

Policy Statement

of

the Council of Ministers



Delivered by

Prime Minister Paetongtarn Shinawatra
to the National Assembly



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to the National Assembly
Thursday, 12 September B.E. 2567 (2024)

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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,

By virtue of the termination of the premiership of Mr. Srettha Thavisin in accordance with Section 170, Paragraph 1 (4), and in conjunction with Section 160 (4) (5) of the Constitution, and whereby the Speaker of the House of Representatives has respectfully presented for royal endorsement the vote taken by the National Assembly on 16 August B.E. 2567 (2024) which endorsed the appointment of Miss Paetongtarn Shinawatra as Prime Minister with a majority of the votes from the total number of existing members of the House of Representatives;

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

Announced on 16 August B.E. 2567 (2024), being the 9th 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 16 August B.E. 2567 (2024) appointing Miss Paetongtarn Shinawatra as Prime Minister. Miss Paetongtarn Shinawatra 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 Defence
Mr. Suriya Jungrungreangkit	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Transport
Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior
Mr. Pirapan Salirathavibhaga	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Energy
Mr. Pichai Chunhavajira	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance
Mr. Prasert Jantararuangtong	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Digital Economy and Society

Mr. Chousak Sirinil	Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office
Miss Jiraporn Sindhuprai	Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office
General Nattaphon Narkphanit	Deputy Minister of Defence
Mr. Julapun Amornvivat	Deputy Minister of Finance
Mr. Paopoom Rojanasakul	Deputy Minister of Finance
Mr. Maris Sangiampongsa	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Sorawong Thienthong	Minister of Tourism and Sports
Mr. Varawut Silpa-archa	Minister of Social Development and Human Security
Miss Supamas Isarabhakdi	Minister of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation
Mrs. Narumon Pinyosinwat	Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Mr. Itthi Sirilatthayakorn	Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Mr. Akkhara Prompow	Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Mrs. Manaporn Charoensri	Deputy Minister of Transport
Mr. Surapong Piyachote	Deputy Minister of Transport
Mr. Chalermchai Sri-on	Minister of Natural Resources and Environment
Mr. Pichai Naripthaphan	Minister of Commerce
Mr. Napintorn Srisunpang	Deputy Minister of Commerce
Mr. Suchart Chomklin	Deputy Minister of Commerce
Mr. Songsak Thongsri	Deputy Minister of Interior
Miss Sabeeda Thaised	Deputy Minister of Interior
Miss Theerarat Samrejvanich	Deputy Minister of Interior
Pol. Col. Tawee Sodsong	Minister of Justice
Mr. Phiphat Ratchakitprakarn	Minister of Labour

Miss Sudawan Wangsuphakijkosol	Minister of Culture
Pol. Gen. Permpoon Chidchob	Minister of Education
Mr. Surasak Phanchaoenworakul	Deputy Minister of Education
Mr. Somsak Thepsutin	Minister of Public Health
Mr. Dej-is Khaothong	Deputy Minister of Public Health
Mr. Akanat Promphan	Minister of Industry

To take effect forthwith.

Announced on 3 September B.E. 2567 (2024), being the 9th year of the present Reign.

Countersigned by
Miss Paetongtarn Shinawatra
Prime Minister

**Policy Statement
of the Council of Ministers
Delivered by Prime Minister Paetongtarn Shinawatra
to the National Assembly
Thursday, 12 September B.E. 2567 (2024)**

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Pursuant to the Royal Command of 16 August B.E. 2567 (2024) appointing me as Prime Minister, and the Royal Command of 3 September B.E. 2567 (2024) 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 benefit of all the Thai people.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Thailand is currently facing multiple challenges, particularly on the economic front where growth is less than our true potential, problems of chronic debt, inequality that is becoming ever more severe, the environment, as well as social and political issues.

These are all “**challenges**” which the Government is ready, through advancing synergy among all sectors (Collaboration), to turn into “**Hope, Opportunity and Economic and Social Equality**” for people of all groups equally (Inclusiveness). The Government is set to enhance potential and create opportunities, by providing the people with roles and rights (Empowerment) in order to revitalise the country from the problems besetting it and enable Thailand to advance firmly.

Thailand’s potential is based on strong foundations. But looking ahead, the country must still face numerous challenges, such as:

First, challenges regarding the wellbeing of the people whose incomes are not sufficient for their expenses, especially the problem of household debt, which now amounts to 16 trillion Baht, or more than 90 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), while the ratio of Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) is on an upward trend. The same goes for the problem of informal debt, in the context of income inequality between the rich and poor, and development that is mainly clustered in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area and other major cities. This has resulted in many Thais lacking access to necessary public utilities as well as land rights.

Second, our society and economy are being challenged by its transformation into an ageing society at a faster rate than our level of national development, and faster than other countries in our region. In B.E. 2566 (2023), Thailand entered into a fully ‘Aged Society’, that is, having a ratio of the elderly at greater than 20 percent of the entire population, and it is estimated that in 10 years, we will become a ‘Super Aged Society’. At the same time, birth rates are declining, the quality and skills of the majority of the Thai labour force are at low levels, with youth and the working-age population whose knowledge and basic literacy level are below standard totalling 64.7 percent. The PISA test results of Thai children are at a 20-year low, for all skills. In addition, more than 1 million children and youth have dropped out of the education system. Moreover, Thais of all age brackets are experiencing more severe cumulative stress, while it is estimated that more than 10 million people suffer from mental health issues, which is higher than the global average. To summarise, the quality of Thai people at working age are at a drastic low, while our ageing society, the public sector’s welfare cost burden and public health budget, are unavoidably set to increase.

Third, the security and safety of society is threatened by the spread of narcotic drugs, which diminishes the quality of life, economy and security of the nation. In the second quarter of B.E. 2567 (2024), criminal prosecutions related to narcotics increased by 29.9 percent, compared to the same period in B.E. 2566 (2023), while the number of persons suffering from drug addiction has increased by 1.9 million. Furthermore, there is a continual rise in cybercrimes and online gambling, with statistics show more than 500,000 reported cases, and damage amounting to more than 60 billion Baht.

Fourth, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), which employ more than 32-35 percent of the entire workforce, and constitute a value of 35 percent of GDP, are currently faced with liquidity issues and an NPL to overall SME loan ratio which has risen to 7.6 percent as a result of decelerating domestic purchasing power, affecting their ability to employ and adjust wages, hence becoming a limitation on economic recovery.

Fifth, business operators in Thailand's traditional industries, SMEs in particular, are still unable to adapt to the rapid changes in technology (Technological Disruption), including changes to the structure of production in the supply chain, and new trends in global demand. At the same time, they face price competition from imported goods, which are on the increase both for ready-made products and raw materials, and especially those sold via online platforms. This has resulted in reductions in production and employment, or business closures, as reflected in the Capacity Utilisation Rate, which has decreased to below 60 percent.

Sixth, global Climate Change is affecting the agricultural and tourism sectors. For example, in B.E. 2567 (2024), Thailand faced droughts in the first half of the year, and will experience unusually heavy rainfall in the second half of this year. Moreover, in recent years, the situation with PM_{2.5} air pollution has been continuously deplorable, with unavoidable health consequences for our fellow Thai citizens, where, in B.E. 2566 (2023), there were more than 10 million who suffered from illnesses caused by air pollution.

Seventh, our country has experienced a long period of political instability, resulting from *coups d'état*, sharp divisions and polarization, and the removal of governments from power in unpredictable circumstances. This has impacted confidence towards the Thai economy and investments in Thailand have inevitably suffered severely as a result.

Eighth, the system of state administration is centralised and does not respond fully to the needs of the people. Agencies have duplicative authorities and functions. Structures of government agencies are scattered and not conducive to cooperation. There are more expansions of regional offices than necessary. The system is large, unwieldy and slow, while formats for evaluation and indicators of performance do not sufficiently reflect the people's needs as they should. Their size and potential are not keeping up with changing tasks, and have become a burden on the people using their services.

Lastly, Thailand is confronted with challenges arising from an altered geopolitical situation (Geopolitics). There are divisions and polarisation among the great powers and other countries, existence of trade barriers (Protectionism) and the use of global rules and regulations to create indirect impediments to competition. As a result, every country must adapt their positions and strategies in implementing government policy, and adjust their positions with regard to their engagement with various countries.

The Government will cooperate with all sectors to turn these challenges into opportunities for national development, with a determination to resolve urgent problems, while creating opportunity and economic and social equity for all Thai people. Building upon the development of the manufacturing and services sectors, enhancing competitiveness as the foundation for future development of the nation, as well as formulate strategies to ensure Thailand becomes a production hub for both industries and agriculture, in response to geopolitical challenges. We will revive confidence, domestically and internationally, in Thailand, as a source of pride for all Thai people, and respected and trusted by other countries.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

The Government is well aware that the people's hardships and the debt problem, income, cost of living, and the security and safety of society, are all urgent matters for the Government to address speedily by creating economic opportunity and equality, by resolving debt, lowering expenses, increasing income, stimulating the economy and addressing issues that affect the security of our society, to bring back hope for the Thai people as quickly as possible. The following **immediate-term policies, will be implemented as a matter of urgency:**

For the first policy, the Government will push for system-wide debt restructuring, in particular for the home and car loan group, to help debtors, both in the formal and informal sectors, under a philosophy that is not in conflict with financial discipline and does not cause Moral Hazard for the debt-burdened. In parallel, we will increase financial literacy and promote new forms of savings that are in line with the way of life of the Thai people, through state-owned Specialised Financial Institutions, commercial banks and asset management companies.

As the second policy, the Government will look after, promote, and protect the interests of Thai business operators, especially SMEs, from unfair foreign competition, most notably via online platforms, and resolve the debt problem of SMEs, such as through debt moratoriums and establishment of Matching Funds for joint investment between government and the private sector, to nurture these businesses and ensure they return as strong mechanisms to drive our economy.

With the third policy, the Government will introduce measures to reduce energy prices and utility costs. We will restructure energy pricing, while expediting the enactment and amendment of the relevant laws and regulations, for example, requirements regarding Direct Power Purchase Agreements (Direct PPA). We will develop a Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) system for the country's strategic security, explore additional energy resources, and negotiations with Cambodia on the Overlapping Claims Area (OCA), in order to reduce energy costs. We will push forward development of the Mass Transit system and stipulate a joint fare structure for the Bangkok Metropolitan Area in support of the "Single Fare" policy for entire routes, to reduce the burden on transportation costs.

For the fourth policy, the Government will create new income for the state by bringing the Informal Economy and Underground Economy into the revenue system. It is estimated that their value is higher than 50 percent of GDP. Such revenue will be allocated to welfare objectives, including education, public health and utilities and to support subsidies for the basic living expenses of the people. We will also reform the relevant laws so that they are modernised and responsive to current circumstances.

As our fifth policy, the Government will urgently stimulate the economy. We will build confidence and stimulate spending, along with mitigating the cost burden and encouraging job opportunities, **the first priority being given to vulnerable groups.** We will **push ahead with the Digital Wallet scheme**, which will be the foundation for the digital economy and develop a government data centre focused on devising policies that respond to the needs of the people. We will also increase opportunities to access sources of funding for village and community development as well as for occupational needs.

For our sixth policy, the Government will elevate traditional agricultural practices into modern agriculture, under the principles of **"market-led, innovation-driven and income-growth"**. Agricultural technologies (Agri-Tech), such as Precision Agriculture and Food Technology, will be used to develop the agricultural, fisheries, livestock and associated occupations, for food security and to seize new opportunities including with the Halal food industry. The "Thailand: Kitchen of the World" policy, which showcases a prominent asset of Thailand, will be revived to address global Food Security needs. We will also **expedite the value-addition of agricultural products and prices of agricultural commodities**, including to raise the income of Thai farmers.

The Government's seventh policy is to accelerate the promotion of tourism, continuing on the success of the country's system-wide visa restructuring to facilitate various types of applicants, for example: participants in international meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions (MICE) and the group of foreigners working remotely (Digital Nomads), which in B.E. 2566 (2023) generated 1.892 billion Baht in tourism income. We will promote new forms of tourism, by increasing Man-made Destinations, such as Water Parks, Theme Parks, Shopping Centre, and Entertainment Complexes, and bring concerts, festivals and international sporting tournaments to Thailand. Tourism in "Cities Worth Visiting" will also be promoted, in order to attract tourists and quickly lead to huge incomes that are distributed to domestic business operators.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

There are two more challenges which affect society and cause immense losses. They are narcotic drugs, crime and cybercrimes.

For our eighth policy, the Government will address the issue of narcotic drugs, decisively and comprehensively. This will begin by removing the sources of production and trade through cooperation with neighbouring countries, interdiction and control of illicit importation and disrupting transporting routes, strictly suppressing and seizing the assets of drug traders, uncovering drug users within the community to be given medical treatment, providing rehabilitation for drug users through vocational training, education and social rehabilitation and advancing monitoring systems to prevent return to the vicious drug cycle. This is done so that they return to society as quality people.

For the ninth policy, the Government will urgently address the problem of crime, cybercrime / fraud and transnational crimes to protect the interests of the people. This will be pursued through enhancing capacity and efficiency in preventing and suppressing call center gangs and responding swiftly to cybercrimes. The Government will provide prompt assistance to victims of this type of fraud, by joining forces with neighbouring countries and establishing mechanisms for joint responsibility between telecommunications operators and commercial banks.

As for the tenth policy, the Government will promote and develop potential as well as arrange for social welfare in accordance with altered social conditions. The Government will foster equal opportunities as well as within the economy, especially for significant vulnerable groups, namely: the disabled, elderly, ethnic groups and stateless persons, so that rights and state welfare are conveniently accessible, as stipulated by law.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

In order to ensure continuity in the country's development for the medium and long term, the Government will build upon developments in the manufacturing and services sectors and enhance competitiveness in order to lay foundations for the country's development into the future. This shall be done through economic restructuring (Industry Transformation) and developing New Growth Engines, which will constitute a strong base on which the Thai economy can expand, by promoting initiative and creative thinking, and using technology to adapt to rapidly changing consumer demands. In order to hasten Thailand's ability to escape the middle-income trap and play the role as an important global economic player, the following will be undertaken:

1. Creating opportunities that build upon traditional industries, whereby:

1.1 The Government will promote a transition of the automotive industry, from combustion engine vehicles to vehicles of the future (HEVs, PHEVs, BEVs and FCEVs), by continually attracting foreign investors to establish manufacturing bases for Electric Vehicles in the country as a matter of urgency. We will adopt an approach to increase the proportion of domestic raw materials (Local Content) used and promote the transfer of modern technology to Thai businesses, while maintaining employment levels and promoting the upskilling and reskilling of Thai workers in the combustion engine automotive industry and related industries.

1.2 The Government will promote the elevation of Thai wisdom as Creative Culture, to advance the nation's 'Soft Power'. We will support and promote the application of Local Wisdom, which represents the potential of the Thai people and Thailand's cultural capital, be they local Thai gastronomy, Thai fabrics, Muay Thai, Thai performing arts, Thai music, blended with contemporary arts, and local liquor. Goods from the OTOP scheme will be elevated, both in terms of standards and design, to be modern, striking, unique and able to respond to the demands of consumers worldwide. We will also support the artful incorporation of elements of Thai cultural capital in Thai films and all forms of media.

2. Promoting opportunities in industries of the future, whereby:

2.1 The Government will promote the Green Economy or Eco-friendly Economy. Relying on the advantage of our location near the equator, with year-round access to solar power, we will support Thailand to become a source of clean energy production, whether solar power, where photovoltaic and solar panels may be installed on rooftops and water surfaces, hydropower, or other alternative energy sources. We will develop the Merchant Power Market and Carbon Credit Market for sustainability and strengthen new forms of energy security, both for domestic consumption and energy exports to the ASEAN region. The production processes of the industrial, agricultural and services sectors will be adapted to become environmentally-friendly.

2.2 The Government will continue to build on the development of the Digital Economy, from existing strengths in the digital industries, such as manufacturing of electronic devices and hard disk drives, into a modern digital industry. We will attract foreign investors to set up Data Centres and factories to produce and design microchips, as well as manufacture semiconductors, in Thailand. We shall also stimulate domestic demand for smart electronic devices. This Government will lay the foundations for Thais of all age groups to employ Artificial Intelligence (AI) for self-development, to enhance the effectiveness of work, and to create innovation, leading the country to be cutting-edge, while not neglecting the balance between data ownership and sovereignty, and the expansion of opportunities for development.

2.3 The Government aims to develop the Care and Wellness Economy and medical services (Medical Hub), by utilising the spirit of Thai hospitality which is internationally recognised as a foundation to build on the strength of the health tourism business and Thai traditional medicine to cope with increasing health-related needs from aging societies globally while promoting the manufacturing and use of domestic medical equipment. The Government will promote Thai herbs and herbal products through innovation, including the use of cannabis for medical purposes to generate additional economic value while controlling its impacts on society through legislation. The Government will also support utilising health technology (Health Tech) and innovations in biotechnology (Biotechnology) to elevate the standards of the Thai public health system to be on par with international standards to enable Thailand to become the regional hub for medical services.

2.4 The Government strives to transform Thailand as one of the global financial hubs, by pushing for the drafting of a new set of legislation that will be internationally accepted, transparent and conducive to conducting business, and contain incentives designed to attract investors and develop an ecosystem for the financial industry, especially in terms of personnel and innovative infrastructure that meets the demand of global financial companies.

3. This Government will develop infrastructure to expand opportunity, whereby:

3.1 The Government will develop infrastructure for research and innovation to elevate the capacity for innovation in order to be able to compete on the global stage, with an emphasis on developing research work to ensure goods and services are viable for export to the global market, creating jobs and added commercial value to shelf-to-store items with full-scale cooperation from the private sector. This includes the use of investment benefits, the establishment of a support fund, the procurement of infrastructure and technology from the public sector and the importation of overseas technology for Thai entrepreneurs.

3.2 The Government will proceed on continual investment in the development of large-scale transportation infrastructure (Mega Projects) for seamless rail, waterways, road and air transportation while promoting road safety, reducing logistic system costs and developing temperature-controlled transport (Cold Chain). Double-track and high-speed railways will be constructed in conjunction with advancing urban development aligned with local needs, in order to distribute economic growth while ports will be upgraded to enhance their potential in connecting cargo transportation. There will be new and expanded airports and flight routes, such as Lanna and Andaman airports, with a focus on becoming an Aviation Hub and a new gateway that accommodates the increasing demand for travel. The Government will push forward with the Landbridge project, especially with regard to private sector investment, to enable the country to become a regional hub for transportation and logistics.

3.3 The Government will expedite the development of quality public utility services that are comprehensive and accessible both in terms of area coverage and cost, create energy security, promote efficient use of energy by encouraging the public to generate electricity from solar cells in households and receive income from selling surplus electricity back to the State. The Government will also secure adequate water resources to meet the growth of urban areas and to address the impacts of climate change.

3.4 The Government will develop infrastructure for digital technology by overseeing that radio frequencies and satellite orbital rights are allocated for the maximum benefit of national development and the development of quality digital infrastructure that is stable, safe, comprehensive, sufficient and accessible both in terms of area and cost so that the people can widely and equitably access economic and social opportunities. An ecosystem will be formed to attract large global technology entrepreneurs to invest in industries that benefit Thai entrepreneurs in the digital industry throughout the supply chain in order to enhance the country's competitiveness.

3.5 The Government will initiate a major change in the taxation structure with an emphasis on income distribution that will formalise more than 50 percent of informal workers into the labour system while exploring the possibility of **taxation reform towards a Negative Income Tax** in which those with less income will receive an "incremental tax refund" as stipulated by relevant criteria.

3.6 The Government will enhance the efficiency of the management of state-owned land by expediting the publication of up-to-date maps, using technology to revise state land boundaries and overlapping land claims, terminating land-related conflicts and disputes both between state agencies and between the public and the people, all aimed at promoting people's access to land rights, places of residence and livelihoods.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

The Government believes that human capital is a critical foundation for national development and will urgently encourage and advance **the development of Thai people of all ages** to the best of its strength and ability, by:

1. The Government will promote births and the quality development of every child on an equal basis. Every Thai child must be able to access early childcare centres that meet standards and as appropriate, study under a curriculum that prioritises scientific skills, technology and critical and analytical thinking, and those that unlock the potential in artistic, cultural and sports abilities. The Government will **develop an educational system that is flexible, whether formal, informal, considered independent study or lifelong learning** by using up-to-date technology that caters to the learners' potential while mitigating the burden and disparities in accessing quality education. Bilingual education will be promoted with the aid of artificial technology (AI) and with a focus on practical real-life skills to generate income (Learn to Earn), while encouraging cooperation between the State, local administrative organisations and the private sector in

providing education at every level, including the identification of and assistance for children and youth that are left out from the education system. Reform of vocational and tertiary studies to accommodate future labour demand and Life-long Learning will also be promoted.

2. The Government will upskill and unlock the potential of the Thai people to generate jobs and incomes by supporting the enhancement of the country's Soft Power through the "One Family One Soft Power" (OFOS) scheme, the establishment of centres in local areas for creative design and cultural promotion, such as the Thailand Creative & Design Center (TCDC) and the Thailand Creative Culture Agency (THACCA) to elevate and develop the Thai people's capacity for creative culture that adds value through reskilling and upskilling in coping with technological changes. This is also to ensure that workers receive wages that are commensurate with their additional skills such as in AI technology applications, while encouraging entrepreneurs in both the public and private sectors to utilize the potential of the elderly for maximum benefit.

3. The Government will elevate and improve the public health system by building on the work of the previous Government to upgrade the "30-baht policy to treat all diseases" (Universal Health Coverage) which are based on its decades-long successful foundations, **into the "30-baht policy to treat anywhere"** by linking up health data across the public health service system and expanding the primary care service network through the development of telemedicine so that the Thai people can access a quality, universal standard, health service system, saving time and costs while accommodating the new demands of the situation of an aging society. The Government will continue the Human Papillomavirus Vaccination (HPV) program to cover all areas while harnessing the potential of public health networks in the promotion, protection and control of non-communicable diseases in conjunction with **increasing access to mental health and drug-related treatment and services**, focusing on prevention through knowledge sharing and awareness raising.

4. The Government will promote gender equality by expediting the revision of relevant laws and regulations to allow LGBTI+ persons to exercise their rights, including the right to legal marriage, right to form a family, right of care between civil partners and access to welfare, starting with civil servant's welfare. The Government will expand on the success of the last Government to ensure the effective implementation of the Equal Marriage Act, in line with the intended aspiration. **As the second female Prime Minister of Thailand**, I will promote equality between men and women, both in the family and at the workplace so that every woman in Thailand will not encounter discrimination and

are enabled to thrive in society as a mother, while being no less successful in their careers as their male counterparts.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

In this era of state administration, **we cannot overlook both the challenges and opportunities of natural resources and the environment.** The Government will advance the following policies that foster the sustainability of our natural resources and the environment while driving the national economy and society:

1. The Government will prioritise the revitalisation of natural resources, conservation of biological diversity and maintenance of the balance of the local ecosystem as an important foundation of life, while enhancing the capacity of the local area and community in managing the environment and adapting to climate change. **The Government will promote participation in coping with natural disasters, especially in addressing PM_{2.5} air pollution,** and water management which requires international cooperation. Furthermore, the Government will strictly address the problem of illegal disposal and landfilling of industrial/dangerous waste while promoting the involvement of communities in the conservation, revitalisation and management of natural resources and the environment, including marine and coastal resources as a whole.

2. The Government will step up water management by providing clean water for consumption accessible to all and ensuring that water reaches agricultural areas by enhancing the capacity of reservoirs and the efficiency of irrigation systems in conjunction with the enlargement of irrigation areas and water resources for the growth of the industrial sector. Furthermore, **the Government will address the problem of floods and droughts** together with all sectors by enhancing the water management system as a whole, taking into account and ensuring consistency with the potential of the river basin and the needs of the local population to create a balance between conservation, revitalisation and sustainable utilisation of water resources.

3. The Government will continue its policy of Carbon Neutrality so that Thailand becomes the leader of ASEAN in reducing carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere, opening a major door to global commerce and providing leverage to domestic producers and service providers as well as making Thailand a centre for Carbon Credit trade for ASEAN through the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET).

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Thailand has faced political instability and severe ideological conflict and polarisation for a long time. This has affected the confidence of both domestic and foreign investors and impacted economic growth. Therefore, **this Government needs to revitalise the confidence of both Thais and foreigners alike** through developing its political and democratic system to ensure it is strong, stable, rules-based and transparent, by:

1. The Government will draft a more democratic “people’s constitution” as soon as possible. This will be a people-centric constitution that adheres to democratic principles, is consistent with universal human rights and respects multiculturalism, as another step in Thailand’s democratic development towards strength and sustainability, with political stability as a key accelerating factor, as well as peace and harmony in the southern border provinces, created with the sustainable participation of the people.

2. The Government will be committed to the Rule of Law and Transparency. It will engender legitimacy in the administration of state affairs through the revitalisation of strong and effective rule of law, minimal use of the state budget but with maximum efficiency in generating incomes and opportunities for the country and the people, with transparency and international recognition as key social and thought-based capital in the country’s development.

3. The Government will reform the civil service and the armed forces in order to increase efficiency by transitioning the Thai civil service into the age of Digital Government, adjusting its size for greater agility, increasing efficiency and effectiveness of budget usage and performance while revising public sector manpower to align with its mission. Military conscription will be transitioned to voluntary military services. Technology will be used to enhance the efficiency of public sector personnel as individuals of good and smart character with strong moral character, commitment and professionalism, acting with full transparency and accountability. The Government will promote the dissemination of public state information and news as well as the suppression of corruption in all forms with emphasis on the participation of the public. Priority is given to power distribution towards local government and people’s organisations so that the people can participate in the decision-making process in the development of their local area and oversight of their community.

4. The Government will elevate public sector services to better address the people's needs. The role of the public sector will be adapted to enable, facilitate and regulate so that the people and the private sector receive fast and convenient public services without unnecessary legal and procedural barriers (Ease of Doing Business). The public sector will neither be an obstacle for the business sector nor hinder the country's economic growth.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

My Government will **transform geopolitical challenges between major powers into strategies that enhance opportunities for Thailand** and complement the interests of our people in the most beneficial way, whereby:

1. The Government will maintain a firm posture of not becoming party to international conflicts (Non-Conflict) and will advance relations with other countries sincerely and constructively within the framework of international laws and norms, with our national interest at the core. We are determined to work with other countries to promote peace and common prosperity (Active Promoter of Peace and Common Prosperity) so that Thailand becomes a land of opportunity for Thais and foreigners, attracting highly-skilled workers, and targeted groups of entrepreneurs and investors to promote the growth of the Thai economy.

2. The Government will continue its proactive economic diplomacy and the enhancement of the country's Soft Power to promote trade, investment and tourism, especially in new markets, to create opportunities for economic development cooperation and to address issues that require bilateral and multilateral cooperation while expediting negotiations on free trade agreements (FTA) with major trading partners in order to elevate national standards, augment Thailand's role on the global stage and advance preparations for our membership in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which my Government will be carrying on from the previous Government.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Although the Government will face challenges on many fronts stemming from structural economic and societal problems that have accumulated over the decade and which have been further exacerbated by COVID-19, resulting in a continuously increasing level of national public debt, which means that, without fiscal and monetary measures to support economic expansion, Thailand is expected to achieve economic growth of no more than 3 percent per year. This will cause the country's public debt level to almost reach the ceiling at 70 percent of national GDP by 2027. Hence, it is a significant challenge for the Government

to urgently revive the country's economy in order to make a speedy return to strong growth once again by exploring new opportunities that will generate income at both the national and individual level such as by altering the structure of the economy, developing new economic engines, elevating traditional Thai wisdom to creative culture as well as hastening the management of state properties for maximum benefit. Such undertakings will result in a revenue for the tax system and provide sufficient Fiscal Space as a core factor in advancing development of Thai economy for the future.

At the same time, the Government will prioritise maintaining economic stability and conducting fiscal policy based on the proper and efficient management of expenditures required for the country's development for the highest benefit. These include, most critically, accelerating improvements in efficiency in terms of budget spending to ensure rapid distribution into the economy, the considering spending from resources within and outside the national budget including from loans and private sector investment for national development and the use of other monetary tools to support implementation of policies that reduce the investment burden from the national budget as well as loans made under the strict framework of monetary and fiscal discipline.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Lastly, **the Government is determined to protect and preserve the institution of the Monarchy**, nurture accurate understanding and disseminate information on a regular basis about the work and Royal duties of the Monarchy while continuing to implement Royal initiatives. The Government will also support religious institutions as a means to foster moral and ethical living. It will ensure strict adherence and firm enforcement of the law, especially those impacting lives and property and those relating to the protection and mitigation of negative impacts on the environment.

As the Prime Minister for all Thais and on behalf of the Government, I wish to reassure the National Assembly that I will faithfully administer state affairs with honesty and firmly based in the interest of the people. I will do so through synergising all sectors, all age groups and all areas of expertise to successfully drive policies that are based on reality and responsive to the current situation in order to successfully prosper the economy, society and politics of the country.

To create equal opportunities, enabling the Thai people with livelihoods, honour and dignity.

To return pride to the Thai people and country.

To create a better hope and future for Thailand, from today into the future.

I thank you.

Appendix

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, integration of 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.	• Reform the civil service into Digital Government and the armed forces in order to increase effectiveness.	13
	• Commit to work closely with various countries to promote peace and common prosperity so that Thailand becomes a land of opportunity for Thai and foreigners.	14
	• Continue its proactive economic diplomacy and enhancing Soft Power to promote trade, investment and tourism, especially in new markets.	14
	• Commit to protect and preserve the institution of the Monarchy, nurture accurate understanding and disseminate information on the work and royal duties of the Monarchy.	15

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
Section 53 The State shall ensure that the law is strictly observed and enforced.	• Expedite the revision of relevant laws and regulations in order to allow LGBTI+ persons to exercise their rights, including right to legal marriage, to ensure the effective implementation of the Equal Marriage Act, in line with the intended aspiration. • Ensure that the law is strictly adhered to and enforced, especially those impacting lives and property, including environmental protection and mitigation.	11 15
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 organizations 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	• Allocate resources for education, public health, and utilities, including subsidies for basic living expenses for the people. • Promote quality of birth and development of every child equally. • All Thai children can access quality early childcare centres that meet standards and as appropriate, study under a curriculum that prioritises scientific skills, technology and critical and analytical thinking.	5 10 10

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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. 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 person with insufficient means with financial support for education 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.	• Promote skills to unlock potential in artistic, cultural and sporting abilities. • Develop a flexible system for informal, formal, independent and lifelong learning by utilising up-to-date technology that caters to the learners potential and mitigates the burden and disparities in accessing quality education. • Promote bilingual education with the aid of (AI) as a helping tool with a focus on practical skills that can generate income. • Promote cooperation between the State, local administrative organisations and the private sector in providing education at all levels.	10 10 10 10
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.	• Build upon the strength of health tourism business and Thai traditional medicine to cope with increasing health-related needs from aging societies globally.	8

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The public health services under paragraph one shall cover health promotion, control and prevention of diseases, medical treatment, and rehabilitation. The State shall continuously improve the standard and quality of public health services.	• Promote Thai herbs and herbal production through innovation, including the use of cannabis for medical purposes to generate additional economic value.	8
	• Support utilising Health Tech and Biotechnology to elevate the standards of the Thai public health system to be on par with international standards to enable Thailand to become the regional hub for medical services.	8
	• Elevate and improve the public health system by upgrading “30-baht policy to treat all diseases” (Universal Health Coverage) to “30 Baht policy to treat anywhere” by linking up health data across the public health service system.	11
	• Expand primary care service network through the development telemedicine to increase access to quality health care for Thai people in accordance with	11

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
	international standards in order to reduce cost and service time. • Continue the HPV vaccination program to cover all areas while harnessing the potential of public health networks in the promotion, protection and control of non- communicable diseases.	11
	• Increasing access to mental health and drug related treatment and services, focusing on prevention through knowledge sharing and awareness raising.	11
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 of 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 an unreasonable burden to the people.	• Introduce measures to reduce energy prices and utility costs. • restructure energy pricing, while expediting the enactment and amendment relevant laws and regulations. • Develop the Mass Transit system. • Stipulate a joint fare structure for the Bangkok Metropolitan Area in support of the “Single Fare” policy for entire routes, to reduce the burden on transportation costs.	5 5 5 5

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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.	• Develop infrastructure for research and innovation to elevate the capacity for innovation in order to be able to compete on the global stage.	9
	• Continue to develop Mega Projects for seamless rail, waterways, road and air transportation.	9
	• Construct double-track and high-speed railways in conjunction with advancing urban development aligned with local needs, in order to distribute economic growth.	9
	• Upgrade ports to enhance potential in connecting cargo transportation to enable the country to become a regional hub for transportation and logistics.	9
	• New and expanded airports and flight routes, such as Lanna and Andaman airports, with a focus on becoming an Aviation Hub and a new Gateway that accommodates the increasing demand for travel.	9

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	of Thai people and Thailand's cultural capital, be they local Thai gastronomy, Thai fabrics, Muay Thai, Thai performing arts, Thai music, blended with contemporary art and local liquor.	
	• Elevate OTOP goods, both in terms of standards and modern design, to be modern, striking, unique and able to respond to the demands of consumers worldwide.	7
	• Support artful incorporation of elements of Thai cultural capital in Thai films and all forms of media.	7
	• Promote skills to unlock potential in artistic, cultural and sporting abilities.	10
	• Establish centres in local areas for creative design and cultural promotion to elevate and develop the Thai people's capacity for creative culture that adds value.	11

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(2) conserve, protect, maintain, restore, manage and use or arrange for utilization of natural resources, environment and biodiversity in a balanced and sustainable manner, provided that the relevant local people and local community shall be allowed to participate in and obtain the benefit from such undertaking as provided by law.	• Secure adequate water resources to meet the growth of urban areas and to address the impacts of climate change.	9
	• Foster the sustainability of our natural resources and the environment while driving the national economy and society.	12
	• Revitalise natural resources, conserve biological diversity and maintain the balance of the local ecosystem as an important foundation of life.	12
	• Enhance the capacity of the local area and community in managing the environment and adapting to climate change.	12
	• Promote participation in coping with natural disasters, especially in addressing PM_{2.5} and water management which requires international cooperation. • Promote the involvement of the local communities in the conservation, revitalisation and	12

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	management of natural resources and the environment, including marine and coastal resources as a whole.	
	• Step up water management.	12
	• Provide clean water for consumption accessible to all.	12
	• Enhance the capacity of reservoirs and the efficiency of irrigation systems in conjunction with the enlargement of irrigation areas and water resources for the growth of the industrial sector.	12
	• Address the problem of floods and drought together with all sectors by enhancing the water management system as a whole, taking into account and ensuring consistency with the potential of the river basin and the needs of the local population to create a balance between conservation, revitalisation and sustainable utilisation of water resources.	12

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Section 58 If any state activities or those permitted by the State negatively impact natural resources, environment, health, sanitation, quality of life, or critical issues to people or communities or environments, the State must study and assess impacts on the environment and the public health or communities and must conduct a public hearing with the related stakeholders, people and communities for considering further procedures and permissions regarding the laws. Individuals and communities have the right to get information, explanation, and reason from the State entities before any procedures and permissions mentioned in the first paragraph. Any procedures and permissions mentioned in the first paragraph must pose the least threats to people, communities, the environment, and biodiversity. Additionally, remedies must be provided to the afflicted people and communities fairly and rapidly.	• Ensure strict adherence and firm enforcement of the law, especially those impacting lives and property and those relating to the protection and mitigation of negative impacts on the environment.	15
Section 59 The State shall disclose its unclassified information or messages that are not related to national security regarding the laws and must allow people to conveniently access that information and news.	• Promote the dissemination of public state information and news.	13
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.	• Oversee radio frequencies and satellite orbital rights to ensure they are allocated for the maximum benefit of national development.	10

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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, inter alia, knowledge of true information, safety, fair conclusion of contracts, or any other aspects which are beneficial to consumers.	• Urgently address the problem of crime, cybercrime / fraud and transnational crimes to protect the interests of the people. • Join forces with neighbouring countries to address the problem of crime, cybercrime / fraud and transnational crimes to protect the interests of the people. • Establish mechanisms for joint responsibility between telecommunications operators and commercial banks. • Promote road safety.	6 6 6 9

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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. 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.	• Manage state properties for maximum benefit • Maintain economic stability and conduct fiscal policy based on the proper and efficient management of expenditures required for the country's development for the highest benefit. • Accelerate improvements in efficiency in terms of budget spending to ensure rapid distribution into the economy. • Consider other monetary tools to reduce the investment burden under the strict framework of monetary and fiscal discipline.	15 15 15 15
Section 63 The State shall promote, support and provide knowledge to the people on the dangers resulting from dishonest acts and wrongful conducts 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.	• Suppress corruption in all forms with emphasis on the participation of the public. • Distribute power towards local government and people's organisations to that people can participate in the decision-making process in the development of their	13 13

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	local area and oversight of their community. • Use technology to enhance efficiency of public sector personnel and place importance on transparency.	13

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Section 66 The State should promote an amicable relation with other countries by adopting the principle of equality in its treatment toward one another and not interfering internal affairs of one another. The State should cooperate with international organizations and protect national interest and interests of the Thai people in foreign countries.	• Join forces with neighbouring countries to address the problem of crime, cybercrime / fraud and transnational crimes to protect the interests of the people.	6
	• Advance relations with other countries sincerely and constructively under the framework of international laws and norms, with our national interest at the core.	14
	• Commit to work closely with various countries to promote peace and common prosperity so that Thailand becomes a land of opportunity for Thai and foreigners.	14

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	• Address issues that require bilateral and multilateral cooperation. • Expedite negotiations on FTAs with major trading partners. • Augment Thailand's role on the global stage and advance preparations for our membership in the OECD.	14 14 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, 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.	• Support religious institutions as a means to foster moral and ethical living.	15
Section 68 The State should organise a management system of the justice process in every aspect to ensure efficiency, fairness and non-discrimination and 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. The State should	• Reform relevant laws related to the revenue system so that they are modernised and responsive to current circumstances. • Enhance the efficiency of the management of state-owned land.	5 10

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provide necessary and appropriate legal aid to indigent persons or underprivileged persons to access the justice process, including providing a lawyer thereto.	• Expedite the publication of up-to-date maps, using technology to revise state land boundaries and overlapping land claims.	10
	• Terminate land-related conflicts and address overlapping land claims both between state agencies and between the public sector and the people.	10
	• Promote people's access to land rights, places of residence and livelihoods.	10
	• Elevate public sector services to better address the people's needs.	14
	• Reduce unnecessary legal and procedural barriers (Ease of Doing Business) to ensure the public sector will not be an obstacle for the business sector nor hinder the country's economic growth.	14
Section 69 The State should provide and promote research and development of various branches of science, technology and disciplines of arts to create knowledge, development and innovation to strengthen the society and to enhance the competence of people in the Nation.	• Elevate traditional agricultural practices into modern agriculture, under the principles of “market-led, innovation-driven and income-growth with the use of Agri-Tech.	5

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	• Support and promote the application of Local Wisdom, which represents the potential of Thai people and Thailand's cultural capital, be they local This gastronomy, Thai fabrics, Muay Thai, Thai performing arts, Thai music, blended with contemporary art and local liquor.	7
	• Lay the foundations for Thais of all age groups to employ AI for self-development, to enhance the effectiveness of work and create innovation, leading the country to be cutting-edge.	8
	• Support utilising Health Tech and Biotechnology to elevate the standards of the Thai public health system to be on par with international standards to enable Thailand to become the regional hub for medical services.	8
	• Develop infrastructure for research and innovation to elevate the capacity for innovation in order to	9

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as well as promote and develop excellence in sports and to maximise the benefit for the people. 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.	• All Thai children can access quality early childcare centres that meet standards and as appropriate, study under a curriculum that prioritises scientific skills, technology and critical and analytical thinking.	10
	• Promote skills to unlock potential in artistic, cultural and sporting abilities.	10
	• Develop a flexible system for informal, formal, independent and lifelong learning by utilising up-to-date technology that caters to the learner's potential.	10
	• Promote bilingual education with the aid of (AI) as a helping tool with a focus on practical skills that can generate income.	10
	• Promote equality between men and women, both in the family and at the workplace.	11
Section 72 The State should take actions relating to land, water resources and energy as follows:	• Enhance the efficiency of the management of state-owned land.	10
(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;	• Expedite the publication of up-to-date maps, using	10

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	• ensure that water reaches agricultural areas by enhancing the capacity of reservoirs and the efficiency of irrigation systems in conjunction with the enlargement of irrigation areas and water resources for the growth of the industrial sector.	12
(5) to promote energy conservation and cost-effective use of energy, as well as to develop and support the production and use of alternative energy to enhance sustainable energy security.	• Promote Green Economy or Eco-friendly Economy, relying on the advantage of our location near the equator, with year-round access to solar power.	8
	• Support Thailand to become a source of clean energy production, whether solar power, where photovoltaic and solar panels may be installed on rooftops and water surfaces, hydropower, or other alternative energy sources.	8
	• Create energy security.	9
	• Promote efficient use of energy.	9

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Section 73 The State should provide measures or mechanisms to enable farmers to efficiently carry out agriculture which yields produce of high quantity and quality that is safe, low cost and competitive in the market, and should assist indigent farmers to have land for making a living through land reform or any other means.	• Elevate traditional agricultural practices into modern agriculture, under the principles of “market-led, innovation-driven and income-growth with the use of Agri-Tech.	5
	• Expedite the value-addition of agricultural products and prices of agricultural commodities, including to raise the income of Thai farmers.	5
	• Promote people’s access to land rights, places of residence and livelihoods.	10
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.	• Increase financial literacy and promote new forms of savings that are in line with the way of life of the Thai people.	4
	• Urgently encourage and advance the development of Thai people of all ages to the best of its strength and ability.	10
	• Promote skills to unlock potential in artistic, cultural and sporting abilities. • Develop a flexible system for informal, formal, independent and lifelong learning	10

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	by utilising up-to-date technology that caters to the learner's potential. • Reskill and upskill in coping with technological changes to ensure that workers receive wages that are commensurate with their additional skills such as in AI technology applications.	11
Section 75 The State should organise an economic system which provides opportunities for the people to collectively 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. 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.	• Allocate resources for education, public health, and utilities, including subsidies for basic living expenses for the people. • develop a government data centre focused on devising policies that respond to the needs of the people. • Upskill and unlock the potential of the Thai people to generate jobs and incomes by supporting the enhancement of the country's Soft Power through the "One Family One Soft Power" (OFOS) scheme. • Administer state affairs with honesty and firmly based in the interest of the people.	5 5 11 15

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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.	• Suppress corruption in all forms with emphasis on the participation of the public.	13
	• Distribute power towards local government and people's organisations to that people can participate in the decision-making process in the development of their local area and oversight of their community.	13
	• Use technology to enhance efficiency of public sector personnel and place importance on transparency.	13
	• Transition the Thai civil service into the age of Digital Government, adjusting its size for greater agility, increasing efficiency and effectiveness of budget usage and performance while revising public sector manpower to align with its mission.	13
	• Elevate public sector services to better address the people's needs.	14

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	• Adapt the role of the public sector to Enable, Facilitate and Regulate so that the people and the private sector receive fast and convenient public services.	14
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.	• Committed to the Rule of Law and Transparency. • Revitalise strong and effective rule of law. • Promote the dissemination of public state information and news. • Distribute power towards local government and people's organisations to that people can participate in the decision-making process in the development of their local area and oversight of their community. • Reduce unnecessary legal and procedural barriers (Ease of Doing Business) to ensure the public sector will not be an obstacle for the business sector nor hinder the country's economic growth.	13 13 13 13 14

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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.	• Suppress corruption in all forms with emphasis on the participation of the public.	13
	• Distribute power towards local government and people's organisations to that people can participate in the decision-making process in the development of their local area and oversight of their community.	13
	• Commit to protect and preserve the institution of the Monarchy, nurture accurate understanding and disseminate information on the work and royal duties of the Monarchy.	15
	• Continue to implement Royal initiatives.	15

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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.	• Revitalise the confidence of both Thais and foreigners alike through political developments in a democratic system to ensure it is strong, stable, rules-based and transparent.	13
	• Expedite the drafting a more democratic “people’s constitution” and a people-centric constitution that adheres to democratic principles, is consistent with universal human rights and respects multiculturalism, as another step in Thailand’s democratic development towards strength and sustainability, with political stability as a key accelerating factor.	13
	• Commit to protect and preserve the institution of the Monarchy, nurture accurate understanding and disseminate information on the work and royal duties of the Monarchy. • Continue to implement Royal initiatives.	15

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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.	• Address the issue of narcotic drugs, decisively and comprehensively, advancing monitoring systems to prevent a return to the vicious drug cycle so that they return instead to society as quality people.	6
	• Foster the sustainability of our natural resources and the environment while driving the national economy and society.	12
	• Revitalise natural resources, conserve biological diversity and maintain the balance of the local ecosystem as an important foundation of life.	12
	• Promote the involvement of the local communities in the conservation, revitalisation and management of natural resources and the environment, including marine and coastal resources as a whole.	12
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	• Urgently address the problem of crime, cybercrime / fraud and transnational crimes to protect the interests of the people.	6

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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		
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.	• Join forces with neighbouring countries to establish mechanisms for joint responsibility in addressing the problem of crime, cybercrime / fraud and transnational crimes between telecommunications operators and commercial banks.	6
	• Maintain a firm posture of not becoming party to international conflicts (Non-Conflict).	14
	• Advance relations with other countries sincerely and constructively under the framework of international laws and norms, with our national interest at the core.	14
	• Continue its proactive economic diplomacy and enhancing Soft Power to promote trade, investment and tourism, especially in new markets.	14

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	• Address issues that require bilateral and multilateral cooperation.	14
	• Expedite negotiations on FTAs with major trading partners.	14
	• Augment Thailand's role on the global stage and advance preparations for our membership in the OECD.	14
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.	• Establish mechanisms for joint responsibility in addressing the problem of crime, cybercrime / fraud and transnational crimes between telecommunications operators and commercial banks.	6
	• Develop a Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) system for the country's strategic security.	5
	• Revive the "Thailand: Kitchen of the World" policy, which showcases a prominent feature of Thailand, to address global Food Security needs.	5
	• Strengthen new forms of energy security, both for domestic consumption and energy exports to the ASEAN region.	8

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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.	• Elevate traditional agricultural practices into modern agriculture, under the principles of “market-led, innovation-driven and income-growth with the use of Agri-Tech.	5
	• Expedite the value-addition of agricultural products and prices of agricultural commodities, including to raise the income of Thai farmers.	5
	• Promote Thai herbs and herbal production through innovation, including the use of cannabis for medical purposes to generate additional economic value.	8
2. Developing industries and services of the future, as drivers of development to transform Thailand into a developed country through advancements in innovation 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.	• Push ahead with the Digital Wallet scheme, to lay the foundation for the digital economy.	5
	• Promote a transition of the automotive industry, from combustion engine vehicles to vehicles of the future (HEVs, PHEVs, BEVs and FCEVs), by continually attracting foreign investors to establish manufacturing bases for Electric Vehicles in the country as a matter	7

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	of urgency and adopt an approach to increase the proportion of domestic raw materials (Local Content) used.	
	• Promote transfer of modern technology to Thai businesses, while maintaining employment levels.	7
	• Continue to build on the development of the Digital Economy, from existing strengths in the digital industries, such as manufacturing of electronic devices and hard disk drives, into a modern digital industry.	8
	• Attract foreign investors to set up Data Centres and factories to produce and design microchips, as well as manufacture semiconductors, in Thailand.	8
	• Stimulate domestic demand for smart electronic devices in the country.	8
	• Develop the Care and Wellness Economy and medical services (Medical Hub), by utilising the spirit of Thai hospitality which is internationally recognised. • Promote the manufacturing and use of domestic medical equipment.	8

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	• Support utilising Health Tech and Biotechnology to elevate the standards of the Thai public health system to be on par with international standards to enable Thailand to become the regional hub for medical services. • Oversee that radio frequencies and satellite orbital rights are allocated for maximum benefit of national development.	8 10
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.	• Accelerate the promotion of tourism, continuing on the success of the country's system-wide visa restructuring to facilitate various types of applicants. • Promote new forms of tourism, by increasing Man-made Destinations. • Promote tourism in "Cities Worth Visiting". • Promote the elevation of Thai wisdom as Creative Culture, to advance the nation's Soft Power. • Develop the Care and Wellness Economy and medical services (Medical Hub), by utilising	6 6 6 7 8

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	the spirit of Thai hospitality which is internationally recognised. • Build on the strength of the health tourism business and Thai traditional medicine to cope with increasing health-related needs from aging societies globally.	8
1. 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.	• Develop the Mass Transit system • Stipulate a joint fare structure for the Bangkok Metropolitan Area in support of the “Single Fare” policy for entire routes, to reduce the burden on transportation costs. • Develop the Care and Wellness Economy and medical services (Medical Hub), by utilising the spirit of Thai hospitality which is internationally recognised. • Develop infrastructure for research and innovation to elevate the capacity for innovation in order to be able to compete on the global stage. • Continue to develop Mega Projects for seamless rail, waterways, road and air transportation.	5 5 8 9 9

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	• Promoting road safety and reducing logistic system costs.	9
	• Construct double-track and high-speed railways in conjunction with advancing urban development aligned with local needs, in order to distribute economic growth.	9
	• Upgrade ports to enhance potential in connecting cargo transportation to enable the country to become a regional hub for transportation and logistics.	9
	• New and expanded airports and flight routes, such as Lanna and Andaman airports, with a focus on becoming an Aviation Hub and a new Gateway that accommodates the increasing demand for travel. • Develop quality digital infrastructure that is stable, safe, comprehensive, sufficient and accessible both in terms of area and cost so that the people can widely and equitably access economic and social opportunities.	10

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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.	Underground Economy into the revenue system.	5
	• Reform relevant laws related to the revenue system so that they are modernised and responsive to current circumstances.	5
	• Allocate resources for education, public health, and utilities, including subsidies for basic living expenses for the people.	5
	• Urgently stimulate the economy to build confidence and stimulate spending, along with mitigating the cost burden and encouraging job opportunities, the first priority being given to vulnerable groups. • Promote and develop potential as well as arrange for social welfare in accordance with altered social conditions. The Government will foster equal opportunities as well as within the economy, especially for significant vulnerable groups, namely: the disabled, elderly, ethnic groups and stateless persons.	6

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	• Develop quality public utility services that are comprehensive and accessible both in terms of area coverage and cost.	9
	• Initiate a major change in the taxation structure with an emphasis on income distribution that will formalise more than 50 percent of informal workers into the labour system.	10
	• Explore the possibility of taxation reform towards a Negative Income Tax in which those with less income will receive an “incremental tax refund” as stipulated by relevant criteria.	10
	• Enhance the efficiency of the management of state-owned land.	10
	• Expedite the publication of up-to-date maps, using technology to revise state land boundaries and overlapping land claims.	10
	• Promote people’s access to land rights, places of residence and livelihoods.	10
	• Terminate land-related conflicts and	10

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	address overlapping land claims both between state agencies and between the public sector and the people. • Elevate and improve the public health system by upgrading “30-baht policy to treat all diseases” (Universal Health Coverage) to “30 Baht policy to treat anywhere” by linking up health data across the public health service system. • Expand primary care service network through the development telemedicine to increase access to quality health care for Thai people in accordance with international standards in order to reduce cost and service time.	11 11
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.	• Promote tourism in “Cities Worth Visiting”. • Construct double-track and high-speed railways in conjunction with advancing urban development aligned with local needs, in order to distribute economic growth. • Enhance the capacity of the local area and community in managing	6 9 12

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	the environment and adapting to climate change. • Administer state affairs with honesty and firmly based in the interest of the people.	15
Creating Opportunities and Social Equality		
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.	• Establish Matching Funds for joint investment between government and the private sector.	4
	• Promote the elevation of Thai wisdom as Creative Culture, to advance the nation's Soft Power.	7
	• Support and promote the application of Local Wisdom, which represents the potential of Thai people and Thailand's cultural capital, be they local Thai gastronomy, Thai fabrics, Muay Thai, Thai performing arts, Thai music, blended with contemporary art and local liquor in order to elevate these products.	7
	• Support artful incorporation of elements of Thai cultural capital in Thai films and all forms of media. • Upskill and unlock the potential of the Thai people to generate	11

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	jobs and incomes by supporting the enhancement of the country's Soft Power through the "One Family One Soft Power" (OFOS) scheme. • Encouraging entrepreneurs in both the public and private sectors to utilize the potential of the elderly for maximum benefit. • Expedite the revision of relevant laws and regulations in order to allow LGBTI+ persons to exercise their rights, including right to legal marriage, to ensure the effective implementation of the Equal Marriage Act, in line with the intended aspiration. • Promote equality between men and women, both in the family and at the workplace.	11 11 11
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.	• We will also increase opportunities to access sources of funding for village and community development as well as for occupational needs. • Increase financial literacy and promote new forms of savings that are in line with the	5 4

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	marine and coastal resources as a whole.	12
	• Provide clean water for consumption accessible to all.	12
	• Ensure that water reaches agricultural areas by enhancing the capacity of reservoirs and the efficiency of irrigation systems in conjunction with the enlargement of irrigation areas and water resources for the growth of the industrial sector.	12
	• Continue its policy of Carbon Neutrality so that Thailand becomes the leader of ASEAN in reducing carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere, opening a major door to global commerce and providing leverage to domestic producers and service providers.	12
	• Promoting Thailand as a centre for Carbon Credit trade for ASEAN through the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET).	12
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	• Step up water management	12
	• Promote the involvement of the local communities in the conservation,	12

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coastal resource ecosystem, and adopting a policy for an integrated coastal management; and (4) developing and increasing eco-friendly marine activities.	revitalisation and management of natural resources and the environment, including marine and coastal resources as a whole.	
3. Promoting sustainable climatefriendly 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 climatefriendly infrastructure development in the public and private sectors; and (4) developing preparedness and response systems for emerging and reemerging infectious diseases caused by climate change.	• Adapt the production processes of the industrial, agricultural and services sectors to become environmentally-friendly.	8
	• Enhance the capacity of the local area and community in managing the environment and adapting to climate change.	12
	• Promote participation in coping with natural disasters, especially in addressing PM_{2.5} and water management which requires international cooperation. • Address the problem of floods and droughts together with all sectors by enhancing the water management system as a whole, taking into account and ensuring consistency with the potential of the river basin and the needs of the local population to create a balance between conservation, revitalisation and sustainable utilisation of water resources.	12

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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.	• Elevate and improve the public health system by upgrading “30-baht policy to treat all diseases” (Universal Health Coverage) to “30 Baht policy to treat anywhere” by linking up health data across the public health service system.	11
	• Expand primary care service network through the development of telemedicine to increase access to quality health care for Thai people in accordance with international standards in order to reduce cost and service time.	11
	• Continue the HPV vaccination program to cover all areas while harnessing the potential of public health networks in the promotion, protection and control of non-communicable diseases.	11
	• Increasing access to mental health and drug related treatment and services, focusing on prevention through knowledge sharing and awareness raising.	11
	• Revitalisation of natural resources, conservation of	12

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	biological diversity and maintenance of the balance of the local ecosystem as an important foundation of life. • Strictly address the problem of illegal disposal and landfilling of industrial/dangerous waste.	12
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.	• Develop a Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) system for the country’s strategic security. • Explore additional energy resources, and negotiations with Cambodia on the Overlapping Claims Area (OCA), in order to reduce energy costs. • Develop the agricultural, fisheries, livestock and associated occupations, for food security. • Revive the “Thailand: Kitchen of the World” policy, which showcases a prominent feature of Thailand, to address global Food Security needs. • Support Thailand to become a source of clean energy production, whether solar power, where photovoltaic and solar panels may be installed on rooftops and water	5 5 5 8

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	surfaces, hydropower, or other alternative energy sources.	
	• Develop the Merchant Power Market and Carbon Credit Market for sustainability and strengthen new forms of energy security, both for domestic consumption and energy exports to the ASEAN region.	8
	• Create energy security.	9
	• Promote efficient use of energy.	9
	• Encourage the public to generate electricity from solar cells in households and receive income from selling surplus electricity back to the State.	9
	• Secure adequate water resources to meet the growth of urban areas and to address the impacts of climate change.	9
	• Step up water management.	12
	• Provide clean water for consumption accessible to all.	12
	• Ensure that water reaches agricultural areas by enhancing the capacity of reservoirs and the efficiency of irrigation systems in	12

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	conjunction with the enlargement of irrigation areas and water resources for the growth of the industrial sector.	
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.	• Enhance the efficiency of the management of state-owned land.	10
	• Expedite the publication of up-to-date maps, using technology to revise state land boundaries and overlapping land claims.	10
	• Establish centres in local areas for creative design and cultural promotion, to elevate and develop the Thai people's capacity for creative culture that adds value.	11
	• Enhance the capacity of the local area and community in managing the environment and adapting to climate change. • Promote the involvement of the local communities in the conservation, revitalisation and management of natural resources and the environment, including marine and coastal resources as a whole.	12

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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 sector that can provide public services through digital technologies.	• Develop a government data centre focused on devising policies that respond to the needs of the people.	5
	• Promote the dissemination of public state information and news.	13
	• Elevate public sector services to better address the people's needs.	14
	• Adapt the role of the public sector to Enable, Facilitate and Regulate so that the people and the private sector receive fast and convenient public services.	14
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.	• Manage expenditures required for the country's development for the highest benefit.	15
	• Maintain economic stability for the country.	15
	• Accelerate improvements in efficiency in terms of budget spending to ensure rapid distribution into the economy.	15
	• Consider other monetary tools to reduce the investment burden under the strict framework of monetary and fiscal discipline.	15

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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.	• Transition the Thai civil service into the age of Digital Government, adjusting its size for greater agility, increasing efficiency and effectiveness of budget usage and performance while revising public sector manpower to align with its mission.	13
	• Suppress corruption in all forms with emphasis on the participation of the public.	13
	• Distribute power towards local government and people's organisations to that people can participate in the decision-making process in the development of their local area and oversight of their community.	13
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.	• Transition the Thai civil service into the age of Digital Government, adjusting its size for greater agility, increasing efficiency and effectiveness of budget usage and performance while revising public sector manpower to align with its mission.	13

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	• Use technology to enhance efficiency of public sector personnel and place importance on transparency.	13
	• Suppress corruption in all forms with emphasis on the participation of the public.	13
	• Elevate public services to better address the people's needs.	14
	• Adapt the role of the public sector to Enable, Facilitate and Regulate so that the people and the private sector receive fast and convenient public services.	14
	• Allow private sector investment for national development.	15
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.	• Public sector personnel are individuals of good and smart character with strong moral character, commitment and professionalism, acting with full transparency and accountability.	13
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	• Committed to the Rule of Law and Transparency. • Suppress corruption in all forms with emphasis on the participation of the public.	13 13

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	marriage, to ensure the effective implementation of the Equal Marriage Act, in line with the intended aspiration. • Reduce unnecessary legal and procedural barriers (Ease of Doing Business) to ensure the public sector will not be an obstacle for the business sector nor hinder the country's economic growth. • Advance relations with other countries sincerely and constructively under the framework of international laws and norms, with our national interest at the core.	14 14
8. Ensuring that the country's judicial administration respects human rights and treats all people equitably by: (1) having judicial personnel and agencies that respect and uphold democratic principles and human dignity; (2) ensuring that all judicial agencies have proactive roles in all stages of fact finding; (3) ensuring that all judicial administration agencies - civil, criminal and administrative - have mutual goals and strategies; (4) promoting alternative justice systems, community justice systems, and participatory judicial administration; and (5) developing alternative punishment measures to replace outdated penalties.	• Revitalise strong and effective rule of law. • Expedite the drafting a more democratic "people's constitution" and a people-centric constitution that adheres to democratic principles, is consistent with universal human rights and respects multiculturalism, as another step in Thailand's democratic development towards strength and sustainability, with political stability as a key accelerating factor.	13 13

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