

Thailand's Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



2025

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. HIGHLIGHTS | 04 |
| 2. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS OF THE REVIEW | 08 |
| 3. OVERVIEW | 12 |
| 3.1 Thailand's Development Policy | 13 |
| 3.2 Mechanisms for SDG Implementation in Thailand | 13 |
| 3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation | 17 |
| 3.3.1 Data Indicators | 17 |
| 3.3.2 Thai People Map and Analytics Platform: TPMAP | 18 |
| 4. REVIEW OF THAILAND'S PROGRESS IN SDG IMPLEMENTATION | 20 |
| 4.1 Progress Over the Decade 2015 – 2025 | 21 |
| 4.1.1 Overview | 21 |
| 4.1.2 Leave No One Behind: INOB | 25 |
| 4.2 A Selection of Best Practices | 30 |
| 5. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION | 48 |
| 5.1 Finance | 49 |
| 5.2 Research and Innovation | 50 |
| 5.3 Fostering Partnerships, including towards SDG 17 | 51 |
| 5.3.1 Overview of South-South and Triangular Cooperation | 52 |
| 5.3.2 International Cooperation on Technology | 54 |
| 5.3.3 SDGs Localization | 54 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 6. CHALLENGES | 62 |
| 7. WAY FORWARD TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THAILAND | 66 |
| 7.1 Overview of Recommendations | 67 |
| 7.2 Reflections and Recommendation from Stakeholders | 69 |
| 7.2.1 Civil Society | 69 |
| 7.2.2 Private Sector | 71 |
| 7.2.3 Science, Research, and Innovation Sector | 73 |
| 7.2.4 UN Country Team | 76 |
| 7.2.5 Children and Youth | 80 |

Annexes

- Annex I : Working Group on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development within the United Nations, under the National Committee for Sustainable Development
- Annex II : Provincial and Cluster-level Development Indicators
- Annex III : Statistical Annex





Overview

This 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR) is Thailand's third submission to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). Thailand previously presented VNRs at the HLPF in 2017, focusing on the application of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy as a guiding principle in promoting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and again in 2021, emphasizing on recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Additionally, Thailand has periodically prepared informal VNRs, including editions in 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2022–2023.

Advancing the SDGs in Thailand

The National Committee for Sustainable Development, chaired by the Prime Minister, serves as the main mechanism for advancing SDGs in Thailand, guided by Thailand's SDG Roadmap. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been integrated into Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy (2018–2037) and the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023–2027).

Thailand places strong emphasis on SDGs localization, led by the Ministry of Interior and local administrative organizations. To date, two Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) have been finalized - by Nakhon Si Thammarat City Municipality and Udon Thani City Municipality. Koh Samui City Municipality is currently in the process of preparing its VLR.

Trends Towards Achieving the SDGs

The SDGs with the highest proportion of indicators that have either met the target or are on track to be achieved by 2030 are **Goal 14** (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development), followed by **Goal 12** (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), and **Goal 5** (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) and **Goal 10** (Reduce inequality within and among countries), which are at comparable levels.

The SDGs with the highest proportion of indicators showing regression are **Goal 15** (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems), followed by **Goal 8** (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), and **Goal 17** (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

Key Challenges

- Inequalities
- Demographic change, including aging society
- Climate change and environmental degradation
- New and emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence

Key Recommendations

Thailand should:

- continue to improve SDGs data capacity to measure progress, including setting nationally-appropriate targets for achievement and building capacity to collect disaggregated data;
- increase and better utilize data and science, innovation and technology (STI) in policy-making, including foresight planning, driven by the development needs of local communities;
- build a financing framework for SDGs which identifies financing gaps as well as available sources of finance;
- strengthen localization efforts by empowering local authorities and communities in order for development to be sustainable and truly demand-driven; and
- strengthen the engagement of all stakeholders, particularly the private sector and youth, in SDGs implementation through inclusive and collaborative approaches.



2

Methodology and Process of the Review

The main mechanism for preparing this VNR is the **Working Group on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development within the United Nations**, established under the National Committee for Sustainable Development (CSD). The Working Group is chaired by the Director-General of the Department of International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is comprised of representatives from government agencies leading the implementation of the goals and targets (as listed in [Annex 1](#)). Additional information has also been provided by other relevant agencies.

As 2025 marks the tenth anniversary of the UN's adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Working Group agreed that the 2025 VNR would focus on three key aspects: (1) the statistical analysis to reflect progress on SDGs implementation over the past decade; (2) showcasing Thailand's experience and best practices in advancing the SDGs; and (3) analysis of challenges and recommendations for acceleration of SDGs implementation for the remaining five years.

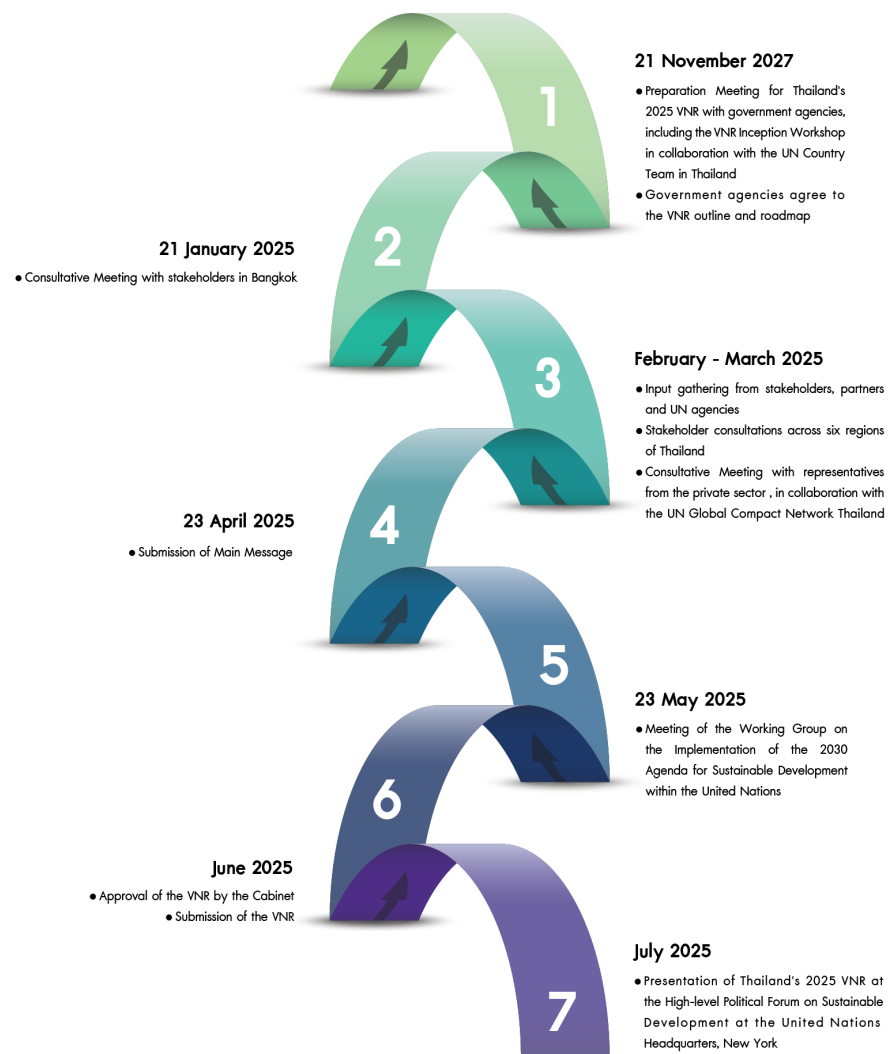
In addition, the Royal Thai Government considers the VNR not only as a means to monitor implementation, but also as an important opportunity to foster mutual learning and strengthen coordination among all sectors and stakeholders, crucial for the attainment of the SDGs by 2030.

To this end, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs collaborated with the Centre for Research on Sustainable Development Support (SDG Move), under the Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University, in conducting **stakeholder consultations** to collect whole-of-society perspectives on development trends, as well as insights on development challenges and needs at the local level. Stakeholder consultations were held in Bangkok and across six regions of the country: the Upper Southern, Lower Southern, Northeastern, Northern, Central, and Eastern regions. Local universities hosted these sessions and invited relevant stakeholders from each area to participate. We believe that these efforts make the VNR more inclusive and comprehensive.

Moreover, Thailand gathered inputs, reflections and recommendations from a wide range of partners, including: (1) UN Global Compact Network Thailand for perspectives from the private sector; (2) UNICEF Thailand for perspectives of children and youth; (3) UN-Habitat for information related to SDGs localization and the preparation of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) in Thailand; (4) the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for data and analysis based on the principle of "leaving no one behind"; and (5) the United Nations Country Team for assessments and recommendations from UN agencies with presence in Thailand.

In preparing this report, Thailand also engaged in peer learning and experience-sharing with other countries through various meetings and activities, such as: (1) The Global Workshop for 2025 Voluntary National Reviews organized by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA); (2) the International Peer Learning Dialogue hosted by the Government of Germany, and (3) activities organized by ESCAP namely the South-East Asia Workshop on Evidence-based Voluntary National Reviews (associated event of the Eighth South-East Asia Multistakeholder Forum) and the Regional Workshop for the Voluntary National Reviews and Local and Regional Government Assembly, including a speed-twinning session (associated event of the Twelfth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development).

Thailand's 2025 VNR Roadmap



3

Overview



3.1 Thailand's Development Policy

20-Year National Strategy

Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy (2018–2037) serves as the country's long-term development framework, stipulated by Section 65 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand of 2017. The National Strategy provides guidance for aligning and integrating various national plans guided by the vision for Thailand to become “a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy”. The National Strategy constitutes a first-level plan, supported by second-level Master Plans, and third-level Operational Plans to ensure effective implementation.

National Economic and Social Development Plan

The National Economic and Social Development Plan is Thailand's medium-term development framework, outlining the vision, goals, and strategies for five-year cycles. It is regularly updated to respond to emerging development challenges and is aligned with projected economic and social trends. It serves as a second-level plan and forms the basis for third-level Operational Plans.

The 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023–2027) was formulated against the backdrop of: (1) the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which not only caused illness and death but also adversely affected economic conditions, impacting the livelihoods of all groups and populations; (2) rapid technological development, worsening climate change, and demographic shifts towards an aging society in Thailand and many countries around the world; and (3) shifting geopolitical dynamics. In light of these trends, national development prioritizes building resilience to ensure sustained growth amid a changing global landscape, while balancing long-term economic, social, and environmental benefits.

The 13th Plan is guided by four principles: (1) the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, placing emphasis on balanced national development; (2) enhancing resilience; (3) Sustainable Development Goals, based on the principle of leaving no one behind and focusing on enhancing the quality of life for all; and (4) the Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy Model (BCG Model) with emphasis on scientific and technological knowledge to strive for a balance between conservation and the use of the natural resources and biodiversity.

3.2 Mechanisms for SDG Implementation in Thailand

The National Committee for Sustainable Development (CSD)

Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, the Royal Thai Government established the National Committee for Sustainable Development (CSD), chaired by the Prime Minister. The CSD is tasked with making policy recommendations for sustainable development across economic, social, and environmental dimensions, as well as monitoring and evaluating implementation done by both the public and private sectors. The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) serves as the secretariat of the CSD.

At the policy level, the CSD operates as the key national mechanism on SDGs implementation. Under the CSD, four sub-committees and one working group have been established as follows: Sub-Committee on Promoting Sustainable Development based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy; Sub-Committee on Strategic Environmental Assessment; Sub-Committee on Private Sector Engagement in Sustainable Development; Sub-Committee on Youth Engagement in Sustainable Development; and Working Group on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Thailand within the United Nations.

At the operational level, the CSD has designated lead agencies responsible for coordinating SDG implementation, at both the goal level (17 goals) and target level (169 targets), as illustrated in [Figure 1](#). Responsibilities are as follows:

- Custodian Agencies for Goals (C1) are responsible for overall coordination and fostering synergies among relevant agencies to achieve their assigned Goal, and for reporting progress to the CSD Secretariat.
- Custodian Agencies for Targets (C2) are responsible for leading and reporting on progress towards targets, including through setting national target values aligned with relevant national plans, and coordinating with agencies responsible for indicator data



Figure 1. Custodian agencies for Goals and Targets

At the sub-national level, Thailand places strong emphasis on the localization of the SDGs through multi-stakeholder collaboration, in the spirit of SDG 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development), focusing on building local capacity and strengthening implementation at the community level. The Ministry of Interior leads area-based implementation of the SDGs, with provincial governors acting as the primary coordinators. This effort is pursued through a collaborative "Pracharath" model, which brings together the government, private sector, academia, local authorities, and civil society. Furthermore, NESDC utilizes the Committee on Integrated Provincial and Cluster Administration Policy to advance SDGs at the sub-national level, including by developing a set of 34 provincial and cluster-level development indicators covering five dimensions of the SDG (details provided in Annex 2). These sub-national indicators serve as tools for provincial and regional authorities to assess local development contexts and formulate area-based development plans. Further information on SDG localization is provided in Section 5.3.3 of this report.

Thailand's SDG Roadmap

The CSD approved Thailand's SDG Roadmap on 19 December 2019 which comprises six key areas (Awareness-raising, Policy Coherence, Domestic Mechanisms, Implementation and Projects, Partnerships, and Monitoring and Evaluation), as shown in [Figure 2](#).



*Decision of CSD Meeting 1/2562

Figure 2. Six key areas of Thailand's SDG Roadmap

NESDC, as the CSD Secretariat, has analyzed the linkages between the SDGs and the Master Plans under the 20-Year National Strategy, as well as the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023 – 2027), as illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. This analysis aims to ensure coherence and integration in the implementation of the SDGs in Thailand.

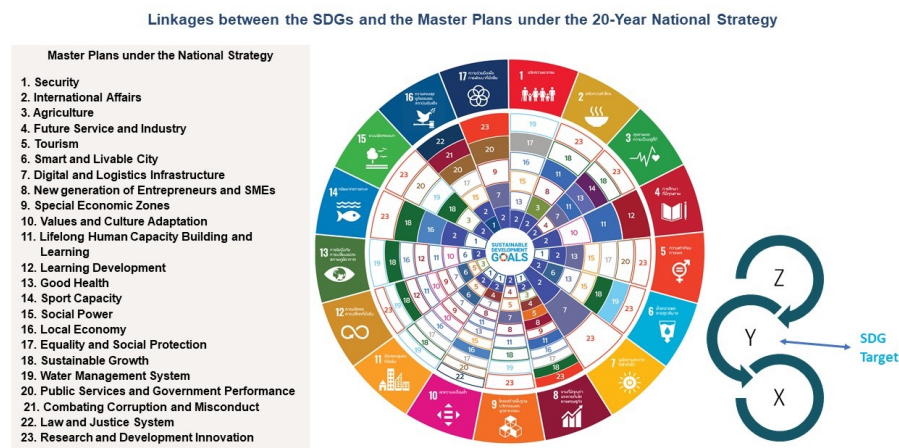


Figure 3. Linkages between the SDGs and the Master Plans under the 20-Year National Strategy

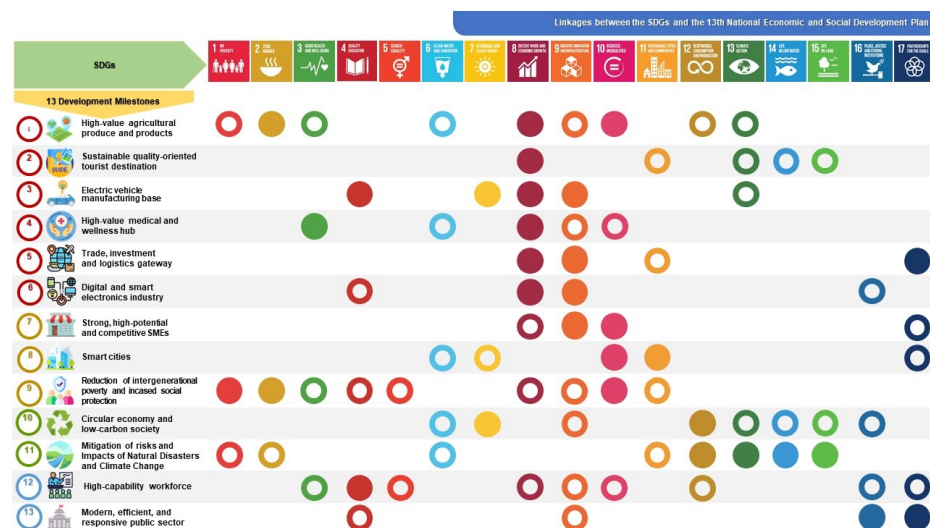


Figure 4. Linkages between the SDGs and the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan

3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

3.3.1 Data Indicators

Thailand places great importance on the monitoring and evaluation of SDG implementation through the use of data indicators. This includes the development of indicator databases, having regular updates, and the dissemination of information to support tracking and assessment efforts. In February 2025, NESDC launched Thailand's SDGs Dashboard (<https://sdgdashboard.nesdc.go.th/>), as an online platform designed to centralize SDGs-related data and provide public access. The SDGs Dashboard enables convenient and timely access to relevant data.

The SDG data management process in Thailand begins with NESDC collecting data from Custodian 1 (C1) and/or Custodian 2 (C2) agencies. Data-owning agencies are given the opportunity to verify and confirm the accuracy of the information before it is published on the SDGs Dashboard. The consolidated dataset is also submitted to the National Committee for Sustainable Development (CSD) for official endorsement as Thailand's SDG indicator set. This process is summarized in Figure 5.

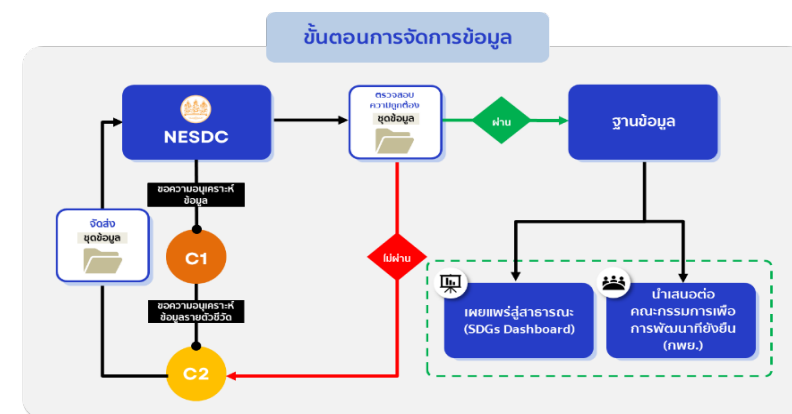


Figure 5. Process for Managing Thailand's SDG Indicator Data

Assessing the **data availability** of SDG indicators, including those aligned with UN metadata and proxy indicators, the indicators can be categorized into five groups: (1) indicators with complete data, including a baseline year (2015 or the nearest available year) and a defined target for 2030, which are usable for assessing progress toward SDG achievement, (2) indicators with incomplete data, most commonly due to the absence of target values, (3) indicators for which no data are available, (4) indicators not applicable to the national context, and (5) indicators for which data are still pending submission from relevant agencies. As of 22 May 2025, the SDGs Dashboard displays data for 236 out of 248 indicators, as shown in Figure 6.

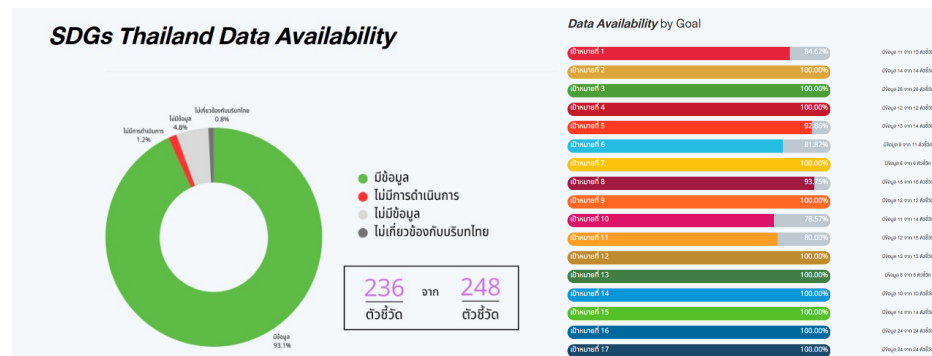


Figure 6. Data Availability of Thailand's SDG Indicators

Nonetheless, Thailand continues to face challenges related to the complexity and difficulty of collecting indicator data at the national level. According to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), in 2023, 64% of Thailand's SDG indicators had data aligned with United Nations definitions, 15% were proxy indicators, and 21% had no data available. Although data availability showed signs of improvement in 2024, the level of coverage remains insufficient for an accurate assessment of SDG achievement.

To address these challenges, NESDC is in discussion with the National Statistical Office (NSO) and ESCAP to enhance the standardization and consistency of Thailand's SDG indicator set. These efforts also include the establishment of target values for use in assessing **data achievement**, identifying gaps, and addressing challenges in SDG implementation.

Preliminary discussions suggest that Thailand can benefit from ESCAP's regional-level data to set statistical benchmarks for assessing SDG progress. This approach not only helps to close data gaps and accelerate SDG implementation in Thailand but also strengthens international cooperation by integrating global data standards into national monitoring processes, thereby enhancing the global relevance and contextual alignment of Thailand's SDG efforts.

3.3.2 Thai People Map and Analytics Platform: TPMAP

Thailand has developed the Thai People Map and Analytics Platform (TPMAP), a big data analytics system that consolidates data from multiple sources and presents it publicly via the TPMAP Dashboard (<https://dashboard.tpm.in.th/>). The primary objective of TPMAP is to accurately identify issues and vulnerable population groups in need of assistance, in order to address poverty and inequality. The platform supports evidence-based policymaking through the application of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which assesses poverty across five key dimensions: health, living standards, education, economic well-being, and social protection and participation.

This approach enables the formulation and implementation of targeted policies and interventions, and aligns with the advancement of the SDGs, particularly: Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Goal 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), and Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries).

NESDC has developed the **Local Census Survey** to support the input and storage of household and individual survey data. This system helps to close data gaps within TPMAP and enhances the coverage and specificity of local-level datasets. A key example is the survey targeting children and youth who are not in education, employment, or training (NEETs), which provides in-depth data to inform the design of targeted policies and interventions.

The integration of TPMAP with this survey-based approach represents a convergence of data and operational tools aimed at driving policy transformation and improving the quality of life for all population groups. It reflects Thailand's commitment to building a truly inclusive and sustainable society—leaving no one behind. Details are illustrated in [Figure 7](#).

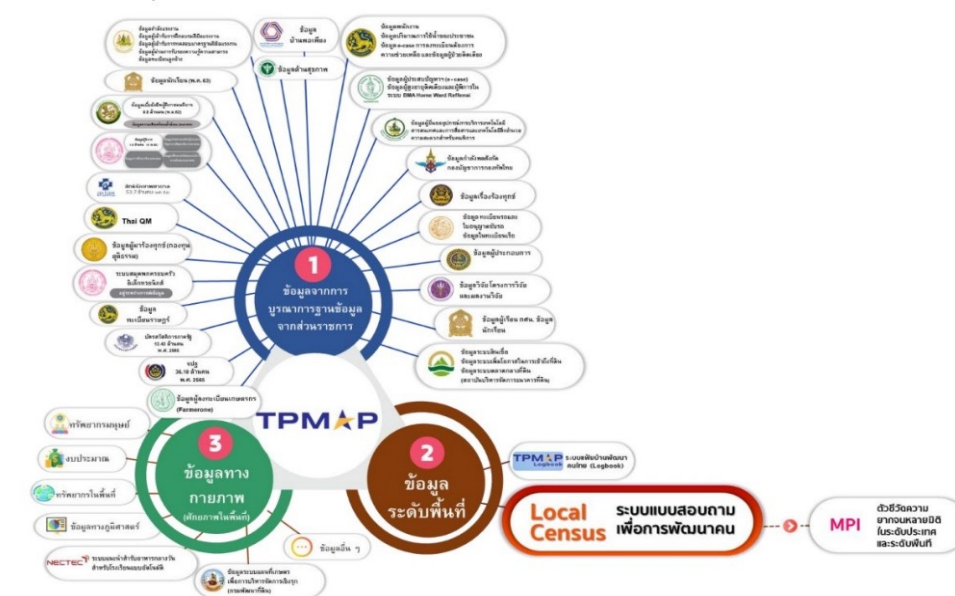


Figure 7. TPMAP Data System

4

Review of Thailand's Progress in SDG Implementation



4.1 Progress Over the Decade 2015–2025

4.1.1 Overview

Methodology for Assessing the Status of SDG Indicators

This VNR references data provided by the National Statistical Office (NSO), which uses the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024: Technical Note for Progress Assessment published by the United Nations Statistical Division as the primary framework for assessing progress on SDG indicators. The methodology has been adapted to fit the context of nationally reported data, using a “trend to target” approach. This assessment also takes into account national contextual factors such as policy changes, economic conditions, and the impacts of various crises.

The process began with the compilation of 248 indicators from various agencies covering the period from 2015 to 2024. These indicators were categorized based on data availability into: (1) indicators with available data, (2) indicators under development, and (3) indicators with no available data. The indicators were then mapped against the official UN metadata to determine whether each one aligns with global indicators or represents a proxy indicator. After validating data completeness, only indicators with at least two data points and with a clear directional trend (Desirable Direction) were assessed for progress.

The assessment process is comprised of two main steps:

Step 1: Indicator-Level Assessment

Each indicator was first assessed to determine its desirable direction of progress. This direction depends on the nature of each indicator, for example: indicators expected to increase, such as the proportion of people with access to safe drinking water and indicators expected to decrease, such as the poverty rate. For global indicators, this direction is defined explicitly in the appendix of the Technical Note for Progress Assessment 2024. For proxy indicators, the direction was inferred based on the dataset name and the meaning of progress relevant to the goal.

Once the desirable direction was determined, the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)¹ was calculated from the baseline year² to the most recent year. This provided an average annual change to determine whether progress was aligned with the SDG target. The resulting CAGR values were then assessed against defined thresholds to assign the indicator a status. These statuses and the corresponding colors (as per the trend-to-target methodology) are detailed in [Table A](#).

¹CAGR calculation
$$\text{CAGR} = \left(\frac{\text{Latest year value}}{\text{Baseline value}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\text{Latest year} - \text{Baseline year}}} - 1$$

²The year 2015 is used as the base year, in line with the SDG target timeframe (2015–2030). In cases where data for 2015 is not available, a later year will be used as the base year, taking into account the fact that each indicator may have a different data reporting cycle.

Table A: Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) values and the criteria used to assess the status of indicators based on CAGR

| Increasing Desirable Direction | | Decreasing Desirable Direction | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| CAGR Value | Status | CAGR Value | Status |
| $CAGR \geq 0.02$ | ● On track or target met (dark green) | $CAGR \leq -0.02$ | ● On track or target met (dark green) |
| $0.0125 \leq CAGR < 0.02$ | ● Moderate progress, but acceleration needed (light green) | $-0.02 < CAGR \leq -0.0125$ | ● Moderate progress, but acceleration needed (light green) |
| $0.005 \leq CAGR < 0.0125$ | ● Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed (yellow) | $-0.0125 < CAGR \leq -0.005$ | ● Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed (yellow) |
| $0 \leq CAGR < 0.005$ | ● Stagnation (orange) | $-0.005 < CAGR \leq 0$ | ● Stagnation (orange) |
| $CAGR < 0$ | ● Regression (red) | $CAGR > 0$ | ● Regression (red) |

For qualitative indicators, such as the existence of laws or implementation mechanisms, if the target has been achieved, the indicator will be classified as dark green.

Indicators with insufficient data, abnormal data, or those whose data trends do not align with the evaluation criteria under the applied assessment framework will not be assessed for progress and will be marked as “Not Applicable.”

Step 2: Overall Indicator Status Assessment

Following the individual indicator assessment in Step 1, the overall indicator status will be assessed. For indicators composed of more than one sub-indicator, the overall status and corresponding color will be determined as follows:

(1) As a general case, the average Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of all sub-indicators will be used to assess the overall status, based on the criteria shown in Table A.

(2) When sub-indicators include both increase-type and decrease-type indicators: The mode of the status color of all sub-indicators will be used, since averaging the CAGR would result in inaccurate assessment outcomes.

(3) When sub-indicators include any that have already achieved the target: The mode of the sub-indicators' status color will be used to determine the overall status color.

(4) When sub-indicators are proxy indicators with inconsistent or irrelevant data ranges, or data that cannot be assessed in this context: the overall status will be marked as “Not applicable for progress assessment at indicator level” and colored grey, because averaging CAGR or using the mode of sub-indicator status colors could lead to misinterpretation.

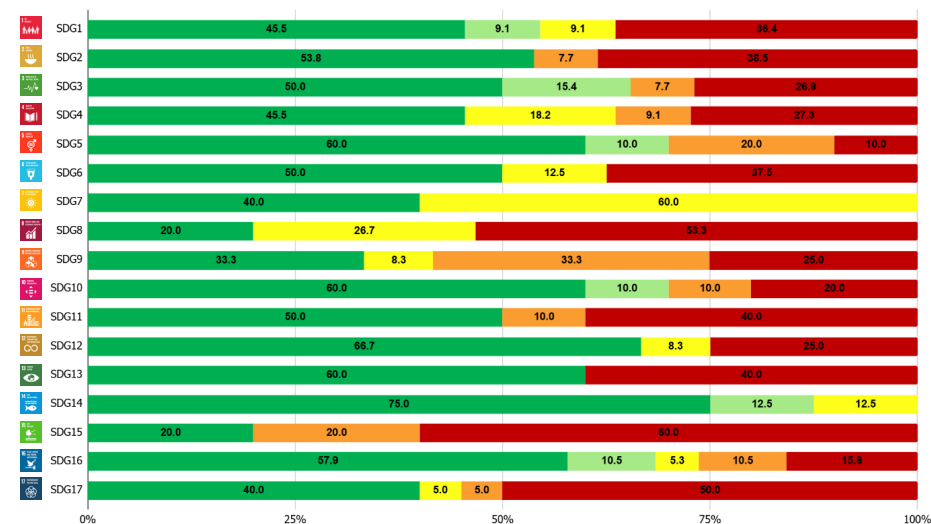


Figure 8. Overview of the Status of SDG Indicators in Thailand (Based on Available Data Only)

Based on the trend to target assessment using data from 205 indicators out of a total of 248 (as of 22 May 2025), **the SDGs with the highest proportion of indicators that have either met the target or are on track to be achieved by 2030** are **Goal 14** (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development), followed by **Goal 12** (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), and, at comparable levels, **Goal 5** (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) and **Goal 10** (Reduce inequality within and among countries).

The SDGs with the **highest proportion of indicators showing regression** are **Goal 15** (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems), followed by **Goal 8** (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), and **Goal 17** (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

Detailed data is presented in the statistical annex in [Annex 3](#).

Limitations and Challenges in Assessing SDG Indicator Data

(1) Data availability and differences in definitions and methodologies in the national context

Some indicators currently lack data, as systems and methodologies are still being developed to align with international definitions and standards set by the United Nations. At the same time, certain indicators have been adapted to the national context, which may not fully align with the UN framework. This presents limitations in the comparability of data with other countries at regional and global levels. For example, indicators related to Official Development Assistance (ODA) may use different definitions and reporting criteria depending on the recipient country's characteristics, such as income level or development status.

(2) Fragmentation of data sources and methodological variations

Data used for monitoring SDG indicators are dispersed across numerous government agencies, each applying different methodologies, scopes, and collection periods. This presents challenges in compiling and integrating data for national reporting, requiring extensive validation for accuracy, completeness, and consistency. For instance, Indicator 6.1.1 (Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services) involves data held by multiple agencies at both regional and local levels. Due to the limitations in aligning such data with the UN definition and methodology, survey data from the National Statistical Office were used as an alternative source for this VNR.

(3) Limited availability of disaggregated data

Disaggregated data by specific population groups, such as sex, age, income, geographic location, or status of vulnerability, remain limited. This hinders the ability to conduct comprehensive assessments based on the principle of Leaving No One Behind. For example, Indicator 11.1.1 (Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing) requires additional data disaggregated by income levels, degree of

vulnerability, or land tenure status, to support the development of effective, targeted policies. As an effort to produce a more comprehensive VNR, an analysis generated by ESCAP's Leave No One Behind (LNOB) Platform is provided in the next chapter.

4.1.2 Leave No One Behind: LNOB

Thailand received support from ESCAP in compiling statistical data to analyze the population groups most at risk of being left behind, using the **Leave No One Behind (LNOB)** Platform (<https://lnob.unescap.org/>). The platform enables analysis of 20 SDG indicators using national data derived from three surveys: the 2023 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES),³ the 2022 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS),⁴ and the 2021 Global Index database.⁵ The key findings are summarized as follows.

Between 2012 and 2022, Thailand has made significant progress in enhancing equality of opportunity across the country. Out of 20 SDG indicators analyzed, 11 are either universally accessed or nearly universal. Furthermore, gaps between furthest behind and furthest ahead ahead reduced considerably in a variety of indicators as shown in LNOB trend lines in [Figure 9](#).

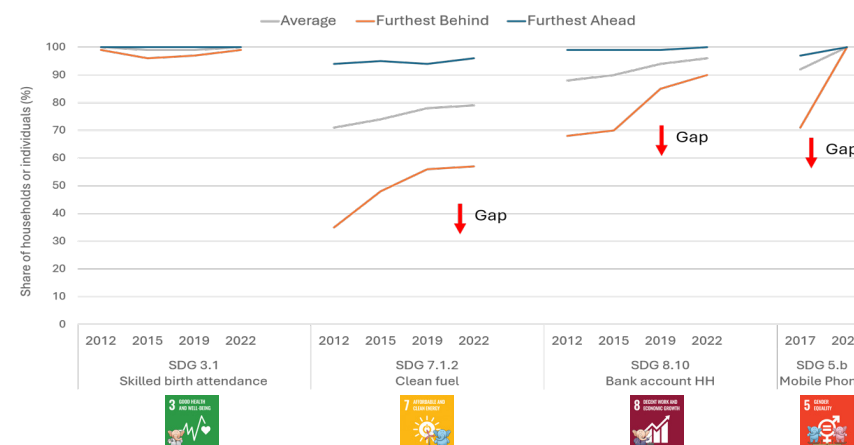


Figure 9. Over time progress in selected SDG indicators (2012 - 2022)

³https://www.nso.go.th/nsoweb/storage/survey_detail/2024/20240702120458_45133.pdf

⁴<https://www.unicef.org/thailand/reports/thailand-multiple-indicator-cluster-survey-2022>

⁵<https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/globalindex>

Figure 10 offers an overview of the 11 proxy SDG indicators that perform well from the perspective of having access to basic opportunities.

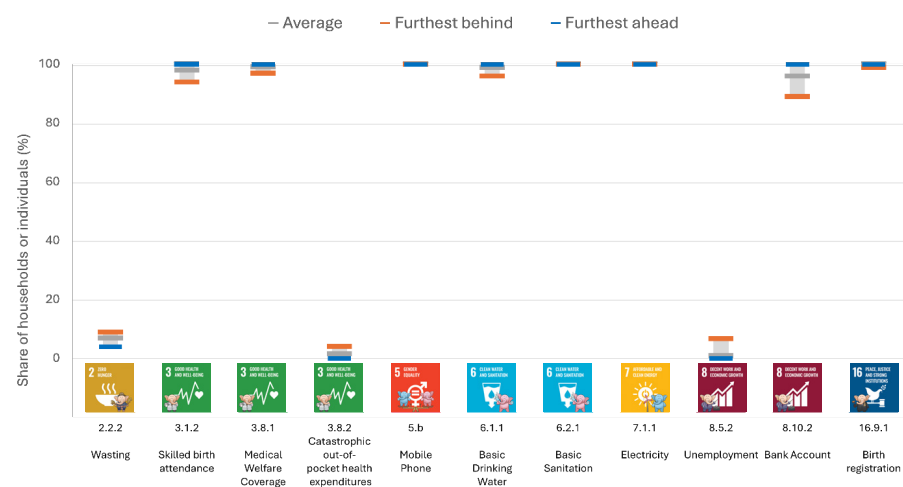


Figure 10. Minimal gaps between the furthest behind and furthest ahead in selected SDGs



Analysis of Progress on Selected Indicators

| | |
|--|--|
|  <p>3.1.2 3.8.1 3.8.2</p> | <p>3.1.2 Women's access to skilled birth attendance is nearly universal in Thailand, with an average access rate of 100 per cent in 2022.</p> <p>3.8.1 As of 2023, health coverage is also nearly universal, with an average of 99 per cent of population covered.</p> <p>3.8.2 The incidence of catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditures is very low, averaging 1.6 per cent. The minimal gaps between the furthest ahead and furthest behind groups in these indicators highlight the positive impact of health and insurance policies and reforms over time.</p> |
|  <p>5.b.1</p> | <p>Thailand has achieved universal access to mobile phones, with an average individual ownership rate of 100 per cent, for both men and women. This is due to the affordability of mobile phones in Thailand.</p> |
|  <p>7.1.1</p> | <p>As of 2022, no one is left behind in access to electricity. Progress is observed in access to clean fuels among the furthest behind group whose access increased from 35 per cent in 2012 to 57 per cent in 2022. The gap between the national average and the furthest behind groups decreased by 14 percentage points. The furthest behind group consists of poorer households with lower education living in rural areas. They represent 12 per cent of all households in Thailand. Efforts should be targeted towards those most vulnerable regions including in the North and Northeast of Thailand.</p> |
|  <p>8.10.2</p> | <p>Ownership of bank accounts at household level among the furthest behind group increased from 68 per cent in 2012 to 90 per cent in 2022. The gap between the national average and the furthest behind groups narrowed from 20 to 6 percentage points. In 2022, the furthest behind groups consisted of households with lower education residing in urban areas representing 13 per cent of all households.</p> |

SDG indicators in need of acceleration: Thailand should accelerate the implementation of inclusive, evidence-based and tailored sectoral policies in areas where gaps between furthest behind and furthest ahead are relatively wider. Gaps are particularly wide in educational attainment followed by access to clean fuels and internet use, as illustrated by Figure 11.

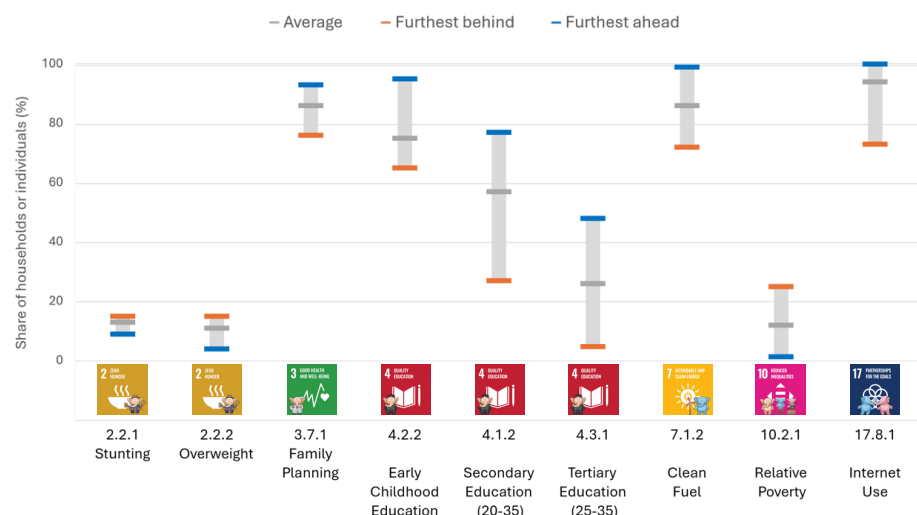


Figure 11. Wider gaps remain between furthest behind and furthest ahead in selected SDGs

Analysis of Goals Requiring Accelerated Action



4.1.2
4.2.2
4.3.1

From 2012 to 2022, among youth, the gaps between the national average and the furthest behind group widened for both secondary education completion (4.1.2) and tertiary education attendance (4.3.1).

4.1.2 In terms of secondary education, about one third of the furthest behind group completed this level. They consist of men aged 20 to 35 living in poorer households and rural areas. Regional disparities are evident, with only one fourth of the furthest behind group having completed secondary level in the Central region.

4.3.1 In terms of tertiary education attendance, the furthest behind group consists of men aged 25 to 35 living in poorer households and rural areas. Attendance rate is as low as 12 per cent among the furthest behind compared with the national average of 46 per cent. Across the regions, Central and Northeast stand out with lowest attendance rates among furthest behind groups who are again men living in poorer households.



7.1.2

In Thailand, over three quarters of households use clean fuels as their primary energy source for cooking. From 2012 to 2022, the gap in access rates between the furthest behind group and the national average decreased significantly from 36 per cent to 22 per cent. However, the access rate varies across different socioeconomic groups alongside regional disparities. In 2022, households living in the Northeast had the lowest average access rate at 62 per cent which is 17 percentage points below the national average. The furthest behind group in the Northeast had an access rate of only 38 per cent.



17.8.1

As of 2023, 94 per cent of the population had access to the internet. The main drivers of the digital divide are age and poverty. On average, 79 per cent of older persons (aged 64 and above) accessed the internet while 97 per cent of those younger than 64 accessed the internet. Among older persons, those who are living in poorer households are furthest behind.

Inequality of opportunity, as measured by the Dissimilarity Index,⁶ is low in Thailand with only a few SDG indicators exhibiting relatively high inequality in access to opportunities (Figure 12). In Thailand, the highest inequality is observed in tertiary education for individuals aged between 25 and 35, where the furthest behind group on average consists of men living in poorer households (orange bars). Inequality is much less present in access to basic services (such as basic drinking water and electricity) and child nutrition (such as stunting, wasting, and being overweight), among others (blue bars).

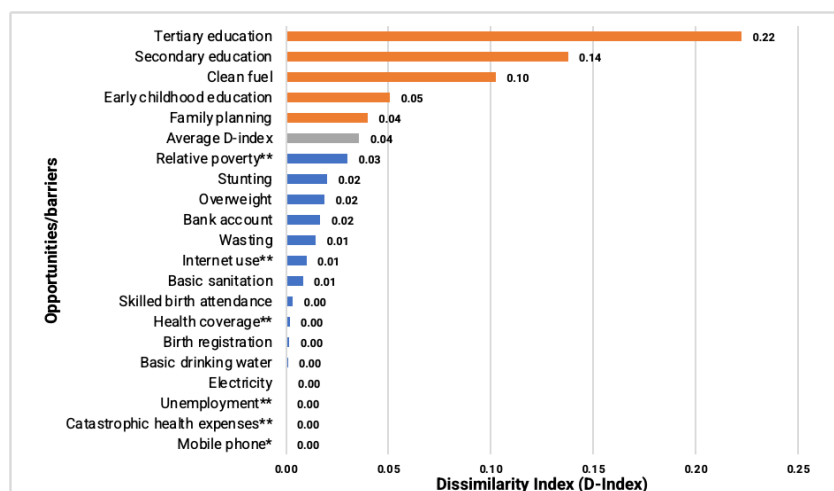


Figure 12. Dissimilarity Index

4.2 A Selection of Best Practices

Over the past decade, government agencies at various levels in Thailand have implemented numerous projects, programs, and initiatives, both nationally and locally, that have contributed to the progress towards achieving the SDGs. To illustrate the efforts made across different sectors, this report presents selected examples of initiatives that offer potential for further scaling-up and for knowledge-sharing with other sectors and countries. These examples are organized into three key areas: (1) **economic initiatives**, which aim to reduce inequality and promote the transition toward a Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy, guided by the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy; (2) **social initiatives**, which focus on empowering people and building resilience; and (3) **environmental initiatives**, which emphasize the conservation of natural resources.

⁶The Dissimilarity Index (D-Index) measures how different groups - such as women living in poorer and rural households - fare in terms of access to a certain opportunity, or how different groups disproportionately experience a certain barrier relative to national average. Like the Gini coefficient, the D-Index ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 indicates no inequality, and 1 indicates that the entire access to a service is reserved to a specific group of people with shared circumstances.

Economic Initiatives

Land Allocation for Community Use

Office of the National Land Policy Committee



Thailand's longstanding and complex land issues have led to the development of policies aimed at expanding access to and tenure of agricultural land for communities. Since 2015, the Royal Thai Government has implemented a program to allocate land for community use, with the primary goal of addressing land ownership inequality, promoting equitable land distribution, and sustainably resolving encroachment on public land.

A core feature of the policy is the promotion of community participation in managing state land through collective land plots. This approach aligns with the SDGs - particularly **Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries** by aiming to ensure equitable land allocation for the poor and landless, creating opportunities for income generation, improving quality of life, and promoting sustainable environmental stewardship.

The program operates through national and provincial-level mechanisms, including four sub-committees responsible for land acquisition, land use regulation, livelihood support, and area management. Additional key tools include partnerships with multiple sectors, land valuation

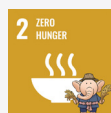


to improve access to financing, application of technology for land management and monitoring, and development of a **Gross Community Happiness (GCH)** index to evaluate the overall success of the policy.

Results: Since the program's inception in 2015 and as of December 2024, the Government's community land allocation initiative has yielded tangible outcomes. A total of **1,594 target areas** across **73 provinces** have been designated for land allocation, covering approximately **5.9 million rai**⁷¹. Land has been allocated for occupation and productive use to **92,645 individuals** in **400 areas** (covering **625,305 rai**). In addition, **57,592 individuals** across **357 areas** in **68 provinces** have received support in livelihood promotion and development.

Pilot Project: The Government's land allocation initiative in the land reform zone of Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, serves as a key example of success. Originally designated as Agricultural Land Reform Office (ALRO) land, the area was later allocated to 85 households, with each receiving six rai of land. These beneficiaries collectively established the **Pak Chong Agricultural Cooperative within the Land Reform Zone**. Today, this area has been developed into a model site for **large-scale organic farming**, where **SMART FARM IOT technologies** have been applied to reduce production costs and improve efficiency. This example demonstrates the potential for improving quality of life and strengthening community resilience through sustainable agricultural development.

Large-Scale Agricultural Project Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives



The large-scale farming approach focuses on organizing smallholder farmers within a defined area into groups that operate under a unified production and management system. This model aims to reduce costs and enhance production efficiency while improving quality, meeting standards, and achieving economies of scale. It also strengthens networks among farmer groups, community enterprises, and cooperatives, and fosters linkages with private sector actors and relevant agencies.

Thailand has implemented this project across all 77 provinces, covering two major categories of agricultural products: (1) **field crops**, including rice, field crops, rubber, and oil palm; and (2) **high-value and diversified products**, including fruits, vegetables, ornamental plants, livestock and economic insects, fisheries, and other crops.

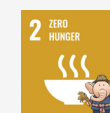
Results:

- Over the past 8–10 years, the project has generated a total of **THB 137.21 billion** in added value through cost reduction and increased productivity.

⁷¹ 1 rai = is equivalent to 1,600m²

- A total of **203,969 farmers** have received certification for agricultural production standards.
- Farmer groups have been organized into various forms of collective management, including: **4,136 plots** under community enterprises, **1,080 plots** under farmer groups, **567 plots** under cooperatives, and **5,017 plots** under other group arrangements.
- Marketing channels have been established across general markets, forward contract markets, and online platforms.
- As of 2 December 2024, there are a total of **10,810 registered large-scale agricultural plots**, involving **572,844 registered farmers**, covering an area of **9,028,505 rai**.

Organic Farming Project Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives



Thailand has demonstrated a sustained commitment to developing organic farming since 2008. The current **Organic Farming Action Plan (2023 – 2027)** aims to enhance production capacity, supply chain management, certification standards, marketing, research and development, and the expansion of organic rice cultivation. The plan emphasizes environmentally sustainable development that also yields economic benefits.

This initiative aligns with **SDG target 2.4**, which calls for ensuring sustainable food production systems and implementing resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production. These practices help maintain ecosystems, strengthen the capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters, and continuously improve soil and land quality by 2030.

Results: Between 2017 and 2022, Thailand made significant progress, particularly in expanding organic agricultural areas and increasing the number of organic farmers.

- The area of certified organic agriculture** – recognized by both public and private certification systems – continued to grow. In 2022, the total certified area reached **1,403,441 rai**, surpassing the target of **1.3 million rai** set for that year.

- The number of organic farmers** stood at **160,722** in 2022, more than double the original target of at least 80,000 farmers by 2022.



Green Industry Certification Ministry of Industry



Thailand promotes the development of industry through a **green industry** approach, which focuses on advancing the industrial sector by enhancing human capacity, building a knowledge base, and fostering technology, innovation, and creativity—rooted in environmentally friendly production practices. The government disseminates knowledge, concepts, good practices, and lessons learned from successful organizations as concrete examples to encourage other factories to strengthen their capacity and pursue systematic green industry certification.

Results: Between fiscal years 2018 and 2024, a total of **548 factories** have been certified. This led to a reduction of **2,245,626.120 metric tons** of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) in total greenhouse gas emissions.



Capacity building for SMEs through the Application of the BCG Economy Model Ministry of Industry



This project focuses on supporting and enhancing the capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to operate sustainably by promoting the application of innovation to improve the efficiency of products and services in line with the **Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy Model**. It also encourages the development of high-value products and links SMEs to environmentally friendly certification and labeling systems.

Results:

- A total of **300 SMEs** were supported in developing greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction plans and in improving their production processes to become more environmentally friendly. More than **200 high-value creative products** were developed through upcycling processes. These efforts resulted in over **THB 403 million** in cost savings (energy, raw materials, and logistics), more than **THB 280 million** in increased revenue from international market expansion, a reduction of over **THB 133 million** in waste value, and a GHG emissions reduction of more than **102,490 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent per year**.
- Additionally, over **1,500 SME operators and interested individuals** received knowledge and capacity-building support on conducting business in alignment with the BCG Model.

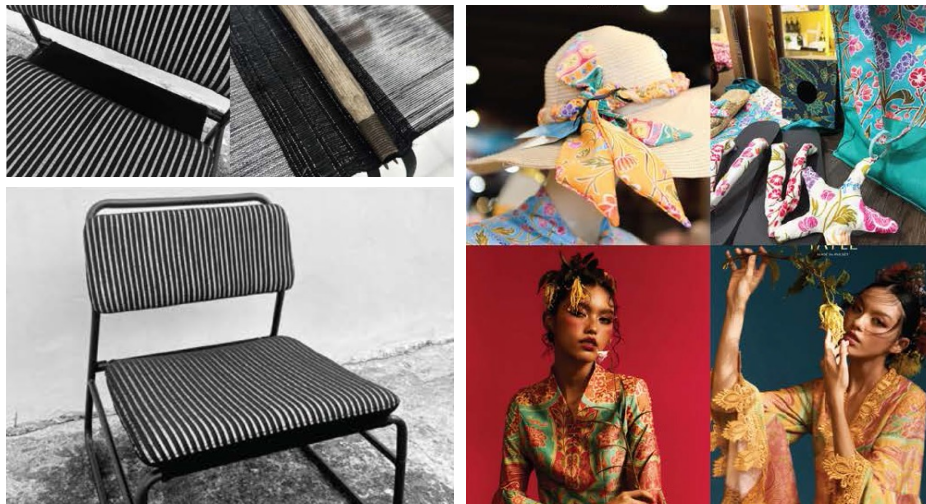




Training session aimed at enhancing knowledge on business operations in accordance with the BCG (Bio-Circular-Green) Economy Model



Capacity-building for enhancing production efficiency for goods and services in line with circular economy principles and the transition toward a low-carbon society



Products derived from the upcycling process

Social Initiatives

Baan Mankong Housing Project

Community Organizations Development Institute (Public Organization)
under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security



Launched in 2003, the Baan Mankong Housing Project is a government policy aimed at addressing housing challenges faced by low-income populations, while simultaneously strengthening community capacity. The project promotes inclusive access to housing development for all groups in society through an integrated approach involving collaboration among government agencies, local authorities, and relevant stakeholders. The key principle is **community-led development**, where community organizations serve as the core actors in planning, development, and implementation, supported by direct government funding. This model transforms community members from aid recipients into owners and managers of the initiative.

Results:

- From 2003 through September 2024, the project has been implemented in all provinces across Thailand, benefiting a total of **136,109 households** under the urban and rural Baan Mankong programs, and **6,674 households** under the Baan Mankong program along Khlong Lat Phrao and Khlong Prem Prachakorn.
- Economic dimension:** Households that previously lived in informal settlements have gained more secure housing. There has been an increase in savings behavior and greater access to community-level credit. Residents who remained on their original land or relocated to nearby areas were able to maintain their employment opportunities.
- Social dimension:** Community cohesion has been strengthened, with increased collective engagement in initiatives to improve quality of life, such as communal vegetable gardening, vocational group training, and the organization of cultural and traditional activities. In some areas, communities have developed networks that link Baan Mankong projects across cities, provinces, regions, and the country, enhancing their capacity to jointly advocate for public policy.



Universal Health Coverage

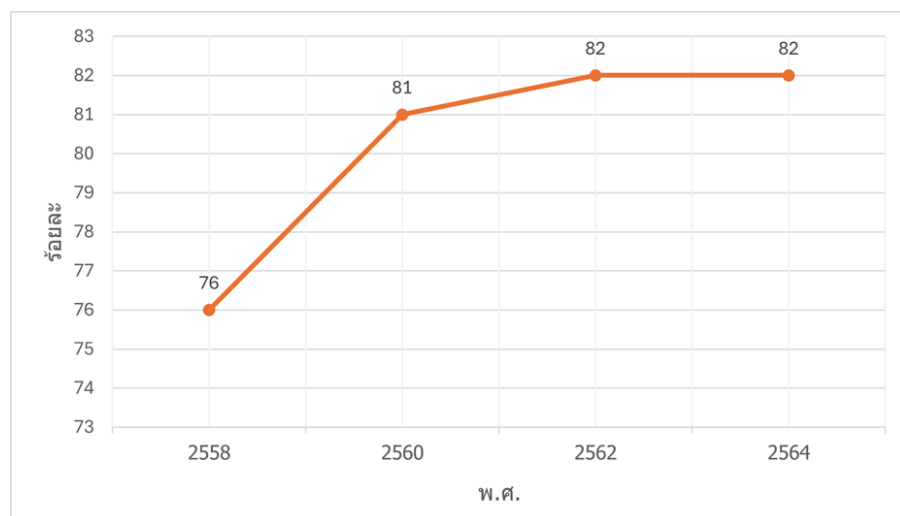
Ministry of Public Health



Ensuring health coverage for the Thai population has long been a key policy priority of the Royal Thai Government. Since 2002, Thailand has implemented a **Universal Health Coverage (UHC) system** that ensures coverage for all Thai citizens. This system has significantly reduced the burden of out-of-pocket health expenditures, expanded the range of public health services, and improved access to quality care, including health promotion, disease prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services. As a result, **unmet health needs** in Thailand are minimal—comparable to those in high-income countries—and household health expenditures have declined accordingly.

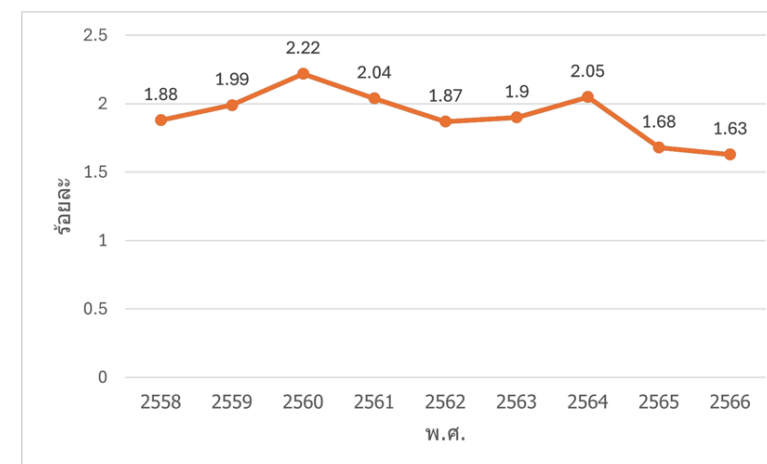
Key Statistics :

Coverage of Essential Health Services



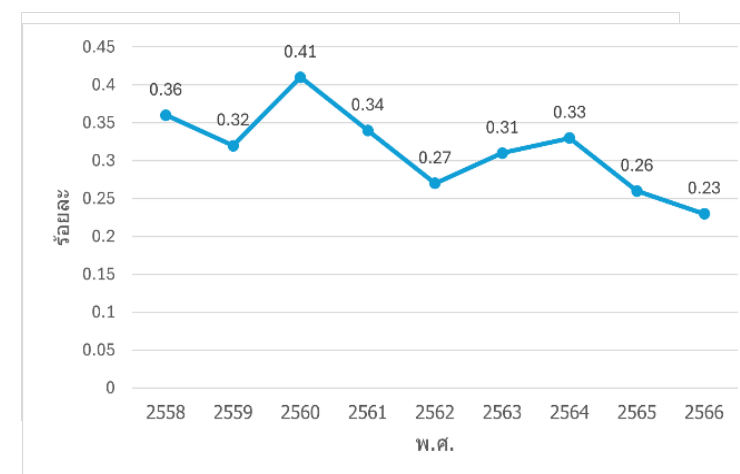
Source: International Health Policy Program, 2024

Proportion of the population with household health expenditures exceeding 10% of total household consumption or income



Source: National Health Security Office 2023, International Health Policy Program, 2024

Proportion of the population with household health expenditures exceeding 25% of total household consumption or income



Source: National Health Security Office 2023, International Health Policy Program, 2024

National Crime Situation Forecasting Center
Development Project (Safe Points)
Ministry of Justice



The **National Crime Situation Forecasting Center Development Project** applies artificial intelligence and machine learning to forecast crime trends for the purpose of crime prevention. By analyzing crime patterns and statistical data, the project has developed a localized forecasting system that the public can access through the “**SAFE POINTS**” mobile and web applications. These platforms allow individuals to monitor potential risks in their surroundings, helping them plan their movements and stay alert to crime-related threats in various areas across Thailand.

This initiative serves as a strong example of how technology can be leveraged to address critical public safety issues and lays a fundamental step toward the future development of Thailand’s justice system.

Results: An evaluation of user satisfaction with the SAFE POINTS application found that the majority of users reported high levels of satisfaction. Specifically, **48.40% of users rated their satisfaction as very high, and 23.40% as high.** Key aspects receiving particularly positive feedback included: clarity and appropriateness of the interface (72.70%); accuracy and completeness of information (75.00%), and speed and responsiveness of the application (72.70%). These results indicate that the application is both useful and well-received by its users.



Mobile Library Project
Ministry of Education



The **Mobile Library Project** aims to promote continuous reading and lifelong learning activities accessible to people of all ages. It responds to the demands of the 21st century by expanding learning opportunities for the public—free of charge and accessible anytime, anywhere, including in both urban communities and remote rural areas.

The project supports efforts to improve the quality of education and enhance the potential of the population. It has been successfully implemented in all provinces nationwide, offering a wide range of reading and learning activities tailored to the needs of people across different age groups. This demonstrates the project’s success in achieving broad and equitable public outreach.

Statistics under the Mobile Library Project, Fiscal Year 2024

| Type of Mobile Library | No. of vehicles | Members (Per-sons) | Gender | | Age Group | | | No. of Service Users | No. of Activity Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | Male | Female | 0-14 y. | 15-59 y. | Over 60 y. | | |
| Large Mobile Library Vehicles | 65 | 105,221 | 43,609 | 61,612 | 56,325 | 39,286 | 9,610 | 253,384 | 253,216 |
| Mini Mobile Library Vehicles | 63 | 10,442 | 4,063 | 6,379 | 3,595 | 5,535 | 1,312 | 51,360 | 60,805 |
| Total | 128 | 115,663 | 47,672 | 67,991 | 59,920 | 44,821 | 10,922 | 304,744 | 314,021 |

Information as of 15 October 2024

- Yellow:** Number of Mobile Library members in Fiscal Year 2024
- Green:** Number of Mobile Library service users in Fiscal Year 2024
- Orange:** Number of participants in Mobile Library activities (e.g., in educational institutions and communities) in Fiscal Year 2024

Vocational Skills Promotion Project for Individuals Completing Drug Rehabilitation, Chaloem Phra Kiat District, Nan Province Ministry of Interior



This short-term vocational training activity provides support to individuals who have completed comprehensive drug rehabilitation through the **Community-Based Treatment (CBTx)** model. The program encompasses treatment, rehabilitation, follow-up, and post-treatment assistance for individuals recovering from drug addiction.

The objective is to ensure that those who have completed the rehabilitation process receive adequate care and support to reintegrate into society, live normal and fulfilling lives, and avoid relapse. The initiative brings together collaborative efforts from all sectors of society, forming an interagency network where each organization contributes in line with its mandate. This integrated approach helps address and alleviate the issue of drug addiction in a sustainable manner.

Results: A total of **70 individuals** who completed drug rehabilitation in Chaloem Phra Kiat District, Nan Province, have acquired vocational skills that enable them to earn a living and reintegrate into society with dignity. By applying the **Sufficiency Economy Philosophy**, these individuals have contributed to stimulating the grassroots economy and laid the foundation for expanding positive impacts within their communities.

Environmental Initiatives

Solar Rooftop Electricity Generation Project (People's Solar Project) Ministry of Energy



Also known as the **People's Solar Project**, this initiative encourages public participation in self-generation of electricity through rooftop solar panel installations. Households are able to use the electricity they produce and feed any excess power into the national grid, selling it to distribution utilities. This reduces household electricity expenses and provides an additional source of income. From an environmental perspective, the project promotes the use of clean, sustainable, and renewable energy that is environmentally friendly. It also contributes to strengthening energy security at both the community and national levels.

The People's Solar Project is a key component of Thailand's renewable energy power development plan. It supports fuel diversification away from fossil fuels and enhances

the reliability of the power system through **decentralized generation (DG)**—helping to ensure stable electricity supply directly at the point of consumption.

Results: The project set a long-term target (2021–2030) to procure no more than **90 megawatts** of electricity from the rooftop solar installations. As of **September 2024**, this target has already been achieved, reflecting strong public interest and participation. Key contributing factors include the rising cost of electricity and the declining price of solar panels, which have motivated more households to join the program in order to reduce their electricity expenses by installing rooftop solar systems.



Food Waste Management

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment



The **National Roadmap on Food Waste Management (2023–2030)** provides a strategic framework for the prevention and resolution of food waste issues in Thailand, with the **Food Waste Management Action Plan (2023–2027)** as an operational guide, driven by cooperation among the government, private sector, and the public. The plan focuses on behavioral change among food vendors, food service operators, and consumers, aiming to prevent and reduce food waste at its source and promote efficient reuse, thereby minimizing the amount of food waste requiring disposal. The roadmap is structured around three main measures: (1) prevention and reduction of food waste generation; (2) management and utilization of food waste, and (3) development of tools for managing surplus food and food waste.

The initiative also promotes multi-sectoral partnerships, including: (1) an MOU between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Ministry of Interior to jointly advance food waste management across local administrative organizations nationwide; (2) the development of Thailand's Food Waste Knowledge Hub website as a centralized platform for food waste data, knowledge, and good practices in prevention and reduction; (3) the launch of the Digital Food Bank application, which matches sources of food waste with entities that can reuse it, including local governments; and (4) support for food vendors and food service providers in sorting and managing surplus food and food waste at the source—through donations of surplus food to underserved populations and food waste to agricultural groups.

Results: A 2021 study on the composition of municipal solid waste at disposal sites found that food waste accounted for 38.76% of total waste. By 2024, the proportion had declined to 36.79%, indicating measurable progress in reducing food waste as a share of total municipal waste.

Access to Clean Water

Office of the National Water Resources



Water has consistently been a key development agenda for Thailand. The current **Clean Water for Domestic Use and Consumption Action Plan (2023–2037)** aims to ensure that the population receives access to clean, safe, sufficient, and equitable water services—essential for improving quality of life. The plan is driven by collaboration among multiple agencies,

including the Office of the National Water Resources, the Ministry of Interior, the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, the Provincial Waterworks Authority, local administrative organizations, the Ministry of Public Health, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

Water resource management plays a critical role in supporting economic progress across agriculture, industry, tourism, and commerce. However, current environmental changes present significant challenges for water governance. Addressing these challenges requires a range of measures, such as conducting **Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)**, raising public awareness, and strengthening the capacity of all stakeholders to adapt to climate change and build resilience. Additionally, the integration of **nature-based solutions** and **ecosystem-based adaptation** approaches must be tailored to local contexts.

Results:

- In 2023, **98.26% of villages** had access to piped water systems—an increase from **93.40% in 2015**.
- In 2023, **99.84% of households** had access to sufficient clean water for drinking and consumption year-round—up from **98.20% in 2017**.



Marine Pollution Control and Marine Debris Management

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

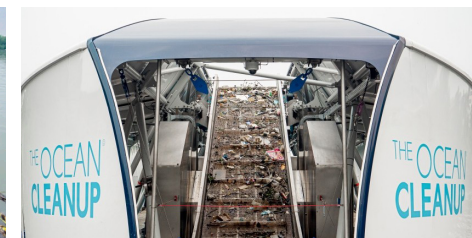


Over the past decade, Thailand has accelerated efforts to advance **SDG target 14.1**, which focuses on preventing and significantly reducing marine pollution. These efforts have been driven through multi-stakeholder participation and have led to overall improvements in marine environmental quality. This is reflected in the recovery of coral reef conditions and increased nesting rates among sea turtles. A key mechanism supporting these efforts is the **Plastic Waste Management Roadmap (2018–2030)**, which emphasizes reducing and phasing out plastic use through the adoption of environmentally friendly alternatives and reintegrating plastic waste into the **circular economy** for reuse and value creation.

Implementation has also focused on enhancing public participation, encouraging fishing vessels to collect and bring back waste for sorting and disposal onshore, and controlling waste generated from tourism. In addition, there is a strong emphasis on advancing research, technology, and innovation—for example, the introduction of **trash boom systems** to intercept waste before it enters the ocean. These initiatives have been made possible through collaborative efforts between government agencies and the private sector.

Results:

- The amount of marine debris collected by the **Department of Marine and Coastal Resources** increased in the 2021–2024 fiscal years compared to 2017–2020. In **fiscal year 2024**, a total of **327,143.23 kilograms** of waste was collected.
- Under the **“Bring Waste Back to Shore: Clean Seas Through Our Hands” Project**, which engages fishing vessels in marine debris collection, a total of **457,758 kilograms** of waste was collected between **November 2019 and December 2024**.
- In **26 marine national parks**, a total of **110,198.43 kilograms** of waste was collected in **2024**, of which **26,266.80 kilograms** were plastic waste, primarily found along coastal beaches.



Designation of Doi Chiang Dao Biosphere Reserve, Chiang Mai Province

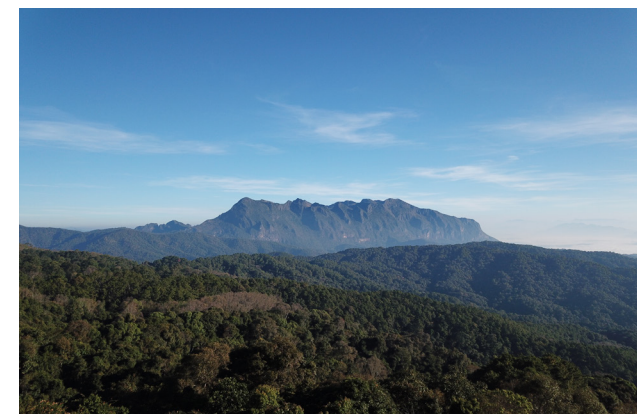
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment



In 2021, UNESCO designated Doi Chiang Dao, Chiang Mai Province, as a **biosphere reserve** under the **Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme**. The designation of biosphere reserves serves as a tool to raise awareness among local communities and tourists about the value and vulnerability of ecosystems, while also reinforcing green areas and promoting collaboration with local communities for sustainable area development.

Additionally, the designation contributes to enhancing the commercial image of Chiang Dao and Wiang Haeng Districts in Chiang Mai Province, fostering cooperation in ecotourism and nature-based education, in line with sustainable development principles.

The Royal Thai Government places great importance on **community participation** in the biosphere reserve designation process. During the preparation of the nomination dossier, extensive consultations were held with local stakeholders to share information, gather input on Chiang Dao's development direction, assess community readiness, and promote a shared local vision. These efforts formed the foundation for defining the objectives of the Doi Chiang Dao Biosphere Reserve.





5 Means of Implementation



2 ZERO HUNGER

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION3 GOOD HEALTH
& WELL-BEING

5.1 Finance

Government Budget

The primary source of public sector financing for the implementation of the SDGs comes from the annual national budget allocation. Budget planning takes into account the alignment of activities and projects with the 20-Year National Strategy and the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan, both of which are consistent with the SDGs. In addition to standard budgetary procedures, government agencies may also request special budget allocations for priority projects related to SDG implementation.

Innovative Financing

Under the Kingdom of Thailand's Sustainable Financing Framework, the Royal Thai Government has adopted a financing approach that includes the issuance of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Bonds. These instruments aim to support sustainable development efforts and address the country's environmental and social challenges. Examples include:

(1) The Ministry of Finance issued a Sustainability Bond worth THB 212 billion, with proceeds allocated to environmental projects such as the Orange Line electric railway (Min Buri – Suwinthawong section), and social projects, including initiatives to support, rehabilitate, and compensate those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

(2) The Government Housing Bank (GHB) issued a Sustainability Bond valued at THB 8.5 billion, aligned with its mission to make homeownership possible for Thai people. The proceeds support social housing loan programs for low- and middle-income earners, as well as environmental goals by promoting energy-efficient housing.

(3) The National Housing Authority (NHA) issued a Social Bond totaling THB 9.8 billion to enable low-to middle-income earners to access affordable housing. It also issued a Sustainability Bond worth THB 2.1 billion to finance housing projects that emphasize the use of environmentally friendly materials.

(4) The Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) issued a Green Bond valued at THB 6 billion to finance environmentally friendly loan programs. These include the Go Green: Forest Credit Program, which promotes the restoration and cultivation of commercial forests as carbon sinks and productive use of idle land, and the Green Credit Program, which supports organic agriculture and food safety, renewable and clean energy, natural resource conservation, and building resilience and competitiveness in the agricultural sector to ensure long-term self-reliance.

In 2024, the Ministry of Finance issued Thailand's first **sustainability-linked bond (SLB)**, marking the first sovereign SLB issuance in Asia. Unlike traditional project-based instruments such as green or social bonds, an SLB is a performance-based bond with greater flexibility. The issuer is required to meet defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs). For this issuance, the selected KPIs included:

(1) the volume of GHG emissions, and (2) the number of newly registered zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs), specifically passenger cars and pickup trucks.

In December 2024, the Ministry of Finance also secured Thailand's first **Sustainability Loan**, to finance the Mass Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand (MRTA) for the Purple Line rail project. This heavy rail system serves as a low-carbon transportation option, contributing to improved air quality and forming part of the country's national greenhouse gas reduction action plan.

Tax Measures

In 2023, the Ministry of Finance introduced tax incentives to promote sustainable investment in Thailand. Under this measure, individual taxpayers were allowed to deduct investments in ThaiESG mutual funds from their taxable income at a rate of up to 30% of assessable income, limited to THB 100,000 per tax year, provided the investment was held for no less than 8 years.

The policy was later revised to increase the deductible limit to THB 300,000 and to reduce the minimum holding period to 5 years. In the 2023 tax year, a total of 77,590 individuals utilized this tax incentive, with an aggregate investment amount of THB 6.192 billion.

5.2 Research and Innovation

National Science, Research, and Innovation Plan

The Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation (MHESI), through the Office of the National Higher Education Science Research and Innovation Policy Council (NXPO), has developed a strategy to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the National Science, Research, and Innovation (SRI) Plan 2023–2027. This plan outlines the following strategic goals: (1) enhancing Thai citizens' competencies and skills in science, research, and innovation to elevate the country's capacity for economic competitiveness and sustainable social development; (2) building a competitive Thai economy through value-based and creative economies, while strengthening grassroots economic security and fostering self-reliance and sustainability, through the development and application of science, research, and innovation; and (3) fostering sustainable social development, with the ability to address environmental and societal challenges and adapt to global dynamics, through the utilization of science, research, and innovation.

The Center for Research on Sustainable Development Support (SDG Move), under the Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University, has partnered with NXPO under the SRI Plan to develop a Provincial SDG Index. This initiative aims to identify regional-level needs related to science, research, and innovation, and pilot provincial-level SRI mechanisms.

Knowledge and innovation generated through the SRI system play an important role in informing practical implementation, helping stakeholders understand local situations and root causes of challenges, and identifying new solutions. Recognizing that national-level SDG

challenges manifest differently across geographic regions, SDG localization becomes critical. By clearly identifying which areas face specific sustainability issues, local action can be more precisely targeted and effective.

Enhancing People's Capacity in Innovation

The Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation (MHESI) has implemented various programs to develop a highly skilled workforce in science, technology, research, and innovation, with the aim of improving quality of life and enhancing Thailand's long-term competitiveness. This is achieved through several key projects and initiatives, including:

(1) Higher Education Sandbox: MHESI provides universities with the flexibility to pilot innovative education models that deviate from existing higher education standards. This initiative allows institutions to design new approaches to human resource development that directly address the country's urgent needs, particularly in science, technology, and innovation. The programs are exempt from standard curriculum regulations and aim to produce over 19,000 highly competent graduates.

(2) New Generation Graduate Program: This program aims to develop a workforce equipped with competencies and skills in science and technology, to meet the demands of the digital age and support the advancement of New Growth Engine industries under the Thailand 4.0 policy framework.

5.3 Fostering Partnerships, including towards SDG 17



5.3.1 Overview of South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Thailand actively engages in development cooperation with countries and international organizations around the world, particularly through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC). The country is committed to contributing to the achievement of the SDGs under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supporting other UN Member States in their national implementation efforts. These efforts are guided by Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy and the Master Plan on Foreign Affairs. Thailand has transitioned from being a recipient of Official Development Assistance (ODA) for over four decades to becoming an emerging development partner.

Thailand places particular emphasis on advancing SDG 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development), through cooperation at all levels—bilateral, trilateral, subregional, regional, and multilateral. The focus is on promoting human security in four key areas: food, health, employment, and energy and environment. Thailand also incorporates the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) and the Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy Model into its cooperation initiatives.

The Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs serves as the lead agency for Thailand's SSTC, implemented through bilateral, triangular, and regional and subregional frameworks. This cooperation is carried out through development projects and human resource development initiatives in Thailand's areas of expertise. The cooperation modalities are as follows:

Bilateral Cooperation: Thailand has implemented development cooperation programmes with neighboring countries, including the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia, and Myanmar, and has expanded cooperation to countries in South Asia (such as Bhutan and Sri Lanka) and Africa (such as Kenya). Key areas of cooperation include agriculture to enhance food security, vocational skills training, community-based tourism, environmental management, and public health.

Human Resource Development: Thailand provides short-term training courses and scholarships for master's degree programmes to developing countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Areas of focus include the application of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, public health, agriculture and food security, the Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy Model, environment and climate change, and other areas that support SDG implementation.

Triangular Cooperation: Thailand closely engages with development partners to jointly implement triangular cooperation projects. Currently, Thailand collaborates with the United Nations, Japan, and other developing countries such as Türkiye and Morocco to deliver triangular cooperation to third countries.

Subregional and Regional Cooperation: Thailand conducts training courses and other activities based on the needs of partners within various regional and subregional frameworks, such as the Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS),

the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT), and the Colombo Plan. Key areas include emergency medicine, skills development and workforce training, application of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, and strengthening the capacities of regional development institutions and mechanisms.



The 2025 Annual International Training Course on "Oral Health Care in Primary Care Settings"



The Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), in collaboration with the Department of American and South Pacific Affairs, organized a study visit under the Thailand-Pacific Island Countries Forum (TPIF)

5.3.2 International Cooperation on Technology

MHESI engages in international cooperation related to the exchange and transfer of technology for sustainable development. This is conducted under the framework of ESCAP, where MHESI serves as Thailand's National Focal Point for the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT). APCTT aims to promote international technology exchange and transfer, support the development of innovation and technological capabilities, and advance the application of technology for sustainable economic and social development. It also plays a role in enhancing national competitiveness at the international level. Currently, MHESI provides an annual financial contribution of USD 15,000 to support the operations of the APCTT.

5.3.3 SDGs Localization

Localization Policy

Thailand places strong emphasis on localizing the SDGs through multi-stakeholder collaboration, in alignment with SDG 17. A clear policy directive was established through a **Cabinet resolution on 25 October 2016**, which allowed the Ministry of Interior to establish an area-based SDG implementation mechanism, with provincial governors serving as coordinators. These efforts follow a “Pracharath” model of cooperation, involving the private sector, academia, local authorities, and civil society. Subsequently, the **CSD** adopted a detailed operational framework on 7 July 2017, designating provincial authorities as key actors in coordinating localized SDG implementation. Provincial, district, and local administrative agencies were instructed to align their development planning processes with the SDGs and to develop sub-national SDG data systems. NESDC and relevant agencies were tasked with supporting and monitoring progress.

NESDC has since collaborated with local authorities, the private sector, academic institutions, and civil society to develop a set of 34 provincial and regional development indicators spanning five dimensions of the SDGs. These indicators are intended to inform and support the preparation of provincial and regional development plans.

On 6 June 2022, the Ministry of Interior, represented by the Permanent Secretary and all provincial governors, joined the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) in Thailand and UN agencies to declare a shared commitment to a sustainable Thailand. This declaration serves as a framework for cooperation in advancing localized SDG implementation and recognizes the vital role of local governments in achieving the SDGs, aligned with the Thailand–United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022–2026.

Since 2022, the Ministry of Interior, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), and the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) have jointly developed **provincial-level SDG Profiles** in 15 pilot provinces: Bangkok, Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Tak, Nakhon Ratchasima, Narathiwat, Pattani, Phetchaburi, Phuket, Mae Hong Son, Yala, Surat Thani, Songkhla, Udon Thani, and Ubon Ratchathani.

(<https://linktr.ee/sdgprofile>) These SDG Profiles serve as tools to raise awareness among provincial authorities and to foster understanding of the alignment between SDG priorities and local development strategies across all dimensions. In the long term, the initiative aims to expand SDG Profile development to cover all provinces nationwide. The development of SDG Profiles is part of the **Partnership to Accelerate SDG Localization in Thailand**, jointly implemented by the Ministry of Interior, UN-Habitat, and UNDP.



Credit: © UN Thailand/Woottipan Boonrawd

Signing of Statement of Commitment for a Sustainable Thailand by Governors (6 June 2022)

Case Study: Recyclable Waste Bank



The Ministry of Interior launched the Recyclable Waste Bank Project to be undertaken by local administrative organizations on 1 January 2024, with the goal of reducing the volume of recyclable waste disposed in landfills. The initiative encourages local residents to sort recyclable waste at the source and bring it to the waste bank, which coordinates with recycling businesses to sell the materials. Proceeds from these sales are used as revolving funds to support waste bank operations and finance community activities and member welfare initiatives.

This project promotes community participation and behavioral change toward sustainability, in alignment with the SDGs—particularly Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).

The Ministry of Interior aims to establish recyclable waste banks in all 7,773 local administrative organizations nationwide (excluding Provincial Administrative Organizations and Bangkok Metropolitan Administration). To date, 15,779 waste banks have been established across communities under the jurisdiction of these local administrative organizations. The government has set a target of 10 million registered waste bank members by 2026.

In fiscal year 2024, the Department of Local Administration documented lessons learned from model provincial-level waste banks across all provinces. These model banks have now transferred knowledge and trained local waste bank operators within their respective provinces.

Results:

- 15,779 waste banks have been successfully established nationwide.
- 4,252,394 individuals are registered as waste bank members across the country.
- A total of 1,789,510.56 metric tons of waste have been sold nationwide.
- The waste banks have generated THB 1,154,329,113.86 in total revenue, of which: THB 873,613,363.66 has been allocated to member welfare benefits (e.g., funeral assistance, childbirth support, medical expenses), THB 280,715,750.20 remains as revolving capital for on going bank operations.

Recycle Waste Bank, Lamphun Province



Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR)












Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) are a tool used at the provincial and local levels to monitor progress, identify opportunities to accelerate SDG implementation, and promote awareness, partnerships, and support for local-level actions. The VLR process also serves to connect local strategies with national and global agendas, fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration in advancing the SDGs.

The Ministry of Interior, in collaboration with the UN in Thailand—including ESCAP, UN-Habitat, and UNDP—has supported the preparation of VLRs by local authorities, including **Nakhon Si Thammarat City Municipality** and **Udon Thani City Municipality**, through participatory processes. The VLR for **Koh Samui City Municipality** is currently under development.

Thailand recognizes several benefits of the VLR process, including:

- **Promoting policy coherence**, with the SDGs at the core. Local administrative organizations can use the VLR process to prioritize SDGs relevant to their local context, address them with evidence-based approaches, and highlight positive outcomes from local policies that should be sustained or scaled up.
- **Identifying implementation challenges**, such as a lack of awareness or understanding of the SDGs among local officials and the public, and limited resources for driving related policies.
- **Highlighting development opportunities** in areas such as strengthening the local economy, promoting e-commerce, and developing tourist attractions.
- **Fostering coordination** among agencies and stakeholders within the local administrative system, particularly in the areas of data collection, management, and sharing. This involves building inclusive and participatory mechanisms at the local level, engaging local governments, NGOs, the private sector, communities, youth, academics, and civil society.
- **Providing a platform for reflecting community needs**, helping to shape appropriate local public policies and integrating these priorities into local budget planning processes.

Priority SDGs Identified by Municipalities through the VLR Process

| Nakhon Si Thammarat City Municipality (2022) ⁸ | Udon Thani City Municipality (2024) ⁹ |
|--|--|
|      |       |

VLR Process at Nakhon Si Thammarat City Municipality



VLR Process at Udonthani City Municipality



⁸Full report <https://www.iges.or.jp/sites/default/files/inline-files/2023%20-%20NST%20Voluntary%20Local%20Reviews%202022.pdf>

⁹Full report https://sdglocalization.org/sites/default/files/2024-11/udon_thani_2024_en-compressed.pdf

Ongoing Processes:

• Preparation of the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) for Koh Samui City Municipality :

Koh Samui City Municipality has demonstrated strong potential to accelerate SDG implementation, particularly in light of the island's pressing environmental challenges. Between November 2024 and January 2025, the United Nations Country Team in Thailand organized meetings to build SDG capacity among local authorities, with support from the "Partnership to Accelerate SDG Localization in Thailand" initiative under the UN Joint SDG Fund. The VLR for Koh Samui is expected to be completed in 2025.



• **Development of a VLR Framework for Thailand:** Thailand, in partnership with UN-Habitat, has consolidated the experiences of the three completed or ongoing VLRs (Nakhon Si Thammarat City, Udon Thani City, and Koh Samui City Municipalities) to develop a VLR Framework for Thailand. This framework will serve as guidance for other local administrative organizations interested in preparing VLRs and reviewing their progress in localizing the SDGs.



6 Challenges



6.1 Thematic Challenges

- **Inequality:** Although Thailand has made overall progress in advancing the SDGs, various forms of inequality persist. These include disparities in access to basic services, particularly education, for vulnerable groups in remote areas, inequality in land tenure and access to productive resources, and unequal development between urban and rural areas.
- **Demographic change and aging society:** Thailand became a complete aged society in 2021, with more than 20% of the population aged 60 years and above. It is projected to become a super-aged society by 2034, with this age group comprising 28% of the total population. These demographic shifts are expected to change public needs and reduce national productive capacity. Policy responses must address these challenges, for example, through the development of housing for all across all age groups based on the ageing-in-place concept, which allows older persons to remain in familiar environments and live alongside people of all ages in the same community.
- **Climate change and environmental degradation:** Climate-related impacts are becoming increasingly severe, including weather variability, prolonged droughts, floods, emerging and re-emerging diseases, pest outbreaks, urban heat islands, ocean acidification, and environmental degradation. The latter includes biodiversity loss, air pollution, rising plastic waste, and untreated wastewater. These challenges affect both economic activities, such as agriculture and fisheries, and the quality of life of the people, including efforts to ensure safe and sustainable human settlements.
- **Geopolitical uncertainty:** Ongoing political and economic volatility worldwide, including trade wars and retaliatory tariffs, has increased production costs and limited market access. In addition, the growing trend of trade policies and regulations promoting the Bio-Circular-Geen (BCG) Economy Model presents further adaptation challenges, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which must enhance their operational capacity to remain competitive.

6.2 Emerging Challenges

- **Technology and innovation, including artificial intelligence:** Challenges include limited digital literacy, particularly in remote areas where access to technology and communication remains restricted, resulting in a digital divide. The education system must adapt to keep pace with technological advancements and digital learning. Rapid technological change, such as the emergence of artificial intelligence (AI), robotics, and other forms of automation, also raises concerns about privacy, cybersecurity, and the rise of new forms of crime, including transnational threats such as call center scams.
- **Emerging health threats,** including infectious diseases, are increasingly linked to demographic shifts, human behavior, microbial mutation, and the misuse of antibiotics, which contributes to antimicrobial resistance. The advancement of technology and industry, along with global environmental changes, also plays a role in increasing the risk of new disease outbreaks.

6.3 Structural Challenges

• **Data systems and Access to Data:** Although there have been efforts to integrate indicator data for SDG monitoring, some agencies still lack disaggregated data, local-level data, and systems for interagency data integration. Agencies responsible for data collection also face challenges in aligning with global SDG indicators, which in some cases are inconsistent with Thailand's context, result in redundant collection, or are infeasible to measure. Additionally, certain agencies are of the view that some indicators are not able to fully measure progress toward the relevant goals and targets. There are also difficulties in setting targets for assessing data achievement, identifying gaps, and addressing challenges in Thailand's SDG implementation.

• **Interagency coordination:** Most SDGs are linked to the mandates of multiple government agencies, and some issues are too complex to be resolved by a single agency alone. Therefore, the national governance structure for SDG implementation, particularly the National Committee for Sustainable Development (CSD), must play a stronger leadership role in promoting integrated and coordinated approaches.

• **Localization of the SDGs:** Local administrative organizations, which lead SDG localization efforts, operate within a clearly defined legal mandate that may not fully encompass the scope needed to implement the SDGs. Limitations in human and financial resources, combined with insufficient awareness and understanding of the SDGs among local officials and people, further hinder progress.

• **Financing:** Thailand lacks a comprehensive financing framework for the SDGs, which would help identify funding sources and ensure inclusive, targeted, and effective budget allocations. Additionally, Thailand's status as an upper-middle-income country, and as both a recipient and provider of Official Development Assistance (ODA), adds complexity to financial planning for sustainable development.

• **Stakeholder engagement:** While individuals, communities, and civil society actors have long contributed to development efforts, even before the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, public awareness of sustainable development remains limited. The government could further support citizen and civil society efforts to foster a sustainability-oriented mindset that extends beyond 2030.



7 Way Forward Towards Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Thailand

7.1 Overview of Recommendations

To accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and ensure long-term sustainability, Thailand should focus on scaling up good practices and establishing new social norms, while simultaneously implementing short-term actions. These actions should prioritize the development of collaborative mechanisms, the assessment and mobilization of necessary resources, the promotion of local-level implementation, and the broad enhancement of public awareness. Commitment and collaboration across all sectors, through integrated problem-solving and investment in a sustainable future, will be essential in guiding Thailand toward truly balanced and sustainable development.

Common issues identified by government agencies and stakeholders as priorities for acceleration over the next five years are as follows:

- **Strengthening governance and partnerships to advance the SDGs**

- o The Royal Thai Government has developed Thailand's SDGs Roadmap and established the CSD as the central mechanism for coordinating SDG implementation. However, **greater coherence is still needed across horizontal policies** among ministries and agencies responsible for interconnected issues, to more effectively address cross-cutting challenges.

- o Efforts should be made to strengthen **multi-stakeholder partnerships**, including those involving the government, civil society, youth, academia, and the private sector. Mechanisms should be in place to promote the participation of diverse groups in the design and implementation of sustainability-related policies.

- o Relevant agencies should continue to develop the **SDG indicator database** to enable accurate progress tracking. This serves as a foundation for evidence-based policymaking and program design, with open access to data for stakeholders.

- **Shifting the mindset toward sustainability**

- o There is a need to raise **public awareness** to promote behavior change toward **sustainable production and consumption**. This may include expanding efforts in education for sustainable development (ESD), both in formal education systems and across broader society, to foster a sustainability-oriented mindset, encourage behavior change, and develop the skills necessary for driving social transformation.

- o **Incentives within the economic system should also be strengthened for the private sector**. While many agencies are already encouraging businesses to integrate **Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles** and sustainability reporting into their operations, the government has yet to provide a fully enabling environment. Measures to **promote environmentally friendly markets** and revise incentive schemes to support businesses in adopting **circular economy models**—in ways that are concrete and measurable—should be prioritized. This would improve production efficiency and resource use while reducing environmental impacts.

• **Finance and international cooperation**

o A **national-level mechanism** should be established to **assess financial needs and gaps** for SDG implementation. This would enable the development of action plans that address the areas of greatest need or urgency across the development dimensions.

o **International financial and technical cooperation** should be strengthened to support both Thailand and other developing countries in advancing sustainability-related projects.

• **Harnessing technology and innovation to transform development pathways**

o Relevant agencies should increasingly consider the use of **innovation and technology** to support sustainability efforts, such as **artificial intelligence (AI)**, **space-based geospatial technology**, and **metaverse technologies**, to enhance data analysis, trend forecasting, and scenario modeling. These tools can inform the design of policies, plans, and measures, as well as support effective monitoring and evaluation of sustainable development progress.

o A key gap lies in the **integration of knowledge and data from science, research, and innovation (SRI) systems into development mechanisms** at both the provincial and national levels. Doing so would ensure that government policymaking is based on evidence and empirical knowledge, and supports the integration of both **scientific knowledge and local knowledge**. In addition, the SRI system should be strengthened by increasing support for research in the **social sciences and humanities**, allowing policymakers to gain deeper understanding of both quantitative and qualitative aspects of the national context.

o The **education system** should be adapted to align with **future labor market needs** by integrating more **technology and innovation-related skills** into curricula. This also includes promoting workforce adaptability and the acquisition of new skills, such as digital literacy, alongside investments in digital infrastructure.

• **Localizing the SDGs**

o While Thailand has mechanisms in place to localize the SDGs, the goals often **overlap across multiple agencies' mandates**, and **local administrative organizations** may lack the authority and resources needed to address them comprehensively. As such, the approach could be adjusted to allow **central agencies to support SDG implementation on a thematic basis**, tailored to the specific needs and interests of each locality. This would help stimulate **collaboration between central and local government agencies**, enhancing implementation efficiency. A bottom-up approach—in which local actors participate in decision-making—tends to be more appropriate and responsive to the local context.

o The government should also **promote the roles and capacities of local communities** to determine their own development paths. It should establish **local policy dialogue platforms** where individuals, communities, and civil society can collectively shape a shared vision for their locality, leading to **bottom-up sustainable development**. At the same time, these spaces should allow for mutual exchange and open discussion with government actors, helping to build trust and cross-sectoral collaboration.

7.2 Reflections and Recommendation from Stakeholders

To ensure this report reflects the situation in Thailand in a comprehensive manner, the Royal Thai Government has incorporated reflections and recommendations from various stakeholders regarding the implementation of the SDGs in Thailand. These include: (1) **civil society**, synthesized by the **Center for Research on Sustainable Development Support (SDG Move)**, Thammasat University, based on the stakeholder consultation in Bangkok co-hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and SDG Move; (2) **private sector** – compiled by the **UN Global Compact Network Thailand**; (3) **science, research, and innovation sector** – consolidated by SDG Move from multi-stakeholder consultations held in six regions across the country, organized in collaboration with the Office of the National Higher Education Science Research and Innovation Policy Council (NXPO); (4) **United Nations Country Team in Thailand**, in its role as a development partner; and (5) **children and youth** – with recommendations gathered by the **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Thailand**, based on the 2023 and 2024 National Youth Assembly Reports in sections related to sustainable development.

7.2.1 Civil Society

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with SDG Move, Thammasat University, organized a consultation forum on 21 January 2025 in Bangkok to gather public input on Thailand's sustainable development efforts for inclusion in the 2025 VNR. The outcomes of the forum have been synthesized as recommendations from civil society, as follows:



• Improving access to and use of data:



Civil society continues to face challenges in accessing disaggregated data and in-depth information on key issues. In addition to establishing a centralized data system, civil society recommends that the government enhance transparency in data disclosure at various levels, especially data disaggregated by vulnerable groups and geographic areas, so that civil society can use the information for analysis and more effective planning. Furthermore, creating mechanisms for civil society participation in indicator design and data collection methods could help ensure that the data system aligns with the diverse contexts and needs across the country.

• **Strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms:** Civil society recommends developing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that allow communities and civil society to participate in assessing the impacts of SDG implementation. Presenting progress in an accessible and easy-to-understand format for the general public will also help raise awareness and broaden understanding of the SDGs.

• **Ensuring the sustainability of resources for civil society engagement:** While civil society recognizes government efforts to allocate funding for SDG implementation, it emphasizes the need for sustainable, context-responsive support, particularly at the local level. Civil society recommends increasing funding and other resources directed to grassroots organizations working directly with vulnerable populations. Establishing transparent and participatory mechanisms for resource allocation would improve the appropriateness and effectiveness of government support.



• **Promoting integration and inclusive participation:** Civil society sees opportunities to further strengthen integration and collaboration for development. It recommends the establishment of regular dialogue platforms and collaborative mechanisms among government, the private sector, civil society, and communities to address issues and advance the SDGs. Clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of each sector, and building mutual understanding and trust, are essential for effective cooperation.

• **Issue-specific recommendations on urgent challenges:** Civil society remains concerned about several urgent issues, including: (1) air pollution (PM 2.5) – calling on the government to implement strong and sustained measures, including stricter law enforcement, promotion of environmentally friendly technologies, and expanded public awareness and participation; and (2) labour rights and quality of life – recommending improved protections for all workers, especially those in the informal sector, alongside support for skills development and expanded social protection systems.

7.2.2 Private Sector

Based on consultations with private sector representatives who are part of the UN Global Compact Network Thailand (GCNT), it was found that businesses face a number of major challenges in contributing to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030 across the economic, social, and environmental dimensions:



• **Supply chain challenges:** Businesses operating across complex and diverse supply chains face difficulties in ensuring occupational safety, worker welfare, and respect for human rights among suppliers. Ensuring transparency and accountability across operations and audits remains a significant challenge, especially for large companies striving to maintain responsible supply chains aligned with sustainability principles.

• **Infrastructure constraints:** Limitations in national infrastructure pose a key barrier to SDG implementation. Thailand's current infrastructure, such as clean energy systems, recycling facilities, and greenhouse gas emissions reduction mechanisms, is insufficient to fully support the transition to sustainable development. Inadequate infrastructure also disrupts supply chains, causing delays and increased costs in transportation and import processes, thereby hindering business efficiency and sustainable growth.

- **Technological limitations:** The shift toward clean energy, recycling, and reusable packaging presents challenges due to gaps in infrastructure and efficient systems, particularly in many areas across the country. Businesses would benefit from increased government support and clear regulations in advancing these technologies.

- **Consumer behavior:** Consumers continue to prioritize low prices, making it difficult to market environmentally friendly products, which are typically more expensive. Shifting consumer attitudes and raising awareness about the benefits of eco-conscious purchasing are key to driving the green market forward.

- **Challenges faced by SMEs:** Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) face limitations in skills development and employee welfare, often relying on government schemes such as social security. SMEs also lack clear support from the government in advancing SDG implementation, making growth and innovation more difficult compared to larger corporations.

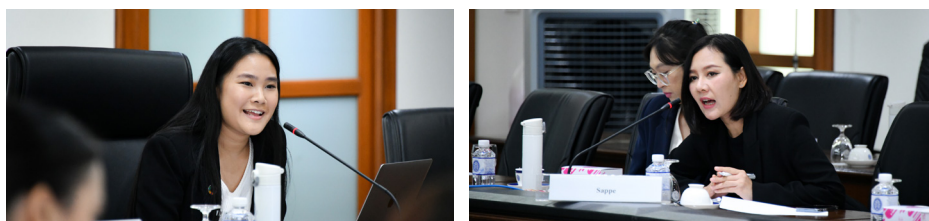
- **Geopolitical challenges:** Thai companies operating abroad encounter challenges related to legal frameworks and cultural differences in implementing sustainable and human rights-respecting business practices, which vary from country to country.

Recommendations

(1) **Fostering cross-sectoral integration:** The government should establish a coordinating unit or task force to connect efforts across sectors, ensure inclusive participation, and drive an efficient sustainable economy.

(2) **Developing clear legal and policy frameworks on the SDGs** to ensure uniform compliance across sectors and promote sustainable practices:

- o Support the expansion of **production bases and employment** by removing legal barriers and offering incentives for sustainable investment.
- o Amend laws and policies to ensure that **migrant workers** can work legally and with proper protections.



- o Promote the use of **environmentally friendly construction materials** by ensuring affordability and supporting businesses in their adoption.

- o Encourage **carbon tax reductions** for companies that cut greenhouse gas emissions, and explore measures such as **VAT exemptions for 100% eco-friendly products**, even if production costs remain high.

- o Establish clear norms and policies to **support SMEs**, including capacity development, improvements to public welfare systems, and facilitation of SDG implementation to help SMEs grow and compete fairly.

(3) **Stakeholder engagement:** Focus on developing a new generation of **SDG-literate professionals** with a strong sense of responsibility toward sustainable consumption and ethical living. Collaboration with other stakeholders, including civil society (for monitoring and grievance redress) and academia (for research and technology integration), is also crucial to enhance private sector engagement in sustainable development.

7.2.3 Science, Research, and Innovation Sector

The Office of the National Higher Education Science Research and Innovation Policy Council (NXPO), in collaboration with the Center for Research on Sustainable Development Support (SDG Move), Thammasat University, conducted stakeholder consultations in six regions across the country. These consultations were hosted by Chiang Mai University, Sakon Nakhon Rajabhat University, Silpakorn University, Burapha University, and Prince of Songkla University, with the objective of gathering input and recommendations on how science, research, and innovation can support sustainable development in Thailand.

The recommendations reflect strong awareness and expectations of the role of science, research and innovation in advancing sustainable development across multiple dimensions. The findings serve as a key input for policymakers and relevant agencies in refining strategies to strengthen the use of science, research, and innovation in ways that produce tangible outcomes and contribute meaningfully to Thailand's sustainable development. The main points raised include:

Recommendations from the Science, Research, and Innovation Sector

• Agriculture

- o **Developing value-added innovation:** Emphasize research and development (R&D) for agricultural processing, creation of high-value products, and responses to diverse market demands.

- o **Technology to increase efficiency and reduce costs:** There is strong demand for modern agricultural technologies such as smart irrigation systems, agricultural drones, and biotechnology to enhance productivity, optimize resource use, and lower production costs.

- o **Promoting sustainable agriculture:** Emphasize R&D on knowledge and technologies that support organic farming, integrated agriculture, and environmentally friendly practices to ensure long-term sustainability.



o **Innovation in waste and wastewater management:** There is a need for effective technologies to manage solid waste, plastic waste, and wastewater from households, industry, and agriculture.

o **Pollution reduction and environmental remediation technologies:** Call for R&D on technologies for monitoring and reducing air, water, and soil pollution, as well as remediation of degraded environments.

o **Renewable energy and green technology:** Promote R&D in renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and bioenergy, and the application of environmentally friendly technologies across all sectors.

• **Education and Workforce Development**

o **Learning innovation and educational media:** There is demand for engaging, accessible, and learner-centered educational media, especially incorporating digital learning technologies.

o **Labor market-aligned curricula:** Recommend R&D on curricula that respond to current and future labor market demands, particularly in emerging industries and technologies.

o **Lifelong learning and skills development:** Support research on lifelong learning and skills development for all age groups to enable workers to adapt to the changing world of work.

• **Social Development**

o **Social data systems:** There is a need for comprehensive and up-to-date social databases to support situation analysis, planning, and monitoring and evaluation of social development initiatives.

o **Innovation to promote equity and access:** Encourage the development of technologies and innovations that reduce inequality and increase access to basic services, especially for vulnerable groups.

o **Civic participation:** Promote research on mechanisms that enhance community participation in development and the use of local knowledge in problem-solving.

• **Economy**

o **Technology for trade and investment promotion:** There is demand for R&D in business facilitation technologies, e-commerce, and domestic and international market access.

o **Innovation for job creation and income generation:** Recommend innovation that promotes new employment opportunities, particularly in high-value industries and services, with support for small-scale entrepreneurs and community enterprises.

o **Self-reliant local economies:** Promote R&D on community economic models that make use of local resources, strengthen communities, and link them appropriately with external markets.

Proposed directions for advancing science, research, and innovation to support sustainable development

• **Developing research that addresses local needs:** Emphasize support for research focused on solving environmental challenges at the local level, such as waste and wastewater management, as well as sustainable agricultural practices. These efforts should integrate local knowledge with scientific expertise.

• **Education and workforce development through innovation:** Propose to create diverse and accessible online learning platforms and alternative education pathways. In addition, research should be conducted on the factors contributing to student dropout to support the development of innovative solutions to address these challenges.

• **Policy development to support an aging society:** Prioritize research on elder care, the provision of scholarships and training for elder care professionals, and the establishment of community-based elder care services.

• **Applying science and technology to strengthen community economies:** Promote the use of science and technology to support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and community businesses by helping reduce costs, increase production efficiency, and develop economic models that connect local economies to global markets.

7.2.4 UN Country Team

Thailand has made significant socio-economic progress, advancing to an upper-middle-income country over the past four decades. The country has successfully integrated the SDGs into its national development plans. However, to achieve the SDGs by 2030, Thailand may need to further strengthen its efforts in addressing ongoing challenges, including environmental degradation, economic constraints, and social inequalities.



Progress on SDGs



1. Poverty reduction and social welfare programs (SDG 1: No poverty)

Thailand has made remarkable progress in poverty reduction, lowering its poverty rate from over 65% in the 1980s to under 4% today. Key initiatives such as the State Welfare Card, which provides financial support to over 14 million low-income individuals, and microfinance programs for small entrepreneurs and farmers have played a significant role. Infrastructure development, including expanded access to clean water and electricity, has reduced urban-rural disparities. Progressive agricultural policies, like subsidized rice programs, have strengthened food security and reduced rural poverty. The 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023 - 2027) aims to eliminate intergenerational poverty by 2027.



2. Health advancements (SDG 3: Good health and well-being)

Launched in 2002, Thailand's Universal Health Coverage (UHC) ensures access to healthcare without financial hardship, with the 30-baht scheme significantly reducing out-of-pocket costs, particularly for rural communities. Maternal mortality has reduced to less than 30 per 100,000 live births, and child mortality is approximately 8 per 1,000 live births. Thailand has made significant strides in disease control, including a 70% reduction in malaria cases and the implementation of one of Asia's most effective tobacco control programs. Additionally, Thailand has expanded its primary healthcare network with over 10,000 community health centers, improving services in underserved areas.



3. Gender equality (SDG 5: Gender equality)

Thailand has made significant strides in gender equality, highlighted by the 2015 Gender Equality Act. In 2025, it became the first Southeast Asian country to recognize equal marriage, granting LGBTQ+ couples the same marriage rights as opposite-sex couples through an amendment to the Civil and Commercial Code. This amendment also raised the minimum engagement and marriage age from 17 to 18, marking a key step in combating child marriage and aligning with international child rights standards. Women's empowerment has advanced, with more women in leadership roles, including as CEOs, and increased recognition of the importance of the care economy.



4. Social protection (SDG 10: Reduced inequalities)

Social protection programs have expanded to support vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and the elderly. Monthly allowances, employment support programs, and inclusive education policies have significantly improved access to essential services. The Decentralization to Local Government Act has empowered local governments to implement tailored social protection initiatives, thereby expanding coverage and ensuring that marginalized populations, including ethnic groups, receive targeted assistance. These efforts are designed to reduce disparities and promote equitable access to opportunities for all.



5. Combating trafficking in persons (SDG 16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions)

Thailand is the first country in Southeast Asia to establish a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for victims of trafficking. The NRM is a structured framework designed to identify, protect, and assist victims of human trafficking. It brings together multiple stakeholders—including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and international partners—to ensure that victims receive comprehensive support. Through this mechanism, victims are provided with essential services such as legal assistance, medical care, psychological support, and safe shelter. By fostering coordination across sectors, the NRM strengthens Thailand's response to human trafficking and aligns with international standards and practices.

Key Challenges and Recommendations for Advancing the SDGs



1. Environmental sustainability (SDG 13: Climate action)

Thailand faces significant climate change risks that threaten its economic stability, key industries, and overall development. To address these challenges, it would be beneficial for the country to continue strengthening its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and accelerate the transition to renewable energy, with a particular focus on the development of open and smart grids. An inclusive renewable energy policy—accessible to both the public and private sectors—is essential to ensure equitable participation and benefits. Simultaneously, it would be valuable for Thailand to focus on addressing biodiversity loss, improving waste and chemical management, and fostering sustainable consumption patterns, in harmony with regional trends, to support continued progress and ensure sustained momentum. Strengthening climate policies, enhancing resilience to climate-related disasters, and promoting climate education will empower individuals and communities to act. By investing in climate adaptation, green growth, circular economy models, and renewable energy technologies such as solar, wind, and hydro, Thailand can reduce environmental impact, lower greenhouse gas emissions, drive economic growth, and ensure long-term environmental sustainability.



2. Improving productivity (SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth and SDG 9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure)

Enhancing productivity is crucial for sustaining economic growth and raising living standards. Thailand's productivity growth rate of 1.5% trails behind regional peers such as Malaysia (2.5%) and South Korea (3%). To close this gap, policies should focus on advancing technology, improving business efficiency, and developing a skilled workforce through better education and vocational training. Addressing these areas will be vital to enhancing competitiveness and driving long-term economic performance.



3. Education and human capital development (SDG 4: Quality education and SDG 5: Gender equality)

To address the growing skills gap, particularly in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), it would be beneficial for Thailand to consider comprehensive education reform, expand vocational training and upskilling opportunities, and ensure inclusive access for all youth and adults, with a special focus on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Strategic investment in education is important for better aligning learning outcomes with labor market needs, while also helping to cultivate a resilient and adaptable workforce that can support sustainable and inclusive growth. Addressing gender disparities—such as higher male dropout rates and the underrepresentation of women in STEM fields—should be central to this effort. Additionally, equipping all age groups with the skills needed for the green and digital economies will be vital to prepare for the future of work. As Thailand transitions into an aging society, promoting lifelong learning and adult education will help older adults remain engaged, maintain relevant skills, and continue contributing meaningfully to the economy. A strong and inclusive education system is also a foundational enabler of progress across multiple SDGs.



4. Demographic shifts (SDG 3: Good health and well-being and SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth)

Thailand's aging population, with nearly 30% of the population projected to be over 60 by 2030, presents both challenges and opportunities. This demographic shift will increase demand for elderly care and pension systems while shrinking the domestic workforce. To address these issues, policies should focus on boosting labor force participation by extending the retirement age, employing capable elderly individuals, leveraging migrant workers, integrating automation, and enhancing productivity in key sectors like agriculture and services. Supporting migrant workers by ensuring fair labor conditions, access to skills development, and opportunities for upward job mobility will be critical for sustaining Thailand's workforce and addressing labor shortages in key sectors.



5. Bridging the digital divide (SDG 4: Quality education and SDG 9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure)

Thailand's digital economy is expected to contribute 30% to GDP by 2030, positioning digital transformation as a key driver of sustainable and inclusive growth. Achieving this goal will require concerted efforts to bridge the digital divide—particularly for rural communities, people with disabilities, and the elderly—through expanded digital infrastructure, improved digital literacy, and targeted efforts to close skills gaps. At the same time, modernizing the country's statistical systems through investments in technology, infrastructure, and human capital will enhance the accuracy and efficiency of data collection and support evidence-based decision-making. Leveraging digital tools can strengthen the integration of real-time, community-based data to improve monitoring of the SDGs. Digital transformation also holds significant potential to enhance the education system by improving access, quality, and efficiency, while ensuring ethical use of artificial intelligence and addressing equity concerns. Clear regulatory frameworks and an inclusive approach will be essential to ensure that the benefits of digital progress are widely shared across all sectors of society.



6. Strengthening disaster preparedness (SDG 13: Climate action)

Thailand could benefit from continuing to invest in disaster risk reduction strategies, early warning systems, and real-time information sharing to strengthen resilience, particularly in the face of recurring floods and other natural disasters. Integrating disaster risk considerations into development planning across all SDGs is essential for ensuring sustainable growth and minimizing the impacts of these disasters. By strengthening preparedness and response systems, Thailand would be better positioned to protect vulnerable communities and reduce the economic and social impacts of natural hazards.



7. Reducing inequality and supporting migration (SDG 5: Gender equality and SDG 10: Reduced inequalities)

To foster inclusive progress, Thailand may consider addressing inequalities and exclusion by working to reduce disparities across all sectors, ensuring that marginalized and vulnerable groups—such as undocumented ethnic minorities, women and girls, and individuals with disabilities—are supported in sustainable development. Providing legal recognition access to essential services, and economic opportunities will promote social inclusion and empower these groups to actively participate in society. Simultaneously, harnessing the potential of migration can accelerate sustainable growth by expanding rights-based and regular migration channels, promoting decent work, and attracting migrant labor to mitigate the challenges posed by a shrinking domestic workforce.



8. Prioritizing data disaggregation (SDG 10: Reduced inequalities)

Ensuring that data is disaggregated by income, sex, gender, age, disability, migratory status, and geographic location would be beneficial for Thailand, helping to better highlight the needs of marginalized groups, such as people with disabilities, who are often underrepresented in national statistics, and thereby address inequalities more effectively. Strengthening statistical systems across all sectors in line with global standards is crucial for tracking progress and driving evidence-based policies. Enhancing the quality and availability of data will enable more accurate monitoring of SDG progress and help ensure that interventions are targeted and effective.



9. Enhancing collaboration across sectors (SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals)

Strengthening partnerships across government, research institutions, civil society, the private sector, and local communities will ensure comprehensive and accurate data systems and use of diverse data sources. Youth are key partners in driving sustainable development alongside all stakeholders.

7.2.5 Children and Youth

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Thailand compiled recommendations related to sustainable development from the 2023 and 2024 National Children and Youth Assembly Reports.¹⁰ These include feedback gathered through online surveys, which captured the views of more than 30,000 children and youth aged 10–25 from across the country in each round, as well as outcomes from the 2023 and 2024 National Children and Youth Assembly Forums. The key conclusions are summarized as follows:

The youth of Thailand believe that their voices and active participation are essential in shaping the future of our country and making sustainable development a reality. With over 12 million young people aged 15–24, they are a driving force for change, advocating for quality and inclusive education, stronger economic opportunities, inclusive decision-making, and urgent climate action.

Most of them consistently think about their future. They care about their trajectory, both in their careers and in life. Their goals are clear: by 2030, they want to live in a Thailand that is more inclusive, sustainable, and ready for the challenges ahead. Yet, they cannot do this alone. They need policymakers, businesses, and society to listen to them, work with them, and invest in them. The future of Thailand depends on how much it values and empowers its young people, because when they thrive, so does the country.

This Youth Chapter of Thailand's Voluntary National Review (VNR) is shaped by the perspectives of more than 63,000 young people from diverse backgrounds, including different age groups, genders, geographical locations, abilities, educational levels, and socio-economic situations, who shared their thoughts, experiences, and aspirations through surveys conducted by the Children and Youth Council of Thailand (CYCT) in 2023 and 2024. It highlights the concerns youth face, the barriers that hinder progress, and the concrete solutions they propose.



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¹⁰Full report <https://www.unicef.org/thailand/reports/2023-national-children-and-youth-assembly-report>

Economic Challenges and Employment Concerns

A secure job and stable income remain among the greatest concerns for the youth of Thailand. In 2024, 52% of young people identified jobs and the economy as their primary source of uncertainty. Many struggle to find meaningful employment, a reality reflected in the statistics: 1.2 million Thai youth aged 15–24 are not in education, employment, or training (NEET), leaving many feeling uncertain and demotivated about their future.

Even upon completing school, many young people feel unprepared for the job market. In 2024, only 67% reported feeling that their education equips them with the 21st century skills needed to succeed—such as critical thinking, problem-solving, teamwork, and adaptability. At the same time, limited access to scholarships, vocational training, and part-time job opportunities makes it more difficult for youth to gain experience and achieve financial independence.

However, Thailand's youth are not passively waiting for change—they are ready to be part of it. They recognize opportunities in green jobs and digital skills, but require better support to access them. If Thailand is to truly prepare its youth for the future, investment in education, skills development, and employment pathways must be treated as a national priority.

Recommendations from young people:

- Implement education reforms to ensure curricula are aligned with evolving labor market demands.
- Teach financial literacy and entrepreneurship in schools so youth can build their own economic opportunities.
- Support youth in learning green skills so they can contribute to the jobs of the future.
- Expand scholarships and financial aid so every young person, regardless of background, has access to higher education and skill development.
- Increase vocational training and apprenticeships so youth can gain real-world job experience.
- Create more part-time job opportunities for students to help young people earn an income while they learn.

Social Issues: Making Youth Voices Matter

Young people in Thailand are stepping up as leaders and changemakers. From advocating for social justice and civic engagement to demanding policy reforms, they are actively pushing for a more inclusive and participatory society. Platforms such as the Children and Youth Council of Thailand (CYCT) and youth-led organizations have provided many with opportunities to voice their concerns—but challenges remain.

Despite some progress, many young people still feel excluded from decision-making processes. More than 40% of Thai youth report feeling they have no real influence in shaping their communities or contributing to national policy. Cultural norms that prioritize seniority can further complicate youth participation, and their perspectives are not always given the consideration they deserve.

Mental health is another critical issue. While awareness is increasing, access to adequate support remains limited. In 2023, only 31% of young people reported knowing where to access mental health services—highlighting the difficulty of obtaining necessary support. Issues such as stress, anxiety, and emotional well-being continue to be overlooked in both schools and public services.

Recommendations from young people:

- Create space for youth leadership in national discussions and initiatives, ensuring their voices are heard.
- Establish more youth-led governance platforms to enable meaningful influence on policy and decision-making.
- Provide education on civic rights and responsibilities to encourage active youth participation in society.
- Invest in mental health services by integrating mental health education into schools and expanding access to community-based and digital support systems.

Climate Change: A Generation at Risk

Young people in Thailand are deeply concerned about climate change and environmental degradation. In 2024, over 35% identified climate change and extreme weather as the most significant trend shaping their future. Threats such as flooding, extreme heat, and pollution are already affecting their lives—and are expected to worsen without immediate action.

Despite these challenges, young people are not waiting passively for solutions—they are helping to create them. Youth are leading conservation efforts, digital advocacy, and community-based sustainability initiatives that bring attention to environmental issues across the country. However, these initiatives often lack sufficient funding and recognition in national policies. If Thailand is to achieve a greener and more sustainable future by 2030, young people must be included in climate decision-making and equipped with the resources to make a meaningful impact.

Recommendations from young people:

- Integrate climate education into all levels of schooling to build understanding of sustainability and environmental responsibility.
- Provide financial and institutional support for youth-led sustainability projects to enable real, locally driven solutions.
- Include youth voices in environmental policy development to ensure they have a say in shaping Thailand's climate future.
- Introduce policies such as air pollution taxes to hold polluters accountable and reduce environmental damage.



Annex

Annex I

Working Group on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development within the United Nations

(established by Order 1/2565 of the National Committee for Sustainable Development
on 22 February 2022)

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs | <i>Chair</i> |
| 2. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security | |
| 3. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives | |
| 4. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment | |
| 4.1 Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning | |
| 4.2 Department of Marine and Coastal Resources | |
| 4.3 Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation | |
| 5. Ministry of Energy | |
| 6. Ministry of Interior | |
| 7. Ministry of Justice | |
| 8. Ministry of Education | |
| 9. Ministry of Public Health | |
| 10. Ministry of Industry | |
| 11. Public Relations Department | |
| 12. Office of the National Land Policy Committee | |
| 13. Office of the National Water Resources | |
| 14. Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council | |
| 15. National Statistical Office | |

Other Agencies Providing Data Support for the 2025 VNR Preparation

- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation
- Department of Climate Change and Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Annex II

Provincial and Cluster-level Development Indicators

| People |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of the population living in poverty • Percentage of newborns with low birth weight • Percentage of children aged 0–5 years with age-appropriate development • Adolescent birth rate (ages 15–19) per 1,000 women in that age group • Percentage of the population hospitalized due to illness • Population-to-physician ratio • Gross enrollment rate in upper secondary and vocational education • Average years of schooling among the Thai population aged 15 and older • Average O-NET score at the upper secondary education level |
| Prosperity |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of change in average household income at the provincial/regional/subnational level • Rate of change in gross provincial/regional/subnational product • Per capita gross provincial/regional/subnational product • Growth rate of income from tourism • Unemployment rate • Ratio of average household debt to average household income • Labor productivity • Workers covered by social protection • Percentage of households living in durable and owner-occupied housing • Percentage of villages with year-round access to main roads • Expenditure inequality index • Percentage of employment in the manufacturing sector relative to total employment |

| Planet |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of change in forest area at the provincial/regional/subnational level • Proportion of waste properly disposed of relative to total waste generated • Percentage of households with access to piped water • Percentage of the population affected by disasters • Complaint rate related to pollution issues |
| Peace |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of reported cases related to life, physical assault, sexual offenses, and property crimes • Number of drug-related offenders (per 100,000 population) • Number of individuals receiving drug rehabilitation treatment (per 100,000 population) • Number of police officers (per 100,000 population) • Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population) |
| Partnership |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of the population with access to the internet • Percentage of locally collected taxes relative to total revenue (excluding general and specific-purpose grants) • Budget disbursement performance of provinces/regions/subnational levels • Number of community-based organizations per 100,000 population |

Annex III

Statistical Annex

การประเมินสถานะในลักษณะแนวโน้มสู่เป้าหมาย (trend to target)

- On track or target met
- Moderate progress, but acceleration needed
- Marginal progress, and significant acceleration needed
- Stagnation
- Regression
- Not Applicable for Progress Assessment at Indicator Level

Note:

¹ Where the most recent data values equal to or greater than 98%, the status is designated as dark green.

² Normal food price levels use the IFPA benchmark, defined as between -0.5 and 0.5.






³ Parity indices within the range of 0.97–1.03 are designated as dark green; values outside this range are designated as grey.















⁴ Marine water quality is considered standard when the pH level is between 7.0 and 8.5, whereby the status is designated as dark green.








⁵ Catch volume that does not exceed the maximum sustainable yield (MSY), i.e. less than 100% of MSY, is designated as dark green.












Source Abbreviations:









- Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council: NESDC
- National Statistical Office: NSO
- International Health Policy Programme, Ministry of Public Health: IHPP
- Thailand International Cooperation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: TICA
- National Science and Technology Development Agency: NSTDA
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, National Statistical Office: MICS
- Household Socio-Economic Survey, National Statistical Office: SES
- Labour Force Survey, National Statistical Office: LFS
- Household Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technology, National Statistical Office: ICT Survey
- Informal Employment Survey, National Statistical Office: IES
- Reading of Population Survey, National Statistical Office: RPS
- Survey on the Impact of the COVID-19 Epidemic 2022, National Statistical Office: COVID2022
- Smoking and Drinking Behavior Survey, National Statistical Office: SDS
- Thailand Working Children Survey, National Statistical Office: WCS










| Indicator Name | | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|--|--------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | | |
|  | SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.90 a day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural) | Global | % | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 1.2 | By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1 | Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age | Global | % | 7.19 | 8.60 | 7.83 | 8.30 | 6.26 | 6.83 | 6.32 | 5.43 | 3.41 | - |  | NESDC |
| 1.2.2 | Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definition | Global | % | - | 21.5 | - | - | 21.6 | - | - | - | - | - |  | NESDC |
| 1.3 | Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3.1 | Percentage of household members living in households that received cash-based social welfare or any form of benefit during the past three months | Proxy | % | - | - | - | - | 69.0 | - | - | 71.2 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |














| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--------------------|---|----------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|---|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 1.4 | By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4.1 ¹ | 1) Percentage of household members using drinking water from a clean source, whether located inside the dwelling, on the premises, or elsewhere, provided the round-trip collection time does not exceed 30 minutes | Global | % | - | 98 | - | - | 99.5 | - | - | 99.6 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 1.4.1 ¹ | 2) Percentage of household members using an improved sanitation facility not shared with other households | Global | % | - | 97.2 | - | - | 97.1 | - | - | 98.2 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 1.4.1 | 3) Percentage of households with a designated handwashing facility where water and soap or other cleansing products are available on site | Global | % | - | 81.2 | - | - | 89.0 | - | - | 92.3 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 1.4.1 | 4) Percentage of household members primarily using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 84.3 | - | - | 86.3 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 1.4.1 | 5.1) Proportion of the rural population living within 2 kilometers of an all-season road | Global | % | - | 93.50 | 93.49 | 93.45 | 93.43 | 93.45 | 94.79 | 94.98 | 95.54 | - |  | Department of Highways Department of Rural Roads |
| 1.4.1 | 5.2) Proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | - | 64.92 | 65.06 | 65.02 | - |  | Ministry of Transport |
| 1.4.1 | 6) Percentage of municipal solid waste that is managed through the municipal waste management system | Proxy | % | - | - | - | 65 | 56 | 67 | 62 | 59 | 58 | - |  | Pollution Control Department |
| 1.4.1 | 7) Coverage of essential health services | Global | % | - | - | 81 | - | 82 | - | 82 | - | - | - |  | IHPP |
| 1.4.1 | 8.1.1) Proportion of children or young people in Grade 2 or 3 achieving at least the minimum proficiency level in (1) reading | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 57.1 | - | - | 51.5 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 1.4.1 | 8.1.2) Proportion of children or young people in Grade 2 or 3 achieving at least the minimum proficiency level in (2) mathematics or numeracy | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 51.2 | - | - | 41.8 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 1.4.1 | 8.2.1) Proportion of children or young people in Grade 6 achieving at least the minimum proficiency level in (1) reading | Global | % | - | 82 | - | - | 79.9 | - | - | 81.2 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 1.4.1 | 8.2.2) Proportion of children or young people in Grade 6 achieving at least the minimum proficiency level in (2) mathematics or numeracy | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 74.9 | - | - | 75.1 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 1.4.1 | 8.3.1) Proportion of children or young people in Grade 9 achieving at least the minimum proficiency level in (1) reading | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 85.0 | - | - | 91.2 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 1.4.1 | 8.3.2) Proportion of children or young people in Grade 9 achieving at least the minimum proficiency level in (2) mathematics or numeracy | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 85.3 | - | - | 85.2 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |












| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--------------------|---|----------------|---------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|----------|-------|------|---|--|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 1.4.1 ¹ | 9) Proportion of the population living in areas covered by a mobile cellular network | Global | % | - | 97 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | - | - | - | - |  | The National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC) |
| 1.4.2 | Proportion of agricultural landholders owning less than 2 rai of land (1 rai = 1,600m ²) | Proxy | % | - | - | - | - | 2.73 | - | 2.89 | - | 2.83 | - |  | NESDC |
| 1.5 | By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters | Proxy | Persons | - | 6,541 | 5,872 | 1,826 | 7,236 | 14,777 | - | - | - | - |  | Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation |
| 1.5.3 | Implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 (National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2021–2027)) | | | |  | Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation |
| 1.5.4 | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | Global | % | - | 31.84 | 35.42 | 35.42 | 42.00 | 52.24 | - | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 1.a | Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.a.1 | Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income | Proxy | Million THB | - | 1,603.25 | 1,216.00 | 1,662.45 | 1,654.74 | 1,032.66 | 991.24 | 1,755.60 | - | - |  | TICA |
| 1.a.2 | Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) | Global | % | 44.31 | 40.82 | 43.57 | 43.80 | 42.81 | 39.18 | 40.47 | 37.25 | 38.73 | - |  | Bank of Thailand |

| Indicator Name | | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|---|--------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|------|---|----------------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
|  | SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1 | Prevalence of Undernourishment | Global | % | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.6 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database | |
| 2.1.2 | 1) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | Global | % | - | - | 7.3 | - | - | - | - | 6.85 | - | 4.40 |  | COVID2022, SES 2024, NSO | |
| 2.1.2 | 2) Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | Global | % | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | 1.27 | - | 0.65 |  | COVID2022, SES 2024, NSO | |
| 2.2 | By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.1 | Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age | Global | % | - | - | 6.1 | - | 13.3 | - | - | 12.5 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO | |
| 2.2.2 | 1) Prevalence of malnutrition – wasting (weight-for-height < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age | Global | % | - | - | 5.8 | - | 7.7 | - | - | 7.2 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO | |
| 2.2.2 | 2) Prevalence of malnutrition – overweight (weight-for-height > +2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age | Global | % | - | - | 5.6 | - | 9.2 | - | - | 10.9 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO | |
| 2.2.3 | Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37.5 | - |  | Ministry of Public Health | |
| 2.3 | By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3.1 | Gross agricultural product per agricultural worker | Proxy | THB/ person/year | | - | 50,820 | 52,894 | 53,341 | 51,592 | 52,253 | 54,727 | - | - |  | Office of Agricultural Economics | |
| 2.3.2 | Net household cash income of agricultural households | Proxy | THB/ household/ year | 195,840 | 202,882 | 207,321 | 247,150 | 269,448 | 285,453 | 288,156 | 294,159 | - | |  | Office of Agricultural Economics | |
| 2.4 | By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.4.1 | Agricultural area under sustainable practices (i.e. areas certified under Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and organic agriculture) | Proxy | Million Rai (1 rai = 1,600 m²) | - | - | - | - | - | 3.8069 | 5.0607 | 4.6104 | - | - |  | Office of Agricultural Economics | |

















| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--------------------|---|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|------|---|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 2.5 | By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.5.1 | Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture conserved in medium- and long-term conservation facilities | Proxy | Resources | - | - | - | - | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | - |  | Office of Agricultural Economics |
| 2.5.2 | Number of wildlife species classified as endangered or at risk of becoming endangered | Proxy | Species | - | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 |  | Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation |
| 2.a | Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.a.1 | The agriculture orientation index (AOI) for government expenditures | Global | Index | 0.80 | 0.76 | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.80 | 0.68 | 0.68 | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 2.a.2 | Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector | Proxy | Million THB | - | - | 177.24 | 170.72 | 179.65 | 165.63 | 168.52 | - | - | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives |
| 2.b | Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.b.1 | Agricultural export subsidies | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives |
| 2.c | Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.c.1 ² | 1) Indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA) – Rice | Global | Index | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0 | -0.2 | 0.93 | -0.33 | 0.15 | 1.19 | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 2.c.1 ² | 2) Indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA) – Maize for animal feed | Global | Index | 0.1 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 0.9 | -0.6 | -0.05 | 0.58 | 0.74 | -0.48 | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 2.c.1 ² | 3) Indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA) – Consumer Food Price Index | Global | Index | -0.17 | -0.38 | -1.13 | -0.91 | 0.05 | 0.24 | -1.22 | -0.02 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |


| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|---|----------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|---|--|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
|  | SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 | By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births | Global | Persons (per 100,000 live births) | 24.6 | 26.6 | 21.8 | 19.9 | 22.5 | 25.1 | 26.6 | 20.0 | 21.4 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health |
| 3.1.2 ¹ | Percentage of women aged 15–49 who had a live birth in the past two years and whose most recent delivery was attended by a skilled health professional | Global | % | - | 99.1 | - | - | 99.1 | - | - | 99.6 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 3.2 | By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2.1 | Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | Global | Persons (per 1,000 live births) | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.4 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health |
| 3.2.2 | Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | Global | Persons (per 1,000 live births) | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health |
| 3.3 | By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.1 | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations | Global | Persons (per 1,000 uninfected population) | - | - | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.13 | - |  | Spectrum-AEM |
| 3.3.2 | Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population | Global | Persons (per 100,000 population) | - | 172 | 156 | 153 | 150 | 150 | 143 | 155 | 157 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.3.3 | Malaria incidence per 1,000 population | Global | Persons (per 1,000 population) | - | 0.28 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.043 | 0.13 | 0.25 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.3.4 | Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population | Global | Persons (per 100,000 population) | - | - | - | - | 0.37 | 0.45 | 0.36 | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
















| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|--|----------------|---|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|---|--|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 3.3.5 | 1) Microfilaria positive rate | Proxy | Persons (per 100,000 population) | - | - | - | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.22 | 0.04 |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.3.5 | 2) Incidence of new visceral leishmaniasis cases at the district level | Proxy | Persons (per 10,000 population) | - | 0 | 0.22 | 0.06 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0.12 - 0.17 | 0.11 - 0.21 |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.3.5 | 3) Number of leprosy patients under treatment and persons cured of leprosy with disabilities who receive support | Proxy | Persons | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,701 | 2,658 | 2,193 |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.3.5 | 4) Proportion of patients with helminth infections who receive appropriate treatment. | Proxy | % | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.3.5 | 5) Proportion of individuals exposed to rabies who received vaccination according to clinical practice guidelines. | Proxy | % | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.4 | By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.4.1 | 1) Mortality rate attributed to cancer | Global | Persons (per 100,000 population) | - | 119.2 | 120.5 | 123.3 | 128.2 | 129.5 | 128.5 | 127.9 | 132.6 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health |
| 3.4.1 | 2) Mortality rate attributed to hypertension, cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease or diabetes per 100,000 population | Global | Persons (per 100,000 population) | - | - | 114.66 | 113.93 | 123.84 | 124.65 | 128.10 | 134.40 | - | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health |
| 3.4.2 | Suicide mortality rate | Global | Persons (per 100,000 population) | 6.47 | 6.40 | 6.03 | 6.32 | 6.64 | 7.37 | 7.38 | 7.97 | 7.94 | 8.02 |  | Department of Mental Health |
| 3.5 | Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.5.1 | Percentage of drug users who enter treatment and receive continuous, quality care through to follow-up (Retention Rate) | Proxy | % | - | - | - | 51.63 | 50.93 | 56.71 | 59.66 | 72.07 | 67.27 | 66.16 |  | Ministry of Public Health |
| 3.5.2 | Per capita annual consumption of pure alcohol (among the Thai population aged 15 years and older) | Proxy | Liter/ Person/ Year | - | 7.12 | 7.33 | 5.99 | 6.86 | 7.70 | 7.17 | 7.59 | - | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.6 | By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.6.1 | Death rate due to road traffic injuries | Global | Persons (per 100,000 population) | - | 33.45 | 33.14 | 30.47 | 30.36 | 27.20 | 25.92 | 26.65 | 26.86 | - |  | Department of Highways |
| 3.7 | By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.7.1 | Percentage of women aged 15–49 who are currently married or in union and are satisfied with the use of modern contraceptive methods | Global | % | - | 75.5 | - | - | 88.0 | - | - | 86.5 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 3.7.2 | 1) Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group | Global | Persons (per 1,000 women in that age group) | - | 42.5 | 39.6 | 35.3 | 28.6 | 29.0 | 25.3 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 18.73 |  | Department of Health |





















| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|--|----------------|---|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|------|---|--|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 3.7.2 | 2) Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years) per 1,000 women in that age group | Global | Persons (per 1,000 women in that age group) | - | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.87 | 0.9 |  | Department of Health |
| 3.8 | Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.8.1 | Coverage of essential health services | Global | % | - | - | 81 | - | 82 | - | 83 | - | - | - |  | IHPP |
| 3.8.2 | 1) Percentage of households with out-of-pocket health expenditure exceeding 10% of total household expenditure or income | Global | % | - | 1.99 | 2.22 | 2.04 | 1.87 | 1.90 | 2.05 | 1.70 | 1.60 | - |  | IHPP |
| 3.8.2 | 2) Percentage of households with out-of-pocket health expenditure exceeding 25% of total household expenditure or income | Global | % | - | 0.32 | 0.41 | 0.34 | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.30 | 0.20 | - |  | IHPP |
| 3.9 | By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.9.1 | Age-standardized mortality rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution | Global | Persons (per 100,000 population) | 48.8 | 50.0 | 47.3 | 46.7 | 46.1 | - | - | - | - | - |  | World Health Organization |
| 3.9.2 | Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) | Global | Persons (per 100,000 population) | - | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | - |  | Department of Health |
| 3.9.3 | Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning | Global | % | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | - | - |  | World Health Organization |
| 3.a | Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.a.1 | Percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who smoke tobacco | Global | % | 19.9 | | 19.1 | - | - | - | 17.4 | - | - | 16.5 |  | SDS, NSO |
| 3.b | Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.b.1 | 1) Coverage of the third dose of the diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) vaccine (3rd dose) | Global | % | - | 91.1 | 90.4 | 90.7 | 91.7 | 88.1 | 85.5 | 88.0 | 86.5 | 87.8 |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health |
| 3.b.1 | 2) Coverage of the second dose of the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR2) vaccine | Global | % | - | 80.7 | 84.7 | 87.4 | 89.9 | 88.8 | 83.6 | 83.5 | 83.7 | 86.0 |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health |
| 3.b.2 | Net official development assistance (ODA) for medical research and basic health sectors | Global | Million USD | - | 29.06143 | 41.54121 | 20.09301 | 23.82632 | 16.54741 | 36.11968 | 47.32773 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |















| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 3.c | Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.c.1 | 1) Physician-to-population ratio | Global | Persons (per 10,000 population) | - | 4.84 | 5.14 | 5.16 | 5.38 | 5.57 | 5.95 | 6.01 | 6.41 | 6.55 | <div></div> | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health |
| 3.c.1 | 2) Nurse-to-population ratio | Global | Persons (per 10,000 population) | - | 23.60 | 24.70 | 25.30 | 26.42 | 27.69 | 28.34 | 29.19 | 30.47 | 29.71 | <div></div> | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health |
| 3.c.1 | 3) Dentist-to-population ratio | Global | Persons (per 10,000 population) | - | 1.06 | 1.50 | 1.18 | 1.23 | 1.16 | 1.24 | 1.25 | 1.37 | 1.29 | <div></div> | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health |
| 3.c.1 | 4) Pharmacist-to-population ratio | Global | Persons (per 10,000 population) | - | 1.95 | 2.11 | 2.19 | 2.29 | 2.34 | 2.47 | 2.53 | 2.80 | 2.58 | <div></div> | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health |
| 3.d | Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.d.1 | 1) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 1.1 Policy, legal and normative instruments to implement IHR | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | - | <div></div> | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 2) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 1.2 Gender equality in health emergencies | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | 4 | - | <div></div> | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 3) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness - 2.1 National IHR Focal Point functions | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | <div></div> | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 4) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 2.2 Multisectoral coordination mechanisms | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | - | <div></div> | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 5) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 2.3 Advocacy for IHR implementation | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | <div></div> | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 6) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 3.1 Financing for IHR implementation | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | <div></div> | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 7) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 3.2 1 Financing for public health emergency response | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | <div></div> | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 8) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 4.1 Specimen referral and transport system | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | <div></div> | Department of Disease Control |





| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|--|----------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 3.d.1 | 9) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 4.2 Implementation of biosafety and biosecurity measures in laboratories | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 10) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 4.3 Laboratory quality system | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 11) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 4.4 Laboratory testing capacity modalities | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 12) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 4.5 Effective national diagnostic network | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 13) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 7.1 Planning for health emergencies | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 5 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 14) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 7.2 Management of health emergency response | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 15) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 7. Emergency logistic and supply chain management | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 16) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 8.1 Case management | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 17) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 8.2 Utilization of health services | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | 5 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 18) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 8.3 Continuity of essential health services | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 19) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 9.1 Infection prevention and control programmes | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 20) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 9.2 Health care-associated infections surveillance | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 21) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 9.3 Safe environment in health facilities | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 22) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 10.1 Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) system for emergencies | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 23) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 10.2 Risk communication | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 24) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 10.3 Community engagement | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |













| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|---|----------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 3.d.1 | 25) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 11.1 Core capacity requirements at all times for Points of Entry (PoEs) (airport, ports and ground crossings) | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 26) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 11.2 Public health response at PoEs | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 27) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 11.3 Risk-based approach to international travel-related measures | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 28) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 12.1 One Health collaborative efforts across sectors on activities to address zoonoses | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 29) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 13.1 Multisectoral collaboration mechanism for food safety events | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 30) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 14.1 Resources for detection and alert | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 5 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.1 | 31) International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness – 15.1 Capacity and resources | Global | Score (1-5) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |  | Department of Disease Control |
| 3.d.2 | 1) Percentage of bloodstream infections caused by third-generation cephalosporin-resistant E. coli in patients whose blood was collected for culture | Global | % | - | 41.6 | 41.0 | 36.8 | 37.3 | 39.4 | 37.4 | 31.8 | 38.63 | - |  | Department of Medical Sciences |
| 3.d.2 | 2) Percentage of bloodstream infections caused by methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) in patients whose blood was collected for culture | Global | % | - | 9.0 | 16.7 | 11.3 | 13.3 | 10.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 6.5 | - |  | Department of Medical Sciences |

| Indicator Name | | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|--|--------|----------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | | |
|  | SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1.1 | 1) Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 57.1 | - | - | 51.5 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.1.1 | 2) Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary; achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 79.9 | - | - | 81.2 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.1.1 | 3) Proportion of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 85.0 | - | - | 91.2 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.1.1 | 4) Proportion of children and young people in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 51.2 | - | - | 41.8 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.1.1 | 5) Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary; achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 74.9 | - | - | 75.1 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.1.1 | 6) Proportion of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 85.3 | - | - | 85.2 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.1.2 | Completion rate (upper secondary education) | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 65.2 | - | - | 69.6 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.2 | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2.1 | Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being | Global | % | - | 91.1 | - | - | 92.9 | - | - | - | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.2.2 | Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 98.5 | - | - | 87.6 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.3 | By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.3.1 | Participation rate of youth and adults aged 15–64 in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex. | Global | % | 10.00 | 9.74 | 9.59 | 9.48 | 9.45 | 9.44 | 9.56 | 9.82 | 9.53 | - |  | UNESCO |
| 4.4 | By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.4.1 | 1) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills - Using basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet | Global | % | - | - | - | 53.3 | 64.4 | 56.0 | - | - | - | - |  | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 4.4.1 | 2) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills - Using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move data | Global | % | - | - | - | 69.5 | 81.2 | 82.0 | - | - | - | - |  | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 4.4.1 | 3) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills - Reading or downloading | Global | % | - | - | - | 69.9 | 82.6 | 83.1 | - | - | - | - |  | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 4.4.1 | 4) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills - Sending messages (e.g. e-mail, messaging service, SMS) | Global | % | - | - | - | 51.8 | 62.6 | 65.1 | - | - | - | - |  | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 4.4.1 | 5) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills - Creating electronic presentations | Global | % | - | - | - | 30.1 | 32.2 | 33.6 | - | - | - | - | | ICT Survey, NSO |

| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--------------------|---|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 4.4.1 | 6) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills – Doing an online course | Global | % | - | - | - | 32.6 | 37.5 | 35.8 | - | - | - | - |  | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 4.4.1 | 7) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills – Getting information about goods or services online | Global | % | - | - | - | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.8 | - | - | - | - |  | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 4.4.1 | 8) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills – Seeking health information | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | 8.5 | - | - | - | - |  | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 4.4.1 | 9) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills – Connecting and installing new devices | Global | % | - | - | - | 30.9 | 37.5 | 35.8 | - | - | - | - |  | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 4.4.1 | 10) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills – Using Internet banking | Global | % | - | - | - | 39.8 | 40.4 | 43.7 | - | - | - | - |  | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 4.4.1 | 11) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills – Programming or coding | Global | % | - | - | - | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.8 | - | - | - | - |  | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 4.4.1 | 12) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills – Setting up effective security measures | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | 8.5 | - | - | - | - |  | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 4.4.1 | 13) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills – Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software and apps | Global | % | - | - | - | 16.1 | 21.1 | 19.2 | - | - | - | - |  | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 4.4.1 | 14) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older with ICT skills – Transferring files or applications between devices | Global | % | - | - | - | 39.8 | 40.4 | 43.7 | - | - | - | - |  | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 4.5 | By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.5.1 | 1) Gender parity index for participation in early childhood or primary education (one year below official primary entry age) | Global | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.98 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.5.1 | 2) Gender parity index for participation in primary education | Global | - | - | 1.00 | - | - | 1.00 | - | - | 1.00 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.5.1 | 3) Gender parity index for participation in lower secondary education | Global | - | - | - | - | - | 1.08 | - | - | 1.03 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.5.1 | 4) Gender parity index for participation in upper secondary education | Global | - | - | - | - | - | 1.24 | - | - | 1.21 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.5.1 ³ | 5) Urban-rural parity index for participation in early childhood or primary education (one year below official primary entry age) | Global | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.97 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.5.1 ³ | 6) Urban-rural parity index for participation in primary education | Global | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | - | - | 0.98 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.5.1 ³ | 7) Urban-rural parity index for participation in lower secondary education | Global | - | - | - | - | - | 1.01 | - | - | 0.98 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.5.1 ³ | 8) Urban-rural parity index for participation in upper secondary education | Global | - | - | - | - | - | 0.96 | - | - | 0.99 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.5.1 | 9) Wealth parity index for participation in early childhood or primary education (one year below official primary entry age) | Global | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.97 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.5.1 | 10) Wealth parity index for participation in primary education | Global | - | - | - | - | - | 0.98 | - | - | 0.95 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.5.1 | 11) Wealth parity index for participation in lower secondary education | Global | - | - | - | - | - | 0.93 | - | - | 0.82 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |



| Indicator Name | | | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | Status | Source | | |
|--------------------|---|--|--|----------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---|--|
| | | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 4.5.1 | 12) Wealth parity index for participation in upper secondary education | | | Global | - | - | - | - | - | 0.60 | - | - | 0.63 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 4.6 | By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.6.1 | 1) Literacy rate of the population aged 15 years and older | | | Global | % | 92.90 | - | - | 93.77 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | RPS, NSO |
| 4.6.1 | 2) Numeracy rate of the population aged 15 years and older | | | Global | % | 95.60 | - | - | 96.32 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | RPS, NSO |
| 4.7 | By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.7.1 | 1) Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies | | | Global | Index | - | - | - | - | - | 0.84 | - | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 4.7.1 | 2) Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (c) teacher education | | | Global | Index | - | - | - | - | - | 0.95 | - | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 4.7.1 | 3) Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (d) student assessment | | | Global | Index | - | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 4.a | Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.a.1 ¹ | 1) Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service - Electricity | | | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 98.95 | 99.58 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education |
| 4.a.1 | 2) Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service - Internet | | | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62.87 | 63.54 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education |
| 4.a.1 | 3) Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service - Computer | | | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 39.07 | 39.99 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education |
| 4.a.1 ¹ | 4) Proportion of primary schools offering basic services, by type of service - Basic drinking water | | | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 100 | 99.84 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - |  | UNESCO |
| 4.a.1 ¹ | 5) Proportion of lower secondary schools offering basic services, by type of service - Basic drinking water | | | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 100 | 99.5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - |  | UNESCO |
| 4.a.1 ¹ | 6) Proportion of upper secondary schools offering basic services, by type of service - Basic drinking water | | | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - |  | UNESCO |
| 4.a.1 | 7) Proportion of upper secondary schools offering basic services, by type of service - Basic sanitation facilities (toilets) | | | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7.12 | 7.87 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education |
| 4.b | By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.b.1 | Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study | | | Proxy | Million THB | - | 134.3 | 118.6 | 157.2 | 161.6 | 154.3 | 218.9 | 165.4 | - | - |  | TICA |







| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|---|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|---------------------------------|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 4.c | By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.c.1 | 1) Pupil-to-teacher ratio in pre-primary education | Proxy | % | - | - | - | 16 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 | - | - |  | Office of the Education Council |
| 4.c.1 | 2) Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education | Proxy | % | - | - | - | 15 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 15 | - | - |  | Office of the Education Council |
| 4.c.1 | 3) Pupil-to-teacher ratio in lower secondary education | Proxy | % | - | - | - | 20 | 17 | 16 | 21 | 22 | - | - |  | Office of the Education Council |
| 4.c.1 | 4) Pupil-to-teacher ratio in upper secondary education | Proxy | % | - | - | - | 18 | - | 18 | 19 | 23 | - | - |  | Office of the Education Council |















| Indicator Name | | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|--|--------|----------------|------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|-------|------|---|--|
| | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | | |
|  | SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1.1 | End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | | | | | | | | | | |  | Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development |
| 5.2 | Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.2.2 | 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months | Proxy | Person | - | 14,218 | 15,211 | 9,812 | 11,077 | 12,075 | 11,874 | - | - | - |  | One-Stop Crisis Center (OSCC), Ministry of Public Health |
| 5.3 | Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.3.1 | 1) Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 | Global | % | - | 4.4 | - | - | 3.0 | - | - | 5.5 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 5.3.1 | 2) Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 | Global | % | - | 22.5 | - | - | 20.2 | - | - | 17.0 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 5.4 | Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.1 | Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location | Global | % | - | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | - |  | International Labour Organization |
| 5.5 | Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.5.1 | 1) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments | Global | % | - | 6.09 | 4.86 | 4.80 | 5.42 | 16.20 | - | - | 24.40 | - |  | Secretariat of the House of Representatives |
| 5.5.1 | 2) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments – House of Representatives | Global | % | - | - | - | 17.35 | - | 17.91 | - | - | 11.86 | - |  | Office of the Election Commission |
| 5.5.2 | 3) Proportion of seats held by women in local administration | Global | % | - | 29.5 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 33.3 | 32.1 | 33.2 | 34.7 | 34.9 |  | LFS, NSO |
| 5.6 | Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.6.2 | Laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | - | 1 (Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem Act B.E. 2559 (2016)) | | | | | | | | |  | Department of Health |
| 5.a | Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.a.1 | 1) Number of male farmers with allocated agricultural land | Proxy | Persons | - | 12,465 | 18,828 | 12,161 | 13,937 | 11,960 | 9,413 | - | - | - |  | Office of Agricultural Land Reform |
| 5.a.1 | 2) Number of female farmers with allocated agricultural land | Proxy | Persons | - | 17,017 | 25,905 | 17,560 | 18,576 | 15,131 | 12,619 | - | - | - |  | Office of Agricultural Land Reform |














| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source | |
|----------------|---|----------------|---------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|--|--|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | | |
| 5.b | Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.b.1 | 1) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older who own a mobile phone | Global | % | - | - | - | 80.8 | - | 83.6 | 86.7 | 88.3 | 88.4 | 89.0 | <div></div> | ICT Survey, NSO | |
| 5.b.1 | 2) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older who own a mobile phone (male) | Global | % | - | - | - | 80.8 | - | 83.5 | 86.9 | 88.5 | 88.6 | 89.2 | <div></div> | ICT Survey, NSO | |
| 5.b.1 | 3) Percentage of the population aged 6 years and older who own a mobile phone (female) | Global | % | - | - | - | 80.7 | - | 83.7 | 86.4 | 88.0 | 88.2 | 88.8 | <div></div> | ICT Survey, NSO | |
| 5.c | Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.c.1 | Existence of measures to promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, whether or not they are mandated by law | Proxy | 1=Yes 0=No | 1 (Gender Equality Act B.E. 2558 (2015)) | | | | | | | | | | <div></div> | Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development | |





| | Indicator Name | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|--|----------------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| <div>6</div> <div>CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</div> | SDG 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 | By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1.1 ¹ | Percentage of household members using drinking water from a safe source, located on premises or within a round-trip collection time of no more than 30 minutes | Proxy | % | - | 98.0 | - | - | 99.5 | - | - | 99.6 | - | - | <div></div> | MICS, NSO |
| 6.2 | By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.2.1 ¹ | Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treatedfacilities not shared with other households | Global | % | - | 97.2 | - | - | 97.1 | - | - | 98.2 | - | - | <div></div> | MICS, NSO |
| 6.2.1 | 2) Percentage of household members using safely managed sanitation facilities not shared with other households | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 42.4 | - | - | 36.3 | - | - | <div></div> | MICS, NSO |
| 6.2.1 | 3) Percentage of household members whose excreta are disposed of through off-site treatment systems | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 47.5 | - | - | 48.4 | - | - | <div></div> | MICS, NSO |
| 6.2.1 | 4) Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap are available | Global | % | - | 81.2 | - | - | 89.0 | - | - | 92.3 | - | - | <div></div> | MICS, NSO |
| 6.3 | By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.3.1 | Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated | Proxy | % | - | 13.36 | 14.44 | 14.57 | 13.88 | 15.37 | 15.75 | 15.25 | 14.40 | - | <div></div> | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| 6.3.2 | Percentage of surface water sources | Proxy | % | - | 34 | 28 | 46 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 43 | 42 | - | <div></div> | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| 6.4 | By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.4.1 | Change in water-use efficiency over time | Global | USD/m³ | 8.39 | 10.51 | 10.27 | 7.16 | 7.49 | 6.77 | 7.31 | 6.63 | 6.36 | - | <div></div> | Office of the National Water Resources |
| 6.4.2 | Level of water stress (freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources) | Global | Level | 9.68 | 8.00 | 8.54 | 12.77 | 12.64 | 12.91 | 12.15 | 13.80 | 14.69 | - | <div></div> | Office of the National Water Resources |
| 6.5 | By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.5.1 | Degree of integrated water resources management | Global | Score | - | - | - | - | - | 53 | - | 70 | - | - | <div></div> | Office of the National Water Resources |












| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|--|-------------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|---|--|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 6.5.2 | Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | 62.33 | - |  | Office of the National Water Resources |
| 6.a | By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.a.1 | Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance (ODA) that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan | Proxy | Million THB | - | - | - | - | - | 96.5 | - | - | - | - |  | Office of the National Water Resources |









| Indicator Name | | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|--|--------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|---|--|
| | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | | |
|  | SDG 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1.1 ¹ | Proportion of population with access to electricity | Global | % | - | 99.63 | 99.70 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.98 | 99.99 | 99.73 | 99.70 | - |  | Provincial Electricity Authority, Metropolitan Electricity Authority |
| 7.1.2 | Percentage of household members who primarily use clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 84.3 | - | - | 86.3 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 7.2 | By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.2.1 | Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption | Global | % | 12.94 | 13.83 | 14.53 | 15.48 | 16.49 | 15.51 | 14.49 | 13.38 | 14.11 | - |  | Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency |
| 7.3 | By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.3.1 | Ratio of final energy consumption to gross domestic product (GDP) | Proxy | % | 8.18 | 8.12 | 7.87 | 7.85 | 7.85 | 7.54 | 6.93 | 7.67 | 7.64 | - |  | Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency |
| 7.b | By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.b.1 | Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (in watts per capita) | Global | % | - | 143 | 155 | 171 | 178 | 180 | 187 | - | - | - |  | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning |













| Indicator Name | | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|---|--|--------|-----------------|------|--------|--------|--------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|---|----------|
| | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | | |
|  | SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.1 | Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.1.1 | Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita | Global | % | - | 2.93 | 3.45 | 3.76 | 1.81 | -6.31 | 1.31 | 2.22 | - | - |  | NESDC |
| 8.2 | Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.2.1 | Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person | Global | % | - | 4.3 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 2.9 | -6.3 | 1.4 | -0.1 | - | - |  | NESDC |
| 8.3 | Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.3.1 | 1) Proportion of informal employment in total employment | Global | % | 55.9 | 55.7 | 55.2 | 55.3 | 54.3 | 53.7 | 52.0 | 51.0 | 52.3 | 52.7 |  | IES, NSO |
| 8.3.1 | 2) Proportion of informal employment in total employment –Agriculture | Global | % | 93.1 | 91.9 | 91.7 | 91.8 | 91.3 | 90.2 | 89.6 | 90.2 | 91.9 | 93.6 |  | IES, NSO |
| 8.3.1 | 3) Proportion of informal employment in total employment –Non-agriculture | Global | % | 38.3 | 37.7 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 35.6 | 35.6 | 32.9 | 33.1 | 34.0 | 34.7 |  | IES, NSO |
| 8.4 | Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.4.1 | 1) Material footprint | Global | Million Tons | - | 649.63 | 720.02 | 717.40 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | NSTDA |
| 8.4.1 | 2) Material footprint per capita | Global | Tons per capita | - | 9.85 | 10.88 | 10.80 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | NSTDA |
| 8.4.1 | 3) Material footprint per GDP | Global | kg./ USD | - | 2.27 | 2.38 | 2.17 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | NSTDA |
| 8.4.2 | 4) Domestic material consumption | Global | Million Tons | - | 561 | 599 | 607 | 580 | 586 | 642 | 653 | - | - |  | NSTDA |
| 8.4.2 | 5) Domestic material consumption per capita | Global | Tons per capita | - | 8.50 | 9.05 | 9.14 | 8.71 | 8.85 | 9.70 | 9.89 | - | - |  | NSTDA |
| 8.4.2 | 6) Domestic material consumption per GDP | Global | kg./ USD | - | 2.01 | 1.97 | 1.81 | 1.65 | 1.79 | 1.97 | 2.14 | - | - |  | NSTDA |
| 8.5 | By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.5.1 | Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities | Global | THB | 77.7 | 78.0 | 76.0 | 77.0 | 80.0 | 87.0 | 84.0 | 86.0 | 86.6 | 82.0 |  | LFS, NSO |
| 8.5.2 | Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Global | % | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 |  | LFS, NSO |













| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|---|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 8.6 | By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.6.1 | Proportion of youth (aged 15 – 24 years) not in education or employment | Proxy | % | 13.3 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 12.3 | - |  | LFS, NSO |
| 8.7 | Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.7.1 | Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour | Global | % | 2.9 | - | - | 1.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | WCS, NSO |
| 8.8 | Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.8.1 | Percentage of fatal occupational injuries - Male | Global | % | - | 2.33 | 2.18 | 2.02 | 1.95 | - | - | - | - | - |  | Social Security Office |
| 8.8.1 | Percentage of fatal occupational injuries - Female | Global | % | - | 1.05 | 0.94 | 0.75 | 0.63 | - | - | - | - | - |  | Social Security Office |
| 8.8.1 | Percentage of fatal occupational injuries – Male / Migrant | Global | % | - | 4.57 | 4.52 | 3.54 | 3.19 | - | - | - | - | - |  | Social Security Office |
| 8.8.1 | Percentage of fatal occupational injuries – Female / Migrant | Global | % | - | 1.05 | 0.94 | 0.75 | 0.63 | - | - | - | - | - |  | Social Security Office |
| 8.8.1 | Percentage of non-fatal occupational injuries - Male | Global | % | - | 4.73 | 4.44 | 4.18 | 4.08 | - | - | - | - | - |  | Social Security Office |
| 8.8.1 | Percentage of non-fatal occupational injuries - Female | Global | % | - | 1.48 | 1.42 | 1.36 | 1.32 | - | - | - | - | - |  | Social Security Office |
| 8.8.1 | Percentage of non-fatal occupational injuries – Male / Migrant | Global | % | - | 10.26 | 9.87 | 8.09 | 7.70 | - | - | - | - | - |  | Social Security Office |
| 8.8.1 | Percentage of non-fatal occupational injuries – Female / Migrant | Global | % | - | 2.26 | 2.37 | 1.98 | 1.77 | - | - | - | - | - |  | Social Security Office |
| 8.8.2 | Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation | Global | Score (Out of 10) | - | - | - | - | 6.51 | 6.70 | 6.70 | 6.70 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 8.9 | By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.9.1 | Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP | Global | % | - | 17.73 | 18.64 | 18.49 | 18.29 | 5.76 | 2.20 | 7.24 | - | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Sports |
| 8.10 | Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.10.1 | 1) Proportion of commerical bank branches per 100,000 adults | Global | Branches per 100,000 adults | - | 11.99 | 11.51 | 11.35 | 10.91 | 10.28 | 9.37 | 8.71 | 8.35 | - |  | Office of Fiscal Economics |



| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|---|----------------|-----------------------------|------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|------|---|----------------------------|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 8.10.1 | 2) Proportion of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults | Global | Machines per 100,000 adults | - | 114.16 | 114.27 | 114.00 | 111.71 | 108.59 | 105.02 | 99.89 | 97.90 | - |  | Office of Fiscal Economics |
| 8.10.2 | Proportion of the population with access to household financial services | Proxy | % | - | 84.4 | - | 88.0 | - | 95.6 | - | 97.3 | - | - |  | Bank of Thailand |
| 8.a | Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.a.1 | 1) Aid for Trade commitments | Global | Million USD | - | 389.72 | 381.99 | 262.15 | 266.36 | 214.02 | 203.17 | - | - | - |  | Ministry of Commerce |
| 8.a.1 | 2) Aid for Trade disbursements | Global | Million USD | - | 1544.32 | 57.91 | 14.99 | 43.56 | 20.76 | 34.88 | - | - | - |  | Ministry of Commerce |








| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|---|----------------|---------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------|---|--|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
|  | SDG 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.1 | Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.1.1 | Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road | Global | % | - | 93.50 | 93.49 | 93.45 | 93.43 | 93.45 | 94.79 | 94.98 | 95.54 | - |  | Ministry of Transport |
| 9.1.2 | 1) Passenger volume by mode of transport - Road | Global | 1,000 persons | - | 696,062 | 6954,26 | 715,798 | 738,319 | 715,550 | 581,330 | 657,145 | 657,774 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport |
| 9.1.2 | 2) Passenger volume by mode of transport - Rail | Global | persons | - | 8,933 | 9,482 | 9,070 | 9,080 | 5,876 | 2,986 | 7,063 | 10,191 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport |
| 9.1.2 | 3) Freight volumes by mode of transport - Air | Global | 1,000 tons | - | 31,992 | 36,023 | 34,790 | 24,232 | 10,031 | 6,376 | 9,787 | 9,485 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport |
| 9.1.2 | 4) Freight volumes by mode of transport - Road | Global | 1,000 tons | - | 189,110 | 191,613 | 192,075 | 190,987 | 185,639 | 180,442 | 181,954 | 169,349 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport |
| 9.1.2 | 5) Freight volumes by mode of transport - Rail | Global | 1,000 tons | - | 2,647 | 2,846 | 2,769 | 2,624 | 2,814 | 2,673 | 2,785 | 2,978 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport |
| 9.1.2 | 6) Freight volumes by mode of transport – Domestic waterway | Global | 1,000 tons | - | 7,056 | 7,404 | 7,808 | 7,886 | 6,965 | 6,573 | 7,565 | 7,641 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport |
| 9.1.2 | 7) Freight volumes by mode of transport – Maritime containerized cargo | Global | TEU | - | 8,728,297 | 9,283,368 | 9,564,702 | 9,448,411 | 8,941,000 | 9,904,000 | 10,009,114 | 8,367,000 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport |
| 9.2 | Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.2.1 | 1) Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP | Global | % | 27.37 | 27.10 | 27.03 | 26.73 | 25.31 | 25.49 | 26.80 | 26.30 | 24.90 | - |  | Office of Industrial Economics |
| 9.2.1 | 2) Manufacturing value added as a proportion per capita | Global | % | - | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.0038 | - |  | Office of Industrial Economics |
| 9.2.2 | 3) Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment | Global | % | 17.0 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 15.7 | - | | LFS, NSO |








| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--------------------|--|----------------|----------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-------|---|--|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 9.3 | Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.3.1 | Proportion of GDP generated by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) | Global | % | - | - | 34.0 | 34.5 | 35.1 | 34.2 | 34.5 | 34.6 | 34.7 | 34.9 |  | Office of Industrial Economics |
| 9.3.2 | Percentage of small and micro-sized SMEs with access to financial services | Global | % | - | - | 14.91 | 16.38 | 17.8 | 19.67 | 22.16 | 27.36 | 34.42 | 31.67 |  | Office of Industrial Economics |
| 9.4 | By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.4.1 | CO ₂ emission | Global | MtCO ₂ eq | 254.9 | 258.7 | 258.5 | 263.4 | 257.3 | 249.9 | 246.8 | 249.7 | 243.3 | 245.7 |  | National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) |
| 9.5 | Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.5.1 | Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) as a percentage of Thailand's GDP | Global | % | - | 0.78 | 1.00 | 1.11 | 1.14 | 1.33 | 1.21 | - | - | - |  | National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) |
| 9.5.2 | Number of research and development (R&D) personnel (full-time equivalent) per 1,000 population | Global | Persons/ Year | - | - | 2.09 | 2.40 | 2.51 | 2.54 | 2.44 | - | - | - |  | National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) |
| 9.a | Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.a.1 | Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided by Thailand to Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar for infrastructure development | Proxy | Million THB | - | 1,588.6 | 1,282.6 | 1,365.8 | 1,633.5 | 629.0 | 1,255.3 | 1,638.9 | - | - |  | TICA |
| 9.b | Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.b.1 | Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added | Global | % | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.9 | - |  | UNIDO |
| 9.c | Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.c.1 ¹ | Number of active mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 population | Global | Persons per 100 population | - | 97 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | - | - | - | - |  | National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC) |











| Indicator Name | | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|---|--------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | | |
|  | SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.1 | By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.1.1 | 1) Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population | Global | % | - | - | 0.96 | - | 4.31 | - | 2.71 | - | 7.35 | - |  | NESDC |
| 10.1.1 | 2) Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the total population | Global | % | - | - | 1.34 | - | 1.21 | - | - | - | - | - |  | NESDC |
| 10.2 | By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.2.1 | 1) Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities - Children | Global | % | - | - | 66.7 | - | 67.5 | - | 67.2 | - | - | - |  | NESDC |
| 10.2.1 | 2) Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities – Working-age population | Global | % | - | - | 43.5 | - | 43.1 | - | 44.0 | - | - | - |  | NESDC |
| 10.2.1 | 3) Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities – Elderly | Global | % | - | - | 56.1 | - | 56.8 | - | 54.7 | - | - | - |  | NESDC |
| 10.3 | Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.3.1 | 1) Percentage of men aged 15 – 49 having felt discriminated against or harassed in the past 12 months on the basis of grounds prohibited under international human rights law | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 12.2 | - | - | 11.9 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 10.3.1 | 2) Percentage of women aged 15 – 49 having felt discriminated against or harassed in the past 12 months on the basis of grounds prohibited under international human rights law | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 11.3 | - | - | 10.1 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 10.4 | Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.4.1 | Labour share of GDP | Global | % | 49.2 | 47.4 | 47.2 | 47.7 | 45.8 | 47.4 | 47.6 | 45.6 | 45.8 | 45.6 |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 10.5 | Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.5.1 | 1) Financial Soundness Indicators – Statutory capital funds to risk assets | Global | % | 17.1 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 19.3 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 18.9 | 19.6 | 20.2 Q3/67 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 10.5.1 | 2) Financial Soundness Indicators – Tier 1 capital to risk assets | Global | % | 13.9 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 17.6 Q3/67 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 10.5.1 | 3) Financial Soundness Indicators – Non-performing loans after deducting allowance for doubtful accounts to equity | Global | % | 8.0 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.6 Q3/67 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |









| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|--|----------------|---------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|------|---|---|----------------------|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 10.5.1 | 4) Financial Soundness Indicators – Household sector and non-profit institutions | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 Q3/67 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 10.5.1 | 5) Financial Soundness Indicators – Liquid assets to total assets | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 Q3/67 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 10.5.1 | 6) Financial Soundness Indicators – Liquid assets to short-term debt | Global | % | 33.1 | 30.7 | 32.6 | 30.7 | 33.6 | 34.5 | 34.4 | 32.4 | 34.7 | 35.1 Q3/67 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 10.6 | Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.6.1 | 1) Voting rights in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) | Proxy | 1=Yes 0=No | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 10.6.1 | 2) Voting rights in the International Development Association (IDA) | Proxy | 1=Yes 0=No | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 10.6.1 | 3) Voting rights in the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) | Proxy | 1=Yes 0=No | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 10.6.1 | 4) Voting rights in the International Finance Corporation (IFC) | Proxy | 1=Yes 0=No | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 10.6.1 | 5) Voting rights in the Asian Development Bank (ADB) | Proxy | 1=Yes 0=No | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 10.6.1 | 6) Voting rights in the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) | Proxy | 1=Yes 0=No | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 10.7 | Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.7.2 | Policies that support orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | | | | | | 1 (Alien Workers Act B.E. 2551 (2008) and Royal Decree on the Management of Foreign Workers’ Employment (No. 2), B.E. 2561 (2018)) | | | |  | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | |
| 10.a | Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.a.1 | Proportion of tariff lines with zero tariff barriers | Proxy | % | 48.92 | 46.15 | 53.33 | 54.45 | 54.21 | 55.90 | 56.96 | 57.84 | - | - |  | Ministry of Commerce |
| 10.b | Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.b.1 | 1) Net value of Thailand’s development cooperation (Net ODA) | Proxy | Million THB | - | 7,104.20 | 4,508.74 | 4,561.78 | 4,530.66 | 1,726.78 | 2,519.98 | 2,296.95 | - | - |  | TICA |






| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|---|----------------|-------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|------|---|----------------------|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 10.b.1 | 2) Value of Thailand's development cooperation to least developed countries (LDCs) | Proxy | Million THB | - | 2,346.17 | 1,828.53 | 1,897.98 | 2,062.63 | 1,038.54 | 1,639.41 | 1,938.92 | - | - |  | TICA |
| 10.c | By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.c.1 | Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted | Global | % | - | 11.01 | 11.52 | 11.26 | 9.97 | 9.91 | 9.15 | 7.79 | 8.66 | 9.67 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |










| Indicator Name | | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | Status | Source | |
|--|--|--------|----------------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|---|--|--|
| | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
|  | SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.1 | By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.1.1 | Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | Global | % | - | 8.87 | - | 7.83 | - | 2.00 | - | 2.00 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database | |
| 11.2 | By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.2.1 | Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | - | 64.92 | 65.06 | 65.02 | - |  | Ministry of Transport | |
| 11.3 | By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.3.1 | Number of provincial policy plans that include land use planning to accommodate urban development and population growth | Proxy | Plans | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | - |  | Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning | |
| 11.3.2 | Number of public consultation meetings held during the preparation of comprehensive urban plans | Proxy | Times | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 154 | 261 | - |  | Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning | |
| 11.4 | Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.4.1 | Total expenditure (public and private) per year on the preservation, protection, conservation, and restoration of cultural heritage, natural heritage, and mixed heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List | Proxy | THB | - | 134,847,000 | 543,005,800 | 470,475,600 | 17,483,500 | 249,189,400 | 236,590,600 | 184,834,200 | 190,312,500 | - |  | Ministry of Culture | |
| 11.5 | By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.5.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | Global | Persons | - | 6,541 | 5,872 | 1,826 | 7,236 | 14,777 | - | - | - | - |  | Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation | |













| Indicator Name | | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|--|--------|----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|------|---|--|
| | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | | |
| 11.6 | By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.6.1 | Proportion of municipal solid waste (MSW) that is processed through the municipal waste system | Proxy | % | - | - | - | 65 | 56 | 67 | 62 | 59 | 58 | - |  | Pollution Control Department |
| 11.6.2 | 1) Percentage of days in urban areas when PM2.5 levels were within national air quality standards | Proxy | % | - | - | - | - | 91.00 | 89.00 | 93.00 | 99.00 | 90.41 | - |  | Pollution Control Department |
| 11.6.2 | 2) Percentage of days in urban areas when PM10 levels were within national air quality standards | Proxy | % | - | 43 | 41 | 42 | 47 | 43 | 40 | 38 | - | - |  | Pollution Control Department |
| 11.7 | By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.7.1 | Number of city master plans, community master plans, or special area plans that designate green spaces and recreational areas | Proxy | Plans | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32 | 33 | 27 | - |  | Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning |
| 11.a | Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.7.1 | Stages of development of national and regional policy plans that include a balanced urban and rural development framework aligned with physical, social, economic, and environmental conditions | Proxy | Stages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - |  | Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning |
| 11.b | By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.b.1 | Implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 (National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2021–2027)) | | | |  | Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation |
| 11.b.2 | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | Global | % | - | 31.84 | 35.42 | 35.42 | 42.00 | 52.24 | - | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |










| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|---|----------------|-----------------|------|--------|--|--------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|---|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
|  | SDG 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.1 | Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.1.1 | Policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | 0 | 0 | 1 (Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production (2017–2037)) | | | | | | | |  | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning |
| 12.2 | By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.2.1 | 1) Material footprint | Global | Million Tons | - | 649.63 | 720.02 | 717.40 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | NSTDA |
| 12.2.1 | 2) Material footprint per capita | Global | Tons per capita | - | 9.85 | 10.88 | 10.80 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | NSTDA |
| 12.2.1 | 3) Material footprint per GDP | Global | kg./USD | - | 2.27 | 2.38 | 2.17 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | NSTDA |
| 12.2.2 | 4) Domestic material consumption | Global | Million Tons | - | 561 | 599 | 607 | 580 | 586 | 642 | 653 | - | - |  | NSTDA |
| 12.2.2 | 5) Domestic material consumption per capita | Global | Tons per capita | - | 8.50 | 9.05 | 9.14 | 8.71 | 8.85 | 9.70 | 9.89 | - | - |  | NSTDA |
| 12.2.2 | 6) Domestic material consumption per GDP | Global | kg./USD | - | 2.01 | 1.97 | 1.81 | 1.65 | 1.79 | 1.97 | 2.14 | - | - |  | NSTDA |
| 12.3 | By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.3.1 | 1) Food loss index | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3.79 | - |  | Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives |
| 12.3.1 | 2) Proportion of food waste relative to municipal solid waste | Proxy | % | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38.00 | - | - | 36.79 |  | Pollution Control Department |










| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|---------------------|---|----------------|---------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|---|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 12.4 | By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.4.1 | Number of international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement, which Thailand is party to | Global | Agree-ments | - | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |  | Pollution Control Department; Department of Industrial Works; Department of Agriculture |
| 12.4.2 | 1) Percentage of hazardous household waste managed in an environmentally sound manner | Proxy | % | - | 0.01 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 | 18.48 | 22.00 | 12.86 | 20.92 | - |  | Pollution Control Department |
| 12.4.2 | 2) Percentage of hazardous industrial waste managed in an environmentally sound manner | Proxy | % | - | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.92 | 72.41 | 76.73 | 76.67 | 80.12 | 79.53 | - |  | Department of Industrial Works |
| 12.4.2 ¹ | 3) Percentage of infectious waste managed in an environmentally sound manner | Proxy | % | - | 88.16 | 88.52 | 89.91 | 93.02 | 98.91 | 90.85 | 99.72 | 98.91 | - |  | Department of Health |
| 12.5 | By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.5.1 | Proportion of municipal solid waste recovered | Proxy | % | - | 21 | 31 | 35 | 42 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 34 | - |  | Pollution Control Department |
| 12.6 | Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.6.1 | Number of listed companies submitting the Form 56-1 One Report | Global | Number of companies | - | - | - | 89 | 97 | 158 | 169 | 813 | 833 | - |  | Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission |
| 12.7 | Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.7.1 | Implementation of sustainable public procurement policies and action plans | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | 1 (1. Public Procurement and Supplies Administration Act B.E. 2560 (2017) (regarding energy-saving or environmentally friendly supplies); 2. Ministerial Regulation Prescribing Supplies and Procurement Methods for Supplies Promoted or Supported by the State (No. 2), B.E. 2563 (2020); 3. Action Plan on Promoting the Procurement of Environmentally Friendly Products and Services, B.E. 2565–2570 (2022–2027)) | | | | | | | | | |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 12.8 | By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.8.1 | 1) Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies | Global | Index | - | - | - | - | - | 0.84 | - | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |





| Indicator Name | | | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|--|--------|------------------|------|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|--|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 12.8.1 | 2) Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (c) teacher education | Global | Index | - | - | - | - | - | 0.95 | - | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 12.8.1 | 3) Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (d) student assessment | Global | Index | - | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 12.a | Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.a.1 | Installed renewable energy-generating capacity | Global | Watts per capita | - | 143 | 155 | 171 | 178 | 180 | 187 | - | - | - |  | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning |
| 12.b | Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.b.1 | Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | 0 | 0 | 1 (Standardized accounting tools such as the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), or tourism national accounts that incorporate environmental costs) | | | | | | |  | Ministry of Tourism and Sports | |
| 12.c | Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.c.1 | Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP | Global | | - | 0.13361 | 0.12425 | 0.13169 | 0.09676 | 0.19573 | 0.21753 | 0.71853 | 0.18607 | - |  | Oil Fuel Fund Office |












| Indicator Name | | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|---|---|--------|----------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|--------|------|------|---|--|--------|
| | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
|  | SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.1 | Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.1.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters | Global | Persons | - | 6,541 | 5,872 | 1,826 | 7,236 | 14,777 | - | - | - | - |  | Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation | |
| 13.1.2 | Implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 (National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2021–2027)) | | | |  | Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation | |
| 13.1.3 | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | Global | % | - | 31.84 | 35.42 | 35.42 | 42.00 | 52.24 | - | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database | |
| 13.2 | Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.2.1 | Nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | 1 (Thailand's Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy) | | | | | | | | | |  | Department of Climate Change and Environment | |
| 13.2.2 | Total greenhouse gas emissions per year | Global | MtCO2eq | 352.03 | 366.69 | 374.14 | 378.96 | 379.28 | 376.3 | 367.67 | 385.94 | - | - |  | Department of Climate Change and Environment | |
| 13.3 | Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.3.1 | 1) Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies | Global | Index | - | - | - | - | - | 0.84 | - | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database | |
| 13.3.1 | 2) Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (c) teacher education | Global | Index | - | - | - | - | - | 0.95 | - | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database | |
| 13.3.1 | 3) Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (d) student assessment | Global | Index | - | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database | |













| Indicator Name | | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|--|--------|----------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---|--|
| | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | | |
|  | SDG 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.1 | By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.1.1 | 1) Marine Water Quality Index (MWQI) – Nearshore (within 500 meters from the coast) | Proxy | % | 61 | 61 | 59 | 61 | 65 | 50 | 60 | 55 | 64 | 64 |  | Department of Marine and Coastal Resources |
| 14.1.1 | 2) Marine Water Quality Index (MWQI) – Offshore (500 to 3,000 meters from the coast) | Proxy | % | - | 76 | 73 | 75 | 78 | 74 | 75 | 64 | 77 | 80 |  | Department of Marine and Coastal Resources |
| 14.1.1 | Quantity of marine debris collected | Proxy | Tons/ Year | - | - | 379 | 273 | 106 | 167 | 162 | 220 | 123 | 241 |  | Department of Marine and Coastal Resources |
| 14.2 | Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.2.1 | Processes and Implementation Strategies for Marine Spatial Planning | Proxy | Steps | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | Department of Marine and Coastal Resources |
| 14.3 | Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.3.1 ⁴ | 1) Average pH level in the Eastern Gulf of Thailand | Global | pH | - | 7.983 | 7.993 | 7.973 | 7.9600 | 7.924 | 7.926 | 7.935 | 7.984 | 7.996 |  | Department of Marine and Coastal Resources |
| 14.3.1 ⁴ | 2) Average pH level in the Upper Gulf of Thailand | Global | pH | - | 7.934 | 7.943 | 7.9700 | 7.922 | 7.952 | 7.9700 | 7.992 | 8.000 | 7.984 |  | Department of Marine and Coastal Resources |
| 14.3.1 ⁴ | 3) Average pH level in the Central Gulf of Thailand | Global | pH | - | 8.006 | 8.004 | 7.987 | 7.996 | 7.981 | 8.026 | 8.019 | 7.978 | 7.942 |  | Department of Marine and Coastal Resources |
| 14.3.1 ⁴ | 4) Average pH level in the Lower Gulf of Thailand | Global | pH | - | 7.963 | 7.928 | 8.011 | 7.969 | 7.998 | 7.981 | 7.973 | 7.981 | 7.972 |  | Department of Marine and Coastal Resources |
| 14.3.1 ⁴ | 5) Average pH level in the Andaman Sea | Global | pH | - | 7.964 | 7.9800 | 7.981 | 7.958 | 7.976 | 7.9700 | 7.985 | 7.988 | 7.978 |  | Department of Marine and Coastal Resources |
| 14.4 | By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.4.1 ⁵ | 1) Percentage of fish catch relative to Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in the Gulf of Thailand (Anchovy) | Global | % | - | 62.31 | 53.69 | 67.22 | 55.77 | 46.13 | 54.3 | 57.29 | 56.35 | - |  | Department of Fisheries |
| 14.4.1 ⁵ | 2) Percentage of fish catch relative to Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in the Gulf of Thailand (Pelagic fish) | Global | % | - | 119.09 | 79.57 | 90.75 | 97.99 | 88.79 | 81.6 | 70.53 | 72.09 | - |  | Department of Fisheries |












| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|---------------------|--|----------------|-------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|---|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 14.4.1 ⁵ | 3) Percentage of fish catch relative to Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in the Gulf of Thailand (Demersal fish) | Proxy | % | - | 66.69 | 58.11 | 66.62 | 68.95 | 66.22 | 61.49 | 57.48 | 67.18 | - |  | Department of Fisheries |
| 14.4.1 ⁵ | 4) Percentage of fish catch relative to Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in the Andaman Sea (Anchovy) | Proxy | % | - | 38.45 | 40.88 | 70.16 | 98.29 | 88.61 | 57.46 | 45.76 | 42.04 | - |  | Department of Fisheries |
| 14.4.1 ⁵ | 5) Percentage of fish catch relative to Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in the Andaman Sea (Pelagic fish) | Proxy | % | - | 113.94 | 102.23 | 100.92 | 94.38 | 99.65 | 94.41 | 96.77 | 66.27 | - |  | Department of Fisheries |
| 14.4.1 ⁵ | 6) Percentage of fish catch relative to Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in the Andaman Sea (Demersal fish) | Proxy | % | - | 87.25 | 58.17 | 60.77 | 75.93 | 99.19 | 73.76 | 74.96 | 59.56 | - |  | Department of Fisheries |
| 14.5 | By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.5.1 | Percentage of marine protected areas relative to total marine area | Global | % | - | - | - | - | - | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |  | Department of Marine and Coastal Resources |
| 14.6 | By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.6.1 | Degree of implementation of international instruments aimed at combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing | Global | Band (1-5) | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 |  | Department of Fisheries |
| 14.7 | By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.7.1 | Proportion of the value of marine fisheries to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) | Global | % | - | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.67 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.66 | - |  | NESDC |
| 14.a | Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.a.1 | Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology | Global | % | - | 0.427 | 0.326 | 0.172 | 0.261 | 0.248 | 0.223 | 0.959 | 0.481 | - |  | Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI) |
| 14.c | Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want” | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.c.1 | Number of ocean-related international instruments signed and ratified | Global | Instruments | - | 19 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | - |  | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |





| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|--|----------------|---------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|------|---|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
|  | SDG 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.1 | By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.1.1 | Forest area as a proportion of total land area | Global | % | - | 31.58 | 31.58 | 31.68 | 31.68 | 31.64 | 31.59 | 31.57 | 31.47 | - |  | Royal Forest Department |
| 15.1.2 | Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas (%) | Global | % | - | - | 56.78 | 56.78 | 56.78 | 56.78 | 56.78 | 58.15 | - | - |  | Department of Marine and Coastal Resources |
| 15.3 | By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.3.1 | National-level assessment results on land degradation based on the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) framework | Global | % | - | - | - | 21.93 | 21.93 | 21.93 | 20.02 | 20.02 | 28.26 | - |  | Land Development |
| 15.4 | By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.4.1 | Average proportion of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in mountain regions that are protected | Global | % | - | 85.71 | 85.71 | 85.71 | 85.71 | 85.71 | 85.71 | 85.71 | 85.71 | - |  | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| 15.4.2 | 1) Mountain Green Cover Index | Global | % | - | - | - | 99.81 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| 15.4.2 | 2) Proportion of degraded mountain land | Proxy | % | - | - | - | 1.87 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| 15.5 | Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.5.1 | Red List Index for threatened vertebrate species | Global | % | - | 0.78809 | 0.78548 | 0.78156 | 0.77925 | 0.77582 | 0.77289 | 0.77031 | - | - |  | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning |
| 15.6 | Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.6.1 | Legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |










| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|---|----------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|------|---|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 15.7 | Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.7.1 | Measures and approaches to end poaching and trafficking of protected plant and animal species, and to address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products | Proxy | 1=Yes 0=No | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 1 (Wild Animal Conservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019)) | |  | Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation |
| 15.a | Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.a.1 | Number of community-level biodiversity bank networks | Proxy | Networks | - | - | - | 11 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 10 | - |  | Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office (Public Organization) |
| 15.b | Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.b.1 | Number of community-level biodiversity bank networks | Proxy | Networks | - | - | - | 11 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 10 | - |  | Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office (Public Organization) |
| 15.c | Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.c.1 | Measures and strategies to end poaching and trafficking of protected plant and animal species, and to address both the demand and supply of illegal wildlife products | Proxy | 1=YES 0=NO | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 1 (Wild Animal Conservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019)) | |  | Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation |

| Indicator Name | | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|--|--------|----------------------------------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|------|---|--|
| | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | | |
|  | SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.1 | Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.1.1 | Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population | Global | Persons (per 100,000 population) | - | - | 3.12 | 2.52 | 2.36 | - | 28.48 | 47.7 | 0.003 | - |  | Royal Thai Police |
| 16.1.3 | Number of victims under cases prosecuted in accordance with the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act B.E. 2550 (2007) | Proxy | Persons | - | - | 131 | 122 | 111 | 57 | - | 29 | 33 | - |  | Royal Thai Police |
| 16.1.4 | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 80.08 | - | - | 81.13 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 16.2 | End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.2.1 | 1) Percentage of children aged 1–14 years who experienced physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month | Proxy | % | - | 75.2 | - | - | 57.6 | - | - | 53.8 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 16.2.1 | 2) Number of male victims aged 0–18 in cases related to children, youth, women, and families | Proxy | Persons | - | - | 99 | 113 | 131 | 85 | - | 113 | - | - |  | Royal Thai Police |
| 16.2.1 | 3) Number of female victims aged 0–18 in cases related to children, youth, women, and families Number of victims in human trafficking cases | Proxy | Persons | - | - | 1,048 | 1,111 | 790 | 436 | - | 777 | - | - |  | Royal Thai Police |
| 16.2.2 | Number of victims in human trafficking cases | Proxy | Persons | - | - | - | - | 1,659 | 315 | 222 | 508 | 698 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security |
| 16.2.3 | Number of victims aged 18 and over in cases related to children, youth, women, and families | Proxy | Persons | - | - | 80 | 466 | 495 | 314 | 627 | 375 | - | - |  | Royal Thai Police |
| 16.3 | Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.3.1 | 1) Number of reported violence cases involving crimes against life, physical integrity, and sexual offenses | Proxy | Cases | - | - | 18,175 | 19,170 | 9,251 | 6,753 | - | 15,084 | - | - |  | Royal Thai Police |
| 16.3.1 | 2) Number of reported violence cases involving property-related crimes | Proxy | Cases | - | - | 55,813 | 54,768 | 51,105 | 48,136 | - | 49,777 | - | - |  | Royal Thai Police |

| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|---------------------|---|----------------|--------------|------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|------|---|--|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 16.3.2 | Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population | Global | % | - | - | 80 | 466 | 495 | 314 | 627 | 375 | - | - |  | Royal Thai Police |
| 16.3.3 | 1) Number of disputes and cases entering the mediation process, including criminal, civil, commercial, and administrative cases | Proxy | Cases | - | - | - | 403,113 | 423,673 | 338,644 | 369,641 | 331,053 | - | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security |
| 16.3.3 | 2) Number of civil and criminal cases entering the mediation process | Proxy | Cases | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,851 | - |  | Rights and Liberties Protection Department |
| 16.3.3 | 3) Number of civil and criminal cases entering the mediation process | Proxy | Cases | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,746 | - |  | Rights and Liberties Protection Department |
| 16.4 | By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.4.1 | Number of international financial transactions potentially linked to predicate offenses or other legal violations | Proxy | Transactions | - | - | 7,964 | 6,225 | 41,790 | 5,867 | 3,645 | 7,862 | - | - |  | Anti-Money Laundering Office |
| 16.4.2 | 1) Number of cases related to the seizure of firearms and explosives | Proxy | Cases | - | 27,321 | 25,287 | 24,199 | 22,355 | 34,515 | 45,617 | 96,212 | 34,479 | - |  | Royal Thai Police |
| 16.4.2 | 2) Number of licensed firearms registered under Permit Type 4 (Por. 4) | Proxy | Guns | - | - | 80,396 | 162,087 | 114,406 | 165,473 | - | 6,184,033 | - | - |  | Department of Provincial Administration |
| 16.5 | Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.5.1 ¹ | Assessment results on integrity and transparency in the operations of government agencies (Integrity and Transparency Assessment: ITA), specifically on issues reflecting bribery or solicitation of bribes by government officials | Proxy | Score | - | - | 98.20 | 98.32 | 98.32 | 96.22 | 99.32 | 99.03 | - | - |  | Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission |
| 16.5.2 | 1) Score reflecting business people's perception of corruption in Thailand regarding: (1) bribery related to import-export procedures and public utilities | Proxy | Score | - | - | - | - | - | 43 | 42 | 45 | 36 | - |  | Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission |
| 16.5.2 | 2) Score reflecting business people's perception of corruption in Thailand regarding: (2) corruption in the political sector | Proxy | Score | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 26 | 26 | 26 | - |  | Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission |
| 16.5.2 | 3) Score reflecting business people's perception of corruption in Thailand regarding: (3) bribery and corrupt practices | Proxy | Score | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | 39 | 43 | 43 | - |  | Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission |
| 16.5.2 | 4) Score reflecting business people's perception of corruption in Thailand regarding: (4) general corruption within the country | Proxy | Score | - | - | - | - | - | 38 | 36 | 35 | 37 | - |  | Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission |




















| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|---------------------|--|----------------|---------------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|---|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 16.6 | Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.6.1 | Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) | Global | % | - | 92.90 | 91.91 | 91.54 | 92.04 | 92.00 | 91.67 | 94.60 | 96.97 | - |  | Comptroller General's Department |
| 16.6.2 | 1) Percentage of public satisfaction with government services | Proxy | % | - | 72.80 | 79.00 | - | 84.75 | - | 84.81 | 81.69 | 83.24 | - |  | Office of the Public Sector Development Commission |
| 16.6.2 | 2) Percentage of public satisfaction with service personnel | Proxy | % | - | - | 80 | - | 86.25 | - | 82.16 | 82.97 | 83.4 | - |  | Office of the Public Sector Development Commission |
| 16.7 | Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.7.1 | 1) Proportion of male holders of national-level political positions (Senate) | Proxy | % | - | - | - | 95.20 | 89.60 | 89.56 | 89.56 | 89.56 | 89.56 | - |  | Secretariat of the Senate |
| 16.7.1 | 2) Proportion of female members of national-level political positions (Senate) | Proxy | % | - | - | - | 4.80 | 10.40 | 10.44 | 10.44 | 10.44 | 10.44 | - |  | Secretariat of the Senate |
| 16.7.1 | 3) Proportion of male holders of national-level political positions (House of Representatives) | Proxy | % | - | - | - | 95.20 | 84.20 | 84.43 | 83.66 | 83.45 | 80.80 | - |  | Secretariat of the Senate |
| 16.7.1 | 4) Proportion of female members of national-level political positions (House of Representatives) | Proxy | % | - | - | - | 4.80 | 15.80 | 15.57 | 16.12 | 16.55 | 19.20 | - |  | Department for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities |
| 16.7.2 | 1) Number of persons with disabilities employed in private sector establishments under the Persons with Disabilities Empowerment Act B.E. 2550 (2007) and its Amendment (No. 2) B.E. 2556 (2013) | Proxy | Persons | - | - | 63,915 | 65,040 | 68,925 | 67,975 | 64,139 | 51,941 | 67,239 | - |  | Department for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities |
| 16.7.2 | 2) Number of persons with disabilities employed in government agencies under the Persons with Disabilities Empowerment Act B.E. 2550 (2007) and its Amendment (No. 2) B.E. 2556 (2013) | Proxy | Persons | - | - | 5,828 | 10,498 | 6,257 | 3,839 | 3,338 | 3,726 | 3,521 | - |  | Department for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities |
| 16.8 | Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.8.1 | Number of international organizations in which Thailand holds membership and voting rights | Global | Organizations | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - |  | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| 16.9 | By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.9.1 ¹ | Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority | Global | % | - | 99.5 | - | - | 99.8 | - | - | 99.8 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |














| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|--|----------------|---------------|--|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|---|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 16.10 | Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.10.2 | Constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | - | 1 (Official Information Act B.E. 2540 (1997)) | | | | | | | | |  | Office of the official Information Commission |
| 16.a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.a.1 | Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | 1 (The National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, as an independent organization under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017)) | | | | | | | | |  | National Human Rights Commission | |
| 16.b | Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.b.1 | 1) Percentage of men aged 15–49 having felt discriminated against or harassed in the past 12 months on the basis of grounds prohibited under international human rights law | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 12.2 | - | - | 11.9 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |
| 16.b.1 | 2) Percentage of women aged 15–49 having felt discriminated against or harassed in the past 12 months on the basis of grounds prohibited under international human rights law | Global | % | - | - | - | - | 11.3 | - | - | 10.1 | - | - |  | MICS, NSO |

| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|--|--|----------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
|  | SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.1 | Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.1.1 | Proportion of total government revenue to GDP, by source of revenue | Global | % | - | 21.48 | 20.83 | 21.20 | 20.89 | 20.69 | 19.81 | 19.78 | 20.85 | 21.12 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 17.1.2 | Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | Global | % | - | 79.98 | 76.82 | 78.89 | 78.90 | 62.29 | 58.77 | 64.99 | 70.87 | 70.93 |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 17.2 | Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.2.1 ¹¹ | Proportion of official development assistance (ODA) to gross national income (GNI) | Global | - | 0.020 | 0.051 | 0.030 | 0.029 | 0.028 | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.018 | 0.012 | - |  | TICA |
| 17.3 | Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.3.1 | Thailand's Official Development Assistance (ODA) and outward investment transactions by Thai resident investors in foreign-based businesses (Thailand Direct Investment Abroad: TDI) | Proxy | Million THB | - | 3,095,211.7 | 3,096,925.2 | 2,923,904.8 | 2,442,465.4 | 1,894,768.0 | 1,812,610.0 | 1,811,510.7 | - | - |  | TICA |
| 17.3.2 | Personal remittances received (% of GDP) | Proxy | % | - | 1.52 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.50 | 1.65 | 1.79 | 1.80 | 1.90 | - |  | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| 17.4 | Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.4.1 | Public debt (in foreign currency) as a proportion of export revenues from goods and services | Proxy | % | - | - | - | 0.22 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | - |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 17.5 | Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.5.1 | Investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries | Global | - | (Investment Promotion Act B.E. 2520 (1977)) | | | | | | | | | |  | The Board of Investment Office |
| 17.6 | Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.6.1 | Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants | Global | Persons (per 100 inhabitants) | 8.86 | 10.22 | 11.58 | 12.92 | 14.18 | 16.06 | 17.35 | 17.52 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |

¹¹Indicator 17.2.1 reflects the commitment of developed countries that are members of the OECD. Although Thailand is not obligated to fulfill this commitment, the country remains strongly committed and actively engaged in providing development cooperation to promote sustainable economic and social development. The official target is for developed countries to allocate 0.7% of their gross national income (GNI) to developing countries, and 0.15% to 0.2% to least developed countries.

| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|---|----------------|-------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 17.7 | Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.7.1 | Monetary commitment to public-private partnership (PPP) infrastructure projects | Proxy | Million THB | 2665.48 | 7,104.20 | 4,508.74 | 4,561.78 | 4,530.66 | 1726.78 | 2519.98 | 2987.98 | 2067.39 | - | <div></div> | State Enterprise Policy Office |
| 17.8 | Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.8.1 | Proportion of individuals aged 6 or over using the Internet | Global | % | - | 47.5 | 52.9 | 56.8 | 66.7 | 77.8 | 85.3 | 88 | 89.5 | 90.9 | <div></div> | ICT Survey, NSO |
| 17.9 | Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.9.1 | Value of financial and technical assistance pledged to developing countries, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation | Proxy | Million THB | - | 4,673.64 | 2,460.33 | 2,452.32 | 2,192.43 | 534.95 | 761.50 | 710.80 | - | - | <div></div> | TICA |
| 17.10 | Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.10.1 | 1) Tariffs under Most-Favored Nation (MFN) status | Global | % | 6.9798 | 7.43842 | 7.18828 | 7.18828 | 8.00694 | 8.00049 | 8.10747 | 7.64330 | - | - | <div></div> | Ministry of Commerce |
| 17.10.1 | 2) Tariffs under preferential status | Global | % | 3.51400 | 3.93582 | 3.65629 | 3.65629 | 4.16138 | 3.96327 | 3.43449 | 3.18880 | - | - | <div></div> | Ministry of Commerce |
| 17.11 | Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.11.1 | 1) Share of global exports of goods | Proxy | % | - | 1.3432 | 1.3338 | 1.2939 | 1.2952 | 1.3125 | 1.2182 | - | - | - | <div></div> | Ministry of Commerce |
| 17.11.1 | 2) Share of global imports of goods | Proxy | % | - | 1.1983 | 1.2323 | 1.2524 | 1.2218 | 1.1531 | 1.1816 | - | - | - | <div></div> | Ministry of Commerce |
| 17.11.1 | 3) Share of global exports of services | Proxy | % | - | 1.2530 | 1.2812 | 1.2691 | 1.2905 | 0.6113 | 0.4036 | - | - | - | <div></div> | Ministry of Commerce |
| 17.11.1 | 4) Share of global imports of services | Proxy | % | - | 0.8825 | 0.8741 | 0.9440 | 0.9425 | 0.9547 | 1.1648 | - | - | - | <div></div> | Ministry of Commerce |
| 17.12 | Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.12.1 | 1) Weighted average tariffs under the Most-Favored Nation (MFN) status | Global | % | - | 3.1586 | 3.1165 | 3.0948 | 3.0892 | 3.0528 | 3.0538 | - | - | - | <div></div> | Ministry of Commerce |
| 17.12.1 | 2) Weighted average tariffs under preferential status | Global | % | - | 2.4190 | 2.3865 | 2.3630 | 2.3811 | 2.3536 | 2.3552 | - | - | - | <div></div> | Ministry of Commerce |
| 17.13 | Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.13.1 | Macroeconomic Dashboard 1) Public debt as a percentage of GDP | Global | % | 44.40 | 40.59 | 41.14 | 41.75 | 41.15 | 51.83 | 59.60 | 60.90 | 61.90 | - | <div></div> | Bank of Thailand |

| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|---|----------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|------|---|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 17.13.1 | 2) Current account balance as a percentage of GDP | Global | % | - | 10.5 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 4.2 | -2.1 | -3.5 | 1.4 | - |  | Bank of Thailand |
| 17.13.1 | 3) Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans | Global | % | - | 2.83 | 2.91 | 2.94 | 2.98 | 3.11 | 2.98 | 2.80 | 2.66 | - |  | Bank of Thailand |
| 17.13.1 | 4) Foreign exchange reserves in months of imports | Global | % | - | 13.34 | 14.28 | 12.56 | 14.39 | 18.47 | - | - | - | - |  | Bank of Thailand |
| 17.13.1 | 5) Unemployment rate | Global | % | - | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 |  | LFS, NSO |
| 17.13.1 | 6) Headline inflation rate | Global | % | -0.9 | 0.18 | 0.67 | 1.07 | 0.7 | -0.85 | 1.23 | 6.08 | 1.23 | - |  | Bank of Thailand |
| 17.13.1 | 7) GDP growth rate | Global | % | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 2.1 | -6.1 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | - |  | NESDC |
| 17.13.1 | 8) Capital adequacy ratio of banks (capital-to-asset ratio) | Global | % | 10.0339 | 10.4578 | 10.7278 | - | - | 11.1376 | 10.7058 | 10.3868 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17.13.1 | 9) Growth rate of broad money | Global | % | 4.4356 | 4.2218 | 5.0128 | 4.6676 | 3.6369 | 10.1599 | 4.8051 | 3.8758 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17.13.1 | 10) Liquidity ratio | Global | % | - | - | - | 1.53 | 1.68 | 2.75 | - | - | - | - |  | Department of Industrial Promotion |
| 17.13.1 | 11) Ratio of broad money to total reserves | Global | % | 3.2761 | 3.0176 | 2.7950 | 3.0266 | 2.992 | 2.8424 | 3.0585 | 3.2927 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17.13.1 | 12) Cash surplus/deficit as a percentage of GDP | Global | % | -0.8492 | -0.5816 | -1.9169 | -1.3717 | -1.0242 | -5.6522 | 8.3600 | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17.13.1 | 13) DEC alternative conversion factor | Global | LCU per US\$ | 34.2477 | 35.2964 | 33.9398 | 32.3102 | 31.0476 | 31.2937 | 31.9771 | 35.0614 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17.13.1 | 14) Growth of exports of goods and services | Global | % | 1.2502 | 2.6961 | 5.1809 | 3.351 | -2.9535 | -19.6812 | 11.0947 | 6.8091 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17.13.1 | 15) Export growth rate | Global | % | -1.17 | 4.50 | 6.03 | 1.27 | -5.92 | -5.83 | 19.29 | 16.20 | -1.3 | - |  | Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce |
| 17.13.1 | 16) Net inward foreign direct investment (FDI) as a percentage of GDP | Global | % | 2.2247 | 0.8434 | 1.8155 | 2.7128 | 1.0145 | -0.9886 | 2.8959 | 2.0581 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17.13.1 | 17) Growth of government final consumption expenditure | Global | % | 2.5158 | 2.1643 | 0.2609 | 2.6726 | 1.5619 | 1.3610 | 3.6811 | 0.1041 | 4.6692 | - |  | NESDC |
| 17.13.1 | 18) Annual growth of household final consumption expenditure and non-profit institutions serving households | Global | % | 2.6043 | 2.8809 | 3.0879 | 4.5741 | 3.9658 | -0.7812 | 0.5935 | 6.3123 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17.13.1 | 19) Growth of imports of goods and services | Global | % | 0.0039 | -0.9917 | 6.2272 | 8.2743 | -5.1667 | -13.9109 | 17.7523 | 4.0676 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17.13.1 | 20) Annual inflation rate (consumer prices) | Global | % | 1.06 | 0.73 | 0.56 | 0.71 | 0.52 | 0.29 | 0.23 | 2.51 | - | - |  | Bank of Thailand |

| Indicator Name | | Global / Proxy | Unit | Year | | | | | | | | | | Status | Source |
|----------------|---|----------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---|---|
| | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | |
| 17.13.1 | 21) Trade in goods as a percentage of GDP | Global | % | 103.904 | 99.0855 | 100.393 | 98.895 | 88.704 | 87.478 | 106.590 | 119.142 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17.13.1 | 22) Net portfolio investment | Global | USD | 16,508,135,076 | 2,797,621,810 | 2,151,550,277 | 5,760,452,386 | 8,798,248,347 | 11,948,117,841 | 11,966,126,436 | -5,766,874,948.11 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17.13.1 | 23) Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP | Global | % | 16.1406 | 15.3621 | 14.7797 | 14.9149 | 14.6554 | 14.4579 | 14.3241 | - | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17.13.1 | 24) Total reserves in months of imports | Global | % | 7.3546 | 8.3414 | 8.7816 | 7.7882 | 8.8584 | 12.1329 | 8.9883 | 7.1369 | - | - |  | Global SDG Indicators Database |
| 17.17 | Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.17.1 | Monetary commitment to public-private partnership (PPP) infrastructure projects | Proxy | Million THB | - | 321,698 | 146,144 | 100,269 | 242,419 | 18,961 | 14,671 | 46,450 | 98,799 | - |  | Fiscal Policy Office |
| 17.18 | By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.18.1 | Statistical capacity indicators | Global | Score | 27 | 38 | 33 | 36 | - | 44 | - | 48 | - | - |  | OPEN DATA WATCH |
| 17.18.2 | National statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | 1 (Statistics Act B.E. 2550 (2007)) | | | | | | | | | |  | NSO |
| 17.18.3 | National statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | 1 (Thailand Statistical Master Plan) | | | | | | | | | |  | NSO |
| 17.19 | By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.19.1 | 1) Number of participants in statistics and digital training courses organized by the National Statistical Office | Proxy | Persons | - | 1,785 | 2,905 | 1,086 | 2,541 | 2,068 | - | - | - | - |  | NSO |
| 17.19.1 | 2) Budget allocated for statistics and digital training courses organized by the National Statistical Office | Proxy | THB | - | 3,430,599 | 444,910 | 2,203,003 | 449,939 | 547,715 | - | - | - | - |  | NSO |
| 17.19.2 | 1) Conduct of a population and housing census at least once in the past 10 years | Global | 1=Yes 0=No | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - |  | NSO |
| 17.19.2 | 2) Number of registered births | Proxy | Persons | 736,352 | 704,058 | 703,003 | 666,366 | 618,205 | 587,368 | 544,570 | 502,107 | 517,934 | 462,240 |  | Department of Provincial Administration |
| 17.19.2 | 3) Number of registered deaths | Proxy | Persons | 456,391 | 480,434 | 468,911 | 473,541 | 506,211 | 501,438 | 563,650 | 595,965 | 565,992 | 571,646 |  | Department of Provincial Administration |



**Department of International Organizations
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand**



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