in increasing production effectiveness, business management, and development of community's products and souvenirs by utilising cultural capital and wisdoms that represent local identities to create added value to the community products. A total of 800 enterprises participated in the said activity. It has also created market opportunities and development of local businesses using e-commerce by developing "Smart Trader Online" to assist by bringing local products onto online platforms. A total of 712 businesses took part. This also includes the promotion of Geographical Indication (GI) products in terms of quality control, approval, creating awareness, and distribution.

**5.7.2 Empowering local communities:** by creating and developing ethical careers for communities at the village level for 63,217 villages/communities. There were 1,715,420 targeted people/households whose careers have been supported. The Government has also trained 800 cooperatives and agricultural groups on finance management and accounting, as well as enhancing 59 cooperatives and agricultural groups' potentials in the business of gathering, stocking, and processing agricultural products. It has also enhanced 11,451 cooperatives and agricultural groups' capacity to run businesses. The Government stored basic necessary information of B.E. 2565 (2022) with the Online Real Time system for 12,890,743 households, which accounted for 99.93 percent of the total target. Furthermore, the Government also created strong community networks. For example, the development of community organisations processes to engage all sectors were involved, standing for democracy at the local community level. There were 427 subdistricts' community organisations that were set up and increased in quality as a result.

**5.7.3 Promoting the role of the private sector in local socio-economic development:** by promoting health establishments' tourism standard. It evaluated the standard of 312 establishments in targeted areas. In terms of developing



local economies with Pracharat mechanisms, the Government had projects that promoted organic farming network market channels with 80 groups and 288 related officers. There were also development projects to promote the mechanism and infrastructure to absorb economic value and distribute income back to the local communities. This is to develop mechanism to advance local economic development and promote generation of income from safe food businesses in “4R” (Hospital, School, Hotel, and Restaurant) in 76 provinces. With regards to volunteers promoting small and medium enterprises under the SME One-stop Service Centre, the Government gathered specialists and qualified expert volunteers to provide knowledge in support of the operation of the SME One-stop Service Centre, including creating and connecting agency network in each area to enhance the operation of the SME One-stop Service Centre. In this regard, the volunteers promoting small and medium enterprises provided counsel and transfer knowledge, experience, and expertise to SMEs, as well as supported various activities that promote and develop SMEs. For example, creating provincial SME economic development plan, suggesting ways to promote, support, and provide solutions or identify obstacles to SME business operation in the area, or business adaptability in COVID-19 situations by establishing a supporting website to advance volunteers’ work ([www.อสสว.нет](http://www.อสสว.нет)). There are currently 1,818 volunteers in the database.

## **5.8: 8<sup>th</sup> Core Policy: Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of Thai People of all Ages**

The Government aimed to develop Thai people to have skills for the 21<sup>st</sup> century to be a driving force for national development. It also sought to develop people in all dimensions according to their ages to reach their full potential. It emphasised the creation of social security that is appropriate for all groups of people. The results of operations were as follows:

**5.8.1 Promotion of early childhood development:** by supplying a system for continuous child development from birth until school age, allowing them to develop to their full potential. The Government has selected nine early childhood development institutions with good practices according to National Early Childhood Development Institute's standards. Then, it took lessons learned and disseminated them to relevant agencies to use as a guideline and to apply to the context in the development of early childhood development institutions. It also prepared a database of schools participating in the early childhood development project to develop them into schools that manage early childhood learning according to the Montessori concept. 1,362 schools took part in the project. The Government provided financial support for the operation of the learning development centres according to the Montessori idea, aiming to train and develop educational institutions in the area. It also supported the school meal budget for all charitable and general school students who suffer from

malnutrition and food shortages in early childhood. 169,853 primary school students received a lunch subsidy.

**5.8.2 Developing next-generation graduates:** by producing graduates with the ability to work in multiple sectors according to the needs of the students and of the industrial sector and businesses, especially in the targeted industries (First and New S-Curve). 79 higher education institutions took part in the project, collaborating with the private sector, industrial enterprises, and communities in 548 courses, with a total of 62,601 students. In total, 7,392 next-generation graduates have matriculated, with 6,305 in bachelor courses and 1,087 in certificate courses.

**5.8.3 Developing vocational training, professional qualification, and the labour force to support Industry 4.0:** this includes upgrading the status of 23 vocational institutes across the country in organising bachelor's degrees in technology or operations. It has also increased management efficiency to increase academic and professional strength in teaching specialised areas. It also adjusted the management of vocational education in the bilateral system for quality, efficiency, flexibility, and freedom of action. It established 15 vocational education centres with bilateral education in educational institutions. It also included the training of 665 teachers in the workplace and 566 bilateral education management teachers. In addition, it has upgraded 23 Vocational Standard Testing Centres of vocational education institutions across the country to provide professional curricula in line with National and ASEAN frameworks for qualification standards. At the same time, it has organised a training programme to level up Thai workers to meet the criteria of the wage rate announcement according to professional standards and to increase labour potential to support wage level according to skill standards. 28,304 people took part in the training.

**5.8.4 Attracting talent from around the world to collaborate with Thai people and promoting talented people:** by facilitating highly skilled personnel, experts, investors, executives, and startup entrepreneurs to work or invest in the country's targeted industries through a special type of visa (SMART VISA). Between 25<sup>th</sup> July B.E. 2564 (2021) – 25<sup>th</sup> July B.E. 2565 (2022), there were 474 requests, while 409 applications were accepted. The Government issued tax support measures under the Thailand Plus Package project, exempting 150 percent of personal income tax for companies or juristic partnerships employing highly skilled personnel in science, engineering, technology, or mathematics and a 250 percent corporate income tax exemption for companies or juristic partnerships on expenses related to promotion of personnel upskilling.

**5.8.5 Research and development of innovations that meet national development needs:** the Government promoted research and development innovation to eliminate inequality and poverty by pushing community

innovation into sub-district/local development plans and linked them to the provincial plan. It also developed a practical information system for poor households at the local level (Practical Poverty Platform-PPP Connect). This policy created 6,000 cultural enterprises, 763 ready-to-use innovations, 995 community business groups, and 546 innovative communities in 48 provinces covering 276 districts. It also promoted research and development of innovation in science and advanced technology through the Thai innovation list. In the fiscal year B.E. 2565 (2022), 1,200 projects applied to be listed, of which 81 were accepted. In addition, it also established the Thailand Academy of Sciences (TAS) as a centre to connect the networks of researchers, scientists, the national research institute, and universities to work together.

**5.8.6 Promoting lifelong learning and skill development for all ages:** by developing schools in parallel with teacher development and promoting the school as a learning community to develop the competency of new generation citizens. Regarding teacher development, the government allocated additional budgets to 29 educational service area offices and 31 pilot schools in the project's second year to pay for teacher development activities, Model Teacher, and develop a digital learning platform. It also promoted and supported the development of primary and secondary education institutions to become educational institutes for practical learning and developing skills in coding, STEM, IoT, and AI, as well as being central in producing digital personnel in 90 schools. 41 of these schools have been developed into 21<sup>st</sup>-century learning centres. It aimed to increase these to 90 schools. Notably, in B.E. 2564 (2021), as many as 238,707 students had dropped out of the education system, so proactive actions were taken during November – December B.E. 2564 (2021) to bring 127,952 students back to school. Still, 100,755 students had left the system. Therefore, the Government developed an application called "Bring Students Back to School" to track these missing students. It also implemented the project "NFE creating educational opportunities for people with disabilities and underprivileged people aged 18 years and over" for those who have not entered the education system by using the strategy "going to the place." This pilot approach was initiated in 24 provinces, comprising 7,378 people.

## **5.9: 9<sup>th</sup> Core Policy: Improving the Public Health System and Social Security**

The Government has prioritised the health and well-being of the people by organising public health services and social protection systems covering all population groups to promote equality. The key results were as follows:

**5.9.1 Development of public health services, modern medicine, and Thai traditional medicine:** in addition to general treatment, there were also better services, such as developing a one-day surgery service with modern

medical innovations. 13,388 patients undergone such surgeries, which could reduce out-of-pocket expenses by 21.42 million baht. It also developed Thai traditional medical services and alternative and integrative medicine. In addition, it has set traditional Chinese medicine standards in Thailand, amounting to 23 issues; developed the Health Link system, developed a digital medical certificate system through the "MorProm" application which has already issued more than 125,000 certificates and has also received the Line Thailand Awards 2021 with 14.8 million users.

**5.9.2 Promotion of prevention and control of health risks:** holistic health care of mother and child groups and people of all ages, promoting nutrition and development of children aged 0-5 years. 1.03 million children, or 60.8 percent, were mesomorph. The Government promoted the health of the elderly, both physically and mentally, by supplying social and mental care for 226,587 people, representing 85.5 percent, and supplying health screening for 627,818 people, representing 14.7 percent through the "Blue Book Application." The Government also looked after people during the COVID-19 pandemic by providing three doses of the vaccine against COVID-19, accumulating to 140.84 million doses. In addition, it offered mental rehabilitation after the post-pandemic crisis through the Mental Health Check-in programme for 1.08 million people, 13,126 of whom, or 91.4 percent, were at risk of mental health problems.

**5.9.3 Developing and upgrading the knowledge of Village Health Volunteers (VHVs):** the Government increased the potential of 75,086 VHVs to become smart VHVs and VHV family doctors who can improve the quality of life of 1.28 million people of the target groups.

**5.9.4 Creation of social security that covers education and health employment suitable for all population groups, such as the National Health Security Fund:** there are 47.32 million people registered with the fund, covering 99.6 percent of the population. People have received the system's medical and public health services, meeting the goals set for the fiscal year B.E. 2565 (2022). It has also upgraded the national health insurance system by allowing sick people to receive service anywhere through applications and Smart ID Cards. The government also promoted health among working-age groups via projects such as the Safety and Health of Thailand project (Safety Thailand), a welfare project to improve the quality of life for workers and their families, measures to assist employers, employees, and insurers affected by the spread of COVID-19, informal labour-management project, elderly and disabled workers so that they have jobs and receive a salary increase. 15.8 million people received help from the program. The Government also improved the quality of life for vulnerable groups, including the homeless, AIDS patients and their families, and people with low income, both in the short and long term.

## **5.10: 10<sup>th</sup> Core Policy: Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth**

The Government prioritised the restoration of natural resources and the environment in all forms, especially coping with natural disasters, whether floods or droughts, to lead to the restoration and conservation of resources. Noteworthy results were as follows:

**5.10.1 Protecting, maintaining, and restoring forest and wildlife:** the Government provided forest protection and solved forest fire problems in the area, totalling 879,309 rai. It aimed to conserve and restore upstream forests and mangroves and prevent forest fires to prevent drought and forest degradation. The Government stopped the encroachment and destruction of forest resources by arresting and prosecuting offenders and establishing checkpoints to strictly detect and arrest illegal trafficking of timber and wildlife. The Government has also implemented the urban forest project "Pracharat Forest Park," which improved infrastructure within botanical gardens and arboretums to be urban forests. The Government cooperated with the local community to increase green areas located in or near the city. It also encouraged people to live in harmony with the forest. The Government created projects such as green tourism to supplement income for people living in a forest and the surrounding areas. In addition, the Government prosecuted 1,602 forest encroachment cases and arrested 340 suspects in the area, totalling 19,632.49 rai as well as promoted natural resource conservation according to international standards and agreements. It presented the Kaeng Krachan forest, an area of 2.56 million rai, as a fertile natural ground and an essential habitat for endangered and threatened wildlife.

**5.10.2 Improving the management of arable land and reducing disparities in land ownership:** this includes allocating land for the community according to the Government's policy. The Government has given arable land and housing to low-income people and farmers according to the policy of the National Land Policy Committee (NLPC). It has issued permits in 356 areas in 65 provinces, covering an area of 1.12 million rai and handing over 55,589 identification books to those who have been provided with arable land in 53 provinces. It established 98 cooperatives/farmer groups in the NLPC areas and focused on employment promotion. It provided jobs for 7,056 farmers in 31 areas and also transferred knowledge and technology on crop production suitable for the area's potential to 1,363 farmers. Furthermore, it shared knowledge and technology on raising native chickens, organic pigs, cattle, and animal feed with 518 farmers. It also trained 1,950 low-income farmers on aquaculture to address their lack of arable land.

**5.10.3 Supporting the comprehensive management of water, community water resources, and the sea:** this includes by executing



the 20-Year Master Plan on Water Resource Management B.E. 2561 - 2580 (2018-2037). Results from its ongoing operation since B.E. 2561 (2018) were as followed. The Government has developed a city water supply system, expanded water distribution areas, and increased the efficiency of the village water supply system in 4,973 places, enabling 76,549 households to access tap water. The Government also promoted the entire water system management and prevented and solved droughts. It established an operation centre for drought prevention/mitigation, improved irrigation work, and water management to increase the irrigation system's efficiency and water management in the irrigated area. An area totalling 694,160 rai has its irrigation improved in 359 items. The operating results were 48.38 percent. It has constructed medium-sized irrigation projects, resulting in increased irrigation area totalling 121,555 rai, with an operating result of 51.92 percent, and increasing the warning efficiency to cover all risky areas. It helped people by installing 1,796 early warning stations in 5,493 villages which are prone to flood and landslides.

**5.10.4 Maintaining the stability of the mineral, marine, and coastal resource base for national development and enhancing competitiveness:** there were operations such as mining industry promotion projects and primary industries for sustainable development by province. The Government assessed the initial condition, gave advice, and supplied knowledge to operators according to green mining standards. 29 operators passed the standard. The Government has drafted a second version of the mining management master plan. It organised public hearings with critical stakeholders in focus groups and emphasised the preservation of geological heritages and geoparks. It has collected information on 77 geological heritages in 26 provinces across four regions of Thailand.

**5.10.5 Addressing greenhouse gases (GHG) and impacts of climate change:** the Government has set up a long-term strategy to develop Thailand's low-emission model to reach carbon neutrality in B.E. 2593 (2050) and Net-Zero GHG Emissions in B.E. 2608 (2065). It has also promoted the Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Programme (T-VER). There were 96 projects accredited with carbon credits, resulting in a total reduction of 5.94 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions.

**5.10.6 Developing an environmental management system within the circular economy via the BCG Economy Model:** this is to achieve the strategic goals of Thailand's development with the BCG Economy Model B.E. 2564 - 2570 (2021 - 2027). The Government launched the "Carbon Footprint of Circular Economy Product" (CE-CFP) certification system, under which 38 products have been certified. It promoted biodiversity under the National Reform Plan on Natural Resources and the Environment on Biodiversity by strengthening the local economy in 132 locations.

**5.10.7 Developing mechanisms to resolve conflicts stemming from natural resources and the environment:** the Government assessed environmental impact assessment (EIA) reports of 481 projects. 63.25 percent of these could keep their commitments according to the EIA reports. It has also developed 249 relevant primary and secondary laws.

**5.10.8 Addressing garbage and waste management in a systemic manner:** the Government implemented waste management by organising training and giving advice on solid waste management for 2,272 government agencies with invalid solid waste disposal sites. It also encouraged community solid waste management by implementing action plans called "Clean Provinces" for B.E. 2565 (2022). Local administrative organisations (LAO) sorted community solid waste at the source with an operating result of 69.49 percent success rate. Bins were installed to dispose of masks and cloth masks according to waste management measures. To promote the utilisation of waste, the Government also increased the efficiency of industrial waste management, which was at risk of illegal disposal using the 3Rs and KAIZEN principles. There were 46 factories that requested large waste disposal were selected to participate in the project.

## **5.11: 11<sup>th</sup> Core Policy: Reforming Public Sector Management**

The Government attaches great importance to the development and reform of the public sector to modernise the system and meet the needs of the people. The achievements of the Government include the following:

**5.11.1 The development of the structure and management system of the modern public services:** this was carried out through the High-Performance Provinces Project. In fiscal year B.E. 2564 (2021), 20 provinces participated in the project, with 10 provinces showing a high trend of success, namely Lampang, Sing Buri, Chiang Rai, Ratchaburi, Narathiwat, Uthai Thani, Sukhothai, Chanthaburi, Roi Et and Ranong. In fiscal year B.E. 2565 (2022), the project covered all 76 provinces. In addition, a project was launched to increase the efficiency and quality of public human resource management, namely the development of job management and human resource planning for the government sector. 10,000 workers were approved as ad hoc government employees. And 5,000 posts (doctors, professional nurses, and public health technical officers) were allocated to the Ministry of Public Health in response to COVID-19 pandemic.

**5.11.2 The digitalisation of the process of issuing official permits and authorisations, which are important for businesses as well as for people's everyday lives:** the BizPortal, which provides comprehensive public services, has been modernised. To date, 94 business licences have been issued through the BizPortal for 25 businesses in areas such as food and beverage, retail, spa,

car care, including 18 for 10 businesses in areas outside Bangkok. Another example is the development of the Citizen Portal, which was created to achieve comprehensive and seamless delivery of all government services to the public. The Citizen Portal provides more than 63 services to the public. The application has been downloaded 269,394 times and used a total of over 2.2 million times.

**5.11.3 The development of Big Data for the administration of state affairs:** the Government undertook the Government Data Catalogue project to manage government directory services and develop the prototype Government Data Catalogue. 31 government agencies and 3 provinces (Chonburi, Rayong and Chachoengsao) participated in the pilot project. Currently, all agencies participating in the pilot project have already installed the Government Data Catalogue and 943 records have been uploaded to the system. In addition, the Government has introduced the public digital platform through the development of the Government Data Centre and Cloud Service: GDCC, which has been made available to 248 departments, 876 agencies and 3,197 systems. To date, government agencies are already using such platforms, such as the National Digital Health Platform, the 'Mor Prom' application, the Inspectorate's management system, and patrol work: POLICE 4.0.

**5.11.4 The disclosure of information is done by promoting the Open Government Partnership (OGP):** the government has established public channels and disclosed information on public participation through the website “www.opengovernment.go.th” and “Facebook page: Opengovthailand” to raise awareness and encourage public participation by giving the public the opportunity to express their opinions on improving public services. In addition, the Government has provided services such as the Open Data Platform at “www.data.go.th”, which currently contains 3,777 datasets.

**5.11.5 The promotion of good governance in public sector management:** the Government has promoted and supported data governance by organising workshops to impart the relevant knowledge. 1,269 people attended such workshops, including the courses on the Data Governance Framework. In addition, the Government has advised and encouraged public institutions from all 20 target ministries to adhere to the Data Governance for Government.

**5.11.6 The development of mechanisms to encourage public participation in the enhancement and scrutiny of public services:** since B.E. 2562 (2019), the "MY BETTER COUNTRY HACKATHON" project has taken place 11 times. The 11<sup>th</sup> "MY BETTER COUNTRY HACKATHON", entitled "The future we can shape, the Thai bureaucracy we want to see", allowed the public to express their opinions and present ideas on the development of the Thai bureaucracy. In addition, the government has promoted a people-centred approach to public administration by continuously encouraging the creation of an ecosystem for open governance and meaningful participation that is oriented

towards policy issues or critical problems. An example of this is a project such as School Open Data, which in part leads to sustainable development of educational institutions.

**5.11.7 The revision of regulations and laws to encourage the growth of businesses and facilitate everyday life:** the revision of regulations includes revising the steps and duration of public services, facilitation, costs, and rules, laws and regulations of the public. The Law Portal was developed where 227 bills from 70 government agencies were uploaded for the public to express their views and review the outcomes of these laws. The portal was visited a total of 172,031 times and opinions were expressed 62,749 times on the law portal. In addition, the development of social security registration and provident fund, including electronic payment through the e-service system, was launched to facilitate entrepreneurs by reducing work procedures. 62 bills of laws of various agencies that are considered obstacles to the development of e-service have been revised. One example is the announcement of support for the health service under the Health Establishment Act, B.E. 2559 (2016).

**5.11.8 The decentralisation of powers, responsibilities, and empowerment of local government bodies to promote the role of the private sector and local communities in the delivery of public services:** three task areas, including 25 sub-tasks: five from the infrastructure sector, 15 from the social sector and 5 from the economic and environmental sector, should be decentralised. The implementation plan according to the (3<sup>rd</sup> draft) Plan for Decentralisation of Power to Local Government includes the establishment of the Centre for Quality-of-Life Development and Vocational Support for the Elderly, as well as the decentralisation of powers as set out in the first Plan for Decentralisation of Power to Local Government, which means that 245 missions are to be decentralised. To date, 186 missions have been decentralised, which is 75.92 percent of the target.

## **5.12 12<sup>th</sup> Core Policy: Prevention and Suppressing Corruption and Malfeasance, and Improving the Judicial Process**

The Government has taken various measures to create values and awareness for the protection and defence against all types of corruption and to develop the necessary steps to improve the efficiency of judicial proceedings.

**5.12.1 The solving of corruption and malfeasance problems:** through these projects that support and create public participation to prevent corruption, such as "through the eyes of the workers", which is initiated to function as a monitoring network in designated areas against corruption. The prototype military court phase 3 is another example of a project that aims to improve the efficiency of the military court.

**5.12.2 The reform of judicial procedures:** comparative studies are conducted in the following projects. One example is the Dispute Resolution Project, which aims to empower the public to resolve disputes. Settlements were reached in 14,026 cases worth 5,148.62 million baht. This stands for 96.84 percent of the cases settled through the Dispute Settlement Act B.E. 2562 (2019). Another example is the reduction of overcrowding in prisons. For example, legal measures such as reducing the number of days in prison, promotion to a higher class, royal pardon and electronic monitoring (EM) were applied to 91,900 prisoners as an alternative to incarceration to reduce the number of inmates in prisons. Another example is the prevention of repeated misbehaviour, which was carried out through the project to return good people to society by supporting professional development. 1,255 prisoners have participated in this project and 237 prisoners have already been hired as workers in industry. In addition, the Government has promoted the dissemination of law and court procedures through projects such as the Justice Safety Observation Ad hoc Centre: JSOC and advancing the Sexual Misconduct and Aggression Prevention Bill, B.E....

## **6. Implementation of the 12 Urgent Policies**

### **6.1: 1<sup>st</sup> Urgent Policy: Solving Bread-and-Butter Concerns**

**6.1.1 Reducing work constraints:** through (1) projects to train 17,088 older workers to improve their work opportunities and be self-reliant, (2) projects to train 22,120 target groups of workers to improve their work opportunities, e.g. for people who have undergone drug rehabilitation, prisoners or disabled people, (3) projects that help people with career problems by hiring 10,685 workers and promoting their specific skills to help those whose careers have been affected by the spread of COVID-19, and (4) Projects providing labour services to 297,635 workers in many areas, including 62,481 workers in the three southern border provinces and 4 districts of Songkhla Province (Chana, Thepha, Na Thawi and Saba Yoi).

**6.1.2 Developing the public transport system through digital technology by:** (1) Preparing for the use of EMV (Europay Mastercard and Visa). Currently, the EMV system has been installed to supply an e-payment system for metro commuters. All stations on the blue and purple lines have at least one set of such machines. The soft launch of EMV Contactless for the blue and purple lines has started since 29<sup>th</sup> January B.E. 2565 (2022).

**6.1.3 Managing street vendors in Bangkok by:** (1) announcing 55 public places for street vending, (2) allowing street vendors affected by COVID-19 to operate in 13 markets under the supervision of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration City Market Office, and (3) enabling 928 street food vendors to obtain the food safety standard and measures to prevent COVID-19 in accordance with the Ministry of Public Health. Of the participating vendors,



790 or 85.13 percent passed the food safety standard with a grade of C or D, while 809 or 87.18 percent complied with the COVID-19 prevention measures.

**6.1.4 Resolving debt problem:** (1) comprehensively and sustainably solving the informal debt problems by taking serious action against 11,294 loan sharks (October B.E. 2559 (2016) – June B.E. 2565 (2022)) and improving access to formal credit (Pico Finance). By June B.E. 2565 (2022), 1,075 lenders have been licenced to operate Pico Finance, with a total of 2.12 million accounts worth 24,063.17 million baht; and (2) Solving the Student Loan Fund's debt problems by reducing late fees by 100 percent for all borrowers who pay the loan instalment in full and at once. 22,513 borrowers participated in the campaign, which yielded a total of 1,450.41 million baht in loan payments and 465.55 million baht in discounts.

**6.1.5 Suppressing public fraudulence:** the Government has conducted court proceedings in relation to Ponzi Scheme and money laundering cases as follows: (1) 48 cases have been filed for investigation, 32 cases have been settled and 16 cases are still under investigation. (2) Special investigations have been initiated in 41 cases and 13 cases are still under investigation. Among them, 6 cases are under investigation under the Anti-Money Laundering Act. (3) The Rootan application was launched as an online platform for the public to report wrongdoings, disseminate useful information and warn the public. It was found that there are 144 applications that illegally operate money lending services and charge interest rates that are higher than the legal limits, as well as illegally collect money.

**6.1.6 Improving the tax system and increasing access to home loans:** (1) implementing the public housing financing project (One Million Home Project), which has benefited 17,725 people with a net amount (cumulative credit limit) of 15,494.27 million baht, and (2) implementing a project that provides housing loans for low-income people; as of May B.E. 2564, (2022), 1,505 loans worth 795.770 million baht have been approved.

**6.1.7 Improving land management to boost access for farmers by:** developing land management to boost access for farmers: The Government has allocated land in the reformed land area to 21,312 out of 23,500 targeted smallholder and underprivileged farmers. This is equivalent to 155.51 million baht, or 93.52 percent of the Budget payout.

**6.1.8 Reducing barriers and supporting commercial fisheries, inshore fisheries, and local fisheries in accordance with international standards:** Competent authorities have managed fisheries resources. Legal action has been taken against the culprits who are illegally dismantle the cockle bamboo fences in five districts along the coast. In addition, natural resources have been restored through projects such as breeding 340,180 aquatic species, rejuvenating, and

conserving rare aquatic animals by propagating and releasing 20 species of these rare animals, regulating the entry of fishing vessels by conducting surveillance checks 166,905 times, monitoring the import of products from foreign fishing vessels 368 times, and issuing 4,337 catch certificates and Annex4.

**6.1.9 Addressing the cost-of-living crisis:** the Government has continuously implemented projects between November B.E. 2564 (2021) and July B.E. 2565 (2022) to reduce the cost of living and boost spending. Examples of such projects include organising fairs to sell products at reduced prices, reducing the cost of products/services and sending mobile vending vehicles to sell vegetables, fruits, and pork. These projects have helped to reduce the cost of living for the population by over 2,570 million baht. In addition, the Government has introduced a programme to support energy supply by subsidising retail prices for diesel and petrol, LPG and NGV, and capping or reducing the cost of floating time in the electricity sector.

**6.1.10 Providing assistance to the public affected by the COVID-19 pandemic:** by giving assistance to overseas Thai labourers. For example, the government helped COVID-affected labourers returning from Malaysia, especially those living in the three southern border provinces, as well as four districts of Songkhla Province (Chana, Thepha, Na Thawi, and Saba Yoi) with the support from Bandit Raeng-ngan or graduate workers. According to the survey, there are 16,901 labourers affected from COVID-19. Among these numbers, 8,542 labourers, accounting for 50.45 percent have been assisted.

**6.1.11 Providing assistance and rehabilitation to the people affected by public disasters:** such as the Nakhon Ratchasima shootings during 8<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> February B.E. 2563 (2020) through the disaster relief fund by providing (1) one million baht to each of the 27 families of the deceased, and (2) assistance to the 57 injured persons (not including the one person who is party to the dispute), totalling 84 persons, worth 34.80 million baht.

## **6.2: 2<sup>nd</sup> Urgent Policy: Improving the Welfare System and Enhancing the People's Quality of Life**

**6.2.1 Providing social welfare:** through implementation such as granting help to people with low income via Welfare Smart Card, which comprises of its (1) money in financial amount of 44,362.54 million baht and (2) e-Money in financial amount of 4,292.21 million baht, these make 48,654.75 million baht in total. Furthermore, the Government oversaw and granted assistance to fragile groups by implementing Single-Mother and Families welfare programme under a Strong Mom concept which consists of 4 Smarts, 4 Knowings, and 4 Buildings of Single-mother strong families, namely, Smart Mind, Smart Knowledge, Smart Job, and Smart Community. The concept is for providing assistance, caring, remedy, and relief that suit the needs and situations of single mothers

and families. For this, there are 1,894 single mothers and family members receiving services from the program.

**6.2.2 Reducing the disparity of the service quality of the entire healthcare system:** by implementing Universal Coverage for Emergency Patients (UCEP) policy to provide medical service for emergency patients at the nearest hospitals, free of charge, until the patients overcome emergency crisis within 72 hours. Under the program, there were 894,367 emergency patients registered under UCEP recording and assessing system. As a result, 107,009 registered patients (11.96 percent) were eligible for UCEP while 787,358 registered patients (88.04 percent) were ineligible.

### **6.3: 3<sup>rd</sup> Urgent Policy: 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. 2565 (2022):** by formulating an allocation strategy for the annual appropriations for fiscal year B.E. 2565 (2022). This was the guideline for recipient agencies to set their budget in accordance with the goals of National Strategy, Masterplans under the National Strategy, 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan, National Security Policy and Plan, Provisional Masterplan under the National Strategy responding to COVID-19 pandemic B.E. 2564 – 2565 (2021-2022), National Reform Plans (revised edition) and important government policies which include prioritising integration of appropriations formulation in 3 aspects that were function, agenda, and area aspects. For these, the draft Annual Appropriations Bill of the fiscal year B.E. 2565 (2022) was formulated in line with guidelines and criteria that were approved by the Cabinet and were under the State Fiscal and Financial Disciplines Act, B.E. 2561 (2018) and the Budgetary Procedures Act, B.E. 2561 (2018).

**6.3.2 Countering “trade barriers” and supporting for an increase in “exporting channels” by (1) proactively accelerating an expansion of exporting market:** the Government has set up marketing strategies to conform with target groups. For example, the first strategy is to penetrate the markets of main cities and secondary cities with high economic potential. This strategy had supported 1,123 Thai entrepreneurs and contributed to a trade value of 3,991.81 million baht. The second strategy is to **support digital commerce via Thaitrade.com**, a website that stimulated 286 purchasing orders using its Buying Request system, the orders were valued at 13,684.60 million baht. Furthermore, it stimulated purchasing orders via partner websites, contributing to an additional value of 2,065.36 million baht. **(2) Supporting industries in each cluster**, for example, the relevant agencies conducted business matchings for agricultural and food products and other events to support fruit sales in foreign markets. Such activities had supported

1,907 Thai entrepreneurs, matched 1,058 pairs of businesses, and contributed to a trade value of 93,823.50 million baht. **(3) Enhancing Thai entrepreneurs' capability to be ready for export and to cope with economy systematically and comprehensively in the new era**, to achieve this objective, the Government carried out training programmes such as from Gen Z to be CEO and Young Exporter from Local to Global (YELG) in which 24,610 entrepreneurs participated.

**6.3.3 Promoting tourism in “main cities” and “secondary cities” as well as “community tourism”:** by issuing regulations on home lodge standards as well as implementing projects to develop home lodge entrepreneurs and their workplaces. There were 1,144 home lodge SMEs and communities interested in home lodge standard assessment. As a result, 3,091 rooms were qualified and pass the standards assessment. Furthermore, the Government also promoted cultural tourism by establishing 45 cultural tourism implementation plans in preparation for welcoming foreign tourists in Phuket and pilot provinces as well as other provinces, for example, the Community Tourism Campaign in Phuket and Samui Islands, Surat Thani, and the Boworn on Tour activity.

**6.3.4 Supporting Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs):** by implementing programmes supporting SMEs resilience against VUCA World to improve entrepreneurs' competitiveness, this is done through SME VUCA PROACTIVE program, which encouraged SMEs in hospitality, tourism, and new normal medical sectors to attend trainings and receive in-depth advice from experts and consultants who conduct field research at SME's workplaces. These aimed to bring out uniqueness and competitiveness of 76 business units by using digital technologies, service innovations, and new service business models that are in line with global trends and lifestyles.

**6.3.5 Supporting grassroots economy and holistic economic recovery:** by implementing the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of 50-50 co-payment scheme (1<sup>st</sup> July – 31<sup>st</sup> December B.E. 2564 (2021)) in which 1.31 million entrepreneurs and 26.35 million people participated, contributing to a total spending of 223,291.8 million baht. Followingly, the 4<sup>th</sup> phase (1<sup>st</sup> February – 30<sup>th</sup> April B.E. 2565 (2022)) were participated by 1.36 million entrepreneurs and 26.27 million people, contributing to a total spending of 61,835.1 million baht.

## **6.4: 4<sup>th</sup> Urgent Policy: 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, supporting farmers, who have cultivated in areas infertile for rice and monoculture plantation, to transfer from plantation to aquaculture. This was done through transferring aquaculture knowledge to 1,000 farmers, supporting production factors for 807 farmers, and

tracing and assessing 1,885 previously participated farmers. Furthermore, the Government encouraged and supported farmers on planting alternative crops such as high-quality rubber, covering the area of 45,476.35 rai, and perennial plants, covering the area of 45,476.35 rai, as well as established a platform on agricultural information to connect with the central open data of the Government. This is a foundation for open data of farmer registration, which was planned to be used publicly in September B.E. 2565 (2022).

**6.4.2 Guaranteeing farmers' income:** and solving price slump of agricultural products by implementing programmes such as **(1) insurance for in-season rice with a production year of B.E. 2565 (2022)**, under the programme, 1.91 million farmers covering the cultivating area of 26.76 million rai participated in a basic insurance programme, while 7,161 farmers covering the cultivating area of 94,025.75 rai participated in a voluntary insurance programme. **(2) The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of rubber farmers income insurance programmes** benefited 1.10 self-tapping rubber farmers, 146,353 farm owners, and 140,469 rubber tapping workers (information as of 30<sup>th</sup> September B.E. 2564 (2021). Followingly, **the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase** benefited 414,577 self-tapping rubber farmers, 60,296 farm owners, and 60,403 rubber tapping workers. **(3) Insurance for animal-feed maize with a production year of B.E. 2565 (2022)**, under the programme, 70,574 farmers covering the area of 1.29 million rai participated in a basic insurance programme, while 7 farmers covering the area of 127.5 rai participated in a voluntary insurance programme. These contributed to a total premium for maize insurance of 221.85 million baht.

**6.4.3 Promoting modern farming by using innovations to reduce production costs:** this includes promoting the use of advanced technologies in agricultural productions and developing a system to report rice productions which applied cost-saving and water management technology through smart pipes and cost-saving technologies. Furthermore, with Smart Farm technology, the Government expanded the technological results and transferred the technology to a pilot group of 4,129 leading farmers.

**6.4.4 Promoting the use of agricultural products to tackle agricultural goods oversupply:** the government promoted rubber usage in the Government's irrigation canal fixing projects, which contributed to 503.63 tonnes of concentrated latex usage (the usage goal is 898 tonnes). Also, relevant agencies used rubber in infrastructure projects such as road surface fixing projects by Department of Highways, covering a budget of 19,265 million baht and a latex usage amount of 20,734 tonnes and by Department of Rural Roads, covering a budget of 9,646.0 million baht and a latex usage amount of 8,200 tonnes. Furthermore, the Government implemented a scheme to support farmer agencies



with credits for circulating fund. This led to 391 cooperatives/farmer groups applied for 7,771.59 million baht of loans.

**6.4.5 Accelerating R&D on hemp, and medical plant technology for uses in the medical industry:** this includes (1) **promoting medical herb**, e.g. hemp for health and economy by publishing manuals for herbal medicines' application for National List of Essential Medicinal Herbs B.E. 2565 (2022) and supporting information for consideration regarding the list. Further to this, the Government issued 1.05 million registration notices for hemp plantation and approved 3,430 hemp planting areas, covering 10.97 million square meters and 180,299 trees. (2) **Promoting hemp and kratom plant (*Mitragyna speciosa*) in Thai traditional and alternative medicines**, this includes establishing guidelines for care taking of patients in palliative care level and guidelines for implementing privilege packages/National List of Essential Medicines and developing herbal medicine production and herbal formula, as well as assessing participating hospitals on GMP standard. (3) **Developing medical hemp**, this includes conducting research on Thai hemp's DNA barcode and selecting GG1 hemp trees with qualified flowers and chemicals as seed producers. Furthermore, Tanao Si Kan Dang RD1's leaf extracts were prepared for further research on their chemical properties.

## **6.5: 5<sup>th</sup> Urgent Policy: Upgrading Workers' Capabilities**

**6.5.1 To adjust a minimum wage rate in accordance with labours' skill development through Tripartite Boards mechanism:** a committee on Wage Regulation announced the 11<sup>th</sup> Notification prescribing the new wage rate by skill standards of 16 professions in constructions, industrial arts, and services sectors, dated 11<sup>th</sup> February B.E. 2565 (2022) and is in force after 90 days from its announcement on Royal Gazette, which was 7<sup>th</sup> September B.E. 2565 (2022).

**6.5.2 The Government supported professional re-skilling to match shifting labour market demands of the future because of technological advancement:** the Government conducted training programmes such as (1) an excel in high technology programme, this is to equip labourers and entrepreneurs with knowledge and skills needed in 6 target industries (digital, automation, smart electronic, bio, artificial intelligence, and robotic industries). The programme aimed to train 5,671 participants who, after the training, must be able to use technologies to develop infrastructure built on for technologies and innovations. The 2<sup>nd</sup> programme or (2) Labourers' capacity and performance upgrade programme were conducted to develop labourers' skills to meet market demand and technological and innovation advancement in industrial and service sectors. The programme had 28,304 participants. Another programme was (3) Efficiency and productivity increasing programme, it is conducted to

enhance competitiveness of 17,907 SMEs, OTOPs, and community enterprise/cooperative entrepreneurs. Furthermore, the Government also conducted a survey to gather information on labour demand in workplaces that hire less than 50 workers and recorded the information in the labour demand and supply data system to support 17,359 target industries.

## **6.6: 6<sup>th</sup> Urgent Policy: Laying Down the Foundation for Future Growth**

**6.6.1 Promoting investment in the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC), Special Economic Zones (SEZs), and smart cities, and investment in up-to-date infrastructure:** the Government promoted investment in target industries in EEC and cooperated with international organisations through activities such as EEC investment promotion activities, as a result, from 1<sup>st</sup> August B.E. 2564 (2021), there were 443 projects, covering investment of 221,168 million baht, applying for investment promotion in EEC (Chachoengsao, Chonburi, and Rayong Provinces). In parallel, the Government invested in EEC infrastructure development projects such as the High-Speed Rail Linked Three Airport Project, U-Tapao International Airport and Eastern Airport City Development project, and Map Ta Phut Industrial Port Development Phase Three Project. Also, the Government developed regulations and measures promoting investment in SEZs in 10 provinces, namely Kanchanaburi, Chiang Rai, Trad, Tak, Nakhon Phanom, Mukdahan, Songkhla, Sa Kaeo, Nong Khai, and Narathiwat Provinces, to provide additional privileges for businesses and target businesses in SEZs, for example, machine import duty exemption, revenue tax exemption, and other non-tax privileges and incentives. Furthermore, the Government supported and promoted businesses related to smart-city development by reforming regulations promoting smart industrial estate businesses. The regulations require businesses in the area to provide five smart systems that are Smart Facilities, Smart IT, Smart Energy, and Smart Economy and one another service from the 3-selective that are Smart Good Cooperate Governance, Smart Living, and Smart Workforce. Moreover, The Government cancelled the prohibition on smart industrial estates not to locate in Bangkok and Samut Prakan Provinces and expanded the telecommunication system for international mobile telecommunications in frequency of 2600 MHz to cover over 90 percent of EEC area. For economic urban areas, the process will be evaluated when it is due as mentioned in approval requirement, during B.E. 2567 (2024).

**6.6.2 The 5G network infrastructure was completed to optimise public health service and long-distance education:** the Government promoted 5G usage in propelling the digital economy and society in the future. It is done by implementing several projects, for example, Siriraj World Class 5G Smart Hospital project, a smart hospital pilot project which applies 5G and critical

technologies to develop new healthcare services. There are other on-going projects such as 5G Use Case project in Phuket (applying 5G technologies for screening and notifying in Phuket Sandbox), 5G District project in part of 5G Smart Health in Chiang Mai, Ban Chang 5G Smart City pilot project in Ban Chang municipality, Rayong, 5G Smart Station in Bang Sue Grand Station pilot project, and 5G Development for Agriculture project at Roi Jak Rak, Chiang Mai Province. There was a project to stimulate 5G ecosystem for applying 5G in commercial use and a plan to formulate measures for supporting 5G investment and utilisation as well.

**6.6.3 A Smart Entrepreneurs Capacity Building Programme was developed to enhance SMEs, new generation SMEs, and farmers' capacity:** the Government supported specific groups of SMEs that have differences in assistant needs and work processes. The Government emphasised using technologies and innovations as core methods to manage their businesses and data and plan resources in clusters to achieve the best efficiency in resource utilisation and develop and upgrade into prototype clusters that can expand their results to benefit other SMEs clusters. For prototype clusters, the Government developed entrepreneurs' capacity in two clusters that are (1) a processed food cluster with a target groups of enterprises, cooperatives, factories, restaurants, cafes, and hotels and (2) herbs for health (hemp) cluster with a target groups of enterprises, plantation, well-being businesses, cosmetics, food supplements, medicines, and clinics. Under the programme, there were 150 entrepreneurs from the 2 clusters (75 each) received an in-depth capacity development according to the needs of entrepreneurs, be it marketing, innovation or production standard development. Furthermore, the Government conducted digital capacity development trainings for students and industrial labourers. The trainings comprise of three courses, namely, Skill and Quality Development of Digital Personnel which has 60,000 participants, Cybersecurity and Law Awareness which has 7,500 participants, and High-Level Skill and Cybersecurity for Preventing White Hackers which has 200 participants.

## **6.7: 7<sup>th</sup> Urgent Policy: Preparing the Thai People for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

**6.7.1 Establishing new online learning platforms:** this includes the digital media development “Project 14” to develop a digital platform and comprehensively utilise Artificial Intelligence (AI) in mathematics, and science and technology subjects in Grades 1-6 of primary schools by creating video clips easily accessible to self-learning at any convenient time and place via channels such as website, Facebook, YouTube or DLTV. 2,683 video clips have been published thus far and gaining 39.72 million views, 30.30 million views on YouTube, and 9.42 million views via website. 838 teachers, composed of 435 from Grades 1-3 and 403 Grades 4-6 teachers, attended online training courses to enhance teaching skills in STEM Education, targeted at primary school

teachers. In addition, teachers, personnel in vocational education and students received capacity-building in languages and digital skills, in accordance with criteria and standard of Ministry of Education. Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) was approved to enhance the integration of language competencies and 21<sup>st</sup> Century skills.

**6.7.2 Developing high quality schools, online curriculum, and a connection between education system and the business sector:** there are 10,000 leading vocational teachers and students participated in a project to improve desirable skills for vocational students that are responsive to changes in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, in order to strengthen students' learning skills in knowledge and life skills necessary for modern society, and to advance a system to equip vocational youth with life and employment skills in a holistic manner by incorporating works and designing complementary learning in practice.

**6.7.3 Creating understanding of the usage of technology, online media, and social media:** courses or curriculum were selected by working groups of communities, networks, and community colleges to develop online lessons or curriculum. Capacity-building programs for relevant personnel in using online lessons were also implemented, from which 1,452 university students and public were benefited to enhance online education. Thai Cyber University (Thai-MOOC) for open online courses was initiated on Thai MOOC: Learning Management System (Thai MOOC LMS) platform via <https://thaimooc.org> were accessible to an unlimited number of learners. Thai-MOOC is set up with learner's database, learning profile, bank credit and credit transfer system adapted to learners' needs, responding to learners' upskill and reskill to improve skills and knowledge in their works. There are currently 549 online courses in 12 subjects, covering almost all professional fields, with 1.47 million learners and 1.35 million certificates issued to those who have completed courses.

## **6.8: 8<sup>th</sup> Urgent Policy: Addressing Corruption and Malfeasance in the Public Sector, i.e., in the Political Sphere among Civil Servants**

**6.8.1 Preventing and combatting corruption and malfeasance in the public sector:** a centre to monitor government spending under the Emergency Decree to resolve and remedy socio-economic impacts from the spread of COVID-19 Pandemic B.E. 2563 (2020), "Thai Monitoring Centre", was established as a coordinating centre between relevant agencies in publishing work reports, receiving complaints and whistleblowing against corruption. Since 22<sup>nd</sup> June B.E. 2563 (2020), 128 complaints have been received, 38 of which are under ongoing examination, and 90 have been finalised without wrongdoing. Cases on discipline, administrative, criminal, and legal actions of 40 agencies linked to National Anti-Corruption Command Centre were also followed and

examined in total of 2,663 cases, 1,600 of which have been completed while other 1,063 are under investigation.

**6.8.2 Utilising modern technology to assist in monitoring corruption and malfeasance in a serious and strict manner:** this includes developing a search engine on government spending called “Where has the tax gone?” (Thailand Government Spending) via govspending.data.go.th, with participation from the public in strengthening innovation in the Government sector. The platform provides an online service for reporting data on procurement budgets of government agencies (Open Government Data), intended for enhancing transparency and empowering civil society in monitoring and combating corruption more effectively by using new technology. To date, more than 21 million projects in procurement and government spending allocations worth more than 6,000 trillion baht since B.E. 2558 (2015) have been reported.

## **6.9: 9<sup>th</sup> Urgent Policy: Tackling Drug Problems and Restoring Peace in the Southern Border Provinces**

**6.9.1 Promoting inclusive participation from every sector:** this includes building strong communities and form volunteers by encouraging proactiveness to advocate a volunteer spirit in tackling drug problems at the community level. This included organising 576 village community forums at sub-district level in 288 sub-districts with 46,080 attendees; recruiting 4,539 community volunteers to prevent and combat drug problems in each village; strengthening prevention against drug abuse in workplace, such as implementing awareness campaigns in 111 large establishments, “White Factory” project in 28 establishments, and worker volunteers in 461 small establishments.

**6.9.2 Rehabilitating, caring, and treating drug users along with creating opportunities, jobs, and incomes to support their livelihoods:** by promoting a project on ameliorating care for children and youth involved in drug or substance abuse to allow them to receive rehabilitation and treatment according to their drug or substance abuse condition, from which 3,349 children and youth benefited. Moreover, relevant agencies were elevated to conform to Health Accreditation (HA) Standard. TO BE NUMBER ONE Project was also organised to help reinforce psychological immunity against involvement in drug abuse for 9,527 children and youth in 96 juvenile detention centres. Campaigns to promote prevention and addressing drug problems were held in 142 prisons and detention centres, attended by 269,297 persons.

**6.9.3 Restoring Peace in the Southern Border Provinces:** this includes an implementation of the Royal bestowed strategy “Understand, Reach Out and Develop” to improve quality of life and livelihood of locals, through the *Stable, Prosperous, Sustainable Sub-districts Project* in the Southern Border Provinces, as well as encouraging agricultural practices in the Southern Border



Provinces and boosting economy and capacity in the region by providing professional training (plants, fisheries and livestock) to 7,635 farmers. Over 2.40 million of shrimps have been released into natural water bodies while 300 thousand crabs have been raised in nurseries. 3,500 persons also received training courses in financial management. Cultivation of local rice of 3,396 tonnes in abandoned rice fields has already been implemented at 60 percent. A project on economic development and potential promotion of the Southern Border Provinces was targeted at groups, such as insurgent-allied workers, insurgents in the Southern Border Provinces, groups in conflict, groups holding prejudice against State in area surrounding Budo-Su-ngai Padi National Park, for which 460 participants received trainings. A project to promote rights, liberties and human rights in the Southern Border Provinces was implemented by training speakers for the process of promotion of rights, liberties, and human rights, aiming at local leaders, area leaders, community leaders, committees of community justice centres, executive working groups of public mediation centres, public volunteers, teachers, educational staff, religious organisations, in the Southern Border Provinces, with 8 cohorts of 1,710 participants.

## **6.10: 10<sup>th</sup> Urgent Policy: 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:** the Government implemented measures such as developing a standard model and a data model used in inter-agency data exchange to support the Government Data Exchange Centre (GDX) and announcing Electronic Transactions Development Agency Recommendation on ICT Standard for Electronic Transactions (ETDA Recommendation) on Core Component Specification for Data Interoperability on 2<sup>nd</sup> September B.E. 2564 (2021). Monitoring service against cyber threat was also supplied for infrastructures and online services of 250 public agencies, 200 of which new systems were replaced. In addition, the Queue Online system for appointment for 15 types of service, including registrar service and issuance of New Normal ID card was set up in the Offices of the Registrar nationwide (except Bangkok). There have been 406,589 users making an online appointment in advance, covering 83.93 percent of all users.

**6.10.2 Reducing legal obstacles for businesses and everyday life, amending outdated laws that are hinder the development of the country:** by amending laws that pose legal obstacles for business and everyday life, including the draft Act amending Criminal Code (No. ...) B.E. ... (amending age limit in juvenile delinquency cases), the draft Act amending the Civil and Commercial Code (No. ...) B.E. ... (amending interest rates), and the draft Act on Electronic Performance of Administrative Functions B.E. ... In addition, 57 Acts pertaining to licence were also revised, some of which were added with

provisions to allow electronic performance, including the draft Ministerial Regulation on Registration and Permission for Healing Arts Practitioners B.E. ... Also repealed were several obsolete or superseded laws, such as the Narcotics Control Act B.E. 2519 (1976) and the Act Establishing Procedures for Suppressing Profit Seeking from the Government B.E. 2491 (1948).

**6.10.3 Providing “Ease of Doing Business”:** by issuing SMART Visa to highly skilled workers/experts (Talents), investors, executives, and start-up entrepreneurs to facilitate their work and investment in Thailand’s key industries. 409 out of 474 applicants were qualified for SMART Visa. Problems and obstacles to do business for foreign investors were addressed with measures as follows: enhancing procedures on visa issuance and visa change to allow for an extension of stay for foreign investors and their families. Other facilitating measures for foreign investors include an exemption of health certificates for foreign companies, which were granted investment promotion; issuing long-term resident visas to attract foreigners with high potentials namely, wealthy global citizens, foreign pensioners, those who wish to remotely work from Thailand, and specialised professionals. To further attract foreign investors and facilitate business operations in Thailand, foreign juristic persons who receive the investment promotion and have paid-up registered capital of at least 50 million baht could be entitled to land ownership for offices, residences for executives and foreign experts, and workers’ accommodations, provided that the land title shall be sold or transferred in 1 year following the termination of the investment promotion.

## **6.11: 11<sup>th</sup> Urgent Policy: Devising Measures to Deal with Drought and Floods**

**6.11.1 Implementing preventive measures “before” disasters, assist “during” and “after” disasters, and solve problems in the “long-term”.** **Pre-disaster:** this includes revising and developing incident action plans, organising action drills, establishing working groups monitoring drought/situation command centres at provincial level in case of flood/temporary shelter in regions at risk, strengthening preparedness of personnel and disaster management related equipment, and raising public awareness as well as devising measures ahead of monsoon season in B.E. 2565 (2022) to be able to swiftly address any incident. **During and after disaster,** the Government monitored and addressed disasters on agriculture, particularly dry spells, rainfall deficits, floods, and storms. Over 1,076 accommodations in 22 provinces damaged by storms were inspected and repaired, while water was distributed to 10,044 households in 39 provinces facing drought. **Long-term solutions** include revising the framework and goal indicators under the twenty-year Water Management Master Plan for B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037), managing water resources to enhance effectiveness in preventing and alleviating drought and floods with various important projects, such as constructing drainage canal in

city centre of Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, dredging Bang Ban-Bang Sai flood drainage canal in Ayutthaya Province.

**6.11.2 Expediting enhancement of Royal Rainmaking Operations:** in drought-hit agricultural regions and supporting royal rainmaking operations through weather modification by 16 royal rainmaking operation units in various provinces, including Chiang Mai, Kanchanaburi and Sa Kaeo for 560 days, resulting in 546 days of rainfall.

## **6.12: 12<sup>th</sup> Urgent Policy: Supporting Studies and Public Hearings regarding the Amendment of the Constitution**

The Government implemented a project to foster the way of life under the constitutional monarchy by cultivating solidarity and public participation in accordance with “Boworn” (Home-Temple-School) or “Borom” (Home-School-Masjid) principles of village management. Various campaign activities were also organised at village, sub-district, and district levels, including recruiting volunteers as villages’ role models for democracy, and activities to enhance way of life under the constitutional monarchy organised 215,134 times reaching 6.63 million participants. Furthermore, three distinguished democratic model villages from each province were selected across 76 provinces in fiscal year B.E. 2565 (2022), out of which 224 distinguished democratic villages were awarded first and runner-up prizes.

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**Prime Minister's Office**