



Policy Statement of the Council of Ministers

Delivered by
Prime Minister Anutin Charnvirakul
to the National Assembly

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Monday, 29 September B.E. 2568 (2025)

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Announcement on the Appointment of the Prime Minister

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua graciously bestows a Royal Command for the announcement to be made that,

By virtue of the termination of the premiership of Ms. Paetongtarn Shinawatra in accordance with Section 170, Paragraph 1 (4), and in conjunction with Section 160 (5) of the Constitution, and whereby the Speaker of the House of Representatives has respectfully presented for royal endorsement the vote taken by the House of Representatives on 5 September B.E. 2568 (2025) which endorsed the appointment of Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul as Prime Minister with a majority of the votes from the total number of existing members of the House of Representatives;

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

Announced on 7 September B.E. 2568 (2025), being the 10th year of the present Reign.

Countersigned by

Mr. Wan Muhamad Noor Matha

Speaker of the House of Representatives



Announcement on the Appointment of Ministers

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua graciously bestows a Royal Command for the announcement to be made that, following the Royal Command dated 7 September B.E. 2568 (2025) appointing Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul as Prime Minister;

Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul has now selected individuals deserving to assume positions as Ministers to administer state affairs.

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

Mr. Phiphat Ratchakitprakarn	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Transport
Mr. Sophon Zaram	Deputy Prime Minister
Mr. Borwornsak Uwanno	Deputy Prime Minister
Mr. Ekniti Nitithanprapas	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance
Captain Thamanat Prompow	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Mr. Suchart Chomklin	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

Mr. Paradorn Prissananantakul	Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office
Ms. Supamas Isarabhakdi	Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office
Mr. Napintorn Srisunpang	Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office
Mr. Santi Piyatat	Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office
General Nattaphon Narkphanit	Minister of Defence
Lieutenant General Adul Boonthumjaroen	Deputy Minister of Defence
Mr. Vorapak Tanyawong	Deputy Minister of Finance
Mr. Sihasak Phuanketkeow	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Artthakorn Sirilatthayakorn	Minister of Tourism and Sports
Mr. Akkhara Prompow	Minister of Social Development and Human Security
Mr. Surasak Phanchaoenworakul	Minister of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation
Mr. Amin Mayusoh	Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Mr. Nares Thamrongthipyakhun	Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Ms. Mallika Jirapunvanit	Deputy Minister of Transport
Mr. Chaichanok Chidchob	Minister of Digital Economy and Society
Mr. Auttapol Rerkpiboon	Minister of Energy
Mrs. Suphajee Suthumpun	Minister of Commerce
Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul	Minister of Interior (concurrently)
Mr. Songsak Thongsri	Deputy Minister of Interior
Mr. Sakda Vicheansil	Deputy Minister of Interior
Ms. Sasithorn Kittidhrakul	Deputy Minister of Interior

Police Major General Rutthaphon Naowarat	Minister of Justice
Ms. Treenuch Thienthong	Minister of Labour
Ms. Sabeeda Thaised	Minister of Culture
Professor Narumon Pinyosinwat	Minister of Education
Mr. Ongart Wongprayoon	Deputy Minister of Education
Mr. Pattana Promphat	Minister of Public Health
Mr. Worachot Sukhonkhachon	Deputy Minister of Public Health
Mr. Thanakorn Wangboonkongchana	Minister of Industry
Petty Officer First Class Yossing Liamlert	Deputy Minister of Industry
To take effect forthwith.	

Announced on 19 September B.E. 2568 (2025), being the 10th year of the present Reign.

Countersigned by
Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul
Prime Minister

**Policy Statement
of the Council of Ministers
Delivered by Prime Minister Anutin Charnvirakul
to the National Assembly
Monday, 29 September B.E. 2568 (2025)**

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Pursuant to the Royal Command of 7 September B.E. 2568 (2025) appointing me as Prime Minister, and the Royal Command of 19 September B.E. 2568 (2025) appointing the Ministers, the Council of Ministers has now formulated the policy for the administration of state affairs, which is in firm adherence to a democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State. The policy is also in accordance with Chapter V: Duties of the State, and Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies, of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017), as well as the National Strategy B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037).

The Council of Ministers, therefore, wishes to present its Policy Statement to the National Assembly and the people of Thailand, to inform them of the principles underpinning the administration of state affairs and the key policies of the Government. The Government under my leadership will uphold three main principles, which are:

1. To protect and preserve the institutions of Nation, Religion and the Monarchy;
2. To uphold the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State; and
3. To uphold the rule of law, the fair and just enforcement of the law, and the administration of state affairs in accordance with the principles of good governance, for the benefit of the people.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

The Government has assumed the administration of state affairs under circumstances in which Thailand is surrounded by uncertainty on matters of the economy, society, politics, international relations and global geopolitics. These numerous factors affect the competitiveness of the country, opportunities for income generation by the people, and the business operations of entrepreneurs.

Given the limited amount of time available, a budget that was not prepared by this Government, as well as being a minority government, **it is necessary, therefore, for the Government to expedite the resolution of problems currently facing the country.** These include economic threats, security threats, societal threats and environmental threats arising out of climate change. This must be undertaken **together with the need to lay a foundation for the country, sustainably driving forward the development of the country's competitiveness** in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, along with the creation of an economic system that is transparent, fair and sustainable, **establishing security, order and peace for the nation, and fostering the trust and confidence of the people,** as well as care and preservation of natural resources and the environment, to mitigate the effects of natural disasters.

This Government will **support the holding of referenda and constitutional amendments that take into account the voices of the people,** and ensure participation by all sectors, in line with the Ruling of the Constitutional Court and in order to uphold the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

The Government has formulated key policies to resolve urgent issues facing the country, and return confidence and happiness to the Thai people, as follows:

Economy

1. Generating income and lowering expenses in the daily lives of the people, for example, energy costs, costs for clean drinking water, travel costs and tolls, in order to increase spending power. This will be achieved through implementation of the Half-and-Half (*Kon La Krueng*) co-payment scheme, managing prices of agricultural commodities at appropriate levels, together with creating stronger opportunities to generate income and promote the competitiveness of small businesses, entrepreneurs, farmers and local communities through cooperative mechanisms between the public, private and local sectors. Emphasis will be placed on promoting the use of digital technology towards reskilling, upskilling and increasing productivity to improve the opportunities for the Thai people to earn higher incomes. Promoting the use of solar energy for household electricity generation and agricultural activities, to increase the income of the people and communities, as well as the use of green energy according to demand from all sectors, will also be promoted.

2. Resolving debt problems and increasing liquidity on the basis of risk that is fairly distributed between financial institutions and debtors, by:

2.1 Household (people sector) debt. Assisting and resolving personal debt in the amount not exceeding 100,000 baht per person to reduce debt problems which have kept the Thai people in a debt trap.

2.2 Increasing liquidity for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by providing up to one million baht per enterprise, alongside establishing systems to expand access to finance for borrowers with good debt repayment discipline; enhancing knowledge on finance, innovation and modern technologies for the general public and entrepreneurs; and creating business opportunities for SMEs in the procurement processes of the public sector and large businesses.

3. Expanding savings opportunities for the general public by ensuring that all citizens have the right to conveniently purchase government bonds to earn additional income from higher interest returns, and by developing savings-lottery products that set aside a portion of non-winning ticket proceeds, enabling purchasers to accumulate savings from the reserved amount.

4. Restoring tourist confidence by prioritising safety and tourist facilitation; cracking down on fraud and scams targeting tourists; introducing measures to stimulate domestic travel by Thai tourists during the remainder of B.E. 2568 (2025), with an emphasis on tourism in secondary cities; incentivising the private sector through tax mechanisms to improve hotels, accommodations and tourist attractions; attracting foreigners to reside in Thailand long-term; and increasing per-capita spending of tourists.

5. Expediting efforts to address the impacts of the trade war by:

5.1 Establishing Team Thailand, comprising the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce and the Thai Trade Representative, to enhance free-trade relations with existing partners and take proactive steps to open new markets, such as the Middle East, Africa, Eastern Europe, South Asia and Latin America; and pursue Thailand's membership to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to attract foreign trade and investment.

5.2 Assisting and supporting business owners, particularly SMEs and farmers severely affected by the United States' tariff measures; counter circumvention of rules of origin and prevent price dumping; and cooperate with the private sector to negotiate product-specific details arising from the United States' tariff measures in order to prepare for the United States' trade measures. Such actions include formulating measures to promote the predominant use

of domestically produced industrial goods and parts; setting industry standards for targeted product groups; and establishing measures to prohibit the import of agricultural products associated with burning from neighbouring countries, in order to reduce PM_{2.5} dust pollution.

5.3 Creating a modern investment climate conducive to competitiveness, both at present and in the future, by streamlining regulations and licensing procedures to ensure convenience, transparency and a business-friendly environment; adjusting the investment promotion system for foreign investment in targeted industries- in particular digital and artificial intelligence (AI), semiconductors and advanced electronics, modern automobiles, future foods, clean energy and bio-industries; and encouraging foreign investors to establish companies and joint ventures with Thai businesses, and to develop domestic supply chains with Thai entrepreneurs, thereby strengthening the capacity of domestic entrepreneurs.

Security

6. Expediting peaceful resolution of the dispute between Thailand and Cambodia to promptly restore security for people living along the border and to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, in accordance with the internationally recognised border; resolve the conflict through appropriate diplomatic negotiation mechanisms, alongside robust national defence; and conduct a referendum to enable public participation to deliberate, decide and express opinions on the revocation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Thailand and Cambodia. In addition, the Government will pursue a proactive foreign policy responsive to global changes and enhance confidence in and the status of Thailand in the international arena.

7. Expediting the resolution of problems in the Southern Border Provinces. The Government will urgently readjust its approach to deliver concrete results in creating a safe environment for the people and property, in parallel with economic development and sustainable improvement of the quality of life for people in the area.

Society

8. Rigorously suppressing all forms of illegal gambling. The Government will not support the legalisation of gambling businesses of any kind, nor support entertainment complexes that include gambling businesses, as well as gambling disguised as sport, such as poker. The Government will amend the Gambling Act and related ministerial regulations to strengthen control and minimise the granting of gambling licences to the greatest extent possible.

9. Strictly upholding the rule of law, deeming acts by state officials in the following cases to constitute serious disciplinary offences that are subject to decisive criminal proceedings:

9.1 Failure to enforce the law in the prevention and suppression of narcotics; gambling and online gambling; transnational crimes; cyber threats; creation of fake news; and deception of the public in its various forms.

9.2 Misuse of laws and state officials for political gain.

10. Eradicating corruption and misconduct decisively and seriously, in cooperation with the National Anti-Corruption Commission, the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission, the private sector and civil society, in order to enhance public and international confidence.

11. Protecting and safeguarding Buddhism and other religions by taking measures to prevent and eliminate any acts that undermine them. With respect to Buddhism, the Government will act with the approval of the Supreme Patriarch and the consent of the Sangha Supreme Council.

Natural Disasters and the Environment

12. Expediting the installation of early warning equipment and the development of disaster-warning networks, especially in high-risk areas; providing urgent relief and rehabilitation to disaster-affected people, with an emphasis on transmitting information from state agencies to the relevant authorities for effective implementation at the local level; conserving, restoring and maintaining existing natural resources sustainably; promoting the appropriate use of forest areas and community forests; and managing water resources systematically to build resilience to climate change.

13. Promoting a low-carbon society by declaring Thailand's commitment to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by B.E. 2593 (A.D. 2050), in order to respond to the challenges arising from international trade and climate change. The Government will:

13.1 Promote and support the use of clean energy, such as solar energy in communities and state agencies, electric vehicles and public transport system, as well as **enhancing energy efficiency, particularly in the industrial sector**.

13.2 Develop and improve farmers' livelihood towards a new generation of environmentally friendly farmers, with an emphasis on preventing and reducing burning in agriculture to reduce PM_{2.5} dust pollution.

13.3 Establish a carbon credit trading market that meets international standards and accelerate the enactment of important environmental legislation, such as the Draft Climate Change Act.

Public Administration, Legal Reform

14. Accelerating the development of a digital government by fully integrating digital systems across all agencies, alongside promoting open government data and proposing draft legislation related to the modernisation of public administration, to ensure efficiency, modernisation, and convenience for businesses and the people. The Government will enable genuine integration and cooperation among state agencies, the private sector, and civil society, support virtual government administration (Sandbox), and strengthen systematic crisis management.

15. Accelerating legal and regulatory reform by repealing outdated or unnecessary laws and regulations that impose burdens on the people and the business sector through a “guillotine” initiative; introducing new legislation related to the digital platform economy; pushing forward improvements to the law on electronic transactions to keep track with technological change; and establishing a working group to follow up on the implementation of government policies.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

In addition to the key policies set out above to address immediate problems, **the Government will implement policies in line with the duties of the State, the State’s policy directives, and the National Strategy** as prescribed in Section 162 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017). The Government will, throughout its term of administration, drive forward development in line with the State’s policy directives and the National Strategy across six areas. This includes **ensuring that the Thai people of all ages and groups have equitable access to education and public health services, and advancing legislation relating to the reform of the education system**, such as the National Education Act, to keep pace with innovations in learning, so that the Thai people have the knowledge and skills necessary to live and thrive in society in the future, as well as utilising media and mass communication to instil positive values and culture across society. The Government will **develop quality public health services** alongside promoting local wisdom and Thai traditional medicine, and will advance health promotion so that the Thai people enjoy good physical and mental health. **The Government will lay a foundation for restructuring the national economy for a new era – shifting from an emphasis on “volume” to “value” - by elevating Thai agriculture toward smart agriculture** to increase productivity, reduce risks from natural disasters and build confidence in food safety. **The Government will also lay a foundation to enable the private sector,**

especially SMEs, to keep pace with global changes and excel toward targeted industries, such as supporting entrepreneurs to access appropriate technology at an affordable cost; raising productivity to reduce costs, improve quality, and foster innovation; and pushing forward key laws to support new industries. **The Government will develop infrastructure and public utilities** to support national development while **promoting public participation in large-scale projects**; regulate the allocation and use of frequencies and rights to access satellite orbital slots for the maximum benefit of the people and the country as a whole; **carry forward and build upon the Royal-initiated Projects and projects in accordance with the Royal initiatives** to ensure the sustainable conservation and use of natural resources and the environment; support disclosure of information and foster public participation in pollution control and in addressing pollution problems; **establish urban plans and give them legal force** so that area development proceeds appropriately; **implement land management** so that the people have equitable and widespread access to land for livelihoods; and **strengthen the State's revenue system and the management of State assets**.

The Government is determined to administer state affairs and to drive policy in order to resolve immediate problems, while at the same time laying a firm foundation for the country's future. The Government will work to ensure that Thailand advances as far as possible during its term, doing so with honesty, integrity and morality, giving priority to the national interest. It will also establish credibility in fiscal policy by ensuring discipline, transparency, efficiency and value for money, so that public resources yield the utmost benefit for the nation as a whole, within the framework of fiscal discipline and the strengthening of economic stability. Policy implementation will be financed from both budgetary and off-budget sources, including loans, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and capital mobilisation through infrastructure funds, and will be implemented primarily through the Annual Budget Expenditure Act, B.E. 2569 (Fiscal Year 2026). The Government will expend funds strictly in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, with prudence; exercise effective oversight of off-budget expenditures, and promote the private sector's role in investing in national infrastructure to encourage investment and reduce the country's public debt burden in the long term.

As Prime Minister, I will take all necessary measures to ensure that the Government addresses the problems facing the country, while laying the foundation for sustainable development in all dimensions, for the well-being of the Thai people.

Thank you.

Appendix

Appendix

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

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
<p>Section 52</p> <p>The State shall protect and uphold the institution of kingship, independence, sovereignty, integrity of the territories and the areas over which Thailand has sovereignty rights, honour and interest of the Nation, security of the State, and public order. For these purposes, the State shall provide efficient military, diplomatic, and intelligence services.</p> <p>Armed forces shall also be deployed for the purpose of developing the country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and preserve the institutions of Nation, Religion and the Monarchy. 	1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, in accordance with the internationally recognised border. 	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolve the conflict through appropriate diplomatic negotiation mechanisms, alongside robust national defence. 	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue a proactive foreign policy responsive to global changes and enhance confidence in and the status of Thailand in the international arena. • Expedite the resolution of problems in the Southern Border Provinces. 	4

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
<p>Section 53</p> <p>The State shall ensure that the law is strictly observed and enforced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uphold the rule of law and the fair and just enforcement of the law. • Rigorously suppress all forms of illegal gambling. • Strictly uphold the rule of law. • Eradicate corruption and misconduct decisively and seriously. 	<p>1</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p>
<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, social skills and intelligence in accordance with their age, by also promoting and supporting local administrative organisations and the private sector to participate in such undertaking.</p> <p>The State shall undertake to provide the people education as needed in various systems including promoting life-long learning, and to enable the cooperation among the State, local administrative organisations and private sector in providing every level of education, which the State has the duty to carry out, supervise, promote and support the provision of education to be of quality and to meet international standards as provided by law on national education which shall, at least, contain provisions relating to national education plan, and implementation and inspection to ensure compliance with the national education plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of digital technology towards reskilling, upskilling and increasing productivity to improve the opportunities for the Thai people to earn higher incomes. • Ensure that the Thai people of all ages and groups have equitable access to education. • Advance legislation relating to the reform of the education system, such as the National Education Act, to keep pace with innovations in learning, so that the Thai people have the knowledge and skills necessary to live and thrive in society in the future. 	<p>2</p> <p>6</p> <p>6</p>

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
<p>All education shall aim to develop learners to be good, disciplined, proud of the Nation, skillful in their own aptitudes and responsible for family, community, society and the country.</p> <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 the educational disparity and promoting and improving the quality and efficiency of teachers for which the State shall allocate budget to such fund or use taxation measures or mechanisms, including providing a tax reduction to persons who donate properties into the fund, as provided by the law; such law shall, at least, prescribe that the management of the fund shall be independent and the fund shall be disbursed to implement such purpose.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilise media and mass communication to instil positive values and culture across society. • Advance health promotion so that the Thai people enjoy good physical and mental health. 	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>
<p>Section 55</p> <p>The State shall ensure that the people receive efficient public health services universally, ensure that the public has the basic knowledge in relation to health promotion and disease prevention, and shall promote and support the advancement of wisdom on Thai traditional medicine to maximise its benefits.</p> <p>The public health services under paragraph one shall cover 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that Thai people of all ages and groups have equitable access to public health services. • Develop quality public health services alongside promoting local wisdom and Thai traditional medicine. • Advance health promotion so that the Thai people enjoy good physical and mental health. 	<p>6</p> <p>6</p> <p>6</p>

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
<p>Section 56</p> <p>The State shall undertake or ensure that the basic utility services which are essential for the subsistence of the people 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 per cent.</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 an unreasonable burden on the people.</p> <p>Where the State allows the private sector to operate the business of public utility services in any manner, the State shall receive fair returns by taking into account the State investment, benefits which the State and private sector will gain, including service fee which will be collected from the people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop infrastructure and public utilities to support national development. 	<p>7</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 people, community and a local administrative organisation to exercise the rights and to participate in the undertaking;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilise media and mass communication to instil positive values and culture across society. 	<p>6</p>
<p>(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 relevant local people and local community shall be</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve natural resources and the environment to mitigate the effects of natural disasters. 	<p>2</p>

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
allowed to participate in and obtain the benefit from such undertaking as provided by law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve, restore and maintain existing natural resources sustainably; promote the appropriate use of forest areas and community forests; and manage water resources systematically. • Support disclosure of information and foster public participation in pollution control and in addressing pollution problems. 	<div>5</div> <div>7</div>
<p>Section 58</p> <p>In regard to any undertaking by the State or which the State will permit any person to carry out, if such undertaking may severely affect the natural resources, environmental quality, health, sanitation, quality of life or any other essential interests of the people or community or environment, the State shall undertake to study and assess the impact on environmental quality and health of the people or communities and shall arrange a public hearing of relevant stakeholders, people and communities in advance in order to take them into consideration for the implementation or granting of permission as provided by the law.</p> <p>A person and a community shall have the right to receive information, explanation and reasons from a State agency prior to the implementation or granting of permission under paragraph one.</p> <p>In the implementation or granting of permission under paragraph one, the State shall take precautions to minimise the impact on people,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote public participation in large-scale projects. • Support disclosure of information and foster public participation in pollution control and in addressing pollution problems. 	<div>7</div> <div>7</div>

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
<p>as well as the participation of the people in the utilisation of frequency, as provided by law.</p> <p>The State shall establish a State organisation which is independent in performing duties to be responsible and supervise the undertakings in relation to frequencies to ensure compliance with paragraph two. In this regard, such organisation shall ensure that there are measures to prevent against unfair consumer exploitation or imposition of unnecessary burden on consumers, to prevent the interference of frequencies, as well as to prevent an act which results in obstructing the liberty of the people to know or preventing the people from knowing true and accurate data or information, and to prevent any person or any group of person from utilising the frequencies without considering the rights of general public. This shall include the prescription of a minimum proportion to be undertaken, for public interest, by a person utilising the frequencies as provided by law.</p>		
<p>Section 61</p> <p>The State shall provide efficient measures or mechanisms to protect and safeguard the rights of consumers in various aspects, which include, inter alia, knowledge of true information, safety, fair conclusion of contracts, or any other aspects which are beneficial to consumers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise safety and tourist facilitation. • Crack down on fraud and scams targeting tourists. • Strictly uphold the rule of law, deeming acts by state officials in cases of failure to enforce the law in the prevention and suppression of narcotics; gambling and online gambling; transnational crime; cyber threats; creation of fake news; and deception of the public 	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>5</p>

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
	<p>in its various forms to constitute serious disciplinary offences, that are subject to decisive criminal proceedings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate corruption and misconduct decisively and seriously. 	5
<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 secure in accordance with the law on financial and fiscal discipline of the State and shall establish a taxation system to ensure fairness in the society.</p> <p>The law on financial and fiscal discipline of the State shall, at least, contain provisions relating to the framework of undertaking of public finance and budget of the State, formulation of fiscal discipline in respect of both budgetary and extra-budgetary income and expenditures, management of State properties and treasury reserves and public debt management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish credibility in fiscal policy by ensuring discipline, transparency, efficiency and value for money, so that public resources yield the utmost benefit for the nation as a whole, within the framework of fiscal discipline and the strengthening of economic stability. • Exercise effective oversight of off-budget expenditures, and promote the private sector's role in investing in national infrastructure to encourage investment and reduce the country's public debt burden in the long term. 	7
<p>Section 63</p> <p>The State shall promote, support and provide knowledge to the people on the dangers resulting from dishonest acts and wrongful conducts in both public and private sectors, and shall provide efficient measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strictly uphold the rule of law, deeming acts by state officials in cases of misuse of laws and state officials for political gain to 	5

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
<p>and mechanisms to rigorously prevent and eliminate such dishonest acts and wrongful conducts, including a mechanism to promote collective participation of the people in a campaign to provide knowledge, to counter corruption or to provide leads under the protection of the State as provided by law.</p>	<p>constitute serious disciplinary offences, subject to decisive criminal proceedings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate corruption and misconduct decisively and seriously, in cooperation with the National Anti-Corruption Commission, the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission, the private sector and civil society, in order to enhance public and international confidence. 	<p>5</p>

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
<p>Section 66</p> <p>The State should promote an amicable relation with other countries by adopting the principle of equality in its treatment towards one another and not interfering in internal affairs of one another. The State should cooperate with international organisations and protect national interests and interests of the Thai people in foreign countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue Thailand's membership to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). • Expedite peaceful resolution of the dispute between Thailand and Cambodia to promptly restore security for people living along the border. • Resolve the conflict through appropriate diplomatic negotiation mechanisms. • Pursue a proactive foreign policy responsive to global changes and enhance confidence in and the status of Thailand in the international arena. 	<p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p>
<p>Section 67</p> <p>The State should support and protect Buddhism and other religions.</p> <p>In supporting and protecting Buddhism, which is the religion observed by the majority of Thai people for a long period of time, the State should promote and support education and dissemination of dharmic principles of Theravada Buddhism for the development of mind and wisdom, and shall have measures and mechanisms to prevent Buddhism from being undermined in any form. The State should also encourage Buddhists to participate in implementing such measures or mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take measures to prevent and eliminate any acts that undermine Buddhism and other religions. • With respect to Buddhism, the Government will act with the approval of the Supreme Patriarch and the consent of the Sangha Supreme Council. 	<p>5</p> <p>5</p>

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<p>Section 68</p> <p>The State should organise a management system of the justice process in every aspect to ensure efficiency, fairness and non-discrimination and ensure that the people have access to the justice process in a convenient and swift manner without delay and do not have to bear excessive expenses.</p> <p>The State should provide protective measures for State officials in the justice process to enable them to strictly perform duties without any interference or manipulation.</p> <p>The State should provide necessary and appropriate legal aid to indigent persons or underprivileged persons to access the justice process, including providing a lawyer thereto.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate legal and regulatory reform by repealing outdated or unnecessary laws and regulations that impose burdens on the people and the business sector through a “guillotine” initiative. 	<p>6</p>
<p>Section 69</p> <p>The State should provide and promote research and development of various branches of science, technology and disciplines of arts to create knowledge, development and innovation to strengthen the society and to enhance the competence of people in the Nation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of digital technology towards reskilling, upskilling and increasing productivity to improve the opportunities for the Thai people to earn higher incomes. 	<p>2</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance knowledge on finance, innovation and modern technologies for the general public and entrepreneurs. 	<p>3</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevate Thai agriculture toward smart agriculture to increase productivity, reduce risks from natural disasters and build confidence in food safety. 	<p>6</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support entrepreneurs to access appropriate technology at an affordable cost, raise productivity to reduce costs, improve quality, foster innovation, and push forward key laws to support new industries. 	7
<p>Section 70</p> <p>The State should promote and provide protection for different ethnic groups to have the right to live in the society according to the traditional culture, custom, and ways of life on a voluntary basis, peacefully and without interference, insofar as it is not contrary to public order or good morals or does not endanger the security of the State, health or sanitation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the Thai people of all ages and groups have equitable access to education and public health services. 	6
<p>Section 71</p> <p>The State should strengthen the family unit which is an important basic element of society, provide appropriate accommodation, promote and develop the enhancement of health in order to enable people to have good health and strong mind, as well as promote and develop excellence in sports and to maximise the benefit for the people.</p> <p>The State should promote and develop human resources to be good citizens with higher quality and abilities.</p> <p>The State should provide assistance to children, youth, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, indigent persons and underprivileged persons to be able to have a quality living, and shall protect such persons from violence or unfair treatment, as well as provide treatment, rehabilitation and remedies to such injured persons.</p> <p>In allocating the budget, the State should take into account the different necessities and needs with respect to genders, ages and conditions of persons to ensure fairness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance legislation relating to the reform of the education system, such as the National Education Act, to keep pace with innovations in learning, so that the Thai people have the knowledge and skills necessary to live and thrive in society in the future. • Advance health promotion so that the Thai people enjoy good physical and mental health. 	6

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	<p>and communities, as well as the use of green energy availability according to demand from all sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and support the use of clean energy, such as solar energy in communities and state agencies, electric vehicles and public transport systems. • Enhance energy efficiency in the industrial sector. 	<p>5</p> <p>5</p>
<p>Section 73</p> <p>The State should provide measures or mechanisms to enable farmers to efficiently carry out agriculture which yields produce of high quantity and quality that is safe, low cost and competitive in the market, and should assist indigent farmers to have land for making a living through land reform or any other means.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage prices of agricultural commodities at appropriate levels, together with creating stronger opportunities to generate income and promote the competitiveness for small businesses, entrepreneurs, farmers and local communities. • Establish measures to prohibit the import of agricultural products associated with burning from neighbouring countries, in order to reduce PM_{2.5} dust pollution. • Develop and improve farmers’ 	<p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>

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	<p>livelihood toward a new generation of environmentally friendly farmers, with an emphasis on preventing and reducing burning in agriculture to reduce PM_{2.5} dust pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lay a foundation for restructuring the national economy for a new era – shifting from an emphasis on “volume” to “value” – by elevating Thai agriculture toward smart agriculture. 	6
<p>Section 74</p> <p>The State should promote abilities of the people to engage in work which is appropriate to their potentials and ages, and ensure that they have work to engage in. The State should protect labour to ensure safety and vocational hygiene, and receive income, welfare, social security and other benefits which are suitable for their living, and should provide for or promote savings for living after their working age.</p> <p>The State should provide a system of labour relations for all relevant parties to participate in.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower expenses in the daily lives of the people, for example, energy costs, costs for clean drinking water, travel costs and tolls, in order to increase spending power. This will be achieved through implementation of the Half-and-Half (Kon La Krueng) co-payment scheme. • Expand savings opportunities for the general public by ensuring that all citizens have the right to conveniently purchase government 	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>

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	bonds to earn additional income from higher interest returns, and by developing savings-lottery products that set aside a portion of non-winning ticket proceeds, enabling purchasers to accumulate savings from the reserved amount.	
<p>Section 75</p> <p>The State should organise an economic system which provides opportunities for the people to collectively benefit from the economic growth in a comprehensive, fair and sustainable manner and to be self-reliant in accordance with the philosophy of sufficiency economy, should eliminate unfair economic monopoly, and should develop economic competitiveness of the people and the country.</p> <p>The State shall refrain from engagement in an enterprise in competition with the private sector, except in cases of necessity for the purpose of maintaining the security of the State, preserving common interests, providing public utilities or providing public services.</p> <p>The State should promote, support, protect and stabilise the system of various types of co-operatives, and small and medium enterprises of the people and communities.</p> <p>In developing the country, the State should have due regard to the balance between the development of material and development of mind, as well as the well-being of the people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lay a foundation for the country, sustainably driving forward the development of the country's competitiveness in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy. • Create economic system that is transparent, fair and sustainable. • Create stronger opportunities to generate income and promote the competitiveness of small businesses, entrepreneurs, farmers and local communities through cooperative mechanisms between the public, private and local sectors. • Resolve debt problems and increase liquidity on the basis 	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>

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	<p>of risk that is fairly distributed between financial institutions and debtors, by assisting and resolving personal debt in the amount not exceeding 100,000 baht per person, and by increasing liquidity for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by providing up to one million baht per enterprise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish systems to expand access to finance for borrowers with good debt repayment discipline. • Create business opportunities for SMEs in the procurement processes of the public sector and large businesses. • Establish Team Thailand to enhance free-trade relations with existing partners and take proactive steps to open new markets. • Provide support to business owners, particularly SMEs and farmers severely affected by the United States' tariff measures. Counter circumvention 	<p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p>

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	<p>of rules of origin and prevent price dumping. Cooperate with the private sector to negotiate product-specific details arising from the United States’ tariff measures in order to prepare for the United States’ trade measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a modern investment climate conducive to competitiveness, both at the present and in the future, by streamlining regulations and licensing procedures to ensure convenience, transparency and a business-friendly environment; and adjust the investment promotion system for foreign investment in targeted industries. • Establish companies and joint ventures with Thai businesses, and develop domestic supply chains with Thai entrepreneurs, thereby strengthening the capacity of domestic entrepreneurs. 	<p>4</p> <p>4</p>
<p>Section 76</p> <p>The State should develop a system of administration of State affairs of central, regional</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer state affairs in accordance 	<p>1</p>

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<p>and local administrations, as well as other State affairs in accordance with the principles of good public governance, provided that State agencies shall cooperate with and assist each other in performing duties, with a view to maximising, for the benefit of the people, the efficiency of the administration of State affairs, provision of public services and expenditure of budget. The State should also develop State officials to have integrity and to have an attitude of serving the public in an expedient, expeditious and non-discriminatory manner as well as performing duties efficiently.</p> <p>The State should undertake to enact a law relating to personnel management of State agencies in accordance with the merit system, provided that such law must at least contain measures to prevent any person from exercising powers or acting wrongfully to intervene or interfere with the performance of duties or the procedure for appointment or consideration of the merits of State officials.</p> <p>The State should formulate ethical standards for State agencies to use as the basis for prescribing a code of ethics for State officials in that particular agency, which must not be lower than such ethical standards.</p>	<p>with the principles of good governance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create stronger opportunities to generate income and promote the competitiveness of small businesses, entrepreneurs, farmers and local communities through cooperative mechanisms between the public, private and local sectors. • Accelerate the development of a digital government by fully integrating digital systems across all agencies, alongside promoting open government data and proposing draft legislation related to the modernisation of public administration, to ensure efficiency, modernisation, and convenience for businesses and the people. • Foster genuine integration and cooperation among state agencies, the private sector, and civil society, support virtual government 	<p>2</p> <p>6</p> <p>6</p>

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	<p>administration (Sandbox), and strengthen systematic crisis management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a working group to follow up on the implementation of government policies. 	6
<p>Section 77</p> <p>The State should introduce laws only to the extent of necessity, and repeal or revise laws that are no longer necessary or unsuitable to the circumstances, or are obstacles to livelihoods or engagement in occupations, without delay, so as to abstain from the imposition of burdens upon the public. The State should also undertake to ensure that the public has convenient access to the laws and are able to understand them easily in order to correctly comply with the laws.</p> <p>Prior to the enactment of every law, the State should conduct consultation with stakeholders, analyse any impacts that may occur from the law thoroughly and systematically, and should also disclose the results of the consultation and analysis to the public, and take them into consideration at every stage of the legislative process. When the law has come into force, the State should undertake an evaluation of the outcomes of the law at every specified period of time, for which consultation with stakeholders shall be conducted, with a view to developing all laws to be suitable to and appropriate for the changing contexts.</p> <p>The State should employ a permit system and a committee system in a law only in cases of necessity, should prescribe rules for the exercise of discretion by State officials and a period of time for carrying out each step provided by the law in a clear manner, and should prescribe criminal penalties only for serious offences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the holding of referenda and constitutional amendments that take into account the voices of the people, and ensure participation by all sectors. • Conduct a referendum to enable public participation to deliberate, decide and express opinions on the revocation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Thailand and Cambodia. • Amend the Gambling Act and related ministerial regulations to strengthen control and minimise the granting of gambling licences to the greatest extent possible. • Accelerate legal and regulatory reform by repealing outdated or unnecessary laws and regulations that 	<p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>6</p>

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	impose burdens on the people and the business sector through a “guillotine” initiative.	
Section 78 The State should promote the correct knowledge and understanding of the public and communities regarding the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State, and their participation in various aspects of the development of the country, in the provision of public services at both national and local levels, in the scrutiny of the exercise of State power, in combating against dishonest acts and wrongful conducts, as well as in decision making in politics and in all other matters that may affect the public or communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uphold the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State. 	1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the holding of referenda and constitutional amendments that take into account the voices of the people, and ensure participation by all sectors. 	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote public participation in large-scale projects. 	7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support disclosure of information and foster public participation in pollution control and in addressing pollution problems. 	7

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Security – aims to ensure national security and public contentment, with key emphases on national environmental management to promote security, safety, independence, sovereignty, peace, and orderliness at national, social, and community scales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish security, order and peace for the nation, and fostering the trust and confidence of the people. 	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the holding of referenda and constitutional amendments that take into account the voices of the people, and ensure participation by all sectors. 	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise safety and tourist facilitation. Crack down on fraud and scams targeting tourists. 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedite the peaceful resolution of the dispute between Thailand and Cambodia. 	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard Thailand’s sovereignty and territorial integrity, in accordance with the internationally recognised border. 	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolve the conflict through appropriate diplomatic negotiation mechanisms, alongside robust national defence. • Pursue a proactive foreign policy responsive to global changes and enhance 	4

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	<p>confidence in and the status of Thailand in the international arena.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedite the resolution of problems in the Southern Border Provinces. 	4
	<p>The Government will urgently readjust its approach to deliver concrete results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigorously suppress all forms of illegal gambling. Will not support the legalisation of gambling businesses of any kind, nor support entertainment complexes that include gambling businesses, as well as gambling disguised as sport, such as poker. 	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate corruption and misconduct decisively and seriously, in cooperation with the National Anti-Corruption Commission, the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission, the private sector and civil society, in order to enhance public and international confidence. 	5

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedite the installation of early warning equipment and the development of disaster-warning networks, especially in high-risk areas; provide urgent relief and rehabilitation to disaster-affected people. 	5
<p>Competitiveness Enhancement – aims to enhance national multidimensional capacity based on three concepts which are</p> <p>(1) “Learning from the Past for Further Development”;</p> <p>(2) “Adjusting the Present”; and</p> <p>(3) “Creating New Future Values”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lay a foundation for the country, sustainably driving forward the development of the country’s competitiveness in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, along with the creation of an economic system that is transparent, fair and sustainable. • Manage prices of agricultural commodities at appropriate levels, together with creating stronger opportunities to generate income and promote the competitiveness for small businesses, entrepreneurs, farmers and local communities through cooperative mechanisms between the public, private, and local sectors. 	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of solar energy for household electricity generation and agricultural activities, to increase the income of the people and communities, as well as the use of green energy availability according to demand from all sectors. 	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate domestic travel by Thai tourists during the remainder of B.E. 2568 (2025), with an emphasis on tourism in secondary cities. 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentivise the private sector through tax mechanisms to improve hotels, accommodation and tourist attractions. 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attract foreigners to reside in Thailand long-term; and increase per-capita spending of tourists. 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedite efforts to address the impacts of the trade war by establishing Team Thailand to enhance free-trade relations with existing partners and take proactive steps to open new markets. 	3

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue Thailand's membership to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist and support business owners, particularly SMEs and farmers severely affected by the United States' tariff measures; counter circumvention of rules of origin and prevent price dumping; and cooperate with the private sector to negotiate product-specific details arising from the United States' tariff measures in order to prepare for the United States' trade measures. 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a modern investment climate conducive to competitiveness, both at the present and in the future, by streamlining regulations and licensing procedures to ensure convenience, transparency and a business-friendly environment; adjusting the investment promotion system for foreign investment in 	4

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	<p>targeted industries – in particular digital and artificial intelligence (AI), semiconductors and advanced electronics, modern automobiles, future foods, clean energy and bio-industries; and encouraging foreign investors to establish companies and joint ventures with Thai businesses, and to develop domestic supply chains with Thai entrepreneurs.</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce new legislation related to the digital platform economy; and push forward improvements to the law on electronic transactions to keep track with technological change. 	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lay a foundation for restructuring the national economy for a new era – shifting from an emphasis on “volume” to “value” – by elevating Thai agriculture toward smart agriculture. • Lay a foundation to enable the private sector, especially SMEs, to keep pace with global changes 	6 7

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance legislation relating to the reform of the education system, such as the National Education Act, to keep pace with innovations in learning, so that the Thai people have the knowledge and skills necessary to live and thrive in society in the future. 	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilise media and mass communication to instil positive values and culture across society. 	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop quality public health services alongside promoting local wisdom and Thai traditional medicine. 	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance health promotion so that the Thai people enjoy good physical and mental health. 	6
Social Cohesion and Just Society - aims to mitigate inequality and create multidimensional justice, expand economic, social and technological hubs to other parts of the country, and develop cooperation between private sector, general public, and local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower expenses in the daily lives of the people, for example, energy costs, costs for clean drinking water, travel costs and tolls, in order to increase spending power. This will be achieved through implementation of the Half-and-Half 	2

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	(Kon La Krueng) co-payment scheme. • Resolve debt problems and increase liquidity on the basis of risk that is fairly distributed between financial institutions and debtors, by assisting and resolving personal debt in the amount not exceeding 100,000 baht per person, and by increasing liquidity for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by providing up to one million baht per enterprise.	3
	• Expand access to finance for borrowers with good debt repayment discipline.	3
	• Enhance knowledge on finance, innovation and modern technologies for the general public and entrepreneurs.	3
	• Expand savings opportunities for the general public by ensuring that all citizens have the right to conveniently purchase government bonds.	3
	• Develop savings-lottery products that set aside a portion of	3



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	<p>non-winning ticket proceeds, enabling purchasers to accumulate savings from the reserved amount.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the Thai people of all ages and groups have equitable access to education and public health services. • Establish urban plans and give them legal force so that area development proceeds appropriately. 	<p>6</p> <p>7</p>
<p>Eco-Friendly Development and Growth - aims to achieve sustainable development in terms of manifesting a healthy society, economy, and environment; implementing good governance, and integrated partnerships at both national and international levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve natural resources and the environment to mitigate the effects of natural disasters. • Conserve, restore and maintain existing natural resources sustainably; promote the appropriate use of forest areas and community forests; and manage water resources systematically to build resilience to climate change. • Promote a low-carbon society by declaring Thailand's commitment to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by B.E. 2593 (A.D. 2050). • Promote and support the use of clean energy, as well as enhance 	<p>2</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p>

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	energy efficiency, particularly in the industrial sector.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and improve farmers' livelihood toward a new generation of environmentally friendly farmers, with an emphasis on preventing and reducing burning in agriculture to reduce PM_{2.5} dust pollution. 	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a carbon credit trading market that meets international standards and accelerate the enactment of important environmental legislation. 	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry forward and build upon the Royal-initiated Projects and projects in accordance with the Royal initiatives to ensure the sustainable conservation and use of natural resources and the environment. 	7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support disclosure of information and foster public participation in pollution control and in addressing pollution problems. 	7

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Public Sector Rebalancing and Development – aims to reform and enhance the country’s governmental administrative services based on the principle of “government of the people for the people and the common good of the nation and the happiness of the public at large”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the holding of referenda and constitutional amendments that take into account the voices of the people, and ensure participation by all sectors. 	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a referendum to enable public participation to deliberate, decide and express opinions on the revocation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Thailand and Cambodia. 	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strictly uphold the rule of law, deeming acts by state officials in cases of (1) failure to enforce the law in the prevention and suppression of narcotics; gambling and online gambling; transnational crime; cyber threats; creation of fake news; and deception of the public in its various forms and (2) misuse of laws and state officials for political gain; to constitute serious disciplinary offences that are subject to decisive criminal proceedings. 	5

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend the Gambling Act and related ministerial regulations to strengthen control and minimise the granting of gambling licences to the greatest extent possible. 	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the development of a digital government by fully integrating digital systems across all agencies, alongside promoting open government data and proposing draft legislation related to the modernisation of public administration, to ensure efficiency, modernisation, and convenience for businesses and the people. 	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable genuine integration and cooperation among state agencies, the private sector, and civil society, support virtual government administration (Sandbox), and strengthen systematic crisis management. 	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeal outdated or unnecessary laws and regulations that impose burdens on the people 	6

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	<p>and the business sector through a “guillotine” initiative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the State’s revenue system and the management of State assets. 	7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish credibility in fiscal policy by ensuring discipline, transparency, efficiency and value for money, so that public resources yield the utmost benefit for the nation as a whole, within the framework of fiscal discipline and the strengthening of economic stability. 	7

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