



Policy Statement of the Council of Ministers

Delivered by General Prayut Chan-o-cha, Prime Minister,
to the National Assembly

Policy Statement of the Council of Ministers

Delivered by General Prayut Chan-o-cha, Prime Minister,
to the National Assembly
Thursday, 25 July B.E. 2562 (2019)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Announcement on the Appointment of the Prime Minister	I
Announcement on the Appointment of Ministers	II
Policy Statement of the Council of Ministers	1
Delivered by General Prayut Chan-o-cha, Prime Minister, to the National Assembly, Thursday, 25 July B.E. 2562 (2019)	
12 Core Policies	3
1. Protecting and Upholding the Monarchy_____	3
2. Ensuring Stability, Safety and Peace in the Country_____	3
3. Fostering Religion, the Arts and Culture_____	4
4. Promoting Thailand's Role on the Global Stage_____	5
5. Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness_____	7
6. Developing Economic Areas of Potential and Delivering Prosperity_____	16
to All Regions	
7. Enhancing the Country's Strength through a Bottom-up Approach_____	17
8. Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of_____	20
Thai People of All Ages	
9. Improving the Public Health System and Social Security_____	24
10. Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to_____	25
Create Sustainable Growth	
11. Reforming Public Sector Management_____	27
12. Preventing and Suppressing Corruption and Malfeasance,_____	29
and Improving the Judicial Process	
12 Urgent Policies	30
1. Solving Bread-and-Butter Concerns_____	30
2. Improving the Welfare System and Enhancing the People's_____	31
Quality of Life	
3. Implementing Economic Measures to Cope with Volatilities in the_____	31
Global Economy	
4. Providing Assistance to Farmers and Promoting Innovation_____	31
5. Upgrading Worker Capabilities_____	32

6. Laying Down the Foundations for Future Growth_____	32
7. Preparing the Thai People for the 21st Century_____	32
8. Addressing Corruption and Malfeasance in the Public Sector, i.e.,_____ in the Political Sphere and among Civil Servants	32
9. Tackling Drug Problems and Restoring Peace in the Southern Border____ Provinces	33
10. Improving Public Services_____	33
11. Devising Measures to Deal with Drought and Floods_____	33
12. Supporting Studies and Public Hearings regarding_____ Amendment of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	33

Appendix **37**

Appendix 1 **39**

Key legislation that the Council of Ministers intends to draft in
Accordance with Chapter XVI: National Reform of
the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2560 (2017)

Appendix 2 **40**

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

Announcement on the Appointment of the Prime Minister

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua has graciously given a Royal Command for the announcement to be made that:

Following the vote taken by the National Assembly on 5 June B.E. 2562 (2019), in which General Prayut Chan-o-cha received a majority of votes from the total number of existing members of the Senate and House of Representatives to become Prime Minister;

His Majesty is therefore of the view that General Prayut Chan-o-cha is one in whom he may repose his trust to serve as Prime Minister.

On the authority of Section 158 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, His Majesty therefore graciously appoints General Prayut Chan-o-cha as Prime Minister to administer state affairs forthwith.

Announced on 9 June B.E. 2562 (2019), being the 4th year of the present Reign.

Countersigned by

Mr. Chuan Leekpai

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 has graciously given a Royal Command for the announcement to be made that, following the Royal Command dated 9 June B.E. 2562 (2019) appointing General Prayut Chan-o-cha as Prime Minister, General Prayut Chan-o-cha has now selected the appropriate individuals 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:

General Prawit Wongsuwon	Deputy Prime Minister
Mr. Somkid Jatusripitak	Deputy Prime Minister
Mr. Wissanu Krea-ngam	Deputy Prime Minister
Mr. Jurin Laksanawisit	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Commerce
Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health
Mr. Tewan Liptapallop	Minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office
General Prayut Chan-o-cha	Minister of Defence (concurrently)
General Chaichan Changmongkol	Deputy Minister of Defence
Mr. Uttama Savanayana	Minister of Finance
Mr. Santi Promphat	Deputy Minister of Finance
Mr. Don Pramudwinai	Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Phiphat Ratchakitprakarn	Minister of Tourism and Sports
Mr. Chuti Krairiksh	Minister of Social Development and Human Security
Mr. Suvit Maesincee	Minister of Higher Education, Science, Research, and Innovation
Mr. Chalermchai Sri-on	Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Captain Thamanat Prompow	Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Ms. Mananya Thaiset	Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Mr. Prapat Pothasuthon	Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Mr. Saksayam Chidchob	Minister of Transport
Mr. Atirat Ratanasate	Deputy Minister of Transport
Mr. Thaworn Senneam	Deputy Minister of Transport
Mr. Buddhipongse Punnakanta	Minister of Digital Economy and Society
Mr. Varawut Silpa-archa	Minister of Natural Resources and Environment
Mr. Sontirat Sontijirawong	Minister of Energy
Mr. Weerasak Wangsuphakijkosol	Deputy Minister of Commerce
General Anupong Paojinda	Minister of Interior
Mr. Nipphon Bunyamanee	Deputy Minister of Interior
Mr. Songsak Thongsri	Deputy Minister of Interior

Mr. Somsak Thepsutin	Minister of Justice
M.R. Chatu Mongol Sonakul	Minister of Labour
Mr. Itthiphol Kunplome	Minister of Culture
Mr. Nataphol Teepsuwan	Minister of Education
Khunying Kalaya Sophonpanich	Deputy Minister of Education
Mrs. Kanokwan Vilawan	Deputy Minister of Education
Mr. Sathit Pitutecha	Deputy Minister of Public Health
Mr. Suriya Jungrungreangkit	Minister of Industry

To take effect forthwith.

Announced on 10 July B.E. 2562 (2019), being the 4th year of the present Reign.

Countersigned by

General Prayut Chan-o-cha

Prime Minister

**Policy Statement
of the Council of Ministers
Delivered by
General Prayut Chan-o-cha, Prime Minister
to the National Assembly
Thursday, 25 July B.E. 2562 (2019)**

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Pursuant to the Royal Command of 9 June 2019 appointing me as Prime Minister and the Royal Command of 10 July 2019 appointing the Ministers, the Council of Ministers has formulated the Policy for the administration of state affairs in adherence to a democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State. The Policy is in accordance with Chapters V: Duties of the State and VI: Directive Principles of State Policies of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2560 (2017) as well as the National Strategy B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037). The Council of Ministers now wishes to deliver its Policy Statement to the National Assembly to inform the latter of the directions that the administration of state affairs will take under this Government. The overarching objectives of said Policy are to move Thailand forward with stability; ensure that Thai society is peaceful, harmonious, and caring; improve the Thai people's quality of life and readiness for the 21st Century; and strengthen the Thai economy and boost competitiveness in tandem with protecting natural resources and the environment in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Thailand has made continuous progress but, due to shifting external and internal factors, the country faces new and complex internal and external challenges. This Government will therefore be administering state affairs in an environment of flux and uncertainty in many areas, whether from the global economy and risk factors such as international trade situations which could impact global growth and cause an economic slowdown in Thailand; technological changes; an ageing society; and environmental factors, in which area there are international commitments and obligations to which Thailand is bound.

Currently, Thailand is in a period of transition, and has to tackle new problems. Whereas previously **the country was engaged in a fight against poverty, it is now fighting against inequality in its various forms**, such as in education and in terms of opportunity, income and assets. Whereas previously **the country had to cope with internal unrest, it now has to deal with new, more fluid types of threats**, whether they be transnational drug and terrorist networks, epidemics or cyber warfare. These challenges underscore the risks that the Government faces in its administration of state affairs.

Therefore, the Government is determined to do the following: pursue national development so that Thailand can overcome the middle income trap; ensure the well-being of all Thai people; reduce inequality by addressing the people's bread-and-butter concerns and generating sufficient income for them to make a living. All Thais, no matter their age, will be prepared for life in the 21st Century and will have readiness in terms of mindset, morals and ethics. We will undertake a collective effort to achieve qualitative, not quantitative, growth. Administration of state affairs under this Government will thus emphasise development in myriad areas that will strengthen the country, ensuring that it keeps pace with change as well as addresses on-going problems in the various sectors. This will help Thailand build immunity, resilience and strength in the face of uncertainty and continue to move forward for the long term; it will also help to enhance Thailand's role in the international community, in particular with regard to promoting sustainability based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy as a means of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals; and it will ultimately help Thailand realise stability, prosperity and sustainability and become a developed country, leaving no one behind. All of the aforementioned efforts are in accordance with the vision and goals specified in the National Strategy. In the administration of state affairs in the next four years, the Government will uphold the following four key principles:

- 1) abiding by His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua's First Royal Command in governing the country;
- 2) upholding a democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State;
- 3) developing the country in accordance with His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy; and
- 4) strengthening Public-Private-People Partnership as well as cooperation with development partners and stakeholders to realise sustainable development for the well-being of the Thai people.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Thailand has seen continued progress and development owing to the vision and efforts of the country's previous leaders. The vision of this Government is **“for Thailand to become a developed country in the 21st Century”**. In order to realise this vision, the Government has set out the following policies:

12 Core Policies

1. Protecting and Upholding the Monarchy

The institution of the Monarchy is of paramount importance to the country and people of Thailand. The Government considers it a duty of the utmost importance to uphold the institution of the Monarchy and to protect the Crown with loyalty. In so doing, the Government will:

1.1 Sustain, preserve and continue His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great's wisdom and royally-initiated projects as guiding principles to ensure the well-being of the people and promote development in line with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy; encourage the people to learn about and understand the work ethics of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great so that they may apply it to the performance of their own duties and in helping to develop the country as well as disseminating His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great's wisdom and Sufficiency Economy Philosophy to a global audience to drive forward sustainable development.

1.2 Continue the work of His Majesty the King's royally-initiated volunteer units so that they become models in the provision of community services at the local level to alleviate hardship, resolve problems, and improve the well-being of the people. This is a multi-sectoral undertaking involving the royally-initiated units, government agencies, private sector and local communities working as one in the spirit of love, compassion and harmony.

1.3 Raise awareness as well as promote and spread an accurate understanding of the Monarchy, Royal Duties in the service of the people, and the benevolence of every Monarch to encourage appropriate popular involvement in a democratic regime with the King as Head of State in the context of Thailand.

2. Ensuring Stability, Safety and Peace in the Country

2.1 Preserving and protecting sovereignty and internal security over land, sea and air; addressing traditional and non-traditional threats by enhancing physical as well as virtual combat power; enhancing national preparedness, national intelligence; improving the management of false online information;

encouraging the public's involvement in security-related matters; developing a comprehensive system to manage security that is fully prepared to maintain and protect sovereignty and the national interest as well as support national development.

2.2 Nurturing pride in, and the dignity of, the Thai nation; civic mindedness and involvement in doing good for the country and protecting the national interest; promoting unity, harmony and generosity among the Thai people, which should be integrated into the curricula of educational institutions. This includes inculcating discipline, the correct mindset, the "Thailand First" idea, and respect for the law as well as social rules and norms. The Government will also work to ensure that the environment, both inside and outside educational institutions, is conducive to the fostering of good morals, ethics and civic mindedness.

2.3 Developing and strengthening politics and governance under a democratic regime with the King as Head of State by promoting good governance, loyalty to the nation, unity and harmony; encouraging quality politicians possessing good morals, knowledge and competence, willing to place the nation's interests before their own so that the administration of state affairs can move the country forward on a stable path of development.

2.4 Maintaining peace and safety, beginning at the community level, by assigning the relevant agencies to engage in regular monitoring and patrol to ensure peace and order as well as the safety in life and property of the people, and to prevent and address drug problems in the community and village; and encouraging public participation to safeguard the local community.

2.5 Resolving drug-related problems in a serious and integrated manner by ensuring strict law enforcement; suppressing the production of drugs at their source as well drug trafficking networks, especially those involving influential drug lords and government officials; collaborating with neighbouring countries to prevent the import and export of drugs; reducing the number of drug dealers and users; educating the youth on the peril of drugs, together with caring for, treating and rehabilitating addicts through the public health process.

3. Fostering Religion, the Arts and Culture

The Government attaches importance to supporting social institutions in the cultivation of positive cultural values, including through fostering religions, preserving and revitalising the cultural heritage and promoting acceptance of, and respect for, diverse cultures and traditions, so as to create a society of integrity, quality and morality, in which the people live in harmony. In this connection, the Government will undertake the following measures:

3.1 Promoting the nation's culture and unique identity by preserving, revitalising and disseminating history, culture, customs, the arts, local traditions and wisdom, the Thai language and diverse local dialects through various channels to enhance the sense of pride in the Thai identity; and supporting the creation of art as well as the promotion of local wisdom to boost the popularity of “Thainess”, thereby adding value to the relevant business and industrial sectors.

3.2 Cultivating positive values and culture, such as morals, ethics, gratitude, honesty, discipline, respect for the law, civic mindedness and making contributions to the nation, and the qualities of being a good citizen by encouraging educational institutions, civil society and local communities to serve as incubators of such values and qualities; encouraging the private sector to practice good governance; enhancing the media's role in encouraging and raising awareness of good values, and promoting the production of quality and responsible media; and making space for the public to express itself creatively and constructively.

3.3 Nurturing and fostering religion by supporting the religious institutions of all faiths in the dissemination of their teachings, instilling morals and ethics, and enhancing cooperation to improve the quality of life and mind of the people as well as building unity, harmony and sustainability in Thai society; and encouraging all Buddhists to be able to understand the essence of the Buddha's teachings and apply it in their daily life.

3.4 Promoting knowledge and understanding of the traditions, customs, and cultures of neighbouring countries; encouraging people to recognise and respect the diverse traditions and cultures of other ethnic groups and foreign nationals living together as a pluralistic society by supporting the learning of foreign languages as well as the creation of world-class works of art and culture as part of the international community.

4. Promoting Thailand's Role on the Global Stage

The Government shall use the opportunity of Thailand's Chairmanship of ASEAN for the year 2019 to promote the country's role on the global stage so that Thailand can play a leading role in developing and fostering cooperation among countries to realise sustainable development, by undertaking the following measures:

4.1 Playing a constructive role in the region and on the global stage by conducting diplomatic relations with countries in the region and the wider international community in a balanced and stable manner on the basis of the principles of mutual trust, mutual respect and mutual benefit; emphasising

the importance of strategic development partnerships and promoting Thailand's constructive role on the global stage, as well as contributing to efforts to realise the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

4.2 Strengthening ASEAN solidarity in all aspects – political, economic, and socio-cultural – especially under Thailand's ASEAN Chairmanship; advocating concrete cooperation among ASEAN Member States and between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners to achieve sustainable development in accordance with the Chairmanship theme of "Advancing Partnership for Sustainability"; and enhancing ASEAN centrality in support of sustainable peace and progress in the region.

4.3 Promoting economic and cultural relations under various cooperation frameworks in order to open up opportunities in trade and investment, knowledge and innovation with countries that have potential and expertise in Europe, the Middle East and South Asia, among others; supporting business expansion in areas where Thai entrepreneurs have potential; enhancing cultural cooperation by promoting Thai uniqueness, identity, arts and culture, in order to gain wider recognition on the global stage.

4.4 Enhancing international cooperation in the area of security to address non-traditional threats such as cybersecurity, human trafficking, transnational crime, maritime safety and security, irregular migration and other transnational issues affecting the Thai people's livelihood and human security.

4.5 Engaging in proactive diplomacy for the people to protect the interests of the Thai people, labour and private sector overseas, and to promote the role of Thai communities in upholding Thai interests abroad.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Thailand currently enjoys monetary and fiscal stability. Nonetheless, the imbalance between revenues and expenditures remains an outstanding issue and risks worsening due to the need for the Government to continue to invest in, and lay down the foundations for, the country's long-term development, as well as the rising cost burdens associated with the provision of public health and social welfare services. If not properly addressed, this imbalance could pose a fiscal risk in the future. Therefore, to maintain the country's fiscal stability, the Government needs to enhance efficiency in the management of revenues and expenditures while ensuring monetary system stability to create an environment conducive to business investment and household spending, through key policies as follows:

5. Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness

5.1 Macroeconomic, monetary and fiscal policy

5.1.1 Implementing monetary and fiscal policy to ensure that the Thai economy is resilient to volatilities in the global economy by managing the country's macroeconomics so that it is stable and conducive to overall economic expansion and business growth at all levels; supporting the use of financial technology in financial services and to improve the competitiveness of the country's financial institutions as well as their capacity to respond to changes in international rules and regulations; giving priority to enhancing financial inclusion and financial know-how on the part of the public; and supporting the development of a database to increase access to loans and enhance efficiency in loan management for low income earners and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

5.1.2 Monitoring monetary and fiscal discipline by ensuring that state agencies strictly abide by the State Monetary and Fiscal Discipline Act, particularly in carrying out activities, measures and projects that could tie up or place a burden on the national budget into the future. Therefore, state agencies are required to prepare expenditure estimates with information on sources of funding for the whole duration of each undertaking as well as the benefits that will accrue, make annual financial reports to accurately account for use of the state budget, as well as set a clear and definite timeframe for the tax incentives given to investors in targeted areas and industries.

5.1.3 Reforming the government revenue structure by expediting the restructuring of government revenue collection, in terms of revenues from taxes and state-owned assets, through expanding the tax base, adjusting tax rates, and enhancing efficiency in revenue collection through the use of digital technology and big data as well as conducting a feasibility study on the establishment of a semi-autonomous revenue collection agency; reviewing tax deductions or measures deemed unnecessary and not beneficial to the economic system; addressing the problem of tax evaders; developing new types of taxes in line with technology and trading in the digital age; managing state-owned assets for the benefit of the country so that the government's revenue collection system helps to bring about equality and fairness while reducing social disparities; and supporting enhanced competitiveness of the private sector in order to promote economic expansion and maintain fiscal balance and sustainability.

5.1.4 Reforming the savings system by putting in place a savings system for retirement with inclusive coverage; developing financial and capital markets to be sources of funding for entrepreneurs and savings options for the public; developing financial tools to encourage all Thais to enter into

long-term savings and investment systems in order to be future-ready and able to respond and adapt to lifestyle and behavioural changes; enhancing the stability of financial institutions and reducing costs; enhancing the capacity of local/community financial organisations and cooperatives at all levels; empowering the people by providing them with basic financial know-how; and carrying out the appropriate regulation in order to strengthen the financial institution system.

5.1.5 Creating a platform for policy innovation design with new tools and techniques as well as opening up opportunities for experts from state agencies, the private sector and the general public to become involved in designing policies and measures that can respond to changing situations in a timely manner.

5.2 Developing the industrial sector

5.2.1 Developing the industrial sector in line with the Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy concept by using technological advances and innovation to develop, build upon and create value-added from natural resources and biodiversity as well as local agricultural production, local industry and services; reviewing the management of manufacturing and logistics; promoting the use of alternative energy; making use of agricultural waste; promoting area- and provincial cluster-based industrial waste management to reduce environmental and health impacts; and placing importance on domestic and international environmental regulations.

5.2.2 Ensuring that the industrial sector is able to respond to technological changes and the latest trends in world trade by taking into account the potentials and capacity to compete of Thailand's industries as well as local and international market demands; creating new, high-value innovation for potential and future industries such as those in the transportation and security sectors as well as the aerospace industry; and placing importance on capacity building of SMEs throughout the supply chain so that they can use technological advancement to enhance competitiveness.

5.2.3 Developing supporting mechanisms to increase the competitiveness of new entrepreneurs by creating an environment that is conducive to technological access and research and development; improving regulations to enable the development of new entrepreneurs and access to capital; developing test centres or research and design centres that meet international standards; and bringing in local educational institutions to support research and development to increase value-added for goods and services.

5.2.4 Developing systems, government mechanisms and an environment that can efficiently support entrepreneurs by establishing an appropriate platform to enable SMEs and startups to create value-added for their products through innovation; developing quality standards, marketing and accounting; and strengthening business incubators and other specialised institutions so that they can effectively partner with educational institutions to develop and nurture the potential of entrepreneurs to increase the value-added of their goods.

5.3 Developing the agricultural sector

5.3.1 Maintaining stability in farmers' incomes and the prices of key agricultural products such as rice, rubber, cassava, palm, sugarcane and maize by using appropriate and efficient tools and measures that will not place an excessive burden on the state budget by putting in place an agricultural goods insurance system; developing a market that links farmers' products to agricultural processors and customers in a fair manner; using technology and tools to expand and ease market access; facilitating trade; and developing an efficient agricultural logistics system.

5.3.2 Lowering production costs and increasing productivity in ways that will not impose a fiscal burden on the state by putting in place comprehensive measures to help generate incomes and lower production costs, for example, through the restructuring of the cost of factors of production, such as seeds, areas of cultivation, fertilisers, agricultural machinery and equipment, water sources and electricity for farming; reducing debts through access to low-cost formal bank loans; reducing risks associated with agricultural commodity price fluctuations; promoting skills development to enable the earning of supplementary incomes; conducting agricultural research and development to enhance productivity; restructuring agricultural production to match with local resource bases and market demand; using agricultural data and information as well as the Agri-Map scheme to set up agricultural zoning; promoting the village agricultural volunteer mechanism; and taking proactive measures to ensure that agricultural production is managed in a manner consistent with the locality.

5.3.3 Developing agricultural organisations and new-generation farmers by increasing entrepreneurial skills and linkages among farmers' groups, social enterprises and cooperatives at all levels, particularly with regard to marketing, online trading, and accounting in order to expand, strengthen and make more competitive the production and market base of farmers' institutions; and cultivating a new generation of farmers as "smart" farmers in order to move forward agricultural development.

5.3.4 Promoting increased value-added on agricultural products to raise farmers' incomes and improve their quality of life through making use of biodiversity; reducing and eliminating the use of pesticides at the earliest opportunity, and replacing them with effective, readily-available and generally-accepted alternatives; promoting the production of agricultural products that have value-added and economic potential such as through organic farming, local identity-based farming, safe farming, bio-farming, agricultural processing and, eventually, agro-industry; promoting research and development as well as technology transfer for the development of agricultural crops and products; and promoting agricultural production that meets quality and safety standards.

5.3.5 Ensuring that low income-earning farmers have access to and can gain benefit from arable land, bank loans, infrastructure and factors of production; and providing support as well as containing damages caused by farming in areas prone to natural disasters through agricultural zoning.

5.3.6 Promoting the planting of commercially-viable trees as cash crops by giving support in the form of seedlings and knowledge-sharing in the area of commercial management, on the planting process, and on nurturing and increasing value-added through processing as another means of helping farmers earn additional income.

5.3.7 Promoting livestock production as a means of earning additional income for farmers through marketing as well as research and development on commercially-viable and local species of livestock, such as beef cattle, goat and sheep, to increase value-added; improving production and quality to meet internationally-accepted and recognised standards and domestic and international consumer demand; and supporting the export of such products to the global market.

5.3.8 Rehabilitating and supporting fishing as a sustainable vocation based on the conservation of fishery and marine resources to ensure their continued availability and abundance by enhancing capacity on appropriate fishing techniques for artisanal and commercial fishing; increasing access to bank loans to help increase opportunity for income generation and reduce costs; reducing obstacles to carrying out the vocation; encouraging regular interaction and collaboration in group form between coastal and local fishermen so as to empower the vocation and boost conservation efforts; accelerating the development of marine aquaculture in line with area-based planning; and using technology and local wisdom-based innovation in food processing to increase value-added on fish and fishery products.

5.4 Developing the tourism sector

5.4.1 Improving the quality and diversity of tourist attractions

by promoting and developing Thailand into a globally-recognised quality tourist destination, distinct in identity and rooted in Thai culture; protecting the environment and conserving natural resources as well as managing waste for the sustainability of the ecosystem, environment and local communities; developing the tourism model of ‘multiple countries, one destination’ as well as tourist attractions by area-based clusters of primary and secondary cities of potential; and developing creative and cultural tourism, business travel, medical tourism, sports and recreational tourism, cruise tourism and regional tourism that links up with neighbouring countries.

5.4.2 Attracting quality, high-end tourists

by focusing on expanding this segment of the tourist market while maintaining existing ones, as well as promoting tourism through the use of digital technology so that tourists can gain cost-effective access to attractions in different parts of the country.

5.4.3 Improving the quality and standards of tourism-related business services

such as spas and the Thai traditional medicine business, as well as medicines and Thai herbal products in order to create product diversification, increase opportunities for manufacturing base and marketing expansion in the region as well as support businesses with potential to access international markets.

5.4.4 Rigorously monitoring and ensuring tourist safety

by enhancing measures to protect tourists from crime, fraud and accidents caused by operator negligence; enhancing rigorous monitoring processes of tourist safety and services, particularly around areas of water-based or marine tourist activities, islands, groups of islands, caves and waterfalls; and integrating tourist assistance efforts in an efficient manner.

5.4.5 Ensuring that tourism income trickles down to the local community

by developing enterprise networks to link up primary, secondary and supporting businesses; promoting linkages among areas and area-based clusters of tourism potential; and enhancing skills and knowledge of local communities and educational institutions so that they can play a greater role in the development of the tourism business in the locality, such as through developing youth tourist guides.

5.5 Enhancing trade and investment to become a regional trading, services and investment hub

5.5.1 Promoting border trade and resolving problems related to border goods in order to benefit from existing infrastructure connectivity and border Special Economic Zones (SEZs); facilitating business operations for investors and SMEs with regard to investment in neighbouring countries by, in the first phase, supporting and encouraging Thai entrepreneurs to explore trade and investment opportunities or to expand their production and marketing base jointly with neighbouring countries in order to capitalise on their continuously positive growth trajectories, abundant natural resources as well as labour cost advantage.

5.5.2 Promoting cross-border e-commerce by encouraging SMEs to organise themselves into groupings to develop appropriate products and services for cross-border online trade as a means of widening their market, giving consumers in neighbouring countries additional channels to directly access products and services; developing platforms for digital transactions, including marketing, finance and logistics.

5.5.3 Improving the system to manage imports and exports in border areas by accelerating the development model and integrating area management at border crossings, such as for customs, livestock checkpoints, warehouses and adjacent areas, in order to support and facilitate trade and investment while minimising the need for government officials' discretion in the performance of their duties. This also includes supporting local entrepreneurs in the value creation from border import and export activities.

5.6 Developing public utilities

5.6.1 Developing transport infrastructure with comprehensive coverage across the country and to accommodate seamless multimodal transport; further developing high-speed trains and launching the improvement of the one metre-gauge railways into an electric rail system so they become the main national network for travel and the transportation of goods; giving importance to integrating transportation system development with area and city development; building capacity for service providers in the transport sector and related industries; connecting tourist attractions, bringing prosperity to all regions, as well as increasing the efficiency of road safety management in accordance with effective warning systems, and rescue and rehabilitation efforts.

5.6.2 Addressing the problem of traffic congestion in urban areas by developing efficient public transport systems in line with each locality's potentials, especially for key cities in each region; using information technology systems to control traffic and plan travel routes; ensuring rigorous respect for traffic rules and regulations (i.e., traffic discipline); managing parking areas, in particular to ensure that both the public and private sectors provide for additional underground and above ground parking spaces; improving pavements, bicycle lanes and other facilities to support travel needs for all (Universal Design) so that people have more options for efficient travel.

5.6.3 Strengthening energy security for self-reliance by diversifying sources of energy (i.e., from fossil fuels and renewable energy etc.) in an appropriate manner; encouraging the production and use of energy in accordance with the potential of fuel sources in the area; providing opportunities for communities and people to participate in energy production and management; encouraging the use of B20 and B100 diesel fuel in order to increase the use of crude palm oil; preparing guidelines for the use of the EURO5 standard; promoting research and development of energy technology, such as smart electrical systems technology, electric automotive technology, and energy storage systems; supporting new forms of electricity market structures, such as a central market platform for electricity trading, as well as new electricity tariff structures, including net electricity unit deduction systems; improving governance of energy businesses to ensure free and fair competition, and energy prices that truly reflect costs; responding to future changes in technology and energy business models; exploring new sources of energy; and engaging in cooperation with neighbouring countries in energy development.

5.6.4 Enhancing and modernising electricity and energy networks to ensure coverage, abundance, security and stability by developing a comprehensive plan for a smart electricity network that can accommodate new energy technologies of the future; connecting domestic networks to the Western, Eastern, Northern and Southern Economic Corridors to ensure efficient and secure management of electrical and energy systems in different areas, especially in the manufacturing sector.

5.6.5 Developing a waterworks management system by developing raw, untreated water sources and using modern technology to produce and manage the waterworks system in order to reduce water loss, improve water quality, expand water distribution areas to cover regional areas and tourist attractions, including SEZs; cultivating the habit of saving water on the part of the public.

5.6.6 Resolving problems related to drainage and wastewater treatment systems by improving current water drainage systems as well as related infrastructure and equipment to efficiently drain water; undertaking campaigns to encourage the public to refrain from littering into sewers, rivers and seas; and developing wastewater collection and treatment systems in urban areas by using the polluter pays principle.

5.7 Developing digital infrastructure towards becoming a smart country

5.7.1 Maintaining frequency and access rights to satellite orbits, which are a national treasure, for the benefit of the nation and people, and investing in the internet gateway and 5G wireless communication technology to ensure uninterrupted, stable online communication as well as accommodate increased connections and applications, so as to create economic value-added, enhance economic competitiveness and support social policies such as those concerning education and public health services, as well as create professional/career development opportunities for the public.

5.7.2 Facilitating digital trade, import and export, and logistics business operations by developing e-commerce, in particular digitizing and linking up trade, payments and transportation and delivery systems; giving importance to the sharing of resources and spaces in the delivery of goods; introducing innovative technologies into operations such as online transactions accounting storage systems, Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of Things (IoT) and Big Data systems; and accelerating the development of data network connectivity for one-stop import, export and logistics processing in accordance with international standards.

5.7.3 Promoting e-commerce to increase market access opportunities for SMEs in the manufacturing and service sectors by building trust between buyers and sellers and incentivising online trade through reviewing and amending related laws to enhance cybersecurity standards and consumer protection and efficiently resolving electronic transactions issues in the country; enhancing the capacity of Thai entrepreneurs who provide online trading platform services; developing related industries and services such as logistics and payments systems to meet international standards; connecting and integrating government agency databases to facilitate entrepreneurs; promoting standardised, quality supervision and regulation to facilitate businesses of all sizes; opening up business opportunities for international trading companies in Thailand; and raising the standard of retail stores and encouraging them to engage in online trade in order to respond to and cushion themselves from the impact of, changing consumer behaviour.

5.8 Developing infrastructure for science, technology, research and development, and innovation

5.8.1 Developing a conducive environment and ecosystem for the promotion of science, technology, research and development, and innovation in an integrated and efficient manner, leading to the commercialisation of research, through the development of the necessary infrastructure and mechanisms to support industrial and services development throughout the value chain to improve competitiveness; developing information systems and indicators concerning competitiveness in science, technology, research and development, and innovation.

5.8.2 Creating a data management system to support research management in an efficient manner by integrating the research systems of the various relevant agencies to further promote and build on research leading to innovation at the national level; and amending regulations to facilitate the commercialisation and value-added of research.

5.8.3 Maximising efficient use of the existing science and technology infrastructure by developing quality and standards systems that will help contribute to the creation of high-value research and innovation with real-life, practical applications; and encouraging maximum use of domestic raw materials.

5.8.4 Supporting the development of factories and model laboratories, which are upstream infrastructure for science, technology, research and development, and innovation, especially factories and pilot laboratories that can meet the economic development needs under the Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy concept, while encouraging investment from the private sector at the same time.

5.9 Advancing the new economy

5.9.1 Developing an ecosystem to drive forward the various forms of the new economy, such as the Sharing Economy, Digital Economy, Bio-economy, Circular Economy, Green Economy, Creative Economy and Cultural Economy, while also modernising related laws and regulations to enable the new generation of entrepreneurs to develop diverse applications, innovations, products and services that meet consumer demand and keep pace with rapidly changing technological advances in order to create value-added for those products and for the national economy as a whole.

5.9.2 Accelerating SME capacity-building and competitiveness in the manufacturing and service sectors by developing entrepreneurial skills so they can utilise technological advances to increase business efficiency; supporting access to capital and markets; supporting the growth of start-ups by

developing a conducive ecosystem, especially in terms of benefits, sources of funding, quality labour, and related laws and regulations, in order to enable entrepreneurs to compete and expand their businesses to markets overseas and ultimately become key driving forces in the new economy.

5.9.3 Encouraging youth and women to become the new generation of SME entrepreneurs by supporting educational activities and increasing their access to technology, capital and funding to encourage young people to present ideas, develop applications and innovations, and operate their own businesses.

5.9.4 Attracting highly-skilled personnel to help nurture the new generation of SME entrepreneurs, especially with regard to innovation-intensive businesses; and creating opportunities for Thailand's new generation SME entrepreneurs to collaborate with university researchers and research and development institutes, among others, to facilitate the development of advanced technology.

6. Developing Economic Areas of Potential and Delivering Prosperity to all Regions

Maximising the use of the potentials and opportunities specific to each area will help to bring prosperity to all regions, create opportunities for economic and social development, reduce the development gap as well as the current over-concentration of development and population in large cities through creation of peaceful and sufficient rural communities, and address migration issues. In this connection, the Government will undertake the following policies:

6.1 Promoting Special Economic Zones towards becoming Asia's economic hub

6.1.1 The Government will continue with efforts to develop the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC) by developing modern infrastructure systems to meet set goals; developing the surrounding areas into an Aerotropolis, Asia's medical hub, and modern and liveable smart cities with international standards; enhancing the agricultural sector and linking it with industry, commerce, transport, the digital sphere, science and technology; accelerating human resource development as well as reviewing laws and regulations to support and promote technology-intensive target industries in a transparent and fair manner.

6.1.2 Promoting the development of the Southern Economic Corridor and Southern Border Provinces by developing transport and logistics infrastructures to increase channels for the export of goods by sea, especially to South Asia; linking up tourist attractions on the Andaman coast with those along the Gulf of Thailand; developing bio-based industries and agricultural product processing using both local resources and those from neighbouring countries; and giving importance to the conservation of natural resources and local cultures as well as the development of liveable cities.

6.1.3 Developing new areas of economic potential to drive forward the economy, such as the development of key economic areas in the north and northeast, bio-based economic zones, and geographically-strategic areas that can be developed into industrial bases in the future. Such development shall be carried out in accordance with the specific potentials and opportunities of each area. The Government will also encourage the participation of the local people and relevant development partners and stakeholders so as to raise income and improve the quality of life of local people as well as manage the potential impact on natural resources and the environment.

6.1.4 Accelerating the continued development of Border Special Economic Zones by supporting and enhancing technology-intensive economic activities that are environment-friendly and in line with the potentials of the area; reviewing investment benefits to ensure compatibility with local economic activities and potentials; making border cities liveable; using technology to support local security and safety; and encouraging the local population and relevant development partners and stakeholders to participate in the development of Border Special Economic Zones.

6.2 Promoting and accelerating the development of smart cities nationwide by focusing on development of the country's economic hubs, including Bangkok and greater Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Nakhon Ratchasima, Khon Kaen, cities in the Eastern Economic Corridor, Songkhla and Phuket, under the concept of creating smart and liveable cities with digital-based economies, social infrastructure, and sufficient green space, in order to boost development of industries and services as well as promote local employment.

7. Enhancing the Country's Strength through a Bottom-up Approach

The Government places high importance on local communities and their capacity to transform local knowledge and resources into products and services. In order to increase the capacity of local economies to generate and distribute income, support local products, strengthen community enterprises and connect them to e-commerce, while empowering local communities and societies, as well as promoting learning and independent occupational training to drive forward and develop the country, the Government will undertake the following policies:

7.1 Promoting community enterprises and products

7.1.1 Creating value-added for local businesses through the use of local identities by encouraging the new generation of Thailand's SME entrepreneurs as well as One Tambon One Product enterprises and local cooperatives to utilise and build upon geographical indicators, local wisdom and culture, local resources as well as technology and innovation to create value and identity for local products and services in line with international standards. This will help distribute income to local communities, which in turn will aid the development of a self-reliant and sustainable local economy that can contribute also to the provincial economy.

7.1.2 Empowering community enterprises through technology by enhancing the capacity and skills of local entrepreneurs in modern business operation, in innovation in terms of production, product and service presentation and marketing, and in application of digital technology in their operation in order to access both national and international markets. The Government will promote the "Sharing Economy" business model, which comprises the shared use of public infrastructure and services as well as machinery and tools in order to establish and enhance new forms of business.

7.1.3 Creating opportunities and facilitating access to up-to-date information and financial services for community enterprises by making available diverse sources of, and access to, funding while enhancing their capacity to enter the national and international markets through new marketing and payment methods, in particular online payments and applications, as well as encouraging the establishment of community enterprise groups and networks to coordinate and exchange knowledge, optimise shared information, and link up and synergise activities.

7.1.4 Promoting local investment to generate local employment by developing systems and mechanisms as well as occupational groups according to local potentials in order to create economic opportunities for local communities, fairly distribute economic benefits, and reduce economic disparities and migration to urban centres. The Government will support the establishment of community enterprises with respect to local readiness and capacity, use the digital economy to foster development while promoting local learning by connecting the mainstream economy to all sectors of local economy, namely, the industrial, service and tourism sectors.

7.1.5 Creating a conducive environment for community enterprises by developing and integrating business databases that are easy to access and user-friendly, for instance, knowledge, marketing-related research and development, and innovation. The Government will establish a system of

incentives to foster cooperation among community enterprises in order to encourage the exchange of knowledge and technology transfers as well as support product and service enhancement both in standard setting and certification to gain international recognition.

7.2 Empowering local communities

7.2.1 Developing community leaders and celebrating local intellectuals so that they become agents of change and help in engaging all sectors in cooperation through development activities and community services that promote social empowerment and the values of selflessness and sacrifice, volunteerism, civic mindedness and philanthropy. These leaders will also be forces in the effort to reduce disparities, promote self-betterment, and manage the local community.

7.2.2 Enhancing the quality of local markets, financial institutions, welfare, healthcare, forests, precious woods, tourism, and promoting expansion to international markets to increase efficiency in the management of production, sources of funding, logistics, data, exchange of knowledge and expertise to foster creativity that will add value to businesses as well as empower local businesses so that they can integrate into the regional supply chain. The Government will supervise product quality to ensure alignment with international standards and market demand to create confidence among local and international consumers. The Government will also promote the establishment of community welfare that responds to local needs.

7.2.3 Resolving housing and arable land problems to create liveable communities by organising accommodation, developing occupational skills and implementing comprehensive urban development to create resilient communities and generous, comfortable and safe societies. The Government aims to preserve local cultures and the unique spirit of each city and community while ensuring a stable economy so that local communities are self-reliant and become the foundation for sustainable socio-economic development.

7.2.4 Empowering the local community by promoting the formation of networks and partnerships across all sectors of society in the common endeavour to develop the locality, for which importance will be given to the fostering of a spirit of volunteerism and the galvanisation of the strength of the land to enhance the capacity and unity of volunteer groups; encouraging engagement in constructive social activities by citizens of all ages, for which creative spaces will be provided; and enhancing social immunity with regard to the constructive use of online media through popular involvement in online monitoring, surveillance and early warning.

7.2.5 Creating strong community networks by promoting and supporting the participation of all stakeholders in the decision-making on, and formulation of, public policy and measures. The Government will allow the public to put forward ideas on economic and social development as well as local welfare, as a means of further laying down the foundations for the development of democracy in the Thai social context.

7.3 Promoting the role of the private sector in local socio-economic development by fostering “shared values” among the business sector, society, and consumers throughout the supply chain, along with promoting social enterprises in areas benefitting the community in support of the production of goods and services that generate local employment or address social issues, such as the employment of persons with disabilities or former prisoners, to improve livelihoods and boost community happiness and welfare.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

We must prepare the Thai people for life in the 21st Century in a systematic and efficient manner so that they can become the drivers of national development. In this regard, the Government has formulated policies on human capital development tailored to each age group, with the objective being to cultivate upstanding, disciplined citizens dedicated to the common good. These policies also include improvements to public health and social welfare, taking into account the needs of different groups in society. Key development policies in this area include the following:

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

8.1 Supporting early childhood development

8.1.1 Providing systematic childhood development from birth to school age so that children are empowered to reach their full potential. It is hoped that family, no matter the type, will begin this process of nurturing and empowerment, which will then be continued in the child’s next phase of life through the provision of assistance compatible with the potential and capacities of each family and the child’s locality. Support will also be given to parents-to-be, including in the area of nutrition, health and parenting. The relevant public services will be provided to promote early childhood development, especially with regard to standardising early childhood development centres throughout the country, and developing the skills, quality and proficiencies of education personnel and early childhood caregivers.

8.1.2 Promoting early childhood development, taking into account support for, and the development of, the multiple intelligences of each child so that he/she can reach his/her full potential, through the systematic and clearly-conceived design of learning processes that complement regular schooling.

8.2 Developing next generation graduates

8.2.1 Adjusting learning and teaching processes to enhance skills and professional training for people of all ages in preparation for the 21st Century by modernising educational curricula; bringing in technology and promoting learning through practical, real-life experiences; revising recruitment and selection processes as well as developing the next generation of high-performing educators capable of designing and managing learning methods to teach, inculcate discipline, give inspiration, and expand the horizons of both children and other teachers through methods that prioritise thinking and expression as well as objective academic methodologies and principles.

8.2.2 Promoting an educational experience that integrates work or field experience in order to develop capacity, in terms of the knowledge base and interdisciplinary thought processes as well as ability to make practical applications, to meet the future requirements of national development; and promoting language skills in English and a third language for communication and further learning. All of this is to prepare the Thai workforce with knowledge as well as professional and life skills prior to entering the labour market.

8.3 Developing vocational training, professional qualifications, and the labour force to support Industry 4.0 by organising and establishing clear-cut public-private mechanisms for cooperation in the development of advanced skills and knowledge for human capital, emphasising problem-solving and innovation. This includes developing the existing and future industrial workforce as well as preparing the workforce for areas with current labour scarcity to support future industries and technologies. The Government will also expedite and build on the professional qualifications system as well as raise labour skills levels in industries of high potential and labour-intensive industries.

8.4. Attracting foreign experts to work in Thailand and supporting highly-skilled personnel by encouraging leading businesses in the country to attract experts from around the world, in particular overseas Thais, to return and be change leaders as well as to share experience, knowledge and expertise with current personnel, so as to stimulate new ways of doing business, new products and innovations for the country. In the early stages, the focus will be on incentivising foreign experts to conduct joint research and development of advanced technologies in targeted industries, and providing space for highly-skilled and high potential personnel to work with these experts or join other networks to develop new bodies of knowledge and innovations for the country.

8.5 Promoting research and innovation for national development

8.5.1 Strengthening research and the development of innovation to eradicate disparities and poverty and improve quality of life by focusing on social and local innovation to address inequality; providing opportunities for the underprivileged, while also improving quality of life for the elderly in tandem with developing human capital for the digital age and Industry 4.0. In the initial stage, the focus will be on promoting comprehensive research and development in the area of public health, including medicines, vaccines, medical supplies, and advanced technologies.

8.5.2 Promoting research and innovation in advanced science and technology for enhanced competitive advantage, adaptability to change, and future national excellence, by focusing on the commercial use of research and innovation; making research a national agenda; promoting cooperation and partnership among all sectors, public, academic, community and private, in all manufacturing and services sectors; creating a conducive environment and putting in place elements essential for an effective research and innovation system; and linking research and the development of innovation with the commercial sphere.

8.5.3 Establishing cross-sectoral research networks by reforming and integrating education with research and development to improve national innovative potential; supporting the competitiveness of Thai businesses in the global market; encouraging the public and private sectors to work on research and development in science, technology, and innovation in an open, integrated and effective manner; linking research and development with business productivity; and developing professional researchers and innovators who can add value to research by enhancing the nation's capacity in technology and innovation.

8.6 Promoting lifelong learning and skills development

8.6.1 Developing schools in tandem with quality teachers and education personnel by improving the efficacy of educational management systems at all levels, as necessary, and taking into account the potential of each educational institution; setting minimum standards for schools at all levels; introducing school and teacher evaluation systems that focus on learning outcomes; reducing unnecessary burden on teachers in order for them to focus on teaching; developing a human capital information database that is linked across the relevant agencies tracking students' progress through the various stages of learning and beyond; and providing platforms for the private sector to take part in promoting education and lifelong learning.

8.6.2 Developing digital learning platforms by promoting the use of appropriate information technology and encouraging creativity in online learning to increase self-learning; and developing learning spaces and learning parks for youth highlighting links between technology and lifestyle; and promoting learning for the elderly.

8.6.3 Reducing inequalities in education by integrating the work of educational bodies with the Equitable Education Fund, with a particular focus on disadvantaged children and those not in the formal education system; reallocating the budget to correspond with the needs of learners and the geographical location of each educational establishment; introducing a sister schools system, pairing large schools known for the quality of education offered with medium- and small-sized schools to improve the latter's quality of education; encouraging the private sector and local communities to take part in designing learning courses; giving support to children from poor families who show particular aptitude; and addressing educational-related debt by restructuring the debt under the Student Loan Fund as well as exploring other appropriate forms of student loans.

8.6.4 Developing lifelong professional skills for people of all ages through synchronizing the development of educational standards in line with the professional qualifications system, with clear assessment mechanisms for knowledge and credit transfer; supporting athletically-gifted children to become professional athletes; setting minimum labour skill standards; and providing for professional re-skilling to match shifting labour market demands of the future as a result of technological advancement.

8.6.5 Promoting the right mindset by incorporating the values of discipline, the correct ideology, ethics, morality, civic mindedness, and respect for the law and social norms into school curricula and all relevant activities, while also encouraging the values of family; ensuring an environment conducive to morality, ethics and civic mindedness both in and outside of educational establishments; penalising violations of social norms; and encouraging public participation in national development.

8.7 Introducing community education degrees and short courses, emphasising the design of short courses based on specific interests and developing professional and daily-life skills for people of all ages in the community; exploring the possibility of developing an education credit bank system to facilitate interdisciplinary and cross-institution learning; pursuing education while working, or studying in selected courses of interest, in order to provide opportunity for self-improvement in education and livelihood at all levels and ages.

9. Improving the Public Health System and Social Security

The Government aims to provide public health services and social insurance schemes with appropriate coverage for the whole population with a view to promoting equality through the following policies:

9.1 Developing public health services, modern medicine and Thai traditional medicine in an efficient, modern/state-of-the-art, and internationally-recognised manner that provides quality services covering the entire country. This includes, on the basis of efficiency and national financial sustainability, enhancing expertise in precision medicine and extending health coverage to informal workers. The Government will also support putting in place measures to promote the health and well-being of Thais in all age groups so that they can lead healthy and strong lives, reducing the incidence of chronic diseases, as well as to ensure an environment conducive to a healthy population.

9.2 Promoting the prevention and control of public health risk factors by developing health knowledge for all age groups; promoting sports and exercise for health and wellness; establishing a comprehensive and integrated system for monitoring, surveillance and emergency medicine management to address newly emerging and reoccurring diseases; ensuring that primary care is adequately provided by family doctors and that primary care supports community-based health and wellness in all areas of Thailand.

9.3 Enhancing the capacity and knowledge of Village Health Volunteers to enable them to serve as doctors for the household, along with the use of medical communication technology; promptly developing quality health services with comprehensive coverage for the population; reducing disparities in the quality of health services; and improving the quality of health services in the community by developing distance medicine in parallel with increasing the role of Village Health Volunteers, and strengthening the quality of services offered by district hospitals so that the people in all areas, especially the elderly, can have timely and adequate access to public health services.

9.4 Establishing a social insurance scheme covering education, health and the provision of employment as appropriate for all groups of the population by investing in society with the objective of directly assisting the underprivileged and other disadvantaged groups; establishing a pension system for groups beyond working-age; reforming the tax system to promote social equality; supporting educational equality through a funding mechanism and elevating the quality of education through the use of modern technology; protecting formal and informal workers by ensuring safety, health and well-being in the workplace and that they receive incomes, benefits and privileges commensurate with their livelihood.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

National economic and social development in the upcoming phase requires that a balance be struck between the use of resources for development, on the one hand, and their conservation and restoration, on the other, in order to achieve long-term sustainability. Administration of state affairs must take into account the impact on natural resources and the environment as well as the impact of climate change, all of which are issues stemming from development that Thailand as a member of the global community must address. In this connection, the Government has formulated development policies in the area of natural resources and the environment as follows:

10. Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth

10.1 Protecting, maintaining and restoring forests and wildlife, with emphasis on increasing forest cover in order to find the right balance between conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources, including forest conservation areas, economic forests, mangrove forests and community forests, as well as increasing green space in urban areas; ending forest encroachment and the endangering of wildlife; promptly restoring degraded forests; amending redundant forestry laws; ensuring an appropriate balance between enabling the people to live in harmony with the forest and deriving a livelihood from it; using technology in the management of areas with high risk of land encroachment and in the management of natural resources; supporting the role of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Volunteers; and raising awareness of the importance of the conservation of natural resources among youth, the public and private sectors and the general population.

10.2 Improving the management of arable land and reducing disparities in land ownership by allocating arable land and housing to farmers and the poor in accordance with the principles set out by the National Land Allocation Committee; ensuring the distribution of land tenure rights in unencroached areas and putting in place measures to prevent transfers of those rights to those who are not farmers or poor; creating a database for land management and establishing proof of land ownership for all public land; creating a clear map of public land and promptly addressing overlapping land ownership issues as well as unclear forest boundaries in order to reduce conflict between the people and state officials.

10.3 Supporting the comprehensive management of water, community water sources and the seas through establishing linkages with the 20-Year Master Plan on Water Resource Management; providing clean water that is adequate in quantity and quality, at affordable prices for all households in rural

communities; ensuring appropriate community water resources management, including strengthening, restoring and conserving watersheds, wetlands, water storages, natural water sources, groundwater basins and coastal water drainage, in order to increase water system productivity and add value to the use of water, consistent with comparable international standards; monitoring water-related disasters; developing a watershed management system and increasing areas for irrigation in order to reduce inequality and to establish a just water allocation system, including promoting the community's involvement in water management, in line with royal initiatives.

10.4 Maintaining the stability of the mineral, marine and coastal resource base for national development and enhancing competitiveness by making appropriate and fair use of mineral resources, taking into account the need to preserve an equilibrium in terms of the economy, society, the environment and the health of the people, and with participation of the people in their management; establishing mining zones with due consideration to the mining potentials of each area and the need to preserve and appropriately utilise the terrain and other natural resources in the area; protecting marine and coastal resources by managing resources at the provincial level using the “One Marine Chart” and managing marine mineral and energy resources, including marine pollution and debris, efficiently; drafting a clear map of the coast and seashore as well as specifically designating areas for development purposes, with the participation of the people and consistent with the geography and resources of the area; preserving coral reefs, which are important for tourism; and preserving mangrove forests and seagrass, which are habitats for rare animals and are also important for fishing.

10.5 Addressing the impact of greenhouse gases and climate change, with an emphasis on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and creating a low-carbon society, while also reducing the fine particulate matter to a level not exceeding 2.5 microns (2.5 PM); establishing measures to control the slashing and burning of cropland; making holistic improvements to the disaster management system; strengthening public awareness in mitigating and adapting to the damages caused by natural disasters and the impact of climate change; supporting public and private sector investment in environmentally-friendly infrastructure projects; supporting the participation of stakeholders in the development of a system to manage the impact of greenhouse gases and climate change; and amending relevant laws so that they are consistent with Thailand's international obligations and commitments.

10.6 Developing an environmental management system within the Circular Economy in order to efficiently utilise resources and reduce their environmental and health impact. This can be done by incorporating technological advancement and innovation into the management of the environment, such as by reusing garbage and waste in the production of goods, thereby making the most efficient use of available resources.

10.7 Developing mechanisms to resolve conflicts stemming from natural resources and the environment, with emphasis on the development of a strategic environmental assessment system as a policy tool to increase the capacity of the Government to formulate development strategies together with all stakeholders in society; integrating efforts across public organisations at the national and sectoral levels and within specific areas, leading to sustainable development, and reducing contradictions across strategies, particularly sectoral and area-based strategies.

10.8 Addressing garbage and waste management in a systematic manner by educating the public on how to reduce household and business garbage; reusing and sorting garbage upstream in order to reduce quantities and the cost of urban garbage management, enabling garbage to be easily transformed for other uses; and developing high-standard factories to sort garbage and manage hazardous waste.

11. Reforming Public Sector Management

In order to mobilise the development of the country in a more effective manner, the Government aims to undertake reform of the public sector by making use of digital technology in the provision of public services and ensuring coordination and the integration of work across government agencies. Moreover, the public must be genuinely able to rely on the judicial process, and laws have to be amended so that they are up-to-date, fair and of overall benefit to the public. In this connection, the Government has formulated policies as follows:

11.1 Developing an up-to-date structure and system for the management of the public sector by ensuring that the public sector is of an appropriate size and has an organisational structure that is flexible, agile and suited to the context of the country. The number of personnel has to be in line with each agency's structure and changing scope of work while the capacity of officials has to be upgraded in order to accommodate change and accord with the needs of the people in a timely way. Furthermore, administration of state affairs must be reformed to achieve greater integration at all steps of work from the planning phase to implementation, follow-up and evaluation, as well as to improve the standards of work and the structural links in the administration at the central, regional and local levels.

11.2 Reforming the approval process that is important to operating businesses and people's livelihood by introducing digital systems and enabling data connection from the beginning to end of process as well as designing online programmes to allow the public to access government services swiftly and at all times.

11.3 Developing a big data system for the administration of state affairs that analyses and shares data in an effective and reliable manner in order to harness the potential of big data to tailor services to the specific needs of individuals.

11.4 Disclosing government information to the public with all government agencies sharing and linking their databases, both amongst government agencies themselves and between these agencies and the public. This will allow all stakeholders to understand the complex situation and means of solving various problems confronted by the country, encourage work that is more proactive, focus on upgrading cooperation between all stakeholders, and search for new initiatives and innovation, with the ability to anticipate situations, assess risks and possible effects in advance in order to effectively prepare for sudden change.

11.5 Promoting good governance in the management of the public sector by fostering trust, confidence and goodwill, while at the same time encouraging capacity-building on the part of civil servants, public sector personnel and government officials, and instilling in them a sense of the greater good. Civil servants should also uphold good governance and ethical standards as well as display competence and knowledge in carrying out their duties, while the state aims to improve the welfare and standard of living for civil servants and to provide moral support and promote a deeper connection to their work.

11.6 Developing mechanisms that will enable the public to play a role in advancing public services and accountability by promoting greater awareness of the core principles of the civil service system and related laws as well as eradicating relevant obstacles and legal and regulatory limitations so that communities, social enterprises, civil society organisations and the private sector can more readily carry out activities for the public good and take up an increased role in local areas, including inspecting the work of public sector agencies and officials at all levels.

11.7 Amending regulations and laws conducive to business and daily life

11.7.1 Improving public services in terms of procedures, provision of services, facilitation, costs and rules and regulations to create an environment that is conducive to business both within and outside the country, and to cope with changes in a timely manner. This should be comprehensive, covering all steps from the establishment of businesses to their closure. Moreover, the Government will ensure that its agencies comply with and enforce the law in a stringent, just, equitable and equal fashion in line with the principles of the law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The

development of a system for the management of data will be expedited for a seamless network among agencies so that the public can contact government agencies with greater ease, speed, transparency and accountability.

11.7.2 Encouraging government agencies to set up spaces to test the viability of concepts related to business, product development or innovation under their responsibility in order to better support business operators in the creation of new businesses, products and innovation and the updating of regulations.

11.7.3 Promoting free and fair trade competition by ensuring that our trading system is just and by monitoring businesses that have monopolistic tendencies. The Government will enforce trade competition laws in a serious and effective manner and guarantee swift and equal access to the judicial process for the public.

11.8 Decentralising power and responsibility and increasing the role in governance of local administrative bodies as well as enhancing the role of the private sector and local communities in providing public services by enhancing the capacity of local administrative bodies and their personnel as well as their responsibilities with regard to administration and budget management so that they can be self-reliant and operate effectively under the principles of good governance. The Government also aims to bolster the role of the private sector, local communities and other stakeholders in solving problems and developing local areas, including ensuring that public services are in line with the public's needs. This will help to upgrade public services to international standards and strengthen local development strategies.

12. Preventing and suppressing corruption and malfeasance, and improving the judicial process

12.1 Solving the problem of corruption and malfeasance by setting standards and using technological innovations to prevent and reduce corruption and malfeasance in a serious and stringent manner, as well as ensure systematic follow-up measures; and instilling the values of integrity, honesty, rectitude and righteousness in society and to encourage all stakeholders to play a part in preventing and monitoring corruption and malfeasance.

12.2 Reforming the judicial process by encouraging punitive measures that are not considered criminal punishment as per international standards; emphasising the upgrading of systems for the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders; promoting, protecting and safeguarding human rights; setting up measures to protect officials in carrying out their duties under the judicial system without any external interference; and integrating the work

of relevant agencies in the judicial system so they coordinate as a single body in order to effectively settle disputes and conflicts. Strategic work and the development of human resources in the judicial process will be stressed so that justice can be served in an equal, transparent, timely, inclusive and non-discriminatory manner, which will help to build confidence in the judicial process. This will contribute to the creation of a just society, reduce disparities and increase equity and equality. The Government will capitalise on new technology and innovation in the development of a legal database, develop laws and the judicial process for effective, transparent, non-discriminatory and just law enforcement, and provide appropriate and necessary legal assistance to the underprivileged so that they have convenient and swift access to the judicial process.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

The 12 core policies I mentioned will guide the administration of state affairs in the next four years. However, given the situation and challenges Thailand is currently facing, such as the bread-and-butter concerns of the people, the global economic environment as well as other various changes and factors affecting the domestic economy, the Government has formulated 12 urgent policies to be implemented in order to tackle problems and alleviate their impact on the people and the economy, as follows:

12 Urgent Policies

1. Solving bread-and-butter concerns by easing restrictions on the taking up of professional occupations for the Thai people; using digital technology in the management of public transportation; reviewing arrangements and standards for street stalls and vendors in Bangkok and greater Bangkok to retain the uniqueness of the city as the “Capital of Street Food”; maintaining cleanliness and order; tackling and reducing people’s debts under the Village Fund, the Student Loan Fund, and informal debts; tackling fraud and scams, including online scams; improving tax and mortgage measures so that the people can own property commensurate with their financial capacity; improving the management of arable land for the benefit of farmers; setting guidelines on land rights and the management of such rights for farmers; reducing obstacles to business for commercial and coastal fisheries, as well as supporting local fisheries in accordance with the standards of the relevant international organisations.

2. Improving the welfare system and enhancing the people's quality of life by making improvements to the Welfare Smart Card and allowance schemes for the elderly, persons with disabilities, low income earners, the needy and the underprivileged, as well as considering expanding coverage to include mothers-to-be, new-borns and school-age children from financially-disadvantaged families; expediting the improvement of public health services to bridge the quality gap in these various services, reduce travel burden to hospitals as well as address overcrowding in major hospitals; improving District Health Promotion hospitals, Village Health Volunteers, Telemedicine, and Thai Traditional Medicine to promote equitable, inclusive, timely and quality access to public health services for people in local communities.

3. Implementing economic measures to cope with volatilities in the global economy by expediting the process of the annual appropriations for fiscal year B.E. 2563 (2020); improving the efficiency of budget disbursement for a prompt injection of money into the economy; preparing measures in response to protectionism as well as supporting policies to increase exports for those affected by protectionist measures; shifting exports to other markets in a timely manner; expanding trade and economic cooperation with potential countries; promoting domestic tourism in primary and secondary cities, including local tourism through the Sharing Economy, which will help to generate and distribute income, stimulating the domestic economy in the current economic climate in which there are export limitations; and supporting SMEs.

4. Providing assistance to farmers and promoting innovation by designating agricultural areas in line with water management systems and soil quality through the zoning by Agri-Map scheme; setting target incomes for farmers from key agricultural products, such as rice, rubber, cassava, palm, sugarcane and maize through compensation, income guarantees or new financial tools that do not place burdens on public fiscal and monetary discipline in the long term; supporting contract farming and considering a fair profit distribution system for farmers; tackling rice-related issues in a comprehensive manner; promoting the use of rubber in the industrial sector and for infrastructure development; promoting the use of agricultural products in the energy sector; creating affordable and innovative agricultural tools to reduce production costs; regulating chemical fertiliser standards, reducing and eliminating the use of chemical fertilisers by using substitutes that are equally effective and acceptable to farmers; building on local knowledge and wisdom to increase agro-processing innovation; accelerating research and development on the use of cannabis, hemp and herbal plants in the medical industry to create economic opportunities and generate income by setting up effective and specialised mechanisms so as to prevent impacts on society in strict compliance with the law.

5. Upgrading worker capabilities by increasing the starting wage, calibrating wage adjustment mechanisms to skills levels in tandem with promoting skills development through trilateral mechanisms and committees to improve labour efficiency; regulating prices to ensure appropriate cost of living; incentivising skills improvement and career change to respond to labour market and target industry needs as well as technological progress.

6. Laying down the foundation for future growth by developing target industries and laying down the foundation for further development in line with the concepts of the Bio-economy, Circular Economy and Green Economy; attracting investment in the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC), Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Smart Cities, and investing in modern infrastructure; laying down the groundwork for 5G connectivity as well as building the capacity of SMEs and local communities in accessing the domestic and global markets through e-commerce platforms; using modern communications technology in the provision of healthcare services and distance learning; creating smart SME entrepreneurs, farmers and next generation entrepreneurs; promoting the use of artificial intelligence to move the country forward.

7. Preparing the Thai people for the 21st Century by creating new digital learning platforms; improving methods of learning by emphasising science, technology, engineering, mathematics, or STEM education, as well as programming and foreign languages, and promoting learning about Coding at the primary school level; developing high-quality schools in every sub-district, or Tambon; encouraging educational institutions to share knowledge online with the general public; integrating real-life experience, particularly in the field of business, into the educational system; creating new researchers and innovators to improve Thailand's technological and innovation potentials; disseminating knowledge on and understanding of the use of digital technology, social media and online social networks to prevent and reduce cybercrime and the negative impacts on society, safety and security; using technology as a tool to disseminate correct information, create social harmony and unity as well as set and instill ethical and moral standards for daily life.

8. Addressing corruption and malfeasance in the public sector, i.e., in the political sphere and among civil servants by expediting the rigorous implementation of political and legal measures against wrongdoers; using modern technology to enhance strict and effective surveillance of corruption and malfeasance; ensuring a prompt legal response to any wrongdoing to achieve a corruption-and-malfeasance-free public sector as well as involving society and the private sector in the prevention and monitoring of corruption and malfeasance.

9. Tackling drug problems and restoring peace in the Southern Border Provinces by recognising the importance of participation from every sector in society as well as strict enforcement of the relevant laws; cooperating with neighbouring countries and countries in other regions in the suppression of drug production sources and trafficking networks within the country and in the border areas; rehabilitating drug users through the public health process, creating opportunities, jobs and incomes as well as promoting social acceptance for those who have gone through rehabilitation; using the Royal Initiative of “Understand, Reach Out, and Develop” to realise peace in the Southern Border Provinces; enhancing the well-being and quality of life of the people in social, economic and educational areas in line with their needs; expediting the support measures extended to those affected by the unrest as well as providing benefits for officials in the area; and resolving this internal issue using domestic laws and in accordance with international principles.

10. Improving public services by advancing towards realisation of a transparent and accountable Digital Government; improving the system for information collection and disclosure in the public sector; streamlining and digitising public sector processes in granting approvals to private individuals and juristic persons to reduce reliance on the discretion of individual officials, financial burden, lengthy processing times, as well as legal obstacles that are hindrances to business and everyday life; amending outdated laws or those regarded as unfair through implementation of different regulations and measures that will help better align government services with the needs of the people and the business sector.

11. Devising measures to deal with drought and floods in terms of prevention, response and assistance, and finding long-term solutions, by setting up a monitoring system, implementing timely relief measures and enhancing the effectiveness of cloud seeding, or artificial rain operations.

12. Supporting studies and public hearings regarding amendment of the Constitution, particularly concerning the rules and procedures for amendment.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

In the implementation of the aforementioned urgent policies, the Government is determined to achieve early concrete results, and to ensure that these efforts comply with the relevant laws and regulations and build further on the work that has been continuously done. The Government also attaches importance to maintaining fiscal discipline. With regard to the provision of welfare and benefits for the people, the Government has been able to allocate a portion of the revenues from the collection of annual taxes to support this policy. In terms

of urgent policies related to development, such as the promotion of tourism, increasing exports, and spurring local economic development, the Government will consider adopting appropriate measures to promote cooperation or joint investment between the private and public sectors. At the same time, it will also consider the use of modern financial tools with a view to helping reduce the burden on the budget in pursuing investment, for example, the Thailand Future Fund for basic infrastructure, accumulated assets in the various other funds, as well as the conversion of rights and assets into future capital.

However, the implementation of these various policies on social and economic issues, natural resources and the environment, and in particular those relating to education, public health and the development of basic infrastructure to lay down the foundations for long-term national development, requires financing. It is estimated that for the administration of state affairs under the present Government, the budget will stand at an average of 3.3 trillion Thai Baht per year, while revenues from taxes will remain limited. As such, the Government must expedite the development of a tax collection system that offers better coverage, expands the tax base, and adapts the tax structure to be more just. In addition, the Government needs to urgently promote trade, investment and tourism to generate income for the country. This income will then be deposited back into the tax system, which will ultimately be used to implement the Government's social and economic policies for the future development of the country.

With regard to plans or projects that are deemed economically valuable or vital in laying the foundations for the country's long-term development, the Government will consider utilising funding sourced from outside the budget. This includes loans and incentives for the private sector to invest in the country's development. In addition, the Government will also consider the use of modern financial tools, such as the Thailand Future Fund, in projects that have economic viability for investment. The aim is to reduce the burden of investment on the budget and on loans. The use of such financial tools will not only reduce the burden on the treasury, but will also allow citizens to become involved and to have a sense of ownership in the development of the country's basic infrastructure. In terms of state expenditure on the implementation of these policies, the Government will strictly prioritise fiscal responsibility, transparency and accountability in order to ensure that the country's finances remain secure and stable.

The policies that I have declared will serve as the framework for the administration of state affairs over the course of this Government, and are in accordance with the Constitution of Thailand, the National Strategy, the various Masterplans, the National Reform Plans, the National Economic and Social Development Plan, and the National Security Policy and Plan. The Government

will endeavour to achieve concrete results according to the urgency of the policies and the resources available. Once this Policy Statement has been delivered to the National Assembly, the Government will meet with all government agencies to ensure that the policies are comprehensively conveyed and implemented to produce tangible results. Furthermore, the Government will begin drafting additional laws as are necessary for the implementation of these policies in order to provide justice for citizens, drive forward economic and social development, and improve quality of life. This will serve as an important basis in advancing towards developed country status based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy within the next twenty years, in accordance with the objectives laid out in the National Strategy.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

The Government wishes to assure the National Assembly and the Thai people that it will administer state affairs to the best of its ability, with honesty and integrity, and will truly uphold the interest and benefit of the Thai people, to ensure that the country moves forward with stability, prosperity and sustainability.

Thank you.

Appendix

Appendix I:
Key legislation that the Council of Ministers intends to draft in accordance
with *Chapter XVI: National Reform* of the Constitution of Thailand,
B.E. 2560 (2017)

1. Law on further amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code
2. Law on penalties according to the offender's ability to pay
3. Law on public crime prevention
4. Law on national forensic science system
5. Law on the protection of unclaimed property in the possession of public and private agencies
6. Law on the establishment of a commercial court or a commercial litigation department, and commercial procedure
7. Law on the establishment of an environment court and environmental procedure
8. Law on biodiversity
9. Law on climate change
10. Law on community justice
11. Law on promotion and conservation of the culture of ethnic groups
12. Law on public sector reform
13. Law on facilitating and reducing the discretion of the government in provision of public services and in doing business
14. Law on national fisheries
15. Law on marine conservation in Thai seas
16. Any other laws which the Council of Ministers deem important for National Reform and National Strategy Implementation

Appendix II:

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

Chapter V: Duties of the State According to the Constitution of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page(s)
Section 52 The State shall protect and uphold the institution of kingship, independence, sovereignty, integrity of the territories and areas over which Thailand has sovereign rights, honour and interests of the Nation, security of the State, and public order. For these purposes, the State shall provide efficient military, diplomatic, and intelligence services. Armed forces shall also be deployed for the purposes of developing the country.	- Policy 1: Protecting and Upholding the Monarchy (paragraphs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)	3
	- Policy 2: Ensuring Stability, Safety and Peace in the Country (paragraphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)	3
	- Policy 4: Promoting Thailand's Role on the Global Stage (paragraphs 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5)	5
Section 53 The State shall ensure that the law is strictly enforced.	- Urgent Policy 8: Addressing Corruption and Malfeasance in the Public Sector, i.e., in the Political Sphere and among Civil Servants	32
	- Policy 8: Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of Thai People of All Ages (paragraph 8.6.5)	23
	- Policy 12: Preventing and Suppressing Corruption and Malfeasance, and Improving the Judicial Process	29

Chapter V: Duties of the State According to the Constitution of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page(s)
<p>Section 54</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The State shall ensure that young children receive care and development prior to education under paragraph one to develop their physical body, mind, discipline, emotion, society and intelligence in accordance with their age, by also promoting and supporting local administrative organisations and the private sector to participate in such an undertaking.</p> <p>The State shall also undertake to provide the people with 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 their level of education, which the State has the duty to carry out, supervise, promote, and support the provision of education to be of quality and to meet international standards, as provided by the law on national education, which shall at least contain provisions relating to the national education plan, and implementation and inspection to ensure compliance with the national education plan.</p> <p>All education shall aim to develop learners to be good, disciplined, proud in the Nation, skilful in their own aptitudes and responsible for family, community, society, and the country.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 1: Solving Bread-and-Butter Concerns</p> <p>- Urgent Policy 7: Preparing the Thai People for the 21st Century</p> <p>- Policy 3: Fostering Religion, the Arts and Culture (paragraph 3.2)</p> <p>- Policy 8: Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of Thai People of All Ages (paragraphs 8.1.1, 8.1.2, 8.2.1, 8.2.2, 8.3, 8.6.1, 8.6.2, 8.6.5, 8.7)</p>	<p>30</p> <p>32</p> <p>5</p> <p>20</p>

Chapter V: Duties of the State According to the Constitution of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page(s)
<p>In undertaking to provide young children to receive care and development under paragraph two or to provide people the education under paragraph three, the State shall undertake to provide persons with insufficient means with financial support for educational expenses in accordance with their aptitudes.</p> <p>A fund shall be established for the purpose of assisting persons with insufficient means, reducing educational disparity and promoting and improving the quality and efficiency of teachers for which the State shall allocate a 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.</p>		
<p>Section 55</p> <p>The State shall ensure that the people receive efficient public health services universally, ensure that the public has basic knowledge in relation to health promotion and disease prevention, and shall promote and support the development of wisdom on Thai traditional medicine to maximise its benefits.</p> <p>The public health services under paragraph one shall cover the health promotion, control and prevention of diseases, medical treatment, and rehabilitation.</p> <p>The State shall continuously improve the standard and quality of public health services.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 2: Improving the Welfare System and Enhancing the People’s Quality of Life</p> <p>- Policy 9: Improving the Public Health System and Social Security (paragraphs 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4)</p>	<p>31</p> <p>24</p>

Chapter V: Duties of the State According to the Constitution of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page(s)
<p>Section 56</p> <p>The State shall undertake or ensure that basic utility services which are essential for the subsistence of the people shall be provided in a comprehensive manner in accordance with sustainable development.</p> <p>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 security of the State, the State shall not conduct any act which renders the ownership to be under the private sector or the ownership of the State to be less than fifty one percent.</p> <p>In undertaking or ensuring the provision of the public utility services under paragraph one or paragraph two, the State shall ensure that the service fee shall not be collected to the extent that it imposes and unreasonable burden on the people.</p> <p>Where the State allows the private sector to operate the business of public utility services in any manners, the State shall receive fair returns by taking into account the State investment, benefits which the State and private sector will gain, including service fee which will be collected from the people.</p>	<p>- Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraphs 5.6.1, 5.6.2, 5.6.3, 5.6.4, 5.6.5, 5.6.6)</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>Section 57</p> <p>The State shall</p> <p>(1) conserve, revive and promote local wisdom, arts, culture, traditions, and good customs at both local and national levels, and provide a public space for the relevant activities including promoting and supporting the</p>	<p>- Policy 3: Fostering Religion, the Arts and Culture (paragraphs 3.1, 3.2)</p>	<p>5</p>

Chapter V: Duties of the State According to the Constitution of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page(s)
people, community and local administrative organisations to exercise the rights to participate in the undertaking of such activities;		
(2) conserve, protect, maintain, restore, manage, and use or arrange for utilisation of natural resources, environment, and biodiversity in a balanced and sustainable manner, provided that the local people and local community shall be allowed to participate in such operations and shall obtain the benefits from such undertakings as provided by the law.	- Policy 10: Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth (paragraphs 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6)	25
<p>Section 58</p> <p>In regard to any action by the State or which the State permits any person to perform, if such action may severely affect the natural resources, quality of the environment, health, sanitation, quality of life, or any other essential interests of the people or community or the environment, the State shall undertake a study and an assessment of its impact on the environment and health of the people or communities, and shall in advance arrange a public hearing that includes relevant stakeholders, people, and communities in order to take their opinion into consideration for the implementation or granting of permission to perform such action, as provided by law.</p> <p>A person and a community shall have the rights to receive information, explanation and reasons from state agencies prior to the implementation or granting of permission to perform an action under paragraph one.</p>	- Policy 10: Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth (paragraph 10.7)	27

Chapter V: Duties of the State According to the Constitution of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page(s)
<p>In the implementation or granting of permission to perform an action under paragraph one, the State shall take precautions to minimise the impact on people, community, environment, and biodiversity, and shall compensate the grievance or damage caused for the affected people or community in a fair manner without delay.</p>		
<p>Section 59</p> <p>The State shall disclose any public data or information in the possession of State agencies that is not related to the security of the State or government confidentiality as provided by the law, and shall ensure that the public can easily access such data or information.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 10: Improving Public Services</p> <p>- Policy 11: Reforming Public Sector Management (paragraph 11.4)</p>	<p>33</p> <p>28</p>
<p>Section 60</p> <p>The State shall maintain the radio frequencies and the right to access a satellite orbit, which are national treasures, to be utilised for the benefit of the country and the people.</p> <p>The arrangement for utilisation of the radio frequencies under paragraph one, regardless of whether it is for radio broadcasting, television broadcasting, 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 the law.</p> <p>The State shall establish an independent organisation to be responsible for the supervision of the utilisation of radio frequencies under paragraph two. In this regard, such</p>	<p>- Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraph 5.7.1)</p>	<p>14</p>

Chapter V: Duties of the State According to the Constitution of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page(s)
<p>organisation shall ensure that there are measures to prevent consumer exploitation or imposition of excessive burden on consumers, to prevent the interference of frequencies, as well as to prevent any act that would result in the obstruction of the liberty of the people to access the information, or any hindrance that inhibit the people to be informed with true and accurate data or information, and to prevent any person or any group of people from utilising the frequencies without considering the rights of the general public. This shall include the prescription of a minimum requirement to be undertaken by the operators of such frequencies to ensure that the public interest is protected as provided by the law.</p>		
<p>Section 61</p> <p>The State shall provide efficient measures or mechanisms to protect and safeguard the rights of consumers, which include, <i>inter alia</i>, access of accurate information, safety, fair contracts, or any other aspects which are beneficial to consumers.</p>	<p>- Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraph 5.7.3)</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>Section 62</p> <p>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 secured in accordance with the law on financial and fiscal discipline of the State, and shall establish a fair taxation system.</p> <p>The law on financial and fiscal discipline of the State, at a minimum, shall contain provisions that are related to the framework of the undertaking of</p>	<p>- Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraphs 5.1.1, 5.1.2)</p>	<p>7</p>

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies in accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page(s)
<p>perform duties without interference or manipulation.</p> <p>The State shall provide necessary and appropriate legal aid to indigent persons or underprivileged persons to be able to access the justice process, including providing a lawyer thereto.</p>	- Policy 12: Preventing and Suppressing Corruption and Malfeasance, and Improving the Judicial Process (paragraph 12.2)	29
<p>Section 69</p> <p>The State shall execute and promote research and development of diverse branches of science, technology and disciplines of arts, in order to create knowledge, development and innovation to strengthen the society and to enhance the competitiveness of the people in the Nation.</p>	<p>- Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraphs 5.8.1, 5.8.2, 5.8.3, 5.8.4)</p> <p>- Policy 8: Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of Thai People of All Ages (paragraphs 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.5.3)</p>	<p>15</p> <p>22</p>
<p>Section 70</p> <p>The State shall promote and provide for the protection of the people from different ethnic groups to enable them to have the rights to live in accordance with their traditional culture, custom, and ways of life on a voluntary basis, peacefully and without interference, insofar as it is not in contrary to public order or good morals, or does not endanger the security of the State, health, or sanitation of others.</p>	- Policy 3: Fostering Religion, the Arts and Culture (paragraph 3.4)	5
<p>Section 71</p> <p>The State shall empower the family unit, which is a crucial basic element of the society, by providing appropriate accommodations, promote and develop the process of health promotion, in order to enable the people to have good health and strong mind, as</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 2: Improving the Welfare System and Enhancing the People's Quality of Life</p> <p>- Policy 8: Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the</p>	<p>31</p> <p>20</p>

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies in accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page(s)
<p>well as to promote and develop excellence in sports to maximise its benefit for the people.</p> <p>The State shall promote and develop human resources to enable them to become good citizens with high quality and abilities.</p> <p>The State shall help children, youth, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, indigent persons and underprivileged persons to be able to have a good quality of living, and shall provide protection for such persons from violence or unfair treatment, as well as provide treatment, rehabilitation and remedies to mistreated persons.</p> <p>On the allocation of the budget, the State shall consider the different necessities and needs with respect to diversity of genders, ages and conditions of persons.</p>	<p>Potential of Thai People of All Ages (paragraphs 8.1, 8.6.5)</p>	
<p>Section 72</p> <p>The State shall take actions relating to land, water resources and energy as follows:</p> <p>(1) plan the land use to conform to the area's conditions and the potential of the land in accordance with the principles of sustainable development;</p>	<p>- Policy 6: Developing Economic Areas of Potential and Delivering Prosperity to All Regions (paragraphs 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4)</p>	<p>16</p>
<p>(2) undertake town and urban planning at every level and enforce such planning efficiently, as well as to develop towns and cities that meet the needs of the people in the area;</p>	<p>- Policy 6: Developing Economic Areas of Potential and Delivering Prosperity to All Regions (paragraph 6.2)</p>	<p>17</p>

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies in accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page(s)
(3) provide measures for the fair distribution of landholding in order to allow people to have land for making a living;	- Urgent Policy 1: Solving Bread-and-Butter Concerns - Policy 10: Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth (paragraph 10.2)	30 25
(4) provide water resources of good quality which are sufficient for consumption of the people, including for agriculture, industry and other activities;	- Urgent Policy 11: Devising Measures to Deal with Drought and Floods - Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraphs 5.6.5, 5.6.6) - Policy 10: Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth (paragraph 10.3)	33 13 25
(5) 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.	- Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraph 5.6.3)	13
Section 73 The State shall provide measures or mechanisms to enable farmers to efficiently produce yields of high quantity and quality that are safe, use low cost of production, and able to compete in the market. The State shall assist indigent farmers to have land for making a living through land reform or other means.	- Urgent Policy 4: Providing Assistance to Farmers and Promoting Innovation - Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraphs 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 5.3.5, 5.3.6, 5.3.7, 5.3.8)	31 9

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies in accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page(s)
<p>Section 74</p> <p>The State shall promote abilities of the people to engage in labour market which is appropriate to their potential and age, and ensure that they are in employment. The State shall ensure the labour rights protection to guarantee work safety and hygiene, and receive income, welfare, social security and other benefits which are suitable for their living, and should provide for or promote the savings for retirement.</p> <p>The State shall provide a system of labour relations for all relevant parties to participate in.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 5: Upgrading Worker Capabilities</p> <p>- Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraphs 5.1.4, 5.9.2, 5.9.3, 5.9.4)</p> <p>- Policy 8: Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of Thai People of All Ages (paragraph 8.6.4)</p> <p>- Policy 9: Improving the Public Health System and Social Security (paragraph 9.4)</p>	<p>32</p> <p>7</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p>
<p>Section 75</p> <p>The State shall organise an economic system which provides opportunities for the people to 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. The State shall eliminate unfair economic monopoly and develop economic competitiveness of the people and the country.</p> <p>The State shall refrain from business operations that are in competition with the private sector except in the case of necessity, for preserving security of the State, preserving national interests, providing public utilities or providing public services.</p>	<p>- Policy 7: Enhancing the Country's Strength through a Bottom-up Approach (paragraphs 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5)</p>	<p>18</p>

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies in accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page(s)
<p>The State shall promote, support, protect and create stability for the cooperative systems and small and medium-sized enterprises belonging to people and communities.</p> <p>In developing the country, the State shall bear in mind the balance between materialistic development and the development of the mind, as well as the well-being of the people.</p>		
<p>Section 76</p> <p>The State shall develop the administrative system of central, regional and local governments, as well as other State affairs, in accordance with the principles of good public governance. State agencies shall cooperate and assist each other on the administration of State affairs, provision of public services, and expenditure of budget that are most efficient for the benefit of the people. The State shall also develop public officials to have integrity and to have an attitude of serving the public in an expedient, expeditious and non-discriminatory and an efficient manner.</p> <p>The State shall put into law a merit-based system of personnel management of state agencies. Such laws must, at least, contain measures to prevent any person from exercising powers or acting wrongfully to intervene or interfere with the duties or the appointment or consideration of the merits of state officials.</p> <p>The State shall establish ethical standards for government agencies to use as the guideline for the codification</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 8: Addressing Corruption and Malfeasance in the Public Sector, i.e., in the Political Sphere and among Civil Servants</p> <p>- Urgent Policy 10: Improving Public Services</p> <p>- Policy 12: Preventing and Suppressing Corruption and Malfeasance, and Improving the Judicial Process (paragraph 12.1)</p>	<p>32</p> <p>33</p> <p>29</p>

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies in accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page(s)
of ethics for state officials. The agency-specific code of ethics must not be lower than the established ethical standards.		
<p>Section 77</p> <p>The State shall introduce laws that are necessary and repeal or revise laws that are no longer necessary, inappropriate for the circumstances, hinder good livelihood or obstacles to earning a living of the people, without delay to not burden the public. The State shall also 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.</p> <p>Prior to the enactment of every law, the State shall conduct consultations with stakeholders, analyse any impacts that may occur from the law comprehensively and systematically. The State shall also disclose the results of the consultation and analysis to the public, and take them into consideration at every stage of the legislative process. Once the law is enforced, the State shall conduct an evaluation of the outcomes according to the specified timeframe. Further consultation with stakeholders shall be conducted to improve laws to be suitable and appropriate for the changing context.</p> <p>The State shall employ a permit system and a committee system in a law only in cases of necessity, shall prescribe rules for the exercise of discretion by State officials and a period of time for carrying out each step</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 10: Improving Public Services</p> <p>- Policy 11: Reforming Public Sector Management (paragraph 11.7)</p> <p>- Policy 12: Preventing and Suppressing Corruption and Malfeasance, and Improving the Judicial Process (paragraph 12.2)</p>	<p>33</p> <p>28</p> <p>29</p>

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
National Security		
<p>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 collective interest; and (4) developing mechanisms designed to effectively mitigate and prevent the roots of significant security problems.</p>	<p>- Policy 1: Protecting and Upholding the Monarchy (paragraphs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)</p> <p>- Policy 2: Ensuring Stability, Safety and Peace in the Country (paragraphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 9: Tackling Drug Problems and Restoring Peace in the Southern Border Provinces</p> <p>- Policy 2: Ensuring Stability, Safety and Peace in the Country (paragraphs 2.1, 2.3, 2.5)</p>	<p>33</p> <p>3</p>

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
<p>3. Strengthening national capacity to prepare for threats that might affect national security to enhance the capability of the military and security agencies by (1) developing efficient nationally integrated intelligence systems; (2) preparing an integrated cooperation of the military, security agencies, and public and civil sectors to develop the capacity needed to effectively protect and maintain national sovereignty and to be prepared for all dimensions, forms, and levels of threats; and (3) developing an efficient national threat preparedness and management system.</p>	<p>- Policy 2: Ensuring Stability, Safety and Peace in the Country (paragraph 2.1)</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>- Policy 4: Promoting Thailand's Role on the Global Stage (paragraphs 4.1, 4.2)</p>	<p>5</p>

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
<p>5. Developing mechanisms for overall security management, for the efficient operation of such mechanisms that is in line with good governance principles and 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 Strategy relating to national security.</p>	<p>- Policy 2: Ensuring Stability, Safety and Peace in the Country (paragraph 2.1)</p>	<p>3</p>
National Competitiveness Enhancement		
<p>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.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 1: Solving Bread-and-Butter Concerns</p>	<p>30</p>
	<p>- Urgent Policy 4: Providing Assistance to Farmers and Promoting Innovation</p>	<p>31</p>
	<p>- Policy 4: Promoting Thailand's Role on the Global Stage (paragraph 4.3)</p>	<p>6</p>
	<p>- Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraphs 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 5.3.5, 5.3.6, 5.3.7, 5.3.8)</p>	<p>9</p>

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
<p>2. Developing industries and services of the future, as drivers of development for Thailand to become a developed country through advancement in innovation and technology, including (1) biological industry; (2) complete medical industry and service; (3) digital, data, and artificial intelligence industry and service; (4) transport and logistics industry and service; and (5) national security industry.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 3: Implementing Economic Measures to Cope with Volatilities in the Global Economy</p>	31
	<p>- Urgent Policy 6: Laying Down the Foundations for Future Growth</p>	32
	<p>- Policy 4: Promoting Thailand's Role on the Global Stage (paragraph 4.3)</p>	6
	<p>- Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraphs 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.7.2, 5.7.3, 5.8.1, 5.8.2, 5.8.3, 5.8.4, 5.9.1)</p>	8
<p>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.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 3: Implementing Economic Measures to Cope with Volatilities in the Global Economy</p> <p>- Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraphs 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.3, 5.4.4, 5.4.5)</p>	<p>31</p> <p>11</p>

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
<p>4. Developing high quality infrastructure to connect Thailand with the world including transport networks, regional development, technology as well as economic infrastructures 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.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 6: Laying Down the Foundations for Future Growth - Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraphs 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.5.2, 5.5.3, 5.6.1, 5.6.2, 5.6.3, 5.6.4, 5.6.5, 5.6.6, 5.7.1, 5.7.2) - Policy 6: Developing Economic Areas of Potential and Delivering Prosperity to All Regions (paragraphs 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.5)</p>	<p>32</p> <p>7</p> <p>16</p>
<p>5. Developing a modern entrepreneurship-based economy in order to promote and encourage modern entrepreneurs who are equipped with the required skills, entrepreneurial spirit, the sense of competitiveness, and clear identity by (1) developing “smart” entrepreneurs; (2) increasing access to financial services; (3) improving access to markets; (4) increasing access to information; and (5) adjusting roles and facilitating access to public services.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 6: Laying Down the Foundations for Future Growth - Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraphs 5.9.2, 5.9.3, 5.9.4)</p>	<p>32</p> <p>15</p>

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
Human Capital Development and Strengthening		
<p>1. Transforming social values and culture of Thai people by encouraging all social institutions to unite in instilling desirable values and culture through (1) embedding values and culture through responsible family management; (2) integrating honesty, discipline, as well as moral and ethical standards through educational institutions; (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 voluntary spirit and social responsibility among Thai people.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 7: Preparing the Thai People for the 21st Century</p>	32
	<p>- Policy 3: Fostering Religion, the Arts and Culture (paragraphs 3.1, 3.2)</p>	5
	<p>- Policy 8: Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of Thai People of All Ages (paragraph 8.6.5)</p>	23
<p>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.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 7: Preparing the Thai People for the 21st Century</p> <p>- Policy 8: Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of Thai People of All Ages (paragraphs 8.1, 8.2.1, 8.2.2, 8.3, 8.6.4)</p>	<p>32</p> <p>20</p>

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
<p>3. Improving learning processes to accommodate changes in the 21st century by encouraging lifelong learning and development of learning skills, which can be achieved by (1) adjusting learning systems to promote necessary skill development; (2) developing modern teachers; (3) improving the efficiency of educational management systems at all levels; (4) developing lifelong learning systems; (5) creating national awareness of roles, responsibilities, and Thailand's position in Southeast Asia and the global community; (6) using digital platforms for enhancing learning system bases; and (7) creating educational systems to promote academic excellence at international levels.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 5: Upgrading Worker Capabilities</p> <p>- Urgent Policy 6: Laying Down the Foundations for Future Growth</p> <p>- Policy 8: Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of Thai People of All Ages (paragraphs 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.6.1, 8.6.2, 8.6.3, 8.7)</p>	<p>32</p> <p>32</p> <p>22</p>
<p>4. Realising multiple human intelligences in various aspects by (1) developing and strengthening multiple intelligences through family, education, surroundings, and the media starting at a young age; (2) creating a career path, surrounding, working condition, and system that are suitable for those with special skills; and (3) pulling in Thai and foreign experts from foreign countries to produce and develop new technologies and innovations for Thailand.</p>	<p>- Policy 8: Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of Thai People of All Ages (paragraphs 8.1.2, 8.4)</p>	<p>21</p>

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
<p>5. Strengthening all areas of Thai people's well-being including physicality, mindfulness, intelligence, and society by (1) promoting general knowledge on well-being; (2) preventing and controlling health risk factors; (3) creating an environment that is supportive of healthy well-being; (4) developing a modern public health service system that encourages healthy living; and (5) encouraging local communities to form the basis of healthy living in all areas.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 2: Improving the Welfare System and Enhancing the People's Quality of Life</p>	31
	<p>- Policy 9: Improving the Public Health System and Social Security (paragraphs 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4)</p>	24
<p>6. Creating a surrounding that encourages further development of human capacity by (1) enhancing positive Thai family values; (2) strengthening the cooperative roles of the public and private sector, families, local administrative organisations, and local community sectors in developing human capacity; (3) instilling and developing skills outside of the classroom; and (4) creating a database on human capital development.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 2: Improving the Welfare System and Enhancing the People's Quality of Life</p>	31
	<p>- Policy 9: Improving the Public Health System and Social Security (paragraphs 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4)</p>	24
<p>7. Strengthening athletic capability to generate positive social values and promote national development by (1) promoting a lifestyle of physical exercise and sports; (2) encouraging public participation in sports, exercise, and recreational activities; (3) promoting sports activities as a career option; and (4) strengthening human resources in sports and recreation in conjunction with the growing sport industry.</p>	<p>- Policy 5: Enhancing Economic Development and National Competitiveness (paragraph 5.4.1)</p>	11
	<p>- Policy 8: Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of Thai People of All Ages (paragraph 8.6.4)</p> <p>- Policy 9: Improving the Public Health System and Social Security (paragraph 9.2)</p>	23 24

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
Creating Opportunities and Social Equality		
<p>1. Mitigating inequality and creating multidimensional justice by</p> <p>(1) adjusting local economic structures;</p> <p>(2) reforming tax systems and advocating for consumer protection;</p> <p>(3) distributing land ownership and resource access on an equitable basis;</p> <p>(4) increasing productivity and promoting the Thai labour force with skills, quality, and creativity to operate in safe working environments;</p> <p>(5) creating comprehensive social insurance schemes that are adequate for everyone regardless of gender and age;</p> <p>(6) conducting targeted social investment to provide assistance to poor and underprivileged people;</p> <p>(7) promoting equitable access to public health services and education, specifically for low-income and underprivileged people; and</p> <p>(8) developing equitable and inclusive access to due process of law.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 1: Solving Bread-and-Butter Concerns</p>	30
	<p>- Urgent Policy 2: Improving the Welfare System and Enhancing the People’s Quality of Life</p>	31
	<p>- Policy 7: Enhancing the Country’s Strength through a Bottom-up Approach (paragraphs 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3)</p>	11
	<p>- Policy 8: Reforming Education and Learning and Enhancing the Potential of Thai People of All Ages (paragraph 8.5.1)</p>	22

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
<p>2. Expanding economic, social and technological hubs to other parts of the country by (1) developing economic, social and technological hubs regionally; (2) formulating regional economic and social development plans covering all required aspects of development; (3) managing urban planning systems to promote safety and quality of life as well as accommodating an aging society and urban development trends; (4) adjusting public administrative structures and revising legal regulations to set up required foundation for regional and provincial-level administrative systems and mechanisms; (5) promoting area-based development on knowledge, technology, and innovations; and (6) developing skilled local labour forces.</p>	<p>- Policy 7: Enhancing the Country's Strength through a Bottom-up Approach (paragraphs 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.2.2, 7.2.3)</p>	<p>18</p>
<p>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) emphasising gender equality and women's roles in social development; (5) promoting development based on social and cultural capital; and (6) promoting development of information technology and creative media to accommodate a digital society.</p>	<p>- Policy 7: Enhancing the Country's Strength through a Bottom-up Approach (paragraphs 7.2.1, 7.2.4, 7.2.5)</p>	<p>19</p>

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
<p>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.</p>	<p>- Policy 7: Enhancing the Country's Strength through a Bottom-up Approach (paragraph 7.3)</p>	<p>20</p>
<p>Creating Eco-Friendly Growth and Quality of Life</p>		
<p>1. Promoting green growth and sustainable development by (1) increasing bio-based economy value in line with the National Strategy for National Competitiveness Enhancement; (2) conserving and rehabilitating biological diversity; (3) conserving and rehabilitating rivers, canals, and other natural water sources nationwide; (4) maintaining and expanding eco-friendly green areas; and (5) promoting sustainable consumption and production.</p>	<p>- Policy 10: Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth (paragraphs 10.1, 10.3, 10.4)</p>	<p>25</p>
<p>2. Promoting sustainable growth of the maritime economy by (1) increasing value of a maritime bio-based economy; (2) improving, rehabilitating, and developing the entire marine and coastal resource ecosystem; (3) rehabilitating tourist beaches, protecting and improving the entire coastal resource ecosystem, and adopting a policy for an integrated coastal management; and (4) developing and increasing eco-friendly marine activities.</p>	<p>- Policy 10: Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth (paragraph 10.4)</p>	<p>26</p>

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
<p>3. Promoting sustainable climate-friendly growth of the society by (1) mitigating greenhouse gas emissions; (2) adapting to prevent and reduce losses and damage caused by natural disasters and climate change; (3) focussing on investment for climate-friendly infrastructure development in public and private sectors; and (4) developing preparations and response systems for emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases caused by climate change.</p>	<p>- Urgent Policy 11: Devising Measures to Deal with Drought and Floods</p> <p>- Policy 10: Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth (paragraph 10.5)</p>	<p>33</p> <p>26</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>- Policy 10: Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth (paragraphs 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.8)</p>	<p>25</p>

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
<p>5. Creating eco-friendly and stable security for water, energy, and agriculture 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 generate value added 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.</p>	<p>- Policy 10: Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth (paragraphs 10.3, 10.6)</p>	<p>25</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>- Policy 10: Restoring Natural Resources and Protecting the Environment to Create Sustainable Growth (paragraph 10.7)</p>	<p>27</p>

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
Rebalancing and Developing the Public Sector		
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.	- Urgent Policy 10: Improving Public Services - Policy 11: Reforming Public Sector Management (paragraphs 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4)	33 27
2. Having an integrated public sector with the National Strategy as the end goal that is able to promote development in all issues, missions, and areas by (1) endorsing the National Strategy as the country's key mechanism for national development; (2) using national monetary and financial systems to support the implementation of the National Strategy; and (3) designing a national evaluation system to effectively monitor and evaluate the National Strategy's achievements at all levels.	- Policy 11: Reforming Public Sector Management (paragraph 11.1)	27
3. Downsizing the public sector in accordance to missions and tasks that aim to promote public participation in national development by (1) adjusting government agencies to the appropriate size; (2) cooperating with all sectors in the national development process; and (3) promoting decentralisation while supporting the roles of local administrative organisations to become agencies with high competency and good governance.	- Policy 11: Reforming Public Sector Management (paragraph 11.1)	27

National Strategy	Government Policies	Page(s)
<p>7. Ensuring that the country has laws only to the extent of necessity and in accordance with the existing national context by (1) repealing or revising laws that are no longer necessary or unsuitable to existing circumstances; (2) having laws only to the extent of necessity; and (3) ensuring effective, just and fair law enforcement at all levels.</p>	- Urgent Policy 10: Improving Public Services	33
	- Policy 11: Reforming Public Sector Management (paragraph 11.7)	28
	- Policy 12: Preventing and Suppressing Corruption and Malfeasance, and Improving the Judicial Process (paragraph 12.2)	29
<p>8. Ensuring that the country's judicial process respects human rights and treats all people on an equitable basis by (1) developing 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 punitive measures to replace outdated penalties.</p>	- Urgent Policy 10: Improving Public Services	33
	- Policy 11: Reforming Public Sector Management (paragraph 11.5)	28
	- Policy 12: Preventing and Suppressing Corruption and Malfeasance, and Improving the Judicial Process (paragraph 12.2)	29

Website:



First edition: September 2019

Number of Copies: 2,500

Printed by: Cabinet and Royal Gazette Publishing Office

Publisher: Mrs. Nipa Tongtieng

ISBN: 978-616-7749-13-6



The Secretariat of the Cabinet

www.soc.go.th