



Policy Statement of the Council of Ministers

Delivered by
Prime Minister Srettha Thavasin
to the National Assembly

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Monday, 11 September B.E. 2566 (2023)

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Announcement on the Appointment of the Prime Minister

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua graciously bestows a Royal Command for the announcement to be made that, following the vote taken by the National Assembly on 22 August B.E. 2566 (2023), in which Mr. Srettha Thavasin received a majority of the votes from the total number of existing members of the Senate and House of Representatives to become Prime Minister;

On the authority of Section 158 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, His Majesty therefore graciously appoints Mr. Srettha Thavasin as Prime Minister, to administer state affairs forthwith.

Announced on 22 August B.E. 2566 (2023), being the 8th year of the present Reign.

Countersigned by

Mr. Wan Muhamad Noor Matha

Speaker of the House of Representatives



Announcement on the Appointment of Ministers

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua graciously bestows a Royal Command for the announcement to be made that, following the Royal Command dated 22 August B.E. 2566 (2023) appointing Mr. Srettha Thavisin as Prime Minister. Mr. Srettha Thavisin has now selected individuals deserving to assume positions as Ministers to administer state affairs.

On the authority of Section 158 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, His Majesty therefore graciously appoints the following individuals as Ministers:

Mr. Phumtham Wechayachai	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Commerce
Mr. Somsak Thepsutin	Deputy Prime Minister
Mr. Parnpree Bahiddha-Nukara	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior
Pol. Gen. Phatcharavat Wongsuwan	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Natural Resources and Environment
Mr. Pirapan Salirathavibhaga	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Energy

Mrs. Puangpet Chunlaiad	Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office
Mr. Sutin Klungsang	Minister of Defence
Mr. Srettha Thavisin	Minister of Finance (concurrently)
Mr. Krisada Chinavicharana	Deputy Minister of Finance
Mr. Julapun Amornvivat	Deputy Minister of Finance
Mr. Jakkapong Sangmanee	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Miss Sudawan Wangsuphakijkosol	Minister of Tourism and Sports
Mr. Varawut Silpa-archa	Minister of Social Development and Human Security
Ms. Supamas Isarabhakdi	Minister of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation
Capt. Thamanat Prompow	Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Mr. Chaiya Promma	Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Mr. Anucha Nakasai	Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Mr. Suriya Jungrungreangkit	Minister of Transport
Mrs. Manaporn Charoensri	Deputy Minister of Transport
Mr. Surapong Piyachote	Deputy Minister of Transport
Mr. Prasert Jantararuangtong	Minister of Digital Economy and Society
Mr. Napintorn Srisunpang	Deputy Minister of Commerce
Mr. Kriang Kantinan	Deputy Minister of Interior
Mr. Songsak Thongsri	Deputy Minister of Interior
Mr. Chada Thaised	Deputy Minister of Interior

Pol. Col. Tawee Sodsong	Minister of Justice
Mr. Phiphat Ratchakitprakarn	Minister of Labour
Mr. Sermsak Pongpanit	Minister of Culture
Pol. Gen. Permpoon Chidchob	Minister of Education
Mr. Surasak Phanchaoenworakul	Deputy Minister of Education
Mr. Cholnan Srikaew	Minister of Public Health
Mr. Santi Promphat	Deputy Minister of Public Health
Ms. Pimphattra Wichaikul	Minister of Industry

To take effect forthwith.

Announced on 1 September B.E. 2566 (2023), being the 8th year of the present Reign.

Countersigned by
Mr. Srettha Thavisin
Prime Minister

**Policy Statement
of the Council of Ministers
Delivered by Prime Minister Srettha Thavisin
to the National Assembly
Monday, 11 September B.E. 2566 (2023)**

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Pursuant to the Royal Command of 22 August B.E. 2566 (2023) appointing me as Prime Minister and the Royal Command of 1 September B.E. 2566 (2023) appointing the Ministers, the Council of Ministers has now formulated the policy for the administration of state affairs, which is in adherence to a democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State. The policy is also in accordance with Chapter V: Duties of the State and Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017) as well as the National Strategy B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037). The Council of Ministers therefore wishes to present its Policy Statement to the National Assembly in order to inform the latter of the objectives, strategies and policies of this Government, which aim to build unity and harmony in Thai society, leading to cooperation and progress on economic, social, and political development and governance of the nation for the greatest benefit of all the Thai people.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Today, Thailand is facing critical challenges economically, socially and politically. These challenges have been exacerbated by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, which, in turn, has resulted in an economic crisis with far-reaching impact. Even now, the Thai economy has yet to make a full recovery and remedy its losses in a tangible manner. At the same time, political and social problems have persisted and become deeply rooted, without being effectively and systematically addressed.

Over 30.9% of Thailand's GDP is generated by a limited cluster of goods in the industrial sector. The country's trade balance has suffered a deficit for three consecutive quarters. The trend further suggests that its exports are likely to continue to contract due to both internal factors, such as the replacement of obsolete technologies with more advanced ones and vulnerability to technological disruptions, as well as external factors, such as competition in the region and economic outlook of its trading partners around the world.

Technological disruptions pose a challenge to Thailand's competitiveness and have become a defining factor in the economic landscape. In this regard, the Government must formulate a policy that helps to identify and develop the strengths of the Thai economy and invest in the necessary infrastructure in order to generate benefits for all the citizens.

The Thai economy is also affected by the transformation of the geopolitical landscape. The global political, economic, and social contexts have changed. The era of economic globalisation is ending and shifting into a polarised global economy. This poses as new challenges to trade liberalisation, tourism, and investments which Thailand has benefitted from in the past.

The international economic and security conflicts among the world's major powers will continue to intensify, creating a challenging global context in which Thailand has to navigate by carefully and appropriately formulating its role and positioning itself in order to safeguard its interests, to promote peace, and to ensure security for all its people.

Thailand is also facing a high level of household debt, amounting to over 90% of its GDP. This represents the vulnerability of its people to potential economic shocks. In addition, its public debt-to-GDP ratio is higher than 61% and likely to remain high with possibility to become a fiscal limitation or a constraint to the administration of state affairs in the future. This is particularly concerning given that the country's past average economic growth rates have been lower than their true potential. This demonstrates that Thailand's capacity to generate income is still lower than its expenses, resulting in chronic debt problems and widening inequalities, with over 14 million people who earn less than national average income awaiting assistance from the Government.

The agricultural sector represents another side of the Thai economy. While more than 10 million Thais, or about one third of the country's labour force, are employed in this sector, this sector contributes only 7% to the national GDP. This reflects the reality that agricultural practices in Thailand still rely on the mercy of mother nature, with low yield and constantly rising costs. This places a debt burden at an average of more than 300,000 baht per household on Thai farmers.

Climate change and emerging diseases not only have a direct impact on humanity as a whole, but also indirectly result in new rules and regulations affecting the contours of global trade and tourism. The impact of extreme weather, which further engenders El Nino, also adversely affects a large number of Thai farmers, making it imperative for the Government to work on enhancing

the country's preparedness against these events and reducing the severity of their impact on the economy and the lives of the people.

Turning to the social sphere, Thailand has become an aged society with the elderly accounting for more than 20% of its population. This will impact the economic capacity of the country as a result of a smaller workforce. The older population will also likely require more support from the Government.

The increasing ratio of older population places additional fiscal pressure on the Government, including in terms of the welfare and healthcare budget. At the same time, building new human resources to replace the retired workforce has been challenging due to a continuously declining birth rate.

Other than a quantitative challenge, the educational sector in the country also faces a qualitative challenge, as it is unable to produce adequate human resources needed to meet the demands of the new economy. New graduates are not able to find jobs that match their skills or they have to resort to earning an income in an occupation that is below their level of competence.

On the political front, Thailand has entered a transitional phase in legal, political and governance, whereby differences of views or ideas, as well as an intolerance of diversity of identities and cultures have placed society at a disconcerting juncture.

Outdated laws that do not keep up with the current state of affairs have become tools for corruption, bribery, crimes, fraud, gambling and illicit drugs, all of which are worsening, and adding to the people's despair in the country's political system and civil service.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

These aforementioned challenges are some of the factors leading to poverty, inequality and hardships in Thai society. They undermine the country's readiness and ability to grow and realise its full potential, while at the same time stir up a crisis of faith among the people. For this reason, these are the most immediate issues that this Government will address, in order to cultivate the country's readiness and lay a foundation for a better future for all Thai people in the present and for the future.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

This Government has a policy to protect and preserve the institution of the Monarchy, nurture the correct understanding and disseminate information on a regular basis about the work and endeavours of the institution of the Monarchy as well as the Royal Thai volunteers, which are based on Royal initiatives. The Government will also support religious institutions as a means to foster morality and ethics for society and in people's daily lives.

To address pressing issues, build readiness and lay a foundation for the future for every Thai person, the Government has formulated policy frameworks that will govern the administration of state affairs and national development, based on the level of urgency, as follows:

In the short-term framework, the Government needs to stimulate spending and re-ignite the economic engine of growth, while addressing immediate issues faced by the people in an expeditious manner.

In the medium and long-term framework, the Government will enhance capacities for the people by creating income, reducing expenses, generating opportunities, reducing inequalities and enhancing the quality of life for everyone.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

With the current economic situation, Thailand can be compared to a patient who has been more disproportionately affected during the COVID-19 pandemic than its neighbouring countries. This has resulted in several sectors that serve as our economic engine of growth, such as the tourism sector as well as general spending to recover so slowly as to the point that the economy is at risk of falling into a recession. For this reason, there is a need to stimulate the economy and spending, and restore confidence in order to attract investments and revive the engine of growth once again.

The policy to provide 10,000 baht through a digital wallet will act as a trigger to revitalise the economy. The policy will inject purchasing power throughout the entire economy, reaching and circulating in every corner and at every level. This will result in stimulated spending, rising quality of life, creation of opportunities for people and enterprises to expand investments and businesses, and rising production of goods; leading to employment and job creation as well as the circulation and multiplication of economic activities. The Government will also benefit from tax revenue.

Most importantly, the implementation of this policy will lay the foundation for the country's digital economy, prepare the country for a modern economy, create new opportunities for the people, open the door to new sources of capital for the business sector, and improve the efficiency and transparency of payment systems of the economy and the Government.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

The aforementioned economic stimulus is the starting point for economic recovery. The Government also has many other policies that can be implemented quickly, in order to address the issues expeditiously and assist the people, as follows:

The first policy is to address the debt issue in the agricultural sector, business sector, and the general public. The Government will alleviate the debt burden on farmers by suspending their debt servicing based on appropriate conditions and qualifications. The government will implement measures to support the general public regarding the debt burden and financial cost concerns that cover small and medium enterprises (SMEs) affected by COVID-19, in order to provide opportunity to recover and resume their businesses once again. In addition, the Government will also implement measures to solve the debt problem for other groups, but this will be based firmly on the thinking that it must not violate fiscal discipline nor cause moral hazard for debtors.

The next urgent policy is to reduce the burden of energy costs for the people, which is a prerequisite for the people's daily lives and the economy. The Government will support the immediate management and adjustment, at the appropriate levels, of energy prices, including electricity, liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline.

In addition, the Government will adjust the national energy consumption structure by planning the demand and supporting the supply of the appropriate sources of energy, promoting the production and use of clean and renewable energy in accordance with an approach that advances sustainable economic and environmental development, accelerating negotiations with neighbouring countries on development of energy resources located within overlapping claims areas, exploring additional energy sources, and supporting the search for new energy sources under market mechanisms to ensure the energy security required for the country to move forward.

The Government's third policy will promote income generation from the tourism industry because tourism will be the first key to stimulate the economy in the short-term and create employment opportunities for a large number of people. We aim to open our doors to tourists by facilitating and improving the visa application process, waiving visa fees for tourists from target countries, issuing Fast Track VISA for international trade exhibition (MICE) participants. In order to stimulate tourist spending at the end of the year, the Government will collaborate with businesses from all sectors to host trade exhibitions and international fairs to showcase Thailand as another important regional exhibition venue.

At the same time, the Government will pursue the improvement and management of every step of service involved as a gateway into Thailand. This includes improving land, water and air transportation systems. The Government will improve airports, effectively manage the flights at every airport across the country, increase the number of flights to bring in more tourists to Thailand, address corruption and eliminate the exploitation of tourists. Ensuring tourist safety will build confidence and leave a lasting positive impression of Thailand in the long term.

The last urgent policy is to resolve the differences of opinion regarding the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2560 (2017) so that the Thai people can enjoy a more democratic constitution that adheres to the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State, without modifying the chapter relating to the Monarchy in the Constitution. The Government will discuss guidelines for a referendum that give emphasis to the participation of all sectors of the public in designing rules and regulations that are democratic, modern, and mutually accepted, including discussing guidelines for formulating a constitution in the National Assembly, to ensure that the country can move forward firmly and securely.

The Government will establish its legitimacy in the administration of state affairs under a democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State by restoring the rule of law which is strong, efficient, transparent, and internationally accepted. Upholding the rule of law credibly is an investment in the country's critical ideological and social infrastructure. It is also the most effective investment in national development with the least national budget expenditure committed.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Apart from implementing the urgent policies to solve the aforementioned specific problems, the Government has also adopted policies that will have a medium- and long-term impact and create better lives for the Thai people concurrently in multiple aspects, including generating income, creating opportunities, improving the quality of life and restoring the dignity of being Thai, through the implementation of the following policies:

The Government has an approach to generate income by utilising proactive economic diplomacy to open up doors to new markets for Thai products and services, such as the European Union, countries in the Middle East, India, Africa, and South America, as well as maintaining importance placed on existing markets, including in neighbouring countries. This will be pursued through meetings with leaders of different countries in order to invite them to trade goods and services, which will increase opportunities for products and services created with the skills of the Thai people. The Government will also accelerate Free Trade Area (FTA) negotiations as well as negotiate visa-free arrangements for Thai passport holders to allow Thais to travel to more countries. Additionally, the Government will improve the investment project approval process through the Office of the Board of Investment of Thailand and the Eastern Economic Corridor Office of Thailand in order to attract foreign investments that will increase production capacity, add value and lay a firm foundation for the economy in the long run.

The Government will promote new economic developments and industries, such as the development of the digital economy, high-technology industry, green industry and national security industry, including domestic research and development of technology and innovation to support a new growth engine for the economy and to improve national competitiveness. This includes further development of special economic zones and economic corridors in all four regions to become more efficient, as well as the development of areas and cities according to city plans that are consistent with the needs of the people so that economic prosperity and economic activities spread to all regions.

To promote new economic developments and industries in the country, the Government will establish a Matching Fund, a joint investment between the Government and the private sector, to develop start-ups with potential to flourish and become competitive at the global level as well as strengthen new businesses. The Government will also support the capital market to ensure the confidence of both domestic and foreign investors.

At the same time, the Government will further develop legal economic trade along the border to generate income and employment opportunities for the people as well as to support stability and create mutual benefit for all countries. Thailand will play a leading role in promoting world peace and common global benefits, and manage geopolitical situations appropriately.

The Government will invest in the country's transportation infrastructure, including roads, waterways, railways and air transportation, and connect the means of transportation of people, goods, and services, with prices and service levels that are fair and commensurate with the cost of living, in order to promote ease of travel for the people and open up doors for trade and opportunities for Thailand. It will also generate benefits from the public assets to meet the global demand for new goods and services.

As for those in the agricultural sector, the Government will generate income in this sector by implementing the principles of **market-led, innovation-driven and income-growth** by jointly supporting the efficiency and productivity of the agricultural sector. There will be an integration of knowledge on effective water management to meet the demand for water in each region, and the utilisation of agricultural plots with precision farming, research and development of species and varieties, in order to increase productivity and the value of crop yield, as well as finding markets for agricultural products to be sold at reasonable prices, encouraging changes in agricultural practices to suit the natural environment and the economy, and increasing the value of agricultural products by means of processing.

Furthermore, the Government will revive the fishing industry as an important source of income for the people once again by amending and enforcing the law appropriately, towards the sustainable management of marine resources for the country.

The comprehensive management of the agricultural sector in all aspects, including soil, water, plant varieties, animal breeds, price mechanisms, funding sources, innovation and land ownership of crop farmers, livestock farmers and fishermen groups, aims at increasing the income of farmers throughout the country significantly within a period of four years.

Income generation through these aforementioned policies will be important factors in building a dignified life for the Thai people, with fair salaries and minimum wage, consistent and sufficient with sustenance, which will grow alongside the country's economic expansion, and in enabling workers to access an appropriate welfare system.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

In addition to an increased income which is sufficient to sustain a living, the Government intends to create and expand opportunities for the people through the implementation of the following policies:

The first policy aims to enable the people to leverage their assets to create career opportunities, generate income and ensure stability in life. The Government intends to do so by expediting the process of granting land rights to the people so that they can enjoy stability in life, and by considering utilising the right documents as official title deeds. This will facilitate access to financial resources, which can then be utilised for land development leading to an improved long-term quality of life.

In addition, the Government will promote practices that will concurrently generate income from land and improve the environment, by specifying the proportion of perennial trees planted that are suited to the type and characteristics of the area, as well as by encouraging landowners and nearby communities to benefit from enhancements made to the ecosystem, and the fair and internationally recognised sale of carbon credits.

As for the next policy, there will be a shift in the role of the state from being a strict regulator overburdened with rules and regulations to one of a facilitator that removes constraints and limitations on the people, and creates opportunities for the people to generate income and prosper. This will involve actions such as repealing and amending unnecessary laws, including the relaxation of regulations concerning local alcohol production, among other measures.

The Government will employ a decentralised administrative structure (CEO Governor) to create efficiency in managing each province and local government. This approach is designed to address the needs that are unique to the diverse communities in each area. Specifically, the public will participate in setting objectives and performance metrics in order to create opportunities and the utmost benefits for the people. The government will address corruption and related misconduct resolutely, through the use of modern technology in improving efficient service delivery, boosting transparency, eliminating gaps and opportunities for corruption, reducing expenditures and transforming the public sector into a digital government, thereby bringing convenience to the people.

In addition, the Government will support public participation in resource allocation, including budget decisions and the selection of executive-level representatives responsible for local development in their region which will

facilitate the distribution of resources and the decentralisation of administrative authority to the local communities.

Another policy is further opening up the recruitment of foreign workers, professionals and experts who contribute to economic and social benefits, in order to meet the demands for human resources and labour across various sectors, including manufacturing, services and technology development. Foreign workers remain vital in supporting the country's economic growth and competitiveness.

This Government also has a policy to nurture the development of creative talent, or the nation's Soft Power, in order to elevate and cultivate the knowledge, abilities and creativity of the Thai people in generating income and creating value. It includes efforts to conserve, rejuvenate and further enrich the arts and culture while promoting local wisdom aimed at further value creation. In addition, the Government intends to create employment opportunities and generate income by introducing a "One family - One Soft Power" skill, including the systematic promotion and advancement of sports, which other than promoting good health, also nurtures careers in athletics, coaching and sports-related professions, all of which can generate income. This is particularly true for sports that are popular at the international level.

In terms of education, the Government will advance policies aimed at reforming the educational system and creating a society that promotes lifelong learning and cultivates upstanding citizens who are disciplined and take pride in their nation while nurturing the potential of learners based on their aptitudes. The Government encourages reading to pave the way for a prosperous future and income generation and will decentralise education to learners, ensuring that students have comprehensive access to suitable learning materials tailored to their age group. Modern educational technology systems will be employed to develop curriculum and offer guidance aligned with the knowledge and interests of learners. Furthermore, there will be an emphasis on advancing research and development in both the social and applied sciences, as well as frontier research, to push the boundaries of knowledge, technology and innovation. This will be complemented by a commitment to teaching the nation's history and fostering a deep appreciation for its key institutions, in preparation for the economic, social and political transformations of the modern world, underpinned by strong moral and ethical values.

The Government will prioritise the quality of educators countrywide, which includes providing teachers and counselors to guide students academically and to help them access valuable information to make informed decisions about their studies and future career paths. Such guidance extends to caring for

the physical and mental well-being of all students. Furthermore, the Government will encourage income generation opportunities for students, whether they are pursuing academic or vocational paths, allowing them to earn income related to their chosen subjects. This will include internship opportunities during their studies to develop skills and abilities that align with the demands of the job market. Most critically, the Government will undertake measures to address the issue of educational inequality, recognising it as a significant driver of economic disparity within Thai society.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

In addition to generating income and opportunities, the Government will advance policies to improve the quality of life, enhance safety, create dignity and generate a sense of pride for all Thais.

The foremost component of a good quality of life is being able to maintain security both internally and externally, which is aligned with global circumstances. The Government will support the modernisation and restructuring of the security agencies to enable them to respond effectively to non-traditional threats and security challenges in the 21st century, thereby serving as a critical tool for preserving our independence, fostering stability and ensuring safety countrywide. This includes providing support for addressing and mitigating threats and disasters so as to be able to assist the people in an efficient manner.

In addition, the Government will cooperate with the people to develop the Armed Forces into a pivotal force for realising the nation's potential, by (1) transitioning from a compulsory military service to a voluntary one, (2) improving and transforming the training curriculum for students at the Reserves Training Centre of the Territorial Defense Command into a more creative curriculum, (3) reducing the number of high-ranking commissioned officers, and aligning the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) personnel with the country's current and future role and missions, (4) modernising and ensuring transparency in the procurement processes of agencies under the Ministry of Defense, taking into account current and future threat patterns and risks, and (5) utilising surplus military facilities and areas for the benefit of the public, especially for promoting agricultural development, improving infrastructure and utilities, enhancing the ecosystem, and facilitating educational uses to generating income, creating economic opportunities, and fortifying the country's social fabric.

In terms of safety, the Government will collaborate with various sectors of the public to eliminate influential individuals and illicit drugs from Thai society by following the principles of "Transforming drug users into patients,"

which encourages drug users to seek comprehensive and effective treatment. The goal is to increase the number of rehabilitated individuals who can reintegrate into society and contribute to the workforce. Manufacturers and traders involved in the illicit drug trade will face legal repercussions through a rigorous judicial process, including the “confiscation of assets”, aimed at disrupting the drug trafficking cycle. The Government is also prepared to engage in diplomatic negotiations with neighbouring countries to control drug smuggling into Thailand, with the ultimate objective of permanently cutting the people out of the cycle of drug trafficking. Furthermore, the Government will pursue policy approaches related to the use of cannabis for medical and health purposes to generate economic value.

The second component for a good quality of life is to ensure a clean environment for all citizens. The Government will prioritise the conservation of the country’s natural resources and environment, which are critical factors in national development and impact the well-being of the population. Efforts will be made to promote and expedite the restoration of soil and water quality, maintain ecosystem equilibrium and preserve biodiversity. The Government will address environmental degradation and pollution to restore a healthy environment for the Thai people. Additionally, comprehensive plans will be developed to address and prevent environmental crises in the future. The Government will resolve environmental issues that are a national agenda, particularly the escalating problem of PM_{2.5} air pollution, which continuously worsens and impacts the health of the entire population, by implementing both positive and negative economic incentives in the agricultural sector, leveraging satellite data for monitoring and enforcement, and fostering collaboration with neighbouring countries to address these challenges.

The third component for a good quality of life involves the creation and development of a more effective public healthcare system capable of responding to emergencies and emerging diseases that may arise in the future, including ensuring vaccine availability and security for the country in the long term.

The Government aims to elevate and enhance the quality of the “30-baht policy to treat all diseases” (Universal Health Coverage) and make it even more effective and comprehensive. The public will enjoy greater convenience with basic healthcare services being offered closer to home. Namely doctor’s appointments, blood tests and medication will be readily available in all local areas, eliminating the need for people to travel long distances to city hospitals, alleviating congestion and reducing the workload on medical personnel. We will also enhance mechanisms for health promotion and disease prevention, with a particular focus on administering vaccines to safeguard against diseases

such as cervical cancer in children and women. Additionally, the Government will establish health promotion facilities and local nursing homes to provide care for terminally ill patients. Of the utmost importance is that public health services will be accessible through a single ID card, with all data securely stored in a connected database. This means that individuals can access these services anywhere in Thailand. Furthermore, The Government will prioritise the development of public utilities to ensure clean water and sanitation, including by developing the water supply systems in order to provide clean and accessible water for use and consumption to all.

As for the final component underpinning a good quality of life, the Government places a strong emphasis on equality for all Thais from all segments of the population, including vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and ethnic groups, and will ensure they are respected, live in dignity, with employment, earning an income, and enjoying an improved quality of life, through “**State Welfare**”.

The Government will advance legislation supporting the rights and equality of groups representing gender diversity, including utilising the women’s empowerment fund mechanism to offer opportunities to women in local communities to access financial resources in order to establish careers, generate income, and lead secure lives. Additionally, the Government will foster collaboration between the Government and the people, and between individuals with varying beliefs, religions and ideologies, to be able to coexist peacefully under a robust framework underpinning the rule of law, so that such a peace will serve as the foundation for further national development.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

This Government will be one that drives the economy, politics, society, and the environment with precise and up-to-date information. It is a government that will fully utilise technology and digital systems, radio frequencies and satellite orbital rights for the betterment of our country and its people. The Government will actively engage in the exchange of information and technology with countries worldwide, while at the same time, give importance to countering cross-border threats and bolstering cybersecurity. Furthermore, the Government will provide media literacy and digital skills training to the public, ensuring that Thailand advances rapidly, stays in step with global trends, and remains future-ready in all aspects. The Government will prioritise a collaborative, integrated approach among government agencies to achieve our long-term national development goals.

The multi-faceted policies this Government has announced represents an administration for a better future for our country and people. But at the same time, the Government will not abandon its fundamental duty, which requires it to work together with the people, for instance to foster fairness in the protection and safeguarding of the rights of individuals and consumers, the prevention and elimination of corruption that are open to public participation, the facilitation of the effective access of the people to the justice system, and the cultivation of every sector in order to enhance our country's potential to generate income. The Government will serve as a primary driving force alongside the people, the private sector and government agencies, in driving our country towards a brighter future.

The Government will promote openness and welcome diversity in terms of identity, beliefs, and ideas among both the existing population and those who come for work, travel, or immigrate, and bring with them different cultural traditions and beliefs. The aim is to establish Thailand as a destination for individuals who excel in various fields so that they can contribute significantly to the country's development together, making Thailand a home where everyone feels safe, comfortable, and able to thrive and live together peacefully.

Furthermore, the Government will play an active role on the global stage, prioritising balanced diplomatic relations with other countries based firmly on national interests. This will involve strengthening ties with neighbouring countries, maintaining Thailand's prominent position in the region and sub-region, and fostering collaboration with groups of countries, and international economic and development organisations, in order to enhance confidence and security in Thailand.

The Government remains committed to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, with a strong focus on addressing inequality in Thai society, enhancing well-being for all through measures such as road safety and reducing the rate of preventable diseases and premature deaths, fostering fair competition, and promoting peace and protecting human rights. In addition, the Government will continue with the Carbon Neutrality policy, positioning Thailand as a leader in ASEAN in reducing carbon emissions, thereby opening doors to global trade opportunities. This advantage extends to domestic producers of goods and services, allowing the Government to engage in international trade negotiations under new rules that prioritise efficient use of resources and environmental sustainability. Sustainable development will serve as a pivotal force in driving the country's economy forward across the manufacturing, service, and financial sectors.

The Government will conserve our natural resources, modernise the country, and nurture the quality of our human resources to a globally competitive level, so that our children match other countries and excel in an era characterised by new and advanced knowledge and technologies, innovative and emerging economies, progressive societies, and a new, modern phase of politics, that are well suited to the future realities of the new generations.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Looking ahead to the future, in the four years to come, the Government will establish new foundations and infrastructure for the country, underpinned by a robust and credible commitment to the rule of law. The Government is determined to work to achieve prompt and tangible outcomes on the basis of accuracy and correctness, transparency, and verifiability. This commitment extends to strict compliance with applicable laws and regulations, particularly in areas affecting natural resources, the environment, and the people's quality of life. The Government will place importance on public participatory processes.

In managing expenditures to implement the policies, the Government will be guided by goals related to economic growth, reducing inequality, and ensuring stability. The Government will place a strong emphasis on upholding the country's fiscal and financial disciplines, prioritising fiscal and financial stability in government spending. The Government's commitment is to continue spending efficiently and prudently, taking into account various funding sources, including the budget and external financing, such as loans and Public-Private Partnership in investments for national development. The Government will also explore alternative financial instruments to support policy implementation, alleviating the strain on the state budget and borrowing. At the same time, the Government is mindful of revenue limitations, particularly from national tax revenue. To address this, the Government will enhance the efficiency of tax collection as well as expedite efforts to promote trade, investment, and tourism in order to generate income for the people and support the expansion of the country's economy. This revenue will be returned into the tax system to sustain our policy initiatives.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

In sum, the Government wishes to reassure both the National Assembly and the people of Thailand that the Government is fully committed to the transparent administration of state affairs, always acting in the best interest of our people and our country. The Government is resolute, intent and dedicated to implementing policies that will drive and elevate the level of development of the economy

and society, and enhance the quality of life for the Thai people, along with safeguarding our environment, in order to propel the country forward, ensuring that everyone enjoys a higher standard of living and increased incomes. The overarching goal of my government and I is to create a brighter future for all citizens, one that we can proudly pass on to our children and grandchildren.

I thank you.

Appendix

Table illustrating the areas of alignment between the policies of the Council of Ministers, *Chapter V: Duties of the State* and *Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies* of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, and the National Strategy

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
Section 52 The State shall protect and uphold the institution of kingship, independence, sovereignty, integrity of the territories and areas over which Thailand has sovereignty rights, honour and interest of the Nation, security of the State, and public order. For these purposes, the State shall provide efficient military, diplomatic, and intelligence services. Armed forces shall also be deployed for the purposes of developing the country.	• Policy to protect and uphold the institution of the Monarchy • Teaching the history of Thailand and cultivating loyalty and reverence for the country's main institutions • Modernising security agencies to safeguard independence	4 10 11
Section 53 The State shall ensure that the law is strictly observed and enforced.	• Amending the law and law enforcement related to the fishing industry to make them more appropriate • Applying legal suppression measures and confiscating assets to break the cycle of drug trafficking • Implementing policies in a just and transparent manner which can be scrutinised and which complies with the law and related regulations	8 12 15

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
Section 54 The State shall ensure that every child receives quality education for twelve years from pre-school to the completion of compulsory education free of charge. The State shall ensure that young children receive care and development prior to education under paragraph one to develop their physical body, mind, discipline, emotion, society and intelligence in accordance with their age, by also promoting and supporting local administrative organisations and the private sector to participate in such undertaking. The State shall undertake to provide the people education as needed in various systems, including promoting life-long learning, and to enable the cooperation among the State, local administrative organisations and private sector in providing every level of education, which the State has the duty to carry out, supervise, promote, and support the provision of education to be of quality and to meet international standards as provided by the law on national education which shall, at least, contain provisions relating to the national education plan, and implementation and inspection to ensure compliance with the national education plan. All education shall aim to develop learners to be good, disciplined, proud of the Nation, skillful in their own aptitudes and responsible for family, community, society, and the country.	• Reforming the education system and creating a lifelong learning society aimed at instilling morality, discipline, and national pride and to enhance the potential of learners according to their aptitudes. Promoting reading geared to nurturing the future and generating income. Decentralising education to ensure inclusive access to learning. Providing learning materials suitable to each age group and utilising modern educational technology. Preparing curriculum and providing guidance suited to the knowledge and interest of learners. Promoting research and development in social and applied sciences as well as frontier research to further build on and develop knowledge, technology, and innovation without neglecting the study of the history of Thailand. Cultivating loyalty and reverence for the main institutions of the nation to ensure preparedness in the face of political and socio-economic changes in the modern world while maintaining morality and ethics.	10

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
In undertaking to provide young children to receive care and development under paragraph two or to provide people the education under paragraph three, the State shall undertake to provide persons with insufficient means with financial support for educational expenses in accordance with their aptitudes. A fund shall be established for the purpose of assisting persons with insufficient means, reducing the educational disparity and promoting and improving the quality and efficiency of teachers for which the State shall allocate budget to such fund or use taxation measures or mechanisms, including providing a tax reduction to persons who donate properties into the fund, as provided by the law; such law shall, at least, prescribe that the management of the fund shall be independent and the fund shall be disbursed to implement such purpose.		
Section 55 The State shall ensure that the people receive efficient public health services universally, ensure that the public has the basic knowledge in relation to health promotion and disease prevention, and shall promote and support the advancement of wisdom on Thai traditional medicine to maximise its benefits. The public health services under paragraph one shall cover health promotion, control and prevention of diseases, medical treatment, and rehabilitation.	• Improving the efficiency of the public health system. Enhancing mechanisms for health promotion and disease revention, especially providing vaccines to prevent disease.	12

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
The State shall continuously improve the standard and quality of public health services.		
Section 56 The State shall undertake or ensure that basic utility services which are essential for the subsistence of the people be provided in a comprehensive manner in accordance with sustainable development. In respect of the basic structure or network of basic public utility services of the State which are essential for the people's subsistence or for the security of the State, the State shall not conduct any act which renders the ownership to be under the private sector or the ownership of the State to be less than fifty- one percent. In undertaking or ensuring the provision of public utility services under paragraph one or paragraph two, the State shall ensure that the service fee shall not be collected to the extent that it imposes and unreasonable burden on the people. Where the State allows the private sector to operate the business of public utility services in any manner, the State shall receive fair returns by taking into account the State investment, benefits which the State and private sector will gain, including service fees which will be collected from the people.	• Changing the country's energy consumption structure • Supporting the immediate adjustment of energy costs, including electricity, cooking gas, and fuel, at the appropriate level. • Investing in transport infrastructure, including roads, waterways, rail and air connecting travel and transport with just and reasonable prices and services commensurate with the cost of living, in order to facilitate the movement of people and commerce, to enhance opportunities, and to generate benefit from the country's assets, in order to respond to the demand for new forms of global goods and services. • Building public utilities that improve hygiene by developing a water supply system to provide people with inclusive access to clean water for consumption. • Utilising technology and a digital system, including frequencies and rights to satellite orbit to their fullest extent for the benefit of the country and people.	5 5 8 13 13

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
A person and a community shall have the rights to receive information, explanation and reasons from a State agency prior to the implementation or granting of permission under paragraph one. In the implementation or granting of permission under paragraph one, the State shall take precautions to minimise the impact on people, community, environment, and biodiversity and shall undertake to remedy the grievance or damage for the affected people or community in a fair manner without delay.		
Section 59 The State shall disclose any public data or information in the possession of a State agency, which is not related to the security of the State or government confidentiality as provided by law, and shall ensure that the public can conveniently access such data or information.	• Using modern technology to increase efficiency, reducing costs, creating transparency and transforming the work of the public sector into a digital government.	9
Section 60 The State shall maintain the frequencies and the right to access a satellite orbit, which are national treasures, in order to utilise them for the benefit of the country and the people. The arrangement for utilisation of the frequencies under paragraph one, regardless of whether it is for radio broadcasting, television broadcasting and telecommunications or for any other purposes, shall be for the greatest benefit of the people, security of the State, and public interest as well as the participation of the people in the utilisation of frequency, as provided by law.	• Utilising technology and a digital system, including frequencies and right in satellite orbit to their fullest extent for the benefit of the country and people.	13

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
The State shall establish a State organisation which is independent in performing duties to be responsible and supervise the undertakings in relation to frequencies under paragraph two. In this regard, such organisation shall ensure that there are measures to prevent against unfair consumer exploitation or imposition of unnecessary burden on consumers, to prevent the interference of frequencies, as well as to prevent an act which results in obstructing the liberty of the people to know or preventing the people from knowing true and accurate data or information, and to prevent any person or any group of person from utilising the frequencies without considering the rights of the general public. This shall include the prescription of a minimum proportion to be undertaken, for public interest, by a person utilising the frequencies as provided by law.		
Section 61 The State shall provide efficient measures or mechanisms to protect and safeguard the rights of consumers in various aspects, which include, <i>inter alia</i>, knowledge of true information, safety, fair conclusion of contracts, or any other aspects which are beneficial to consumers.	Cooperating with the public in order to create fairness in protecting and safeguarding the rights of people and consumers.	14
Section 62 The State shall strictly maintain its financial and fiscal discipline in order to ensure that the financial and fiscal status of the State is sustainably stable and secure in accordance with the law on financial and fiscal discipline of the State and shall establish a taxation system to ensure fairness in the society.	Strictly operating within the financial and fiscal disciplinary framework of the State and giving priority to fiscal and budgeting stability of the State.	15

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
The law on financial and fiscal discipline of the State shall, at least, contain, provisions relating to the framework of undertaking of public finance and budget of the State, formulation of fiscal discipline in respect of both budgetary and extra-budgetary income and expenditures, management of State properties and treasury reserves and public debt management.		
Section 63 The State shall promote, support and provide knowledge to the people on the dangers resulting from dishonest acts and wrongful conduct in both public and private sectors, and shall provide efficient measures and mechanisms to rigorously prevent and eliminate such dishonest acts and wrongful conducts, including a mechanism to promote collective participation of the people in a campaign to provide knowledge, to counter corruption or to provide leads under the protection of the State as provided by law.	• Cooperating with the public on preventing and eliminating corruption with the participation of the people.	14

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
Section 66 The State should promote an amicable relation with other countries by adopting the principle of equality in its treatment towards one another and not interfering in internal affairs of one another. The State should cooperate with international organisations and protect national interests and interests of the Thai people in foreign countries.	• Maintaining balanced diplomatic ties with foreign countries based firmly on national interests.	14
Section 67 The State should support and protect Buddhism and other religions. In supporting and protecting Buddhism, which is the religion observed by the majority of Thai people for a long period of time, the State should promote and support education and dissemination of dharmic principles of Theravada Buddhism for the development of mind and wisdom development, and shall have measures and mechanisms to prevent Buddhism from being undermined in any form. The State should also encourage Buddhists to participate in implementing such measures or mechanisms.	• Promoting religious institutions as a means to foster morality and ethics in people's daily lives.	4
Section 68 The State should organise a management system of the justice process in every aspect to ensure efficiency, fairness and non-discrimination and shall ensure that the people have access to the justice process in a convenient and swift manner without delay and do not have to bear excessive expenses. The State should provide protective measures for State officials in the justice process to enable them to strictly perform duties without any interference or manipulation.	• Effectively promoting public access to the justice process.	14

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
The State should provide necessary and appropriate legal aid to indigent persons or underprivileged persons to access the justice process, including providing a lawyer thereto.		
Section 69 The State should provide and promote research and development of various branches of science, technology and disciplines of the arts to create knowledge, development and innovation to strengthen the society and to enhance the competence of people in the Nation.	- Transforming agricultural plots with innovations, namely “Precision Farming” through research and development of breeds and varieties to increase productivity. - Promoting new economic developments - Using cannabis for medical and health purposes to increase economic value	8 7 12
Section 70 The State should promote and provide protection for different ethnic groups to have the right to live in the society according to the traditional culture, custom, and ways of life on a voluntary basis, peacefully and without interference, insofar as it is not contrary to public order or good morals or does not endanger the security of the State, health or sanitation.	Caring for ethnic groups in a way that promotes respect, enhances their dignity, ensures employment, generates income and promotes a good quality of life.	13
Section 71 The State should strengthen the family unit which is an important basic element of society, provide appropriate accommodation, promote and develop the enhancement of health in order to enable people to have good health and strong mind, as well as promote and develop excellence in sports and to maximise the benefit for the people.	- Implementing educational reform and creating a lifelong learning society. - Promoting and developing sports in a systematic manner - Promoting mechanisms for health promotion and disease prevention, especially providing vaccination to prevent disease.	10 10 12-13

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
The State should promote and develop human resources to be good citizens with higher quality and abilities. The State should provide assistance to children, youth, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, indigent persons and underprivileged persons to be able to have a quality living, and shall protect such persons from violence or unfair treatment, as well as provide treatment, rehabilitation and remedies to such injured persons. In allocating the budget, the State should take into account the different necessities and needs with respect to genders, ages and conditions of persons to ensure fairness.	• Caring for vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities, the elderly and ethnic groups in a manner that promotes respect, enhances dignity, earns employment, generates income and promotes a good quality of life. • Utilising the Women’s Empowerment Fund to provide opportunities for women in the community to access financial resources to build their careers, generate income and ensures a stable and secure life. • Creating a system of public utilities to ensure clean water and sanitation, including by developing a water supply system that provides clean water for use and consumption accessible to all.	13 13 13
Section 72 The State should take actions relating to land, water resources and energy as follows: (1) to plan the country’s land use to be appropriate to the area’s conditions and potentials of the land in accordance with the principles of sustainable development;	• Supporting the transformation of planting to suit the natural environment • Manage all aspects of the agricultural sector comprehensively, including the soil, water, plant and animal varieties, funding sources, innovation and land ownership for farmers who grow crops, livestock farmers and fishing groups, with the goal of raising the income level of farmers all over the country.	8 8

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
Section 74 The State should promote abilities of the people to engage in work which is appropriate to their potentials and ages, and ensure that they have work to engage in. The State should protect labour to ensure safety and vocational hygiene, and receive income, welfare, social security and other benefits which are suitable for their living, and should provide for or promote savings for living after their working age. The State should provide a system of labour relations for all relevant parties to participate in.	• Building a dignified life for the Thai people, ensuring fair salaries and minimum wage, consistent and sufficient with existing factors of living in dignity, including enabling access to an appropriate welfare system.	8
Section 75 The State should organise an economic system which provides opportunities for the people to all together benefit from the economic growth in a comprehensive, fair and sustainable manner and to be self-reliant in accordance with the philosophy of sufficiency economy, should eliminate unfair economic monopoly, and should develop economic competitiveness of the people and the country. The State shall refrain from engagement in an enterprise in competition with the private sector, except in cases of necessity for the purpose of maintaining the security of the State, preserving common interests, providing public utilities or providing public services. The State should promote, support, protect and stabilise the system of various types of co-operatives, and small and medium enterprises of the people and communities.	• Injecting 10,000 baht into the economy through the Digital Wallet for circulation in the entire economic system, reaching and circulating in every corner and level of the economy. • Transforming the role of the State from a regulator overburdened with rules and regulations to one of a facilitator that removes constraints on the people, and creates opportunities for the people to generate income and prosper.	4 9

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
In developing the country, the State should have due regard to the balance between the development of material and development of mind, as well as the well-being of the people.		
Section 76 The State should develop a system of administration of State affairs of central, regional and local administrations, as well as other State affairs in accordance with the principles of good public governance, provided that State agencies shall cooperate with and assist each other in performing duties, with a view to maximising, for the benefit of the people, the efficiency of the administration of State affairs, provision of public services and expenditure of budget. The State should also develop State officials to have integrity and to have an attitude of serving the public in an expedient, expeditious and non-discriminatory manner as well as performing duties efficiently. The State should undertake to enact a law relating to personnel management of State agencies in accordance with the merit system, provided that such law must at least contain measures to prevent any person from exercising powers or acting wrongfully to intervene or interfere with the performance of duties or the procedure for appointment or consideration of the merits of State officials. The State should formulate ethical standards for State agencies to use as the basis for prescribing a code of ethics for State officials in that particular agency, which must not be lower than such ethical standards.	• Decentralising government (CEO governor) to create efficiency in administration in each province and local government organisation to meet the diverse needs of the population in each area.	9

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
Section 77 The State should introduce laws only to the extent of necessity, and repeal or revise laws that are no longer necessary or unsuitable to the circumstances, or are obstacles to livelihoods or engagement in occupations, without delay, so as to abstain from the imposition of burdens upon the public. The State should also undertake to ensure that the public has convenient access to the laws and are able to understand them easily in order to correctly comply with the laws. Prior to the enactment of every law, the State should conduct consultation with stakeholders, analyse any impacts that may occur from the law thoroughly and systematically, and should also disclose the results of the consultation and analysis to the public, and take them into consideration at every stage of the legislative process. When the law has come into force, the State should undertake an evaluation of the outcomes of the law at every specified period of time, for which consultation with stakeholders shall be conducted, with a view to developing all laws to be suitable to and appropriate for the changing contexts. The State should employ a permit system and a committee system in a law only in cases of necessity, should prescribe rules for the exercise of discretion by State officials and a period of time for carrying out each step provided by the law in a clear manner, and should prescribe criminal penalties only for serious offences.	• Transforming the role of the State from a regulator overburdened with rules and regulations to one of a facilitator that removes constraints on the people, and creates opportunities for the people to generate income and prosper.	9

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
Section 78 The State should promote the correct knowledge and understanding of the public and communities regarding the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State, and their participation in various aspects of the development of the country, in the provision of public services at both national and local levels, in the scrutiny of the exercise of State power, in combating against dishonest acts and wrongful conducts, as well as in decision making in politics and in all other matters that may affect the public or communities.	• Nurturing the correct understanding and disseminating information on the work and royal duties of the institution of the Monarchy. • Working together with the people to foster fairness in the protection and safeguarding of the rights of individuals and consumers, the prevention and elimination of corruption, the facilitation of people's effective access to the justice system.	4 14

National Strategy	Policies of the Government	Page
National Security		
1. Maintaining domestic peace to promote an orderly and peaceful society by (1) strengthening all sectors in the context of national security awareness as well as promoting their participation in problem-solving; (2) enhancing loyalty to key national institutions; (3) reinforcing political stability in a democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State, in line with good governance principles, and with a focus on the collective interest; and (4) developing mechanisms designed to effectively mitigate and prevent the roots of significant security problems.	• Restructuring and modernising the security agencies to enable them to respond to new security threats in the 21st century, thereby serving as a critical tool in preserving our independence, fostering stability and ensuring safety countrywide, while supporting development efforts and addressing and mitigating threats and disasters to assist the people in an efficient manner.	11
2. Mitigating existing security problems and preventing anticipated national security related issues by (1) solving existing security problems; (2) monitoring, mitigating, and preventing anticipated national security-related problems; (3) ensuring long-lasting security and peace in the Southern border provinces; and (4) maintaining natural resources and environmental security, both on land and in the sea.	• Promoting cooperation between the State and the people, groups of people with different views, religions and ideologies to support their peaceful coexistence under strong adherence to the rule of law.	13
3. Strengthening national capacity to prepare for threats that might affect national security in order to enhance the capability of the military and security agencies by (1) developing efficient nationally integrated intelligence systems; (2) preparing an integrated cooperation of the military, security agencies, and public and civil sectors to develop the capacity needed to effectively protect and maintain national sovereignty and to be prepared for all dimensions, forms, and levels of threats; and (3) developing an efficient national threat preparedness and management system.	• Conducting diplomatic relations with foreign countries in a balanced manner. Strengthening relations with neighbouring countries and maintaining Thailand's leading role in the region and sub-region.	14

National Strategy	Policies of the Government	Page
4. Integrating security cooperation within the ASEAN region and among foreign countries, working with governmental and non-governmental organisations in order to promote peace, stability, and progress of the country, region, and world on a sustainable basis by (1) consolidating and maintaining international security; (2) enhancing and preserving regional peace and stability; and (3) creating development cooperation with neighbouring countries, regions, and the world, including both governmental and non-governmental organisations.		
5. Developing mechanisms for overall security management, in order to promote the efficient operation of such mechanisms, in line with good governance principles and the strict enforcement of legislation, by (1) developing mechanisms for monitoring, notifying, preventing, and solving security problems on a coherent and concrete basis; (2) managing security issues to facilitate national development in other dimensions; and (3) developing mechanisms and organisations to implement the national security strategy.		
National Competitiveness Enhancement		
1. Exploring value-added agriculture in order to upgrade productivity in terms of quantity and value as well as product diversity within the following sectors, including (1) agriculture that reflects local identity; (2) safe farming; (3) organic farming; (4) processed agricultural products; and (5) smart farming.	• Generating incomes in the agricultural sector by employing market-led, innovation-driven and income-growth concepts.	8
2. Developing industries and services of the future, as drivers of development to transform Thailand into a developed country through advancements in innovation	• Promoting the new economic development such as digital economy, high technology industry, green	7

National Strategy	Policies of the Government	Page
and technology of the future, including (1) the biological industry; (2) complete medical industry and service; (3) the digital, data, and artificial intelligence industries and services; (4) the transport and logistics industries and services; and (5) the national security industry.	industry and national security industry, including domestic research and development, as a new growth engine to drive the economy and improve national competitiveness.	
3. Creating diversity in the tourism industry while aiming to maintain the status of being a world-class tourist destination and increase the proportion of high-quality tourists in the following tourism sectors: (1) creative and cultural tourism; (2) business tourism; (3) health, beauty and traditional Thai medical tourism; (4) maritime tourism; and (5) regional cross-border tourism.	• Generating income from tourism to stimulate the economy and to create jobs for the people. • Building confidence and a good impression of Thailand in the long term.	6 6
4. Developing high quality infrastructure to connect Thailand with the world including transport networks, regional development, technology as well as economic infrastructure covering the following: (1) creating seamless transport networks; (2) developing more special economic zones (SEZs); (3) expanding economic areas and cities; (4) developing modern technological infrastructure; and (5) maintaining and enhancing macroeconomic stability.	• Investing in transport infrastructure, including roads, waterways, rail and air connecting travel and transport with just and reasonable prices and services commensurate with the cost of living, in order to facilitate the movement of people and commerce, to enhance opportunities, and to generate benefit from the country's assets, in order to respond to the demand for new forms of global goods and services.	8
5. Developing a modern entrepreneurship-based economy in order to promote and encourage modern entrepreneurs who are equipped with the required skills, entrepreneurial spirit, a sense of competitiveness, and a clear identity by (1) developing “smart” entrepreneurs; (2) facilitating easier access	• Establishing a Matching Fund, a joint investment between the Government and the private sector, to develop start-ups with the potential to grow and compete.	7

National Strategy	Policies of the Government	Page
to financial services; (3) improving access to markets; (4) facilitating information access; and (5) adjusting roles in and facilitating access to public services.		
Human Capital Development and Strengthening		
1. Transforming the social values and culture of the Thai people by encouraging all social institutions to unite in instilling desirable values and culture through: (1) embedding values and culture through responsible family management; (2) integrating honesty, discipline, as well as moral and ethical standards through educational dissemination in schools; (3) strengthening religious institutions; (4) fostering values and culture by communities; (5) promoting positive values and culture by the business sector; (6) creating values and culture via the mass media; and (7) promoting a voluntary spirit and social responsibility among the Thai people.	Reforming education and creating a life-long learning society which nurtures virtue, discipline and national pride.	10
2. Promoting human development at all stages of life including: (1) pregnancy and early childhood periods with a focus on creating pregnancy preparedness among parents; (2) school age or adolescence with a focus on developing moral standards, discipline, and learning skills in line with 21st century needs; (3) working age population with a focus on enhancing skills and capacities to meet existing market demands; and (4) elderly people with a focus on encouraging elderly people to become a part of key driving force for national growth.		
3. Improving learning processes to accommodate changes in the 21st century by encouraging life-long learning and development of learning skills, which can be achieved by: (1) adjusting learning systems to promote necessary skills	Reforming education and creating a life-long learning society which nurtures virtue, discipline and national pride.	10

National Strategy	Policies of the Government	Page
	convenience of receiving basic services closer to home. • Promoting effective public access to the justice process.	14
2. Expanding economic, social and technological hubs to other parts of the country by: (1) developing economic, social and technological hubs in every region of the country; (2) formulating regional economic and social development plans covering all required aspects of development; (3) managing urban planning systems to promote safety and quality of life as well as accommodating an aging society and urban development trends; (4) adjusting public administrative structures and revising legal regulations to set up the required foundation for regional and sub-regional-level administrative systems and mechanisms; (5) promoting area-based development on knowledge, technology, and innovations; and (6) developing skilled local labour forces.	• Further developing special economic zones and economic corridors in all 4 regions and improving their effectiveness, as well as developing areas and cities in accordance with city plans consistent with the needs of the people in order to distribute growth and prosperity as well as economic activities to the regions.	7
3. Promoting social empowerment by: (1) building a strong, sharing, and ethical society by promoting the consolidation of all sectors; (2) preparing the necessary foundation for a quality aging society; (3) promoting collaboration among public, private, academic, and civil sectors; (4) promoting gender equality and women's roles in social development; (5) promoting development based on social and cultural capital; and (6) promoting the development of information technology and creative media to accommodate a digital society.	• Advancing laws to promote the rights and equality of gender diverse groups, including utilising mechanisms such as the Women's Empowerment Fund. • Developing all sectors to enhance their potential to generate income for the country. • Serving as the main force, along with the public, the private sector and government agencies, in driving the country towards a better future.	13 14 14

National Strategy	Policies of the Government	Page
4. Empowering the capacity of the local community for development, self-reliance, and independent management by: (1) promoting behavioural improvement at the household level for more effective and efficient life planning in the aspects of health, family, finance, and work; (2) enhancing community capacity for self-reliance; (3) promoting cooperation among various sectors to build democratic communities; and (4) generating wisdom and knowledge as immunity against changes within communities.	• Supporting public participation in the consideration of resource allocation for local development. • Distributing resources and decentralising management to the community.	9-10 10
Eco-Friendly Development and Growth		
1. Promoting green growth and sustainable development by: (1) increasing bio-based economic value in line with the National Strategy for National Competitiveness Enhancement; (2) conserving and rehabilitating biological diversity; (3) conserving and rehabilitating rivers, canals, and other natural water sources countrywide; (4) maintaining and expanding eco-friendly green areas; and (5) promoting sustainable consumption and production.	• Promoting and accelerating the rehabilitation of soil and water fertility. • Conserving natural resources.	12 15
2. Promoting sustainable growth of the maritime economy by: (1) increasing value of a maritime bio-based economy; (2) improving, rehabilitating, and developing the entire marine and coastal resource ecosystem; (3) rehabilitating tourist beaches, protecting and improving the entire coastal resource ecosystem, and adopting a policy for an integrated coastal management; and (4) developing and increasing eco-friendly marine activities.	• Managing marine resources for the country sustainably.	8

National Strategy	Policies of the Government	Page
3. Promoting sustainable climate-friendly growth of the society by: (1) mitigating greenhouse gas emissions; (2) adapting to prevent and reduce losses and damage caused by natural disasters and climate change; (3) focusing on investment for climate-friendly infrastructure development in the public and private sectors; and (4) developing preparedness and response systems for emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases caused by climate change.	• Promoting production and use of clean and renewable energy consistent with an approach that advances sustainable economic and environmental development • Pursuing a Carbon Neutrality policy to position Thailand as an ASEAN leader in reducing carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere.	5 14
4. Developing urban, rural, agricultural, and industrial areas with a key focus on sustainable growth by: (1) establishing ecological landscape plans to promote urban, rural, agricultural, industrial, and conservation area development on an integrated basis in harmony with area capacity and suitability; (2) developing urban, rural, as well as agricultural and industrial areas in line with the ecological landscape plans; (3) eliminating pollution and agricultural chemicals that damage the environment in line with international standards; (4) sustainably conserving, rehabilitating, and developing natural resources, architectural heritage, art and culture, as well as local identity and lifestyles; (5) developing networks of urban and community development institutions and volunteers through a mechanism of local sectors' involvement and participation; and (6) strengthening public health and environmental health systems as well as enhancing capacity for addressing preventive measures of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.	• Developing areas and cities in accordance with city plans consistent with the needs of the people in order to distribute growth and prosperity as well as economic activities to the regions. • Conserving natural resources.	7 15

National Strategy	Policies of the Government	Page
5. Ensuring water, energy, and agriculture security as well as their eco-friendly development by: (1) developing the entire river basin management system to ensure national water security; (2) enhancing productivity of an entire water system to promote efficiency of water usage and the value addition for water consumption up to par with international standards; (3) ensuring security for national energy and promoting eco-friendly energy usage; (4) enhancing energy efficiency through energy intensity reduction; and (5) developing agricultural and food security in terms of quantity, quality, pricing, and access at both local and national levels.	• Promoting production and use of clean and renewable energy consistent with an approach that advances sustainable economic and environmental development	5
	• Effectively integrating knowledge on water management to effectively respond to the demand for water in each area.	8
6. Improving the paradigm for determining the country's future by: (1) promoting desirable environmentally friendly characteristics and behaviour that positively contribute to the environment and quality of life of the Thai people; (2) developing tools, justice mechanisms and systems, and environmental welfare; (3) establishing institutional structures to manage significant issues concerning natural resources and environmental management; and (4) initiating projects that can contribute to a development paradigm in order to determine the country's future with regard to natural resources, and environmental and cultural sustainability, based on public participation and good governance.	• Sustainable development, being a vital force in driving the economy of the country, both in the production sector, and the services and financial sectors.	14
	• Placing importance on public participation in cases affecting natural resources and the environment, as well as the quality of life.	15
Public Sector Rebalancing and Development		
1. Having a people centric public sector that effectively delivers responsive, fast, and convenient services with transparency by: (1) providing international standard public services; and (2) having a well-connected and integrated public	• Utilising modern technology to enhance the efficiency and improve the operations of the government, transforming it into a digital government,	9

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sector that can provide public services through digital technologies.	which enables the public to access government services more conveniently. Decentralising government (CEO governor) to create efficiency in administration in each province and local government organisation to meet the diverse needs of the population in each area.	9
2. Having an integratedly managed public sector that adheres to the National Strategy as an end goal and can effectively support and promote developments at all levels, issues, missions, and areas by: (1) endorsing the National Strategy as the country's key mechanism to national development; (2) having national monetary and financial systems designed to effectively support the implementation of the National Strategy; and (3) designing a national monitoring and evaluation systems to effectively evaluate the National Strategy's achievements at all levels.	Integrated country management, coordinating inter-agency work to meet the objectives of long-term national development	13
3. Downsizing of the public sector in accordance to missions and tasks and promoting public participation in national development by: (1) adjusting government agencies to the appropriate size suitable for missions and tasks; (2) inclusively involving all sectors in national development; and (3) promoting decentralisation and supporting local administration organisations to become government agencies operating with high competency and good governance.	- Decentralising government (CEO governor) to create efficiency in administration in each province and local government organisation to meet the diverse needs of the population in each area. - Supporting public participation in the consideration of resource allocation for local development. - Utilising modern technology to enhance the	9 9-10 9

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	efficiency and improve the operations of the government, transforming it into a digital government, which enables the public to access government services more conveniently.	
4. Modernising the public sector by: (1) ensuring that the public sector can adequately operate with flexibility in accord with the nation's development contexts; and (2) developing and adjusting procedures and practices of all government agencies to be up to date and responsive to changes.	Utilising modern technology to enhance the efficiency and improve the operations of the government, transforming it into a digital government, which enables the public to access government services more conveniently.	9
5. Ensuring that government employees and staff exhibit morality, ethics, virtue, dedication and professionalism by: (1) having flexible and ethical human resource management within the public sector; and (2) having all personnel employed in the public sector adhere to the value of being an ethical government of the people and ensuring that all the personnel have clear career path development.	Decentralising government (CEO governor) to create efficiency in administration in each province and local government organisation to meet the diverse needs of the population in each area.	9
6. Ensuring that the public sector operates with transparency with no corruption and malfeasance by: (1) involving all parties to participate in corruption and malfeasance prevention of the public sector; (2) having all personnel of the public sector to uphold morality, ethics, and honesty as a foundation in their day-to-day jobs; (3) ensuring that the entire process of corruption suppression is effective, strict, fair, and traceable; and (4) having integrated corruption prevention and suppression management.	Operating on the basis of correctness, transparency, and verifiability, in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.	15

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