



Policy Statement of the Council of Ministers

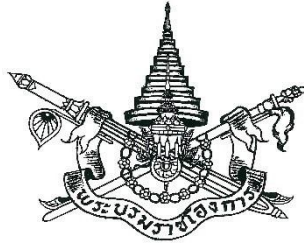
Delivered by
Prime Minister Anutin Charnvirakul
to the National Assembly

Policy Statement of the Council of Ministers

Delivered by Prime Minister Anutin Charnvirakul
to the National Assembly
Thursday, 9 April B.E. 2569 (2026)

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Announcement on the Appointment of the Prime Minister

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua

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

Following the vote taken by the House of Representatives on 19 March B.E. 2569 (2026), in which Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul received a majority of the votes from the total number of existing members of the House of Representatives to become Prime Minister;

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

Announced on 19 March B.E. 2569 (2026), being the 11th year of the present Reign.

Countersigned by

Mr. Sophon Zaram

Speaker of the House of Representatives



Announcement on the Appointment of Ministers

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua graciously bestows a Royal Command for the announcement to be made that, following the Royal Command dated 19 March B.E. 2569 (2026) appointing Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul as Prime Minister;

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

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

Mr. Phiphat Ratchakitprakarn	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Transport
Mr. Songsak Thongsri	Deputy Prime Minister
Mr. Ekniti Nitithanprapas	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance
Mr. Sihasak Phuanketkeow	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mrs. Suphajee Suthumpun	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Commerce
Mr. Pakorn Nilprapunt	Deputy Prime Minister

Mr. Yodchanan Wongsawat	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation
Ms. Supamas Isarabhakdi	Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office
Mr. Napintorn Srisunpang	Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office
Mr. Paradorn Prissanantakul	Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office
Mrs. Suksomrauy Wantaneeyakul	Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office
Lieutenant General Adul Boonthumjaroen	Minister of Defence
Mr. Surasak Phanchaoenworakul	Minister of Tourism and Sports
Mr. Nikorn Soemklang	Minister of Social Development and Human Security
Mr. Suriya Jungrungreangkit	Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Mr. Watcharaphon Khaokham	Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Ms. Piyarat Tiypairat	Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Mr. Siripong Angkasakulkiat	Deputy Minister of Transport
Mr. Phattrapong Phattraprasit	Deputy Minister of Transport
Mr. Sanphet Bunyamanee	Deputy Minister of Transport
Mr. Chaichanok Chidchob	Minister of Digital Economy and Society
Ms. Nan Boontida Somchai	Deputy Minister of Digital Economy and Society
Mr. Suchart Chomklin	Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

Mr. Akanat Promphan	Minister of Energy
Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul	Minister of Interior (concurrently)
Mr. Polapee Suwunchwee	Deputy Minister of Interior
Mr. Jeseth Thaiseth	Deputy Minister of Interior
Mr. Worasit Liangprasit	Deputy Minister of Interior
Police Lieutenant General Rutthaphon Naowarat	Minister of Justice
Mr. Julapun Amornvivat	Minister of Labour
Ms. Sabeeda Thaised	Minister of Culture
Mr. Prasert Jantararuangtong	Minister of Education
Mr. Akaranun Khankittinan	Deputy Minister of Education
Mr. Pattana Promphat	Minister of Public Health
Mr. Varawut Silpa-archa	Minister of Industry
To take effect forthwith.	

Announced on 30 March B.E. 2569 (2026), being the 11th year of the present Reign.

Countersigned by
Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul
Prime Minister

**Policy Statement
of the Council of Ministers
Delivered by Prime Minister Anutin Charnvirakul
to the National Assembly
Thursday, 9 April B.E. 2569 (2026)**

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Pursuant to the Royal Command of 19 March B.E. 2569 (2026) appointing me as Prime Minister, and the Royal Command of 30 March B.E. 2569 (2026) appointing the Ministers, the Council of Ministers has now formulated the policy for the administration of state affairs, which is in firm adherence to a democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State. The policy is also in accordance with Chapter V: Duties of the State, and Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies, of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017), as well as the National Strategy B.E. 2561-2580 (2018-2037).

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

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

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

The Government has assumed the administration of state affairs under circumstances in which Thailand is surrounded by uncertainty on matters of the economy, society, politics, international relations and global geopolitics. The Government has advanced key and urgent “Quick Big Win” policies, including by stimulating the economy through the Half-and-Half Plus (*Kon La Krueang Plus*) co-payment scheme, implementing measures to reduce the cost of living, advancing the resolution of the Thailand-Cambodia situation and safeguarding Thailand’s sovereignty, intensifying efforts to suppress scammers and narcotics, ensuring tourist safety and advancing proactive communication to bolster

tourist confidence, eliminating regulatory bottlenecks to stimulate private sector investment domestically and from abroad, accelerating trade negotiations and penetrating new markets with high-potential, adding value to agricultural products, abolishing the minimum value threshold for import duty collection to ensure fairness for products manufactured domestically, pursuing Thailand's membership to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to bolster international trade and attract foreign investment, declaring Thailand's commitment to achieve Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by B.E. 2593 (A.D. 2050) in timely response to the evolving dynamics of international trade and climate change, as well as conducted a public referendum to take into account the voices of the people, thereby paving the way for the drafting of the constitution through the proper procedures. Consequently, the Government has been able to restore public confidence and drive the Thai economy out of stagnation, achieving higher growth than forecasted in the fourth quarter of B.E. 2568 (A.D. 2025), in line with our goal of short-term stimulus, but with long-term results and broad distribution.

However, the current period is marked by high global uncertainty stemming from the intense conflict in the Middle East, which has critically disrupted the production and transport of crude oil and natural gas. As the global supply for crude oil and natural gas declines despite rising demand, this has led to fuel and energy price volatility, with a trend toward sharp and rapid price increases. This situation has impacted economic systems, international trade and energy procurement worldwide, including in Thailand. Furthermore, the duration and eventual outcome of this situation remains unpredictable. The Government has exerted every effort thus far to manage the situation and mitigate the impact on Thai citizens through existing state mechanisms under the authority of the caretaker government. These actions include enhancing consular services to protect Thais abroad, ensuring adequate fuel supplies to meet domestic demand, managing key production factors for both the industrial and agricultural sectors impacted by the conflict situation – particularly raw materials and production factors with costs linked to energy prices, such as chemical fertilisers, industrial chemicals and petrochemical feedstocks – to prevent entrepreneurs and farmers from bearing excessive costs that would hinder national productivity and competitiveness. Other actions include managing fuel and energy prices along with increasing the proportion of biofuels to reduce reliance on imported oil from abroad while simultaneously boosting demand for agricultural products and agricultural waste materials, thereby generating additional income for Thai farmers and incorporating energy-saving measures within the public sector.

Upon assuming full administrative power, **the Government will swiftly implement policies pledged to the public by optimising resources within a framework of fiscal discipline to ensure agility in managing potential future emergencies.** The Government will enhance budget disbursement efficiency and expedite the enactment of the Budget Expenditure Transfer Act, B.E. 2569 (2026), to provide continuous relief and mitigate the impacts from various crises, particularly the conflict in the Middle East. Immediate assistance measures will be undertaken to mitigate the impacts on vulnerable groups from rising oil prices, which impact both daily living and livelihoods. Furthermore, the Government will consult with Thai trade associations to strategise on import-export plans, mitigating the impact of supply chain disruptions on domestic businesses and industries. Simultaneously, the Government aims to turn global crises into economic opportunity by incentivising multinational corporations to establish regional headquarters in Thailand and negotiating with trading partners to expand markets for agricultural and processed food products. This will reinforce Thailand's role as the "Global Food Security Hub". Regarding fiscal planning, the Government will accelerate the Annual Budget Expenditure Act, B.E. 2570 (2027) to ensure it takes effect within the regular budget calendar, while continuing to cut unnecessary spending by state agencies that does not effectively address the country's challenges.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

Beyond the immediate tasks mentioned above, an assessment of future development challenges and scenarios reveals that **Thailand is currently facing pressures that undermine our growth potential by reducing it to a level that is lower than it should be.** Most of these threats are becoming increasingly intense and complex, including: **economic threats** from the household debt crisis, structural constraints, an inability to adapt to new technologies in a timely fashion, and declining total productivity; **social threats** from becoming a fully aged society, low birth rates, drug-related problems, the weakening of the family institution, socio-economic inequality, and limitations in human capital and the welfare system; **environmental threats** from climate change which leads to frequent disasters; and **security threats** from the rapid advancement of digital technology giving rise to cyber threats, geopolitical conflicts which are shifting the global order previously supporting security, stability and free trade, into a new context of uncertainty and challenge. These include the imposition of import tariffs and non-tariff trade barriers for national interest, armed conflicts, terrorism, and transnational crime.

Upon assuming the full administration of state affairs, this Government is committed to building upon immediate problem-solving efforts while simultaneously restructuring the nation's economy and society. The goal is to ensure Thailand can flexibly adapt to new global rules and shifting power dynamics amidst ongoing uncertainty, while driving inclusive, high-quality growth to its maximum potential. This is to bring well-being and foster tranquillity for all Thai people, while building a future for Thais by enhancing their potential through equipping them with the knowledge, abilities and skills necessary to remain resilient and responsive to rapid changes and unforeseeable risks.

The Government will transition its public administration into an 'Integrated Strategic Cluster System' to ensure mission alignment across all sectors, working towards unified goals and indicators with the people's well-being as the primary objective. The Government will unite the power of the private sector and the people to empower and strengthen Thai society. The Government will assert a proactive role to elevate Thailand's stature on the global stage, while protecting sovereignty and promoting national interests. Furthermore, the Government will **shift the role of the public sector to serve as a supporter and facilitator of the people, and accelerate the development of the state's digital systems** to achieve a full "Government Digital Transformation", particularly in public service delivery, to ensure greater precision, speed, transparency and accountability.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

The government has defined key policies to resolve urgent national issues while creating opportunities and leading the country toward higher competitiveness and resilience, in order to restore confidence and happiness to the Thai people, as follows:

Economy

1. Fostering opportunity and inclusive growth that is equally accessible for all groups in order to generate jobs and employment for the Thai people, especially small-scale participants in the economy, such as students, the elderly, community enterprises, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by:

1.1 Urgently tackling burdens that constrain the growth potential of the Thai people, enabling everyone to get started and move forward. This will be achieved through comprehensive and holistic debt resolution by adopting a debtor-centric approach. The government will establish an inclusive, accessible and reliable database covering all types of financial institutions, asset management companies and cooperatives, to ease debt issues and help citizens reintegrate into the formal credit system. This is coupled with creating income-generating opportunities and reducing costs for farmers, small traders, community enterprises and SMEs. Measures include lowering daily living expenses, such as the cost of clean

drinking water and energy, and accelerating the development of integrated lifecycle data systems. This will enable the state to design and implement centralised welfare systems that systematically protect the rights of all Thais and deliver assistance and relief measures that effectively meet the specific needs of each group.

1.2 Supporting access to knowledge, financing and technology tailored to the needs of each group. This includes implementing programmes such as the Half-and-Half Plus (*Kon La Krueng Plus*) co-payment scheme, alongside the development of essential and future-oriented skills, such as digital literacy and Artificial Intelligence (AI) skills. The Government will establish financial access mechanisms for disciplined borrowers, coupled with the development of financial literacy for all Thai people to enable effective financial planning. Furthermore, the Government will incentivise employers to actively participate in supporting employees to learn new skills and enhance those necessary to increase productivity and add value to products.

1.3 Encouraging entrepreneurs, particularly SMEs, to enter the formal business and financial systems to gain access to government programmes, particularly affordable financing proportionate to their capital. The Government will improve laws, regulations and approval processes for conducting business, trade and investment to ensure ease and transparency. Furthermore, the Government will create income-generating opportunities and reduce costs for SMEs through measures such as providing preferential treatment for SMEs that produce Made in Thailand products in government procurement and services, and incentivising large enterprises to actively participate in the care and development of SMEs within their supply chains. Digital tools will be developed to expand markets and reduce operating costs, such as free online accounting systems, free tax assessment tools and e-Tax Invoice systems integrated with e-Receipt and business financial systems (PromptBiz).

1.4 Promoting the role of local governments in local economic and social development through fiscal decentralisation based on readiness. The Government will expedite the enactment of Hometown Tax laws and encourage the creation of new taxes, fees and revenue-generating tools for local authorities. This is to foster cooperation between central, regional and local administrations in local planning and development. Furthermore, the Government will promote an increased role for the private sector in local development, including leveraging appropriate technology and research to develop local products that possess distinct identities, improved quality and higher standards. These measures aim to expand market access, create jobs and provide occupations with appropriate compensation and stable welfare within the locality.

2. Restructuring the Thai economy to achieve sustainable growth and competitiveness, and enhancing the nation's growth potential to escape the middle-income country trap. This will be achieved by strengthening the competitiveness of existing industries alongside the creation of new key economic engines, such as digital technology, AI, robotics, semiconductors, high-value processed food, clean energy, biotechnology, modern automotive and the medical and health industries by:

2.1 Enhancing the potential of the Thai economy and society, while ensuring that Thai citizens maximise the benefits of the digital economy by developing infrastructure, integrating data and developing human resources across all sectors. This includes promoting investment in the digital industry throughout the entire supply chain, alongside a clear 'AI for economy' strategy to support the Thai people and businesses in gaining full access to and utilisation of this technology. These efforts aim to elevate national productivity and competitiveness in every dimension, ultimately leading to a better quality of life for all Thais.

2.2 Improving investment promotion systems to enable industrial development and restructuring toward the country's targeted industries by prioritising attracting foreign investors that establish joint ventures with Thai businesses to strengthen the capacity of local entrepreneurs. The Government will support businesses or industries that primarily utilise domestic parts, raw materials and labour to maximise the nation's economic and social benefits. This also entails encouraging Thai businesses to invest abroad to create value-added across the entire supply chain.

2.3 Elevating science, technology and innovation to establish a sustainable foundation for a new economy by transforming universities into hubs for knowledge, innovation and national problem-solving. The Government will support Thai technology in large-scale public projects or strategic investments to advance domestic innovation and reduce reliance on imported machinery. This includes laying the groundwork for deep tech development to transition from technology users to technology creators and regional trendsetters. This will be achieved through investing in high-level research and testing infrastructure, starting with industries where Thailand holds a competitive advantage, such as agriculture, food, natural medicine and pharmaceuticals, bio-industry and semiconductors. Furthermore, the Government will incentivise state enterprises and the private sector to participate in national technology development and create an innovation ecosystem at all levels. This includes developing capital markets to facilitate fundraising for innovation-driven businesses, establishing matching funds and nurturing high-potential startups to compete globally, while fostering collaboration with the private sector to prepare the workforce for future technologies.

2.4 Increasing the role of the private sector and diversifying funding options for infrastructure development, such as through the Infrastructure Fund and the Vayupak Fund, to ensure the continuous development of national infrastructure. This is particularly aimed at supporting domestic technology and innovation, systematic water management, logistics cost reduction, and the country's energy transition. These efforts will enhance national competitiveness while developing the potential of Thai entrepreneurs in public service-related businesses and supporting state asset management. Furthermore, these measures will introduce new financial products and promote the development of the Thai capital market, without imposing a budgetary or tax burden on the public.

2.5 Elevating and modernising the money and capital markets to ensure they are transparent, competitive and meet international standards. These markets will serve as diverse funding sources for businesses of all sizes, attracting both domestic and foreign entrepreneurs and investors. The Government will support savings and expand access to opportunities within the financial system to build financial security for all Thais through sustainable, long-term investments. Furthermore, the Government will expedite legal reforms and streamline processes to enhance efficiency and keep pace with global changes, particularly in digital technology. These improvements aim to bolster the markets' capacity to support large-scale and nationally strategic investments. This includes upgrading regulatory mechanisms and implementing integrated data management and consent systems to ensure full transparency and adherence to good governance principles.

3. On trade, “Connecting Thailand to the Global Economy, Building Trade Partnerships” by

3.1 Enhancing competitiveness and creating opportunities for Thai entrepreneurs by promoting the development of national digital trade platforms. The Government will establish mechanisms to regulate the re-export of imported goods that do not create value-added for the country, such as by implementing stringent and transparent rules of origin inspections. Efforts will be made to integrate the goods, services, creative ideas and innovations of SMEs into the supply chains of large-scale businesses both domestically and internationally. This will be done alongside addressing the issue of nominee businesses set up to operate fraudulently in Thailand, in order to mitigate impacts on Thai entrepreneurs, particularly community enterprises and SMEs. Furthermore, the Government will facilitate intellectual property registration for citizens and entrepreneurs while strictly enforcing laws to penalise intellectual property violators.

3.2 Promoting Thai products and services globally through the Team Thailand approach by employing various strategies, such as integrating Thai products and services into trade negotiations for high-value government procurement of foreign machinery and equipment. The Government will restructure tax frameworks and implement related measures to create opportunities and enhance the competitive edge of Thai entrepreneurs. This includes prioritising companies that produce Thai products (Made in Thailand First) in both government and large-scale private sector procurements to elevate the quality and standards of Thai products and services.

3.3 Managing trade risks and enhancing the structural balance of trade by amending laws and regulations that act as obstacles to ensure the practical implementation of policies. The Government will transform trade partners into trade alliances, upgrade free trade agreements with existing partners, and proactively expand into new markets. This includes expanding business value through negotiations to integrate Thai products and services into the value chains of partner countries. These efforts will emphasise market diversification to reduce over-dependence on any single market and mitigate the risk of market concentration in major economies, thereby creating opportunities for small-scale exporters, particularly SMEs.

3.4 Promoting trade in services by enhancing the capabilities of Thai service providers in the fields of education, healthcare, digital and the creative economy, enabling them to compete effectively in the global market. The Government will also establish trade-in-services frameworks with key partner countries to drive the restructuring of national trade, fostering greater diversification and building resilience against the volatility of the global economy.

4. On agriculture, “Transitioning from Traditional Farming” to “Precise, Secure and Sustainable Agriculture,” while simultaneously adding value throughout the supply chain to elevate the income and quality of life of Thai farmers in a sustainable manner, by

4.1 Creating incentives for farmers to adapt their agricultural practices to align with market demand as well as soil and water potential in their respective areas. This involves developing precision agriculture through AI and biotechnology to enhance productivity and reduce farming costs. Additionally, the Government will help Thai farmers build climate resilience while fostering knowledge and modern techniques to increase production capacity and agro-processing throughout the entire supply chain. This will be supported through the ‘Half-Price Interest’ scheme for farmers participating in skills development programmes for straight fertiliser and seed usage via the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC).

4.2 Developing Big Data and AI systems for planning the production and distribution of agricultural products from upstream to downstream. This involves linking agricultural production with the processing industry, guided by both domestic and international market demand to maintain agricultural product prices at appropriate levels. The Government will improve the accuracy of water and weather forecasts at the sub-district level and develop agricultural traceability systems to build both confidence and accountability, ensure quality of agricultural products throughout the supply chain without imposing additional burdens or costs on farmers. Efforts will include combating the smuggling of illegal agricultural products and promoting research and technological development to enhance quality, increase yields and reduce costs. A key focus is promoting self-reliance in production inputs, particularly the development of high-quality seeds, plant varieties and fertilisers to reduce import dependency and stabilise costs for farmers. Furthermore, the Government will ensure land tenure security and fair land rights by inspecting and organising land use to provide farmers with stable livelihoods.

4.3 Establishing stability and upgrading the Thai agricultural and food industries to become a Global Food Security Hub, creating sustainable value-added for agricultural products. The Government will promote agro-processing industries that utilise local produce and develop mechanisms to ensure market-driven pricing. A primary focus is transforming agricultural cooperatives into modern business organisations with high governance standards, enabling them to create value throughout the production chain and collaborate with the private sector to develop marketing channels. These efforts aim to increase the bargaining power of farmers' groups and facilitate their access to modern technology and innovation. Additionally, the government will improve Contract Farming models to ensure fairness between farmers and entrepreneurs, enhance agricultural logistics efficiency, and ensure the security of quantity and quality of agricultural products, while upgrading food safety standards to build global confidence in Thai agricultural and food products.

5. On tourism, “Make Thailand a Key Regional Destination and Elevate the Tourism Sector from Volume-Based to High-Value Tourism” by

5.1 Restructuring the national tourism and cultural management framework by enacting legislation to integrate tourism missions under the Ministry of Culture. This will be implemented alongside the promotion of cultural identity and linguistic diversity as part of the nation's cultural heritage. The Government aims to elevate the role of Thai culture on the global stage through proactive cultural diplomacy to foster international understanding and enhance the country's image. Furthermore, the policy supports the integration of modern technology to increase management efficiency and advance national tourism development. These initiatives will enable the creation of tangible economic value from the country's cultural diversity and richness, leading to concrete national economic benefits.

5.2 Developing Thailand as a “365-Day Destination” (Destination Thailand) by delivering travel experiences that create lasting impressions and cherished memories while providing safety for both domestic and international tourists to ensure they return to Thailand as if it were their “second home”. This initiative builds upon businesses and service in sectors where Thailand holds a competitive advantage, such as wellness tourism, arts and culture, and the Thai way of life that prioritises sustainability. A key strategy involves integrating Thai products and services such as fruits, food and spa products into the tourism experience. By embedding these offerings into the traveller’s journey, the Government aims to create value throughout the supply chain, benefiting farmers, food processors and local community businesses. This approach ensures a tangible distribution of economic benefits to localities across the nation.

5.3 Promoting and supporting the development of tourism destinations where local communities directly benefit and are prepared to collaboratively manage and preserve them in a sustainable manner. This is implemented alongside the development of venues and facilities to host international exhibitions, conventions and world-class recreational activities such as concerts and sporting events. Furthermore, the Government will develop various areas to accommodate the growing trend of long-stay international visitors, driven by the modern ‘Work from Anywhere’ lifestyle, particularly among high-potential professionals in sectors that are in high demand by Thai industries.

5.4 Encouraging Thais to travel more domestically by supporting the elevation of “Hidden Gems” Cities through tax incentives and travel benefits. The Government will promote collaboration between the private sector and local communities to develop tourism products that reflect local identity linked with Geographical Indication (GI) products. This initiative aims to increase economic value for communities and ensure the equitable and sustainable distribution of income throughout the country.

5.5 Elevating tourist safety and building confidence for tourists through the strict enforcement of laws and the establishment of a mandatory insurance system covering life, health and accidents, and integrated with the national public health service. The Government will develop inspection and certification systems for tourist destinations and personnel to meet international standards, while enhancing tourist facilitation efficiency and ensuring safety across all modes of travel.

Foreign Affairs and Security

6. Accelerating efforts to bolster Thailand's status and standing in the global arena. The Government will pursue a multi-dimensional and multi-directional foreign policy that extends 'Beyond Thailand', aimed at playing a proactive and constructive role on the world stage that is anchored in the multilateral system, particularly the United Nations framework, the principles of international law, and universal principles and values. This will enable Thailand to assume a leading role in steering ASEAN to address challenges arising from a shifting global landscape, especially during Thailand's ASEAN Chairmanship in B.E. 2571 (2028).

7. Enhancing stability by upholding Thailand's interests and maintaining constructive engagement with all players in a multipolar world, while deepening relations with middle powers and new partners across various regions, to generate alternatives and enhance flexibility in balancing relations among different global power poles.

8. Advancing economic diplomacy to expand opportunities for the Thai people and businesses through an integrated "Team Thailand" approach, both domestically and internationally. This includes expediting Thailand's pursuit of membership to the OECD by B.E. 2571 (2028) to enhance national competitiveness, elevating industrial and service standards to international levels, and driving science, research and innovation diplomacy. These efforts aim to build global confidence, position Thailand within critical global supply chains, and promote the creative economy and Thainess.

9. Promoting border security to be free from all forms of threats and addressing cross-border challenges through cooperation with neighbouring countries and countries in the region in order to ensure tranquillity for Thai society, by

9.1 Preventing, monitoring and preparing measures to mitigate impacts from threats originating both within and outside of the Kingdom, particularly regarding border security, narcotics, scammers and environmental challenges. This includes developing integrated data-sharing and information exchange systems and constructing border barriers to comprehensively manage threats ranging from smuggling, drug trafficking and illegal labour to scammer networks, illegal forest burning and illicit mining. Furthermore, the Government will strengthen relations and cooperation with neighbouring countries and play a constructive role in promoting regional stability.

9.2 Continuing efforts to resolve the Thailand - Cambodia situation through peaceful means and existing bilateral mechanisms, including expediting the study of approaches to terminate the Memorandum of Understanding between the Royal Thai Government and the Royal Government of Cambodia regarding the Area of their Overlapping Maritime Claims to the Continental Shelf [MoU B.E. 2544 (2001)] at the earliest opportunity.

9.3 Resolving issues in the three Southern Border Provinces by adopting the Royal Initiative of “Understand, Reach Out and Develop” as the guiding principle to restore lasting stability to the Southern Border area.

10. Ensuring the safety of life and property to protect the people from all forms of crime such as narcotics, fraud, terrorism, cyber scams and money laundering, through the following measures:

10.1 Rigorous law enforcement against offenders and influential figures, and the intensive suppression of all forms of illegal gambling. The Government does not support the legalisation of any form of gambling, including that disguised as sport or recreation. Furthermore, the Government will amend gambling laws and related regulations to maximise control and minimise the issuance of gambling licences.

10.2 Rigorously suppressing and enforcing laws to eradicate narcotics. Any state officials who neglect their duties or allow drug-related activities within their jurisdiction shall face severe disciplinary and criminal penalties, including immediate suspension from civil service.

10.3 Reviewing visa exemption schemes and related legislation to align with international agreements. This aims to sever the financial lifelines of scammer networks and all forms of transnational criminals, including money laundering and “grey capital” operations.

11. Developing the national defence system and enhancing military capabilities to ensure readiness and appropriateness in alignment with current and future security contexts. The procurement and modernisation of weaponry and equipment, from both domestic and international sources, must be cost-effective, efficient, transparent and accountable. This includes promoting research and the development of the Thai defence industry to reduce reliance on foreign technology and create opportunities for domestic entrepreneurs.

12. Developing the military volunteer system and reforming the conscription system. The Government will implement a volunteer military programme of 100,000 positions, open to Thai males enlisting on a four-year contract basis, with clear remuneration and performance evaluation systems. Those who pass the evaluation will have the opportunity to pursue further education at the Non-Commissioned Officer schools. The Government will also create a skills development system tailored to individual interests and labour market demands. This ensures that military service becomes a pathway for the development of youth potential and a foundation for transitioning the conscription system to a voluntary-based system in the long term. The Government will also strengthen the capabilities of Territorial Defence Volunteers through skills training and coordination with the armed forces, particularly for personnel operating in the three Southern Border Provinces.

Society

13. Free education with employment opportunities and lifelong learning anytime and anywhere, with emphasis on investment in human capital, which is a key resource for sustainable national development, by

13.1 Developing a free online learning platform accessible to the public for lifelong learning, with free internet access for learning through the platform, to enable Thai people of all ages to access free education anytime and anywhere, ensuring inclusive and equitable access to education; providing scholarships to develop high-potential individuals to support the country's target industries; enhancing the quality of education by reducing non-teaching administrative burdens of teachers; using teaching performance evaluation as the primary basis for academic promotion; granting educational institutions greater autonomy in learning management in accordance with their readiness and learners' aptitudes; and fostering a learning culture that promotes creativity and innovation.

13.2 Improvement in education curricula, learning systems and employment models to be flexible and aligned with future lifestyle trends and labour market demands, enabling Thai people to enter the labour market immediately upon graduation or completion of training (Skill Bridge), in collaboration with the private sector in developing curricula and future skills such as AI and robotics; developing systems to recognise learning outcomes from both formal and informal education and from online and offline learning, both domestically and internationally, including a credit bank system and professional qualification or skills certification systems that can be effectively applied in employment; expanding opportunities for skills development through networks of skills development institutes and provincial skills development centres nationwide; and encouraging employers to hire more vulnerable groups such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, and children and youth who have dropped out of the education system, in order to reduce labour shortages and social inequality in Thai society.

13.3 Developing sports skills and capabilities to create opportunities for Thai people, promoting access to sports at various levels, particularly among youth, in order to improve physical and mental health, reduce healthcare costs, and foster discipline and respect for rules; supporting the application of sports science and modern technology in athlete development; promoting cooperation with the private sector in developing sports training centres and facilities; promoting the organisation of international sports competitions in Thailand to elevate Thai sports standards to international excellence; and improving sports administration systems as well as athlete welfare and protection in accordance with international standards, in order to encourage more Thai people to pursue professional sports careers, generating income opportunities and enhancing the country's reputation.

14. Developing Thailand's health insurance system to enable immediate access to treatment anywhere, by

14.1 Improving the management of the health insurance system to enhance efficiency; developing personal health database systems and integrating citizens' health information, healthcare entitlements and medical records under strict data security systems, in order to ensure universal and equitable access to healthcare and enable the Government to plan public health services more efficiently; and promoting a balance between preventive healthcare and medical treatment in order to improve overall budget efficiency.

14.2 Improving social security laws to accommodate modern employment patterns and rapidly changing lifestyles, and enhancing transparency in management to ensure the sustainability of the social security system, while developing social security schemes that encourage employers and informal workers to enter the social security system.

14.3 Enhancing Thailand's healthcare services, with emphasis on precision medicine and the use of medical AI, including telemedicine; promoting local wisdom and traditional Thai medicine; promoting research and medical technology such as biologics and medical devices; and supporting domestic investment in the production of medicines and medical supplies in order to strengthen domestic production capacity for medicines, medical equipment and medical devices.

15. Strengthening family institutions, which are a fundamental foundation of society, and building strong communities to support changes in Thailand's demographic structure, by

15.1 Developing citizens to be rational, responsible to themselves, their families, communities, society and the nation; respecting the rights and freedoms of others; living together in mutual understanding; and participating in shaping social direction through concrete mechanisms.

15.2 Developing the social environment and community to support an ageing society, enabling the elderly and people of all ages to have a good quality of life, be self-reliant and participate in society; promoting the silver economy for the elderly and by the elderly, including the development of technologies and innovations that support elderly living, the promotion of industries and businesses supporting an ageing society, the promotion of income generation, savings and the utilisation of the potential of the elderly, and personal income tax reductions for elderly persons with income.

15.3 Providing standard shelters for the elderly and vulnerable groups at the local level, and implementing village nurse volunteer programmes to provide care and assistance for patients, the elderly and dependent persons in communities, enabling family members to remain employed; developing housing for low-income groups; and promoting the establishment of drug rehabilitation centres in every district to enable drug users to receive treatment and return to society, with participation from the private sector and local authorities.

Disaster Management and the Environment

16. Systematic water management and disaster prevention by accelerating the development of Big Data systems and applying AI in water management analysis, forecasting and weather prediction across the entire system with sub-district level accuracy; accelerating investment in water infrastructure for disaster prevention and systematic and continuous water storage to ensure sufficient water supply for both agriculture and industry throughout the year; improving the performance of relevant agencies with clearly defined responsibilities and integrated operations; ensuring flexibility in water management according to changing situations; and accelerating the development of unified disaster warning and emergency management systems based on digital databases to reduce losses of life and property and ensure timely and effective assistance and compensation for affected citizens.

17. Developing a national disaster insurance system covering all households to provide security and reduce risks from natural disasters, with appropriate management mechanisms suited to the country's context, ensuring fiscal sustainability and enabling rapid and fair compensation and recovery following disasters, thereby strengthening household security and reducing overall economic impacts.

18. Driving the country towards achieving Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, in order to address international trade challenges and reduce the impacts of climate change, by

18.1 Developing and upgrading agricultural practices towards environmentally friendly modern agriculture, focusing on low-carbon farming, preventing and reducing agricultural burning in order to address PM_{2.5} pollution, and promoting agricultural zoning in accordance with land suitability (Zoning by Agri-Map), including supporting access to low-interest financing for production adjustments, research and development of technologies to ensure consistent production in both quantity and quality, low-cost agricultural waste management, and the development of the Biochar industry for export.

18.2 Promoting and supporting clean energy use alongside restructuring the energy market towards electricity market liberalisation; improving laws and regulations to support direct power purchase agreements (Direct PPA); supporting consumer-generated electricity (Prosumers); developing smart grid systems; and implementing community solar farm projects to sustainably reduce electricity costs for citizens and communities, while strengthening national energy security and improving energy efficiency in the transport and industrial sectors.

18.3 Promoting environmentally friendly transport and logistics systems, including low-interest loans for transport operators, promoting the adoption of modern low-emission vehicles, domestic production of affordable and high-quality electric motorcycles, development of rail transport, water transport and efficient urban public transport systems, and promoting environmentally friendly transport technologies and innovations, including environmentally friendly logistics packaging and effective electronic waste management.

18.4 Establishing an internationally recognised carbon credit trading market and accelerating the enactment of key environmental legislation, including the Climate Change Act B.E. ; developing database systems to support green finance and enable businesses to access low-cost financing; establishing systems for monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions, reductions and removals in accordance with international standards, enabling Thailand's carbon credits to be traded in international markets and creating long-term income opportunities for Thai communities and businesses.

18.5 Increasing greenhouse gas absorption areas through restoration and expansion of green areas, including watershed forests, mangrove forests, urban green areas, public parks and recreational areas, through cooperation among the public sector, private sector and the public.

19. Promoting the conservation and balanced utilisation of natural resources by accelerating land allocation for livelihoods alongside job creation for communities to reduce forest encroachment and conserve forest areas; developing urban planning that supports land use in accordance with land potential and local resources; and enforcing laws to preserve the sustainability and abundance of natural resources.

Public Administration, Legal Reform

20. Responsive Public Service, driving a concrete transition toward a “Smart Digital System” by accelerating the development of a fully integrated digital government and promoting open government data; adjusting public sector work processes to respond to the needs of the people in a timely, transparent, accountable and people-centred manner; and being an Open Government. The Government will expedite the **Draft Act on Licensing Facilitation and Public Service Delivery, which serves as the principal licensing system (Super Licence),** ensuring its completion and enactment within 180 days,

in order to facilitate daily life and business operations, reduce costs and burdens on the people and entrepreneurs, and thereby enhance the overall national competitiveness. Furthermore, the Government will **expedite the submission of an Omnibus Law to the House of Representatives to resolve economic issues arising from outdated legislation, with the aim of it to taking effect within one year.**

21. Reforming the civil service system, and strengthening the State's fiscal and financial discipline in a systematic manner, alongside refining the roles, mandates and related laws of state agencies to ensure clarity and reduce overlapping responsibilities. The Government will formulate early retirement measures and other necessary measures so as to reduce the size of the public sector; transitioning the role of the public sector from “regulator” to “facilitator” as needed. This will be coupled with promoting Work from Anywhere for public officials to enhance the efficiency of public administration in line with the circumstances. Furthermore, the Government will expedite the transition to a digital government alongside adjusting the performance evaluation system with a focus on outcomes and benefits to the people, ensuring that such evaluations are transparent and accountable. The Government will also reduce unnecessary public expenditures that yield no direct benefit to the people, such as investment in non-essential construction and overseas study visits.

22. Legal developments to enhance public well-being

22.1 Reviewing laws currently in force to ensure alignment with the changing circumstances, particularly over seven thousand pieces of subordinate legislation prescribing various processes and procedures. These laws currently impose both fiscal burdens on the State and administrative burdens on the public. The Government will streamline unnecessary processes and procedures, and deliver services to the people through digital means to the greatest extent possible. Beyond enhancing efficiency, this will significantly curtail the exercise of unnecessary discretion, thereby eliminating a primary source of corruption.

22.2 Expediting the repeal of obsolete or redundant legislation, such as laws relating to chainsaws, the control of sound amplifiers advertising, and the offences arising from the use of cheques.

22.3 Amending legislation that obstruct modern trade and investment, such as the laws relating to electronic transactions to support digital trade and the hotel industry to ensure they are contemporary and aligned with current business conditions; and amending or enacting laws or measures as necessary to enable state agencies to collect structured, machine-readable data and to integrate such data to facilitate AI-driven analysis for enhanced public administration under strict data security. Furthermore, the Government will amend legislation to empower the Digital Government Development Agency (Public Organisation) to effectively support the advancement of digital government; and enact legislation to channel tax revenues collected from goods that cause negative social impacts back into the national budget in order to maintain fiscal discipline.

22.4 Amending public procurement legislation to ensure that public procurement obtains goods or services based on value for money and reasonableness, not based solely on the lowest price, and supports the transition to a low-carbon society, domestic employment and industrial development. The Government will also enhance measures against contractors causing damage to the public interest; promote the use of materials and equipment conducive to domestic innovation; and amend laws that obstruct the OECD membership requirements.

22.5 In proposing new legislation, the Government will require state agencies proposing new laws to undertake rigorous impact assessment reports of the proposed law, including whether such laws will lead to an improved quality of life for the people, enhance the competitiveness of entrepreneurs and the country as a whole, are cost-effective and are proportionate to the budgetary resources required for enforcement. Furthermore, state agencies must conduct comprehensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders to ensure that any resulting legislation restricts rights and freedoms only to the extent necessary and does not impose undue burdens on law-abiding citizens.

22.6 Establishing a timeframe for the review, amendment and submission of draft legislation. In cases where draft financial legislation has undergone public consultation on its principles and the draft legislation is completed, the Government intends to submit the outcome of its consideration, whether to accept or reject the principles, to the House of Representatives within 60 days.

23. Addressing structural corruption in a rigorous manner by establishing ethical standards and anti-misconduct measures to ensure a corruption-free environment. The Government will reform approval and licensing processes to ensure they are swift, transparent and accountable; reducing unnecessary red tape and the exercise of discretion; and disclosing public information in accordance with OECD practices. The Government will integrate government databases, ensure Big Data are interconnected, and deploy AI-driven detection and analytics to mitigate the risks and opportunities for corruption. Furthermore, the Government will oversee, monitor and expedite the operations of state agencies to ensure tangible outcomes, with Thailand's improved Corruption Perceptions Index score serving as a key performance indicator.

In addition, **the Government will administer state affairs in accordance with the Duties of the State, the Directive Principles of State Policies, and the National Strategy as prescribed under Section 162 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017).** Throughout its term of administration, the Government will consistently drive forward development in line with the Directive Principles of the State Policies and the National Strategy across all six areas. Key priorities include supporting and protecting Buddhism and other religions; protecting the rights of Thai ethnic groups within society; and the allocation of frequencies and rights to access satellite orbital slots.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

In order to enable the Government to drive its key policies and administer state affairs in accordance with the Directive Principles of State Policies and the six areas of the National Strategy, towards concrete implementation, ensuring the Government can ‘Walk the Talk’ (*Phut Laew Tam*) which will yield results in addressing immediate problems while overhauling the country to achieve its full potential, inclusively and qualitatively, thereby bringing progress to the nation, delivering prosperity and well-being, and ensuring tranquillity for all Thai people as intended. To this end, **the Government has established a mechanism for administering state affairs based on the concept of integrated public administration through an Integrated Strategic Cluster System.** In the initial stage, this will be divided into five Clusters, as follows

1. Macroeconomics, Investment and Future Industries Cluster: Expediting the creation of prosperity and economic stability; investing for the future; driving the digital economy and AI; and improving laws and regulations to enhance national competitiveness.

2. Production, Trade and Services Cluster: Accelerating the enhancement of productivity and production quality in the agricultural sector and processed agricultural products; systematically developing and integrating production and marketing chains; developing future industries to elevate Thai industries; promoting the growth of SMEs and their integration into national value chains; and creating added value in goods and services in Thai tourism.

3. Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment Cluster: Expediting the transition towards Net Zero by B.E. 2593 (2050) to enable Thai people to effectively cope with climate change and to remain competitive under the new rules-based order.

4. Social and Welfare Cluster: Elevating human capital and improving the people’s quality of life, inclusively and sustainably; and creating a balance between fiscal sustainability and social protection.

5. Foreign Affairs and Security Cluster: Elevating Thailand’s status and role on the global stage; safeguarding national interests and stability in a multipolar world; and strengthening internal – border – military security for enhanced readiness in response to new threats.

The Government will designate the primary responsible authorities for each Strategic Cluster to set the direction, drive implementation, oversee the relevant agencies, and coordinate with all sectors to jointly define key outcomes that align with ambitious and clearly measurable strategic goals. The Government will also monitor progress to analyse and resolve systemic obstacles to ensure the achievement of targeted outcomes and report progress to the public in a transparent and continuous manner.

Honourable President of the National Assembly,

The Government's administration of state affairs will be conducted by prioritising the interests of the country and the people, within the framework of fiscal discipline and the strengthening of economic stability. Policy implementation will be primarily financed from both budgetary and off-budget sources, including loans, revolving funds, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and capital mobilisation through infrastructure funds. The Government will expend funds strictly in accordance with relevant laws and regulations with prudence, and exercise effective oversight of off-budget expenditures. The Government will promote effective, transparent and accountable management of State assets, and encourage the role of the private sector in investing in the development of infrastructure and providing basic public utilities, to increase public service efficiency and reduce the country's public debt burden in the long term.

In closing, as Prime Minister, I wish to convey to all the Thai people that the challenges and volatility that the country is facing today and in the near future are realities we must accept. If we stand still, the nation will only regress. The Government stands ready to strengthen and devote its full capacity to addressing the people's livelihood challenges and leading Thailand towards achieving its full development potential, enabling all citizens to participate in and serve as a driving force for the country's long-term growth.

I will make every effort to drive **Thailand towards internal stability, enable the Thai people to stand on their own feet, ensure that the economy is competitive, and earn global confidence in Thailand.**

Thank you.

Appendix

Appendix

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

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
Section 52 The State shall protect and uphold the institution of kingship, independence, sovereignty, integrity of the territories and the areas over which Thailand has sovereignty rights, honour and interest of the Nation, security of the State, and public order. For these purposes, the State shall provide efficient military, diplomatic, and intelligence services. Armed forces shall also be deployed for the purpose of developing the country.	• Protect and preserve the institutions of Nation, Religion and the Monarchy. • Assert a proactive role to elevate Thailand's stature on the global stage. • Protect sovereignty and promote national interests. • Accelerate efforts to bolster Thailand's status and standing in the global arena. • Prevent, monitor, and prepare measures to mitigate impacts from threats originating both within and outside of the Kingdom, particularly regarding border security, narcotics, scammers and environmental challenges. • Continue efforts to resolve the Thailand - Cambodia situation through peaceful means and existing bilateral mechanisms. • Expedite the study of approaches to terminate the Memorandum of Understanding between	1 4 4 11 11 11 11

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	the Royal Thai Government and the Royal Government of Cambodia regarding the Area of their Overlapping Maritime Claims to the Continental Shelf [MoU B.E. 2544 (2001)] at the earliest opportunity. • Resolve issues in the three Southern Border Provinces by adopting the Royal Initiative of “Understand, Reach Out and Develop” as the guiding principle to restore lasting stability to the Southern Border area. • Develop the national defence system and enhancing military capabilities to ensure readiness and appropriateness in alignment with current and future security contexts. • Implement a volunteer military programme of 100,000 positions. • Strengthen the capabilities of Territorial Defence Volunteers through skills training and coordination with the armed forces, particularly for personnel operating in the three Southern Border Provinces.	12 12 12 12

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Section 53 The State shall ensure that the law is strictly observed and enforced.	• Uphold the rule of law, the fair and just enforcement of the law, and the administration of state affairs in accordance with the principles of good governance.	1
	• Strictly enforce laws to penalise intellectual property violators.	7
	• Elevate tourist safety and build confidence for tourists through the strict enforcement of laws.	10
	• Rigorous law enforcement against offenders and influential figures, and the intensive suppression of all forms of illegal gambling.	12
	• Amend gambling laws and related regulations to maximise control and minimise the issuance of gambling licences.	12
	• Rigorously suppress and enforce laws to eradicate narcotics. Any state officials who neglect their duties or allow drug-related activities within their jurisdiction shall face severe disciplinary and criminal penalties, including immediate suspension from civil service.	12

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
Section 54 The State shall ensure that every child receives quality education for twelve years from pre-school to the completion of compulsory education free of charge. The State shall ensure that young children receive care and development prior to education under paragraph one to develop their physical body, mind, discipline, emotion, social skills and intelligence in accordance with their age, by also promoting and supporting local administrative organisations and the private sector to participate in such undertaking. The State shall undertake to provide the people education as needed in various systems including promoting life-long learning, and to enable the cooperation among the State, local administrative organisations and private sector in providing every level of education, which the State has the duty to carry out, supervise, promote and support the provision of education to be of quality and to meet international standards as provided by law on national education which shall, at least, contain provisions relating to national education plan, and implementation and inspection to ensure compliance with the national education plan. All education shall aim to develop learners to be good, disciplined, proud of the Nation, skillful in their own aptitudes and responsible for family, community, society and the country. In undertaking to provide young children to receive care and development	• Incentivise employers to actively participate in supporting employees to learn new skills and enhance those necessary to increase productivity and add value to products. • Free education with employment opportunities and lifelong learning anytime and anywhere. • Develop a free online learning platform accessible to the public for lifelong learning, with free internet access for learning through the platform. • Provide scholarships to develop high-potential individuals to support the country's target industries. • Enhance the quality of education by reducing non-teaching administrative burdens of teachers and using teaching performance evaluation as the primary basis for academic promotion. • Grant educational institutions greater autonomy in learning management in accordance with their readiness and learners' aptitudes. • Foster a learning culture that promotes creativity and innovation.	5 13 13 13 13 13 13

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
under paragraph two or to provide people the education under paragraph three, the State shall undertake to provide persons with insufficient means with financial support for educational expenses in accordance with their aptitudes. A fund shall be established for the purpose of assisting persons with insufficient means, reducing the educational disparity and promoting and improving the quality and efficiency of teachers for which the State shall allocate budget to such fund or use taxation measures or mechanisms, including providing a tax reduction to persons who donate properties into the fund, as provided by the law; such law shall, at least, prescribe that the management of the fund shall be independent and the fund shall be disbursed to implement such purpose.	• Improve education curricula, learning systems and employment models to be flexible and aligned with future lifestyle trends and labour market demands.	13
	• Collaborate with the private sector in developing curricula and future skills such as AI and robotics.	13
	• Develop systems to recognise learning outcomes from both formal and informal education and from online and offline learning, both domestically and internationally.	13
	• Expand opportunities for skills development through networks of skills development institutes and provincial skills development centres nationwide.	13
Section 55 The State shall ensure that the people receive efficient public health services universally, ensure that the public has the basic knowledge in relation to health promotion and disease prevention, and shall promote and support the advancement of wisdom on Thai traditional medicine to maximise its benefits. The public health services under paragraph one shall cover health promotion, control and prevention of diseases, medical treatment and rehabilitation. The State shall continuously	• Develop personal health database systems and integrate citizens' health information, healthcare entitlements and medical records under strict data security systems, in order to ensure universal and equitable access to healthcare.	14
	• Emphasise precision medicine and the use of medical AI, including telemedicine.	14
	• Promote local wisdom and traditional Thai medicine.	14

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improve the standard and quality of public health services.	• Promote research and medical technology such as biologics and medical devices.	14
	• Support domestic investment in the production of medicines and medical supplies.	14
Section 56 The State shall undertake or ensure that the basic utility services which are essential for the subsistence of the people be provided in a comprehensive manner in accordance with sustainable development. In respect of the basic structure or network of basic public utility services of the State which are essential for the people's subsistence or for security of the State, the State shall not conduct any act which renders the ownership to be under the private sector or the ownership of the State to be less than fifty-one per cent. In undertaking or ensuring the provision of the public utility services under paragraph one or paragraph two, the State shall ensure that the service fee shall not be collected to the extent that it imposes an unreasonable burden on the people. Where the State allows the private sector to operate the business of public utility services in any manner, the State shall receive fair returns by taking into account the State investment, benefits which the State and private sector will gain, including service fee which will be collected from the people.	• Lower daily living expenses, such as the cost of clean drinking water and energy. • Increase the role of the private sector and diversify funding options for infrastructure development, such as through the Infrastructure Fund and the Vayupak Fund, to ensure the continuous development of national infrastructure. This is particularly aimed at supporting domestic technology and innovation, systematic water management, logistics cost reduction, and the country's energy transition. • Develop the potential of Thai entrepreneurs in public service-related businesses and support state asset management. Furthermore, these measures will introduce new financial products and promote the development of the Thai capital market, without	4-5 7 7

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
	imposing a budgetary or tax burden on the public.	
	• Accelerate investment in water infrastructure for systematic and continuous water storage.	15
	• Promote environmentally friendly transport and logistics systems.	16
	• Develop rail transport, water transport and efficient urban public transport systems.	16
	• Promote environmentally friendly transport technologies and innovations. • Encourage the role of the private sector in investing in the development of infrastructure and providing basic public utilities.	16 20
Section 57 The State shall: (1) conserve, revive and promote local wisdom, arts, culture, traditions and good customs at both local and national levels, and provide a public space for the relevant activities including promoting and supporting the people, community and a local administrative organisation to exercise the rights and to participate in the undertaking;	• Promote cultural identity and linguistic diversity as part of the nation's cultural heritage. • Elevate the role of Thai culture on the global stage through proactive cultural diplomacy. • Create tangible economic value from the country's cultural diversity and richness. • Build upon sectors where Thailand holds a competitive advantage, such as wellness tourism,	9 9 9 10

Chapter V: Duties of the State of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
granting of permission as provided by the law. A person and a community shall have the right to receive information, explanation and reasons from a State agency prior to the implementation or granting of permission under paragraph one. In the implementation or granting of permission under paragraph one, the State shall take precautions to minimise the impact on people, community, environment, and biodiversity and shall undertake to remedy the grievance or damage for the affected people or community in a fair manner without delay.	people-centred manner; and being an Open Government.	
Section 59 The State shall disclose any public data or information in the possession of a State agency, which is not related to the security of the State or government confidentiality as provided by law, and shall ensure that the public can conveniently access such data or information.	• Drive a concrete transition toward a “Smart Digital System” by accelerating the development of a fully integrated digital government and promoting open government data. • Disclose public information in accordance with OECD practices.	16 18
Section 60 The State shall maintain the frequencies and the right to access a satellite orbit, which are national treasures, in order to utilise them for the benefit of the country and the people. The arrangement for utilisation of the frequencies under paragraph one, regardless of whether it is for radio broadcasting, television broadcasting and telecommunications or for any other purposes, shall be for the greatest benefit	• Drive forward development in line with the Directive Principles of the State Policies and the National Strategy across all six areas. Key priorities include the allocation of frequencies and rights to access satellite orbital slots.	19

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of the people, security of the State, and public interest as well as the participation of the people in the utilisation of frequency, as provided by law. The State shall establish a State organisation which is independent in performing duties to be responsible and supervise the undertakings in relation to frequencies to ensure compliance with paragraph two. In this regard, such organisation shall ensure that there are measures to prevent against unfair consumer exploitation or imposition of unnecessary burden on consumers, to prevent the interference of frequencies, as well as to prevent an act which results in obstructing the liberty of the people to know or preventing the people from knowing true and accurate data or information, and to prevent any person or any group of person from utilising the frequencies without considering the rights of general public. This shall include the prescription of a minimum proportion to be undertaken, for public interest, by a person utilising the frequencies as provided by law.		
Section 61 The State shall provide efficient measures or mechanisms to protect and safeguard the rights of consumers in various aspects, which include, inter alia, knowledge of true information, safety, fair conclusion of contracts, or any other aspects which are beneficial to consumers.	• Address the issue of nominee businesses set up to operate fraudulently in Thailand, in order to mitigate impacts on Thai entrepreneurs, particularly community enterprises and SMEs. • Ensure the safety of life and property to protect the people from all forms of crime such as narcotics, fraud, terrorism, cyber scams and money laundering.	7 12

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participation of the people in a campaign to provide knowledge, to counter corruption or to provide leads under the protection of the State as provided by law.	transparent, and accountable; reducing unnecessary red tape and the exercise of discretion. • Oversee, monitor and expedite the operations of state agencies to ensure tangible outcomes, with Thailand's improved Corruption Perceptions Index score serving as a key performance indicator.	18

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Section 66 The State should promote an amicable relation with other countries by adopting the principle of equality in its treatment towards one another and not interfering in internal affairs of one another. The State should cooperate with international organisations and protect national interests and interests of the Thai people in foreign countries.	• Play a proactive and constructive role on the world stage that is anchored in the multilateral system, particularly the United Nations framework, the principles of international law, and universal principles and values. This will enable Thailand to assume a leading role in steering ASEAN to address challenges arising from a shifting global landscape, especially during Thailand's ASEAN Chairmanship in B.E. 2571 (2028). • Uphold Thailand's interests and maintaining constructive engagement with all players in a multipolar world, while deepening relations with middle powers and new partners across various regions.	11 11
Section 67 The State should support and protect Buddhism and other religions. In supporting and protecting Buddhism, which is the religion observed by the majority of Thai people for a long period of time, the State should promote and support education and dissemination of dharmic principles of Theravada Buddhism for the development of mind and wisdom, and shall have measures and mechanisms to prevent Buddhism from being undermined in any form. The State should also encourage Buddhists to participate in implementing such measures or mechanisms.	• Drive forward development in line with the Directive Principles of the State Policies and the National Strategy across all six areas. Key priorities include supporting and protecting Buddhism and other religions.	19

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Section 68 The State should organise a management system of the justice process in every aspect to ensure efficiency, fairness and non-discrimination and ensure that the people have access to the justice process in a convenient and swift manner without delay and do not have to bear excessive expenses. The State should provide protective measures for State officials in the justice process to enable them to strictly perform duties without any interference or manipulation. The State should provide necessary and appropriate legal aid to indigent persons or underprivileged persons to access the justice process, including providing a lawyer thereto.	• Shift the role of the public sector to serve as a supporter and facilitator of the people. • State agencies must conduct comprehensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders to ensure that any resulting legislation restricts rights and freedoms only to the extent necessary and does not impose undue burdens on law-abiding citizens.	4 18
Section 69 The State should provide and promote research and development of various branches of science, technology and disciplines of arts to create knowledge, development and innovation to strengthen the society and to enhance the competence of people in the Nation.	• Elevate science, technology and innovation to establish a sustainable foundation for a new economy by transforming universities into hubs for knowledge, innovation and national problem-solving. The Government will support Thai technology in large-scale public projects or strategic investments to advance domestic innovation and reduce reliance on imported machinery. • Lay the groundwork for deep tech development to transition from technology users to technology creators and regional trendsetters.	6 6

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	• Incentivise state enterprises and the private sector to participate in national technology and innovation development.	6
	• Create an innovation ecosystem at all levels. This includes developing capital markets to facilitate fundraising for innovation-driven businesses and establishing matching fund.	6
	• Foster collaboration with the private sector to prepare the workforce for future technologies.	6
	• Drive science, research and innovation diplomacy. These efforts aim to build global confidence, position Thailand within critical global supply chains, and promote the creative economy and Thainess.	11
	• Promote research and the development of the Thai defence industry to reduce reliance on foreign technology and create opportunities for domestic entrepreneurs.	12
Section 70 The State should promote and provide protection for different ethnic groups to have the right to live in the society according to the traditional culture, custom, and ways of life on a	• Drive forward development in line with the Directive Principles of the State Policies and the National Strategy across all six areas. Key priorities	19

Chapter VI: Directive Principles of State Policies of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand	Policies of the Government	Page
voluntary basis, peacefully and without interference, insofar as it is not contrary to public order or good morals or does not endanger the security of the State, health or sanitation.	include protecting the rights of Thai ethnic groups within society.	
Section 71 The State should strengthen the family unit which is an important basic element of society, provide appropriate accommodation, promote and develop the enhancement of health in order to enable people to have good health and strong mind, as well as promote and develop excellence in sports and to maximise the benefit for the people. The State should promote and develop human resources to be good citizens with higher quality and abilities. The State should provide assistance to children, youth, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, indigent persons and underprivileged persons to be able to have a quality living, and shall protect such persons from violence or unfair treatment, as well as provide treatment, rehabilitation and remedies to such injured persons. In allocating the budget, the State should take into account the different necessities and needs with respect to genders, ages and conditions of persons to ensure fairness.	• Immediate assistance measures will be undertaken to mitigate the impacts on vulnerable groups from rising oil prices, which impact both daily living and livelihoods. • Lower daily living expenses, such as the cost of clean drinking water and energy. • Promote access to sports at various levels, particularly among youth, in order to improve physical and mental health. • Support the application of sports science and modern technology in athlete development. • Promote cooperation with the private sector in developing sports training centres and facilities. • Promote the organisation of international sports competitions in Thailand to elevate Thai sports standards to international excellence. • Improve sports administration systems as well as athlete welfare and protection in accordance with international standards.	3 4-5 13 13 13 13

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	• Build strong communities to support changes in Thailand's demographic structure.	14
	• Develop citizens to be rational, responsible to themselves, their families, communities, society and the nation; respect the rights and freedoms of others; living together in mutual understanding; and participate in shaping social direction through concrete mechanisms.	14
	• Provide standard shelters for the elderly and vulnerable groups at the local level.	15
	• Implement village nurse volunteer programmes to provide care and assistance for patients, the elderly and dependent persons in communities, enabling family members to remain employed.	15
	• Develop housing for low-income groups.	15
	• Promote the establishment of drug rehabilitation centres in every district to enable drug users to receive treatment.	15
Section 72 The State should take actions relating to land, water resources and energy as follows: (1) to plan the country's land use to be appropriate to the area's conditions	• Promote agricultural zoning in accordance with land suitability (Zoning by Agri-Map).	15

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and potentials of the land in accordance with the principles of sustainable development;		
(2) to undertake town planning at every level and to enforce such town planning efficiently, as well as to develop towns toward prosperity and meet the needs of the people in the area;	• Developing urban planning that supports land use in accordance with land potential and local resources.	16
(3) to provide measures for distribution of landholding in order to thoroughly and fairly allow people to have land for making a living;	• Ensure land tenure security and fair land rights by inspecting and organising land use to provide farmers with stable livelihoods. • Accelerate land allocation for livelihoods alongside job creation for communities.	9 16
(4) to provide quality water resources which are sufficient for consumption by the people, including for agriculture, industry and other activities;	• Accelerate the development of Big Data systems and apply AI in water management analysis, forecasting and weather prediction across the entire system with sub-district level accuracy. • Accelerate investment in water infrastructure for disaster prevention and systematic and continuous water storage to ensure sufficient water supply for both agriculture and industry throughout the year.	15 15
(5) to promote energy conservation and cost-effective use of energy, as well as to develop and support the production and use of alternative energy to enhance sustainable energy security.	• Promote and support clean energy use alongside restructuring the energy market towards electricity market liberalisation.	16

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	• Improve laws and regulations to support direct power purchase agreements (Direct PPA).	16
	• Support consumer-generated electricity (Prosumer).	16
	• Implement community solar farm projects to sustainably reduce electricity costs for citizens and communities.	16
	• Strengthen national energy security and improve energy efficiency in the transport and industrial sectors.	16
Section 73 The State should provide measures or mechanisms to enable farmers to efficiently carry out agriculture which yields produce of high quantity and quality that is safe, low cost and competitive in the market, and should assist indigent farmers to have land for making a living through land reform or any other means.	• Transition from “Traditional Farming” to “Precise, Secure and Sustainable Agriculture,” while simultaneously adding value throughout the supply chain to elevate the income and quality of life of Thai farmers in a sustainable manner.	8
	• Create incentives for farmers to adapt their agricultural practices to align with market demand as well as soil and water potential in their respective areas.	8
	• Develop precision agriculture through AI and biotechnology to enhance productivity and reduce farming costs, and help	8

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	Thai farmers build climate resilience.	8
	• Foster knowledge and modern techniques to increase production capacity and agro-processing throughout the entire supply chain. This will be supported through the 'Half-Price Interest' scheme for farmers participating in skills development programmes for straight fertiliser and seed usage via the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC).	9
	• Develop Big Data and AI systems for planning the production and distribution of agricultural products from upstream to downstream. This involves linking agricultural production with the processing industry, guided by both domestic and international market demand.	9
	• Improve the accuracy of water and weather forecasts at the sub-district level. • Develop agricultural traceability systems to build both confidence and accountability, ensure quality of agricultural products throughout the supply chain without imposing additional burdens or costs on farmers.	9

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	• Promote research and development to enhance quality, increase yields and reduce costs. A key focus is promoting self-reliance in production inputs, particularly the development of high-quality seeds, plant varieties and fertilisers. • Ensure land tenure security and fair land rights by inspecting and organising land use to provide farmers with stable livelihoods.	9 9
Section 74 The State should promote abilities of the people to engage in work which is appropriate to their potentials and ages, and ensure that they have work to engage in. The State should protect labour to ensure safety and vocational hygiene, and receive income, welfare, social security and other benefits which are suitable for their living, and should provide for or promote savings for living after their working age. The State should provide a system of labour relations for all relevant parties to participate in.	• Improve social security laws to accommodate modern employment patterns and rapidly changing lifestyles, and enhance transparency in management to ensure the sustainability of the social security system. • Develop social security schemes that encourage employers and informal workers to enter the social security system.	14 14
Section 75 The State should organise an economic system which provides opportunities for the people to collectively benefit from the economic growth in a comprehensive, fair and sustainable manner and to be self-reliant in accordance with the philosophy of	• Simultaneously restructure the nation's economy and society. The goal is to ensure Thailand can flexibly adapt to new global rules and shifting power dynamics amidst ongoing uncertainty, while driving	4

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sufficiency economy, should eliminate unfair economic monopoly, and should develop economic competitiveness of the people and the country. The State shall refrain from engagement in an enterprise in competition with the private sector, except in cases of necessity for the purpose of maintaining the security of the State, preserving common interests, providing public utilities or providing public services. The State should promote, support, protect and stabilise the system of various types of co-operatives, and small and medium enterprises of the people and communities. In developing the country, the State should have due regard to the balance between the development of material and development of mind, as well as the well-being of the people.	inclusive, high-quality growth to its maximum potential. This is to bring well-being and foster tranquillity for all Thai people.	
	• Foster opportunity and inclusive growth that is equally accessible for all groups in order to generate jobs and employment for the Thai people, especially small-scale participants in the economy, such as students, the elderly, community enterprises, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).	4
	• Achieve comprehensive and holistic debt resolution by adopting a debtor-centric approach. The government will establish an inclusive, accessible and reliable database covering all types of financial institutions, asset management companies and cooperatives.	4
	• Create income-generating opportunities and reduce costs for farmers, small traders, community enterprises and SMEs.	5
	• Accelerate the development of integrated lifecycle data systems. This will enable the state to design and implement centralised welfare systems that systematically protect the rights of all Thais.	5

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	• Deliver assistance and relief measures that effectively meet the specific needs of each group.	5
	• Support access to knowledge, financing and technology tailored to the needs of each group. This includes implementing programmes such as the Half-and-Half Plus (Kon La Krueng Plus) co-payment scheme, alongside the development of essential and future-oriented skills.	5
	• Establish financial access mechanisms for disciplined borrowers, coupled with the development of financial literacy for all Thai people.	5
	• Encourage entrepreneurs, particularly SMEs, to enter the formal business and financial systems.	5
	• Improve laws, regulations and approval processes for conducting business, trade and investment to ensure ease and transparency. • Create income-generating opportunities and reduce costs for SMEs through measures such as providing preferential treatment for SMEs that produce Made in Thailand products in government procurement and services.	5

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	• Incentivise large enterprises to actively participate in the care and development of SMEs within their supply chains.	5
	• Develop digital tools to expand markets and reduce operating costs, such as free online accounting systems.	5
	• Promote the role of local governments in local economic and social development through fiscal decentralisation based on readiness.	5
	• Expedite the enactment of Hometown Tax laws and encourage the creation of new taxes, fees and revenue-generating tools for local authorities.	5
	• Leverage appropriate technology and research to develop local products that possess distinct identities, improved quality and higher standards. • Strengthen the competitiveness of existing industries alongside the creation of new key economic engines, such as digital technology, AI, robotics, semiconductors, high-value processed food, clean energy, biotechnology, modern automotive and medical and health industries.	6

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	• Enhance the potential of the Thai economy and society, while ensuring that Thai citizens maximise the benefits of the digital economy.	6
	• Improve investment promotion systems to enable industrial development and restructuring toward the country's targeted industries.	6
	• Elevate and modernise the money and capital markets to ensure they are transparent, competitive and meet international standards.	7
	• Support savings and expand access to opportunities within the financial system to build financial security for all Thais through sustainable, long-term investments.	7
	• Expedite legal reforms and streamline processes to enhance efficiency and keep pace with global changes, particularly in digital technology. These improvements aim to bolster the markets' capacity to support large-scale and nationally strategic investments. • Promote the development of national digital trade platforms.	7

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	• Establish mechanisms to regulate the re-export of imported goods that do not create value-added for the country.	7
	• Integrate the goods, services, creative ideas and innovations of SMEs into the supply chains of large-scale businesses both domestically and internationally.	7
	• Promote Thai products and services globally through the Team Thailand approach by employing various strategies, such as integrating Thai products and services into trade negotiations for high-value government procurement of foreign machinery and equipment.	8
	• Restructure tax frameworks and implement related measures to create opportunities and enhance the competitive edge of Thai entrepreneurs.	8
	• Manage trade risks and enhance the structural balance of trade by amending laws and regulations that act as obstacles to ensure the practical implementation of policies. The Government will transform trade partners into trade alliances.	8

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	• Upgrade free trade agreements with existing partners, and proactively expand into new markets.	8
	• Expand business value through negotiations to integrate Thai products and services into the value chains of partner countries.	8
	• Emphasise market diversification to reduce over-dependence on any single market and mitigate the risk of market concentration in major economies.	8
	• Create opportunities for small-scale exporters, particularly SMEs.	8
	• Promote trade in services by enhancing the capabilities of Thai service providers in the fields of education, healthcare, digital and the creative economy, enabling them to compete effectively in the global market. The Government will also establish trade-in-services frameworks with key partner countries.	8
	• Establish stability and upgrade the Thai agricultural and food industries to become a Global Food Security Hub, creating sustainable value-added for agricultural products.	9

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	• Develop mechanisms to ensure market-driven pricing. A primary focus is transforming agricultural cooperatives into modern business organisations with high governance standards.	9
	• Promote and support the development of tourism destinations where local communities directly benefit and are prepared to collaboratively manage and preserve them in a sustainable manner. This is implemented alongside the development of venues and facilities to host international exhibitions, conventions and world-class recreational activities.	10
	• Encourage employers to hire more vulnerable groups such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, and children and youth who have dropped out of the education system, in order to reduce labour shortages and social inequality in Thai society.	13
Section 76 The State should develop a system of administration of State affairs of central, regional and local administrations, as well as other State affairs in accordance with the principles of good public governance, provided that	• Enhance budget disbursement efficiency and expedite the enactment of the Budget Expenditure Transfer Act, B.E. 2569 (2026), to provide continuous relief from various crises.	3

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State agencies shall cooperate with and assist each other in performing duties, with a view to maximising, for the benefit of the people, the efficiency of the administration of State affairs, provision of public services and expenditure of budget. The State should also develop State officials to have integrity and to have an attitude of serving the public in an expedient, expeditious and non-discriminatory manner as well as performing duties efficiently. The State should undertake to enact a law relating to personnel management of State agencies in accordance with the merit system, provided that such law must at least contain measures to prevent any person from exercising powers or acting wrongfully to intervene or interfere with the performance of duties or the procedure for appointment or consideration of the merits of State officials. The State should formulate ethical standards for State agencies to use as the basis for prescribing a code of ethics for State officials in that particular agency, which must not be lower than such ethical standards.	• Accelerate the Annual Budget Expenditure Act, B.E. 2570 (2027) to ensure it takes effect within the regular budget calendar, while continuing to cut unnecessary spending by state agencies that does not effectively address the country's challenges.	3
	• Restructure the national tourism and cultural management framework by enacting legislation to integrate tourism missions under the Ministry of Culture.	9
	• Responsive Public Service, driving a concrete transition toward a “Smart Digital System” by accelerating the development of a fully integrated digital government.	16
	• Adjust public sector work processes to respond to the needs of the people in a timely, transparent, accountable and people-centred manner; and being an Open Government.	16
	• Expedite the Draft Act on Licensing Facilitation and Public Service Delivery, which serves as the principal licensing system (Super Licence), ensuring its completion and enactment within 180 days.	16

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stakeholders shall be conducted, with a view to developing all laws to be suitable to and appropriate for the changing contexts. The State should employ a permit system and a committee system in a law only in cases of necessity, should prescribe rules for the exercise of discretion by State officials and a period of time for carrying out each step provided by the law in a clear manner, and should prescribe criminal penalties only for serious offences.	obstruct the OECD membership requirements. • Require state agencies proposing new laws to undertake rigorous impact assessment reports of the proposed law, as well as conduct comprehensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders. • In cases where draft financial legislation has undergone public consultation on its principles and the draft legislation is completed, the Government intends to submit the outcome of its consideration, whether to accept or reject the principles, to the House of Representatives within 60 days.	18 18
Section 78 The State should promote the correct knowledge and understanding of the public and communities regarding the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State, and their participation in various aspects of the development of the country, in the provision of public services at both national and local levels, in the scrutiny of the exercise of State power, in combating against dishonest acts and wrongful conducts, as well as in decision making in politics and in all other matters that may affect the public or communities.	• Uphold the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State. • Reform approval and licensing processes to ensure they are swift, transparent, and accountable; reducing unnecessary red tape and the exercise of discretion. • Disclose public information in accordance with OECD practices. • Integrate government databases, ensure Big Data are interconnected, and deploy AI-driven detection and analytics.	1 18 18 18

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Security – aims to ensure national security and public contentment, with key emphases on national environmental management to promote security, safety, independence, sovereignty, peace, and orderliness at national, social, and community scales	• Protect and preserve the institutions of Nation, Religion and the Monarchy.	1
	• Uphold the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State.	1
	• Reinforce Thailand’s role as the “Global Food Security Hub”.	3
	• Assert a proactive role to elevate Thailand’s stature on the global stage, while protecting sovereignty and promoting national interests.	4
	• Address the issue of nominee businesses set up to operate fraudulently in Thailand.	7
	• Combat the smuggling of illegal agricultural products.	9
	• Elevate the role of Thai culture on the global stage through proactive cultural diplomacy.	9
	• Elevate tourist safety and build confidence for tourists through the strict enforcement of laws.	10
	• Establish a mandatory insurance system covering life, health and accidents, integrated with the national public health service.	10
	• Accelerate efforts to bolster Thailand’s status and standing in the global arena.	11
	• Play a proactive and constructive role on the world stage that is anchored in the multilateral system, particularly the United Nations framework, the principles of international law, and universal principles and values. This will enable Thailand to assume a leading role in steering ASEAN to address challenges arising from a shifting global landscape, especially during Thailand’s ASEAN Chairmanship in B.E. 2571 (2028).	11

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	• Strengthen stability by upholding Thailand's interests and maintaining constructive engagement with all players in a multipolar world.	11
	• Deepen relations with middle powers and new partners across various regions, to generate alternatives and enhance flexibility in balancing relations among different global power poles.	11
	• Promote border security to be free from all forms of threats and addressing cross-border challenges through cooperation with neighbouring countries and countries in the region.	11
	• Prevent, monitor and prepare measures to mitigate impacts from threats originating both within and outside of the Kingdom, particularly regarding border security, narcotics, scammers and environmental challenges.	11
	• Strengthen relations and cooperation with neighbouring countries and play a constructive role in promoting regional stability.	11
	• Continue efforts to resolve the Thailand - Cambodia situation through peaceful means and existing bilateral mechanisms.	11
	• Expedite the study of approaches to terminate the Memorandum of Understanding between the Royal Thai Government and the Royal Government of Cambodia regarding the Area of their Overlapping Maritime Claims to the Continental Shelf [MoU B.E. 2544 (2001)] at the earliest opportunity.	11
	• Resolve issues in the three Southern Border Provinces by adopting the Royal Initiative of “Understand, Reach Out and Develop” as the guiding principle to restore lasting stability to the Southern Border area.	12

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	• Ensure the safety of life and property to protect the people from all forms of crime.	12
	• Rigorously enforce law against offenders and influential figures, and intensify suppression of all forms of illegal gambling.	12
	• Amend gambling laws and related regulations to maximise control and minimise the issuance of gambling licences.	12
	• Rigorously suppress and enforce laws to eradicate narcotics.	12
	• Review visa exemption schemes and related legislation to align with international agreements. This aims to sever the financial lifelines of scammer networks and all forms of transnational criminals, including money laundering and “grey capital” operations.	12
	• Develop the national defence system and enhance military capabilities to ensure readiness and appropriateness in alignment with current and future security contexts.	12
	• Develop the military volunteer system and reform the conscription system. The Government will implement a volunteer military programme of 100,000 positions.	12
	• Strengthen the capabilities of Territorial Defence Volunteers through skills training and coordination with the armed forces, particularly for personnel operating in the three Southern Border Provinces.	12
	• Accelerate the development of unified disaster warning and emergency management systems based on digital databases to reduce losses of life and property and ensure timely and effective assistance and compensation for affected citizens.	15

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	• Develop a national disaster insurance system covering all households to provide security and reduce risks from natural disasters.	15
	• Elevate Thailand’s status and role on the global stage; safeguarding national interests and stability in a multipolar world; and strengthening internal – border – military security for enhanced readiness in response to new threats.	20
Competitiveness Enhancement – aims to enhance national multidimensional capacity based on three concepts which are (1) “Learning from the Past for Further Development”; (2) “Adjusting the Present”; and (3) “Creating New Future Values”	• Consult with Thai trade associations to strategise on import-export plans, mitigating the impact of supply chain disruptions on domestic businesses and industries.	3
	• Turn global crises into economic opportunity by incentivising multinational corporations to establish regional headquarters in Thailand and negotiating with trading partners to expand markets for agricultural and processed food products.	3
	• Simultaneously restructure the nation’s economy and society. Our goal is to ensure Thailand can flexibly adapt to new global rules and shifting power dynamics amidst ongoing uncertainty, while driving inclusive, high-quality growth to its maximum potential.	4
	• Achieve comprehensive and holistic debt resolution by adopting a debtor-centric approach. The government will establish an inclusive, accessible and reliable database covering all types of financial institutions, asset management companies and cooperatives. • Establish financial access mechanisms for disciplined borrowers.	4 5

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	• Encourage entrepreneurs, particularly SMEs, to enter the formal business and financial systems to gain access to government programmes, particularly affordable financing proportionate to their capital.	5
	• Improve laws, regulations and approval processes for conducting business, trade and investment to ensure ease and transparency.	5
	• Create income-generating opportunities and reduce costs for SMEs through measures such as providing preferential treatment for SMEs that produce Made in Thailand products.	5
	• Develop digital tools to expand markets and reduce operating costs.	5
	• Strengthen the competitiveness of existing industries alongside the creation of new key economic engines, such as digital technology, AI, robotics, semiconductors, high-value processed food, clean energy, biotechnology, modern automotive, and the medical and health industries.	6
	• Enhance the potential of the Thai economy and society, while ensuring that Thai citizens maximise the benefits of the digital economy.	6
	• Attract foreign investors that establish joint ventures with Thai businesses to strengthen the capacity of local entrepreneurs.	6
	• Support businesses or industries that primarily utilise domestic parts, raw materials and labour.	6
	• Encourage Thai businesses to invest abroad to create value-added across the entire supply chain.	6

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	• Support Thai technology in large-scale public projects or strategic investments to advance domestic innovation and reduce reliance on imported machinery.	6
	• Lay the groundwork for deep tech development to transition from technology users to technology creators and regional trendsetters.	6
	• Incentivise state enterprises and the private sector to participate in national technology development and create an innovation ecosystem at all levels. This includes developing capital markets to facilitate fundraising for innovation-driven businesses, establishing matching funds.	6
	• Increase the role of the private sector and diversify funding options for infrastructure development, such as through the Infrastructure Fund and the Vayupak Fund.	7
	• Elevate and modernise the money and capital markets to ensure they are transparent, competitive and meet international standards. These markets will serve as diverse funding sources for businesses of all sizes, attracting both domestic and foreign entrepreneurs and investors.	7
	• Support savings and expand access to opportunities within the financial system to build financial security for all Thais through sustainable, long-term investments.	7
	• Promote the development of national digital trade platforms. The Government will establish mechanisms to regulate the re-export of imported goods that do not create value-added for the country.	7

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	• Facilitate intellectual property registration for citizens and entrepreneurs.	7
	• Promote Thai products and services globally through the Team Thailand approach by employing various strategies, such as integrating Thai products and services into trade negotiations for high-value government procurement of foreign machinery and equipment.	8
	• Restructure tax frameworks and implement related measures to create opportunities and enhance the competitive edge of Thai entrepreneurs.	8
	• Manage trade risks and enhance the structural balance of trade by amending laws and regulations that act as obstacles to ensure the practical implementation of policies.	8
	• Transform trade partners into trade alliances, upgrade free trade agreements with existing partners, and proactively expand into new markets. This includes expanding business value through negotiations to integrate Thai products and services into the value chains of partner countries.	8
	• Emphasise market diversification to reduce over-dependence on any single market and mitigate the risk of market concentration in major economies.	8
	• Create opportunities for small-scale exporters, particularly SMEs.	8
	• Establish trade-in-services frameworks with key partner countries.	8
	• Transition from “Traditional Farming” to “Precise, Secure, and Sustainable Agriculture”, while simultaneously adding value throughout the supply chain to elevate the income	8

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	and quality of life of Thai farmers in a sustainable manner. • Create incentives for farmers to adapt their agricultural practices to align with market demand as well as soil and water potential in their respective areas. • Develop precision agriculture through AI and biotechnology. • Develop Big Data and AI systems for planning the production and distribution of agricultural products from upstream to downstream. This involves linking agricultural production with the processing industry, guided by both domestic and international market demand. • Promote research and technological development to enhance quality, increase yields and reduce costs such as the development of high-quality seeds, plant varieties and fertilisers. • Establish stability and upgrade the Thai agricultural and food industries to become a Global Food Security Hub, creating sustainable value-added for agricultural products. • Develop mechanisms to ensure market-driven pricing. A primary focus is transforming agricultural cooperatives into modern business organisations with high governance standards. • Improve Contract Farming models to ensure fairness between farmers and entrepreneurs. • Enhance agricultural logistics efficiency. • Make Thailand a Key Regional Destination and elevate the Tourism Sector from Volume-Based to High-Value Tourism.	8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9

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	• Support the integration of modern technology to increase management efficiency and advance national tourism development. 9 • Develop Thailand as a “365-Day Destination” (Destination Thailand). 10 • Build upon sectors where Thailand holds a competitive advantage, such as wellness tourism, arts and culture, and the Thai way of life that prioritises sustainability. A key strategy involves integrating Thai products and services into the tourism experience. 10 • Encourage Thais to travel more domestically by supporting the elevation of “Hidden Gems” Cities through tax incentives and travel benefits. 10 • Advance economic diplomacy to expand opportunities for the Thai people and businesses through an integrated “Team Thailand” approach, both domestically and internationally. 11 • Expedite Thailand’s pursuit of membership to the OECD by B.E. 2571 (2028) to enhance national competitiveness. 11 • Drive science, research and innovation diplomacy to build global confidence, position Thailand within critical global supply chains, and promote the creative economy and Thainess. 11 • Promote research and the development of the Thai defence industry to reduce reliance on foreign technology and create opportunities for domestic entrepreneurs. 12 • Promote research and medical technology such as biologics and medical devices; and support domestic investment in the production of medicines and medical supplies. 14	

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	• Expedite the creation of prosperity and economic stability; investing for the future; driving the digital economy and AI; and improving laws and regulations to enhance national competitiveness.	19
	• Accelerate the enhancement of productivity and production quality in the agricultural sector and processed agricultural products; systematically developing and integrating production and marketing chains; developing future industries to elevate Thai industries.	19
	• Promote the growth of SMEs and their integration into national value chains; and creating added value in goods and services in Thai tourism.	19
Human Capital Development and Strengthening - aims to develop Thai people of all ages in a multidimensional manner to become good, skillful, and quality citizens	• Build a future for Thais by enhancing their potential through equipping them with the knowledge, abilities and skills necessary to remain resilient and responsive to rapid changes and unforeseeable risks.	4
	• Support access to knowledge, financing and technology tailored to the needs of each group. This includes implementing programmes such as the Half-and-Half Plus (Kon La Krueng Plus) co-payment scheme, alongside the development of essential and future-oriented skills.	5
	• Develop financial literacy for all Thai people.	5
	• Incentivise employers to actively participate in supporting employees to learn new skills and enhance those necessary to increase productivity and add value to products. • Transform universities into hubs for knowledge, innovation and national problem-solving.	5 6

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	• Foster collaboration with the private sector to prepare the workforce for future technologies.	6
	• Enhance the capabilities of Thai service providers in the fields of education, healthcare, digital and the creative economy, enabling them to compete effectively in the global market.	8
	• Foster knowledge and modern techniques to increase production capacity and agro-processing throughout the entire supply chain. This will be supported through the ‘Half-Price Interest’ scheme for farmers participating in skills development programmes for straight fertiliser and seed usage via the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC).	8
	• Promote cultural identity and linguistic diversity as part of the nation’s cultural heritage.	9
	• Free education with employment opportunities and lifelong learning anytime and anywhere.	13
	• Develop a free online learning platform accessible to the public for lifelong learning, with free internet access for learning through the platform.	13
	• Provide scholarships to develop high-potential individuals to support the country’s target industries.	13
	• Enhance the quality of education by reducing non-teaching administrative burdens of teachers; using teaching performance evaluation as the primary basis for academic promotion.	13
	• Grant educational institutions greater autonomy in learning management in accordance with their readiness and learners’ aptitudes.	13

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	• Foster a learning culture that promotes creativity and innovation. Improve education curricula, learning systems and employment models to be flexible and aligned with future lifestyle trends and labour market demands, enabling Thai people to enter the labour market immediately upon graduation or completion of training (Skill Bridge).	13
	• Collaborate with the private sector in developing curricula and future skills such as AI and robotics.	13
	• Develop systems to recognise learning outcomes from both formal and informal education and from online and offline learning, both domestically and internationally, including a credit bank system.	13
	• Expand opportunities for skills development through networks of skills development institutes and provincial skills development centres nationwide.	13
	• Develop sports skills and capabilities to create opportunities for Thai people, promoting access to sports at various levels, particularly among youth, in order to improve physical and mental health, reduce healthcare costs, and foster discipline and respect for rules.	13
	• Support the application of sports science and modern technology in athlete development.	13
	• Promote cooperation with the private sector in developing sports training centres and facilities; promoting the organisation of international sports competitions in Thailand.	13
	• Improve sports administration systems as well as athlete welfare and protection in accordance with international standards, in order to encourage more Thai people to pursue professional sports careers.	13

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	• Develop Thailand's health insurance system to enable immediate access to treatment anywhere.	14
	• Develop personal health database systems and integrate citizens' health information, healthcare entitlements and medical records under strict data security systems.	14
	• Promote a balance between preventive healthcare and medical treatment.	14
	• Emphasise on precision medicine and the use of medical AI, including telemedicine.	14
	• Promote local wisdom and traditional Thai medicine.	14
	• Develop citizens to be rational, responsible to themselves, their families, communities, society and the nation; respecting the rights and freedoms of others.	14
	• Elevate human capital and improve the people's quality of life, inclusively and sustainably; and create a balance between fiscal sustainability and social protection.	19
Social Cohesion and Just Society - aims to mitigate inequality and create multidimensional justice, expand economic, social and technological hubs to other parts of the country, and develop cooperation between private sector, general public, and local communities	• Undertake immediate assistance measures to mitigate the impacts on vulnerable groups from rising oil prices, which impact both daily living and livelihoods.	3
	• Unite the power of the private sector and the people to empower and strengthen Thai society.	4
	• Foster opportunity and inclusive growth that is equally accessible for all groups in order to generate jobs and employment for the Thai people, especially small-scale participants in the economy, such as students, the elderly, community enterprises, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).	4

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	• Lower daily living expenses, such as the cost of clean drinking water and energy.	4-5
	• Accelerate the development of integrated lifecycle data systems. This will enable the state to design and implement centralised welfare systems that systematically protect the rights of all Thais and deliver assistance and relief measures that effectively meet the specific needs of each group.	5
	• Decentralise fiscal power to local governments based on readiness and expedite the enactment of Hometown Tax laws and encourage the creation of new taxes, fees and revenue-generating tools for local authorities.	5
	• Promote an increased role for the private sector in local development, including leveraging appropriate technology and research to develop local products that possess distinct identities, improved quality and higher standards.	5
	• Ensure land tenure security and fair land rights by inspecting and organising land use to provide farmers with stable livelihoods.	9
	• Promote agro-processing industries that utilise local produce.	9
	• Create value throughout the supply chain, benefiting farmers and food processors to local community businesses. This approach ensures a tangible distribution of economic benefits to localities across the nation.	10
	• Promote and support the development of tourism destinations where local communities directly benefit and are prepared to collaboratively manage and preserve them in a sustainable manner.	10

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	• Promote collaboration between the private sector and local communities to develop tourism products that reflect local identity linked with Geographical Indication (GI) products. This initiative aims to increase economic value for communities and ensure the equitable and sustainable distribution of income throughout the country.	10
	• Encourage employers to hire more vulnerable groups such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, and children and youth who have dropped out of the education system, in order to reduce labour shortages and social inequality in Thai society.	13
	• Improve social security laws to accommodate modern employment patterns and rapidly changing lifestyles.	14
	• Enhance transparency in management to ensure the sustainability of the social security system.	14
	• Develop social security schemes that encourage employers and informal workers to enter the social security system.	14
	• Build strong communities to support changes in Thailand's demographic structure.	14
	• Develop the social environment and community to support an ageing society, enabling the elderly and people of all ages to have a good quality of life, be self-reliant and participate in society; promoting the silver economy for the elderly and by the elderly.	14
	• Provide standard shelters for the elderly and vulnerable groups at the local level.	15
	• Implement village nurse volunteer programmes to provide care and assistance for patients, the elderly	15

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	and dependent persons in communities, enabling family members to remain employed. • Develop housing for low-income groups. • Promote the establishment of drug rehabilitation centres in every district to enable drug users to receive treatment and return to society, with participation from the private sector and local authorities. • Accelerate land allocation for livelihoods alongside job creation for communities to reduce forest encroachment and conserve forest areas. • Develop urban planning that supports land use in accordance with land potential and local resources.	15 15 16 16
Eco-Friendly Development and Growth - aims to achieve sustainable development in terms of manifesting a healthy society, economy, and environment; implementing good governance, and integrated partnerships at both national and international levels.	• Help Thai farmers build climate resilience. • Improve the accuracy of water and weather forecasts at the sub-district level. • Develop agricultural traceability systems to build both confidence and accountability, and ensure quality of agricultural products throughout the supply chain without imposing additional burdens or costs on farmers. • Accelerate the development of Big Data systems and applying AI in water management analysis, forecasting and weather prediction across the entire system with sub-district level accuracy. • Accelerate investment in water infrastructure for disaster prevention and systematic and continuous water storage to ensure sufficient water supply for both agriculture and industry throughout the year. • Drive the country towards achieving Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.	8 9 9 15 15 15

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	• Develop and upgrade agricultural practices towards environmentally friendly modern agriculture, focusing on low-carbon farming, preventing and reducing agricultural burning in order to address PM_{2.5} pollution.	15
	• Promote agricultural zoning in accordance with land suitability (Zoning by Agri-Map), including supporting access to low-interest financing for production adjustments.	15
	• Promote and support clean energy use alongside restructuring the energy market towards electricity market liberalisation.	16
	• Improve laws and regulations to support direct power purchase agreements (Direct PPA).	16
	• Support consumer-generated electricity (Prosumers).	16
	• Develop smart grid systems.	16
	• Implement community solar farm projects to sustainably reduce electricity costs for citizens and communities.	16
	• Strengthen national energy security and improve energy efficiency in the transport and industrial sectors.	16
	• Promote environmentally friendly transport and logistics systems, including low-interest loans for transport operators, promoting the adoption of modern low-emission vehicles, domestic production of affordable and high-quality electric motorcycles.	16
	• Establish an internationally recognised carbon credit trading market and accelerate the enactment of key environmental legislation, including the Climate Change Act B.E. ; developing database systems to support green finance.	16

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	• Establish systems for monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions, reductions and removals in accordance with international standards, enabling Thailand's carbon credits to be traded in international markets.	16
	• Increase greenhouse gas absorption areas through restoration and expansion of green areas, including watershed forests, mangrove forests, urban green areas, public parks and recreational areas, through cooperation among the public sector, private sector and the public.	16
	• Promote the conservation and balanced utilisation of natural resources.	16
	• Enforce laws to preserve the sustainability and abundance of natural resources.	16
Public Sector Rebalancing and Development – aims to reform and enhance the country's governmental administrative services based on the principle of “government of the people for the people and the common good of the nation and the happiness of the public at large”	• Uphold the rule of law, the fair and just enforcement of the law, and the administration of state affairs in accordance with the principles of good governance.	1
	• Transition to an ‘Integrated Strategic Cluster System’ to ensure mission alignment across all sectors, working towards unified goals and indicators with the people's well-being as the primary objective.	4
	• Shift the role of the public sector to serve as a supporter and facilitator for the citizens, and accelerate the development of the state's digital systems.	4
	• Strictly enforce laws to penalise intellectual property violators.	7
	• Restructure the national tourism and cultural management framework by enacting legislation to integrate tourism missions under the Ministry of Culture.	9

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	Any state officials who neglect their duties or allow drug-related activities within their jurisdiction shall face severe disciplinary and criminal penalties, including immediate suspension from civil service.	12
	Responsive Public Service, driving a concrete transition toward a “Smart Digital System” by accelerating the development of a fully integrated digital government.	16
	Promote open government data; adjusting public sector work processes to respond to the needs of the people in a timely, transparent, accountable and people-centred manner; and being an Open Government.	16
	Expedite the Draft Act on Licensing Facilitation and Public Service Delivery, which serves as the principal licensing system (Super Licence), ensuring its completion and enactment within 180 days.	17
	Expedite the submission of an Omnibus Law to the House of Representatives to resolve economic issues arising from outdated legislation, with the aim of it to taking effect within one year.	17
	Reform the civil service system, and strengthen the State’s fiscal and financial discipline in a systematic manner, alongside refining the roles, mandates and related laws of state agencies to ensure clarity and reduce overlapping responsibilities.	17
	Formulate early retirement measures and other necessary measures so as to reduce the size of the public sector.	17

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	• Transition the role of the public sector from “regulator” to “facilitator” as needed.	17
	• Promote Work from Anywhere for public officials to enhance the efficiency of public administration in line with circumstances.	17
	• Expedite the transition to a digital government alongside adjusting the performance evaluation system with a focus on outcomes and benefits to the people, ensuring that such evaluations are transparent and accountable.	17
	• Reduce unnecessary public expenditures that yield no direct benefit to the people, such as investment in non-essential construction and overseas study visits.	17
	• Legal development to enhance public well-being.	17
	• Review laws currently in force to ensure alignment with changing circumstances, particularly over seven thousand pieces of subordinate legislation prescribing various processes and procedures.	17
	• Expedite the repeal of obsolete or redundant legislation, such as laws relating to chainsaws, the control of sound amplifiers advertising, and the offences arising from the use of cheques.	17
	• Amend legislation that obstruct modern trade and investment.	17
	• Amend public procurement legislation to ensure that public procurement obtains goods or services based on value for money and reasonableness.	18
	• Require state agencies proposing new laws to undertake rigorous impact assessment reports of the proposed law.	18

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	• Conduct comprehensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders to ensure that any resulting legislation restricts rights and freedoms only to the extent necessary and does not impose undue burdens on law-abiding citizens.	18
	• In cases where draft financial legislation has undergone public consultation on its principles and the draft legislation is completed, the Government intends to submit the outcome of its consideration, whether to accept or reject the principles, to the House of Representatives within 60 days.	18
	• Address structural corruption in a rigorous manner by establishing ethical standards and anti-misconduct measures to ensure a corruption-free environment.	18
	• Reform approval and licensing processes to ensure they are swift, transparent, and accountable; reducing unnecessary red tape and the exercise of discretion.	18
	• Disclose public information in accordance with OECD practices.	18
	• Integrate government databases, ensure Big Data are interconnected, and deploy AI-driven detection and analytics.	18
	• Oversee, monitor and expedite the operations of state agencies to ensure tangible outcomes, with Thailand's improved Corruption Perceptions Index score serving as a key performance indicator.	18
	• Expend funds strictly in accordance with relevant laws and regulations with prudence, and exercise effective oversight of off-budget expenditures.	20

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	• Promote effective, transparent, and accountable management of State assets.	20
	• Encourage the role of the private sector in investing in the development of infrastructure and providing basic public utilities.	20

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