Meeting on
Thailand’s 20-Year National Strategy
and Collaboration with
International Development Partners

Friday 27 September 2019
At Function Eleven Room,
Siam@Siam Design Hotel Bangkok, Bangkok
Thailand’s Vision (2037)

Thailand to become
a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability
in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy

- Creating national security for public contentment
- Enhancing different capacities to promote constant economic development
- Improving quality of life Based on green growth
- Promoting multidimensional Human capital development For righteous, skillful, and quality citizen
- Reforming government Administration with a focus On public interest
- Broadening opportunities and promoting equality in society
- For righteous, skillful, and quality citizen
- Based on green growth
- On public interest
- Creating national security for public contentment
- Enhancing different capacities to promote constant economic development
- Improving quality of life Based on green growth
- Promoting multidimensional Human capital development For righteous, skillful, and quality citizen
- Reforming government Administration with a focus On public interest
- Broadening opportunities and promoting equality in society
# EUROPE 2020: AN OVERVIEW

## HEADLINE TARGETS

- Raise the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 from the current 69% to at least 75%.
- Achieve the target of investing 3% of GDP in R&D in particular by improving the conditions for R&D investment by the private sector, and develop a new indicator to track innovation.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right, increase the share of renewable energy in our final energy consumption to 20%, and achieve a 20% increase in energy efficiency.
- Reduce the share of early school leavers to 10% from the current 15% and increase the share of the population aged 30-34 having completed tertiary education from 31% to at least 40%.
- Reduce the number of Europeans living below national poverty lines by 25%, lifting 20 million people out of poverty.

## SMART GROWTH vs. SUSTAINABLE GROWTH vs. INCLUSIVE GROWTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INNOVATION</th>
<th>CLIMATE, ENERGY AND MOBILITY</th>
<th>EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU flagship initiative &quot;Innovation Union&quot; to improve framework conditions and access to finance for research and innovation so as to strengthen the innovation chain and boost levels of investment throughout the Union.</td>
<td>EU flagship initiative &quot;Resource efficient Europe&quot; to help decouple economic growth from the use of resources, by decarbonising our economy, increasing the use of renewable sources, modernising our transport sector and promoting energy efficiency.</td>
<td>EU flagship initiative &quot;An agenda for new skills and jobs&quot; to modernise labour markets by facilitating labour mobility and the development of skills throughout the lifecycle with a view to increase labour participation and better match labour supply and demand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>COMPETITIVENESS</th>
<th>FIGHTING POVERTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU flagship initiative &quot;Youth on the move&quot; to enhance the performance of education systems and to reinforce the international attractiveness of Europe's higher education.</td>
<td>EU flagship initiative &quot;An industrial policy for the globalisation era&quot; to improve the business environment, especially for SMEs, and to support the development of a strong and sustainable industrial base able to compete globally.</td>
<td>EU flagship initiative &quot;European platform against poverty&quot; to ensure social and territorial cohesion such that the benefits of growth and jobs are widely shared and people experiencing poverty and social exclusion are enabled to live in dignity and take an active part in society.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIGITAL SOCIETY</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU flagship initiative &quot;A digital agenda for Europe&quot; to speed up the roll-out of high-speed internet and reap the benefits of a digital single market for households and firms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart growth</td>
<td>Targets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increasing combined public and private investment in R&amp;D to 3% of GDP</td>
<td>- Innovation Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reducing school drop-out rates to less than 10%</td>
<td>- Youth on the move (ended in December 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increasing the share of the population aged 30-34 having completed tertiary education to at least 40%</td>
<td>- A digital agenda for Europe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainable growth</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Flagship Initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels</td>
<td>- Resource efficient Europe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increasing the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption to 20%</td>
<td>- An industrial policy for the globalization era</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Moving towards a 20% increase in energy efficiency</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Inclusive growth</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Flagship Initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Increasing the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 to at least 75%</td>
<td>- An agenda for new skills and jobs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion</td>
<td>- European platform against poverty and social exclusion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Progress in attaining the Europe 2020 Strategy's national targets

Table 1 lists the targets according to the EU 2020 Strategy, Finland’s situation in 2015 and the strategy target for 2020. Each target is examined separately in the sections of this chapter.

### Table 1. EU targets and national targets in accordance with the Europe 2020 Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>EU headline target</th>
<th>Finland in 2015</th>
<th>Finland in 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate (20 - 64 year-olds)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>72.1%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D expenditure / GDP</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2.90%</td>
<td>target level 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse gas emissions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(outside emissions trading)</td>
<td>-10% from 2005 level</td>
<td>30.1(^1)</td>
<td>28.4(^2) million t CO(_2) equivalent -16% from 2005 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- share of renewable energy</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- energy efficiency (end-use energy consumption)</td>
<td>-20%</td>
<td>289 TWh(^3)</td>
<td>310 TWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- proportion of 30 - 34 year-olds having completed tertiary education</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>45.5%(^2)</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- early school-leavers</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9.2%(^3)</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People living at risk of poverty or social exclusion</td>
<td>20 million less</td>
<td>896 000</td>
<td>770 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Finland’s target for 2015 for the sector outside emissions trading is 30.8 million t CO\(_2\) equivalent. In 2015 the sector’s emissions were 0.8 million t CO\(_2\) equivalent lower than the target. Source: Decisions (2013/162/EU, 2013/634/EU); Statistics Finland 2016 (2015 provisional data).

\(^2\) The figure is based on Statistics Finland’s Labour Force Survey. In the Europe 2020 indicators published by Eurostat, the corresponding proportion was 45.1% in 2013.

\(^3\) 18–24 year-old early school leavers who have no post-basic education qualification and who are not studying in education leading to a qualification. The percentage has been calculated from the same age population using the qualification register and student files. The data differ from the figures published by Eurostat, which are based on the Labour Force Survey.

The Europe 2020 strategy puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities to make the EU a smarter, more sustainable and more inclusive economy. To measure progress in meeting the Europe 2020 goals, 5 headline target areas have been agreed for the EU as a whole. The EU-level targets have been translated into national targets in each EU country, reflecting different situations and circumstances.

**The headline targets for the EU in 2020**

- **Employment**
  - 75% of 20 to 64 year old men and women to be employed

- **R&D**
  - 3% of GDP to be invested in the research and development (R&D) sector

- **Climate change and energy sustainability**
  - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% compared to 1990 levels
  - Increase the share of renewables in final energy consumption to 20% 
  - 20% increase in energy efficiency

- **Education**
  - Reduce the rates of early school leaving to below 10%
  - at least 40% of 30 to 34 year olds to have completed tertiary or equivalent education

- **Fighting poverty and social exclusion**
  - Reduce poverty by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion.

These targets were initially defined in the Commission communication ‘Europe 2020 – A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth’ published on 3 March 2010. On 17 June 2010 they were adopted in the European Council conclusions. The presence of measurable targets, capable of reflecting the diversity of Member States situations and based on sufficiently reliable data for assessing progress, is a clear strength of the Europe 2020 Strategy.

Additional information can be found on the Europe 2020 Website.
Thailand’s Vision (2037)

“Thailand to become a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy”

6 National Strategies

01 The National Strategy on Security

02 The National Strategy on Competitiveness Enhancement

03 The National Strategy on Human Capital Development and Strengthening

04 The National Strategy on Social Cohesion and Equity

05 The National Strategy on Eco-Friendly Development and Growth

06 The National Strategy on Public Rebalancing and Development

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20-Year Goals

Assumption
1. Average GDP growth rate of 5% annually
2. Upper income level in 2037: income > $16,000
3. No significant negative changes in both global and domestic contexts such as epidemic, world war, global scaled natural disaster etc.
**Goals of 6 National Strategies**

**01 The National Strategy on Security**

1. National security and public contentment
2. National environmental management to promote security, safety, independence, sovereignty, peace, and orderliness at national, social, and community scales.
3. Prepare the country for all types and levels of threats and disasters, together with existing and future security challenges prevention and mitigation through integrated resolution mechanisms in collaboration with public, private, and civil sectors.
4. Non-governmental organizations, neighboring countries, and worldwide alliances.
5. Good governance principles.

**02 The National Strategy on Competitiveness Enhancement**

1. Thailand becomes developed country and economic sustainability.
2. Thailand’s competitiveness is in high level.

**03 The National Strategy on Human Capital Development and Strengthening**

1. Citizens are expected to be frugal, generous, disciplined, and ethical, equipped with logical thinking and 21st Century skills.
2. Citizens are encouraged to preserve local languages while encouraged to acquire lifelong learning and development habits.

**04 The National Strategy on Social Cohesion and Equity**

1. Public involvement will be encouraged as a mechanism to enable cooperation for society in general.
2. Decentralization of power and responsibilities.
3. Create viable and healthy economic and social surroundings aimed for quality citizens.

**05 The National Strategy on Eco-Friendly Development and Growth**

1. Promote sustainability for future generations.
2. Promotion of mutual growth in terms of the economy, environment, and quality of life.
3. Area-based design and implementation, with the promotion of all related sectors’ direct involvement to the extent possible.
4. Achieve sustainable development in terms of manifesting a healthy society, economy, and environment; implementing good governance.

**06 The National Strategy on Public Rebalancing and Development**

1. Government of the people for the people and the common good of the nation and the happiness of the public at large.
2. Size of government agencies should be appropriate in accordance with its roles and missions.
3. All government agencies need to be achievement oriented to operate with good governance and commit to the general public benefit at large.
4. The country’s justice system should be fair and non-discriminating with the judicial process works correctly according to the rule of law.
The National Strategy on Competitiveness Enhancement

1. Exploring value-added agriculture
   - farming that reflects local identity
   - safe farming
   - biological farming
   - processed agricultural products
   - smart farming

2. Developing future industries and services
   - biological industry
   - integrated medical industry and service
   - digital, data, and artificial intelligence industry and service
   - transport and logistics industry and service
   - national security industry

3. Creating diverse tourism
   - creative and cultural tourism
   - business tourism
   - health, beauty and traditional Thai medicine tourism
   - maritime tourism
   - regional cross-border tourism

4. Developing high quality infrastructure to connect Thailand with the world
   - creating seamless transport networks
   - developing more special economic zones (SEZs)
   - expanding economic areas and cities
   - developing modern technological infrastructure
   - maintaining and enhancing macroeconomic stability

5. Developing a modern entrepreneurship-based economy
   - developing “smart” entrepreneurs
   - facilitating easier access to financial services and assistance
   - improving access to markets
   - facilitating information access
   - adjusting roles in and facilitating access to public services
20-Year National Strategy and 23 Master Plans under the National Strategy

140 targets and 163 indicators
What it is . . .

The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2017

National Strategy on Competitiveness Enhancement

Development Goals
1. Thailand becomes a developed country with stable and sustainable economic growth
2. Thailand’s national competitiveness is increased

20-Year Targets
1. Increased GDP on Tourism per Total GDP
2. Increased income from tourism sector in secondary cities
3. Improved Tourism Competitiveness

Set targets and indicators

Ratio of income from tourism sector of primary : secondary cities

GDP on Tourism sector/ total GDP (%)

Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Ranking

1. Creative and cultural tourism
2. Business tourism
3. Health, spa and traditional medicine tourism
4. Maritime tourism
5. Regional cross-border tourism
6. Tourism ecosystem development
Level of Plans
as endorsed by the Cabinet on 4th December 2017

1. 20-Year National Strategy
   Effective since 13th October 2018

2. Master Plans under National Strategy
   Effective since 18th April 2019

3. Ministerial 5-Year and 1-Year Action Plan
   (year.... - ....)

Action Plan
(on (issue based))
(year.... - ....)

Long-Term National Development Goals

Development Framework for other levels of plans
Causal Relationship between 20-Year National Strategy, Level 2 and 3 Plans and Action

**National Strategy**

- National Security
- National Competitiveness Enhancement
- Human Capital Development and Strengthening
- Social Cohesion and Equity
- Eco-Friendly Development and Growth
- Public Sector Rebalancing and Development

**Goal (Y2)**
- Set Target Value every 5 years

**Goal (Y1)**
- Set Target Value every 5 years

**Indicator(s)**
- (Y2)*
- (Y1)*

**Plan level 2**

- Country Reform Plans
- National Economic and Social Development Plans
- National Security Plan

**Note:** All projects (X) and Plans level 3 have to correspond to at least 1 goal of a Master Plan (Y) and/or other related plans level 2 (if any)

**Plan level 3**

- “Government Agencies’ 5-Year Action Plan (year... - ...)”
- “Action Plan on...... (year... - ...)”
- “Government Agencies’ 1 Year Action Plan (year...)”

**Project/ Activity**

- X

**Goal**
- Desired achievements upon successful implementation of plans

**Target**
- Set value aimed to measure goal’s achievements every 5 years

**Indicator**
- Instrument etc. which indicates the achievement of goal’s measure.

**Note:** *Already specified in Master Plans"
Example: Causal Relationship of 3 levels of plans

**Level 1**
National Strategy: Competitiveness Enhancement
4.2 Developing future industries and services
4.2.1 Bio-industry

**Level 2**
Master Plan under National Strategy: 4 Future Industries and Services
Sub plan: 1 Bio-industry
development guideline 3.1.1 (1) Promoting added value creation from (1) environmental friendly bio-based raw materials and (2) bio-based economy

**Level 3**
Action Plan on Bio-Economy Development (issue base)
Ministerial Action Plan of Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation
- Bio-Refinery Development Project

Budget Allocation
Example: Causal Relationship of Indicators

1. Y2: Gross domestic product: industrial sector
2. Y1: Bio-economy industry's growth
3. Z: National Account, GDP growth and income distribution

Level 3 plans:
- Indicators of Action Plan on Bio-economy: growth of bio-energy industry
- Indicators of Ministerial Action Plan: growth of environmentally social innovation

Number of pilot Bio-Refineries

Growth of GDP of industrial sector (average %)
- (yr 18-22): 5.4%
- (yr 23-27): 5.3%
- (yr 28-32): 5.3%
- (yr 33-37): 5.3%

Growth of bio-industry (average %)
- (yr 61-65): 10%
- (yr 66-70): 10%
- (yr 71-75): 15%
- (yr 76-80): 15%

- Growth of bio-energy industry increases X %
- Growth of environmentally social innovation increases X %

Number of pilot Bio-Refineries
- (2021): X refineries
Electronic Monitor and Evaluation System of National Strategy and Country Reform Plans (eMENSCR)

- paperless / environmental friendly / reduced redundancy / enhanced transparency / public participation and engagement

Related national committees:
- Senators
- MPs
- Cabinet
- Reform committees
- National Strategy Committee

General public
- Public Monitoring

Public Sector
- Central/ Local/Provincial Government agencies
- Key in projects’ information and progress report

Central/ Local/Provincial Government agencies linked
- NESDC

Other databases
- Related national committees
- Paperless / environmental friendly / reduced redundancy / enhanced transparency / public participation and engagement
- All time access to data and information

eMENSCR

M1 Casual relation between Level of Plans
M2 Project’s Overview Information - name - Focal point etc.
M3 Project Details - objectives - goal - indicator - Target group etc.
M4 Work Plan - activity list - timeframe (Q) etc.
M5 Budget - budget amount - budget disbursement plan etc.
M6 Progress Report - achievement - Obstacle(s) - recommendations
M7 Approval (accountability principle)

Report
- NESDC

Other databases
- Such as Budget Bureau, The Comptroller General’s Department’s data base (GFMIS) and etc.
Example: eMENSCR dashboard (Display by target)

By target of Master Plans under National Strategy

- (22) World Justice Index: 20↓
  - Below set target value level – critical

- (07) Infrastructure competitiveness index: 15↑
  - Below set target value level – at risk

- No data input

Achieved accordingly to set target value
Example: eMENSCR dashboard (Display by target)
From eMENSCR to Project Evaluation
Thank You

www.nesdb.go.th
Thank You

NSCR

Policy Statement of the Council of Ministers
BACK UP
## The National Strategy on National Security

### 1. Maintaining domestic peace
- Strengthening all sectors in the context of national security awareness as well as promoting their participation in problem-solving
- Enhancing loyalty to key national institutions
- Reinforcing political stability in a democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State, in line with good governance principles, and with a focus on collective interest
- Developing mechanisms designed to effectively mitigate and prevent the roots of significant security problems

### 2. Mitigating existing security problems and preventing anticipated national security related issues
- Solving existing security problems
- Monitoring, mitigating, and preventing anticipated national security related problems
- Ensuring long-lasting safety and peace in the Southern border provinces
- Maintaining stability and health of marine and terrestrial natural resources and environment in general

### 3. Strengthening national capacity to prepare for threats that might affect national security
- Developing efficient nationally integrated intelligence systems
- Preparing the country, the military, security agencies, and public and civil sectors to be ready and equipped with the capacity needed to effectively protect and maintain national sovereignty as well as to be prepared for all forms and levels of multidimensional threats
- Developing an efficient national threat preparedness and management system

### 4. Integrating security cooperation within the ASEAN region and among foreign countries including related government and non-governmental organizations
- Consolidating and maintaining international security
- Enhancing and maintaining regional peace and stability
- Creating development cooperation with neighboring countries, regions, and the rest of the world, including both related government and non-governmental organizations

### 5. Developing mechanisms for overall security management
- Developing mechanisms for monitoring, notifying, preventing, and solving security problems on an overall and concrete basis
- Conducting security management to facilitate national development in other dimensions
- Developing mechanisms and organizations to implement the national security strategy
The National Strategy on Competitiveness Enhancement

1. Exploring value-added agriculture
   - farming that reflects local identity
   - safe farming
   - biological farming
   - processed agricultural products
   - smart farming

2. Developing future industries and services
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   - transport and logistics industry and service
   - national security industry

3. Creating diverse tourism
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4. Developing high quality infrastructure to connect Thailand with the world
   - creating seamless transport networks
   - developing more special economic zones (SEZs)
   - expanding economic areas and cities
   - developing modern technological infrastructure
   - maintaining and enhancing macroeconomic stability

5. Developing a modern entrepreneurship-based economy
   - developing “smart” entrepreneurs
   - facilitating easier access to financial services and assistance
   - improving access to markets
   - facilitating information access
   - adjusting roles in and facilitating access to public services
The National Strategy on Human Capital Development and Strengthening

1. Transforming social values and culture
   - embedding values and culture through responsible family management
   - integrating honesty, discipline, as well as moral and ethical standards through educational dissemination in schools
   - strengthening religious institutions
   - fostering values and culture by communities
   - promoting positive values and culture by the business sector
   - creating values and culture via the mass media
   - promoting voluntary spirit and social responsibility among Thai people

2. Promoting human development at all stages of life
   - pregnancy and early childhood periods with a focus on creating pregnancy preparedness among parents
   - school age or adolescence with a focus on developing moral standards, discipline, and learning skills in line with 21st century needs
   - working age population with a focus on enhancing skills and capacities to meet existing market demands
   - elderly people with a focus on encouraging elderly people to become a part of key driving force for national growth

3. Improving learning processes to accommodate changes in the 21st century
   - adjusting learning systems to promote necessary skill development
   - developing modern teachers
   - improving the efficiency of educational management systems at all levels
   - developing lifelong learning systems
   - creating national awareness of roles, responsibilities, and Thailand’s position in Southeast Asia and the global community
   - using digital platforms for enhancing learning system bases
   - creating educational systems to promote academic excellence at international levels

4. Realizing multiple intelligences
   - developing and promoting multiple intelligences from a young age via improved educational systems and the mass media
   - creating career paths, working environments, and support systems that promote special skills through various effective mechanisms
   - attracting foreign experts and Thai citizens living abroad to assist in technology and innovation development required for the country development

5. Enhancing well-being among Thai people, including physical and mental health, wisdom, and social aspects
   - promoting well-being related knowledge among Thai people
   - preventing and controlling health risk factors
   - creating an environment that promotes good health
   - developing modern public health service systems
   - encouraging communities to promote good health in all areas

6. Promoting conditions that encourage human capacity development
   - enhancing well-being and happiness of Thai families
   - promoting involvement of public and private sectors, local administrative organizations, families, and communities in human capital development
   - embedding and developing skills outside of the school
   - developing database systems to facilitate human capital development

7. Strengthen capacity of sports to generate social values and promote national development
   - promoting exercise and basic sports as lifestyles
   - encouraging the public to participate in physical and recreational activities
   - promoting sports as a career option
   - developing sporting and recreational personnel to accommodate growth in the sport industry
The National Strategy on Social Cohesion and Equity

1. Mitigating inequality and creating multidimensional justice
   - adjusting local economic structures
   - reforming tax systems and advocating for consumer protection
   - distributing land ownership and resource access on an equitable basis
   - increasing productivity and promoting a skilled, quality, and creative Thai labor force
   - operating in safe working environments
   - creating comprehensive social insurance schemes that are adequate for everyone regardless of gender and age
   - conducting targeting social investment to provide assistance to poor and underprivileged people
   - promoting equitable access to public health services and education, specifically for low-income and underprivileged people
   - developing equitable and inclusive access to due process of law

2. Expanding economic, social and technological hubs to other parts of the country
   - developing economic, social and technological hubs in other regions of the country
   - formulating regional economic and social development plans covering all required aspects of development
   - designing urban planning systems to promote safety and quality of life for society as well as accommodating an aging society and urban development trends
   - adjusting public administrative structures and revising legal regulations to set up required foundation for regional-level administrative systems and mechanisms
   - promoting area-based development on knowledge, technology, and innovations
   - developing skilled local labor forces

3. Promoting social empowerment
   - building a strong, sharing, and ethical society and promoting consolidation of all sectors
   - preparing foundations required for a quality aging society
   - promoting collaboration among public, private, and civil sectors as well as academe
   - promoting gender equality and women’s roles in social development
   - promoting development based on social and cultural capital
   - promoting development of information technology and creative media to accommodate a digital society

4. Empowering local community capacity for development, self-reliance, and independent management
   - promoting behavioral improvement at a household level for a more effective and efficient life planning in terms of health, family, finance and work
   - empowering community capacity for self-reliance
   - developing cooperation among related sectors to achieve community of democracy
   - generating wisdom and knowledge as immunity against changes within communities
# The National Strategy on Eco-Friendly Development and Growth

## Promoting green growth and sustainable development
- Increasing bio-based economy value in line with the National Strategy on National Competitiveness Enhancement
- Conserving and rehabilitating biological diversity
- Conserving and rehabilitating rivers, canals, and other natural water sources nationwide
- Maintaining and expanding eco-friendly green areas
- Promoting sustainable consumption and production

## Promoting sustainable maritime based economy growth
- Increasing value of a maritime bio-based economy
- Improving, rehabilitating, and developing the entire marine and coastal resource ecosystem
- Rehabilitating beaches, protecting and improving the entire coastal resource ecosystem, and setting out an integrated coastal management policy
- Developing and increasing eco-friendly marine activities

## Promoting sustainable climate-friendly based society growth
- Mitigating GHG emissions
- Adapting to prevent and reduce losses and damages caused by natural disasters and impacts of climate change
- Focusing on investment in public and private sectors’ climate-friendly infrastructure development
- Developing preparedness and response systems for emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases caused by climate change

## Developing urban, rural, agricultural, and industrial areas with a key focus on a sustainable growth
- Establishing ecological landscape plans to promote urban, rural, agricultural, industrial, and conservation area development on an integrated basis in harmony with area capacity and suitability
- Developing urban, rural, as well as agricultural and industrial areas in line with the ecological landscape plans
- Eliminating pollution and agricultural chemicals that damage the environment in line with international standards
- Sustainably conserving, rehabilitating, and developing natural resources, architectural heritage, art and culture, as well as local identity and lifestyles
- Developing networks of urban and community development institutions and volunteers through a mechanism of local sectors’ involvement and participation
- Strengthening public health and environmental health systems as well as enhancing capacity for addressing preventive measures of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases

## Creating eco-friendly water, energy, and agricultural security
- Developing the entire river basin management system to ensure national water security
- Enhancing productivity of an entire water system to promote water-use efficiency and generate value added for water consumption up to par with international standards
- Creating national energy security and promoting eco-friendly energy usage
- Enhancing energy efficiency through energy intensity reduction
- Developing agricultural and food security in terms of quantity, quality, pricing, and access at both national and community levels

## Improving the paradigm for determining the country’s future
- Promoting desirable environmental friendly characteristics and behaviors that positively contribute to the environment and quality of life of Thai people
- Developing tools, justice mechanisms and systems, and environmental welfare
- Establishing institutional structures to manage significant issues concerning natural resources and environmental management
- Initiating projects that can improve a development paradigm in order to determine the country’s future in terms of natural resource, environmental, and cultural sustainability based on public participation and good governance
The National Strategy on Public Rebalancing and Development

1. Having a people centric public sector that effectively delivers responsive, fast, and convenient services with transparency
   - providing international standard public services
   - having a well-connected and integrated public sector that can provide public services through digital technologies

2. Having an integratedly managed public sector that adheres to the National Strategy as an end goal and can effectively support and promote developments at all levels, issues, missions, and areas
   - endorsing the National Strategy as the country’s key mechanism to national development
   - having national monetary and financial systems designed to effectively support the implementation of the National Strategy
   - designing a national monitoring and evaluation systems designed to effectively evaluate the National Strategy’s achievements at all levels

3. Downsizing of the public sector in accordance to missions and tasks and promoting public participation in national development
   - adjusting government agencies to have appropriate sizes suitable for missions and tasks
   - inclusively involving all sectors in national development
   - promoting decentralization and supporting of local administration organizations to become government agencies operating with high competency and good governance

4. Modernizing the public sector
   - ensuring that the public sector can adequately operate with flexibility in accord with the nation’s development contexts
   - developing and adjusting procedures and practices of all government agencies to be up to date and responsive to changes

5. Ensuring that government employees and staff exhibit morality, ethics, virtues, dedication and professionalism
   - having flexible and ethical human resource management within the public sector
   - having all personnel employed in the public sector to adhere to the value of being the ethical government of the people and ensuring that all the personnel have clear career path development

6. Ensuring that the public sector operates with transparency with no corruption and malfeasance
   - involving all parties to participate in corruption and malfeasance prevention of the public sector
   - having all personnel of the public sector to uphold morality, ethics, and honesty as foundation in their day-to-day jobs
   - ensuring that the entire process of corruption suppression is effective, strict, fair, and traceable
   - having an integrated corruption prevention and suppression management

7. Ensuring that the country has laws only to the extent of necessity and in accordance with existing national contexts
   - repealing or revising laws that are no longer necessary or unsuitable to existing circumstances
   - having laws only to the extent of necessity
   - ensuring effective, just and fair law enforcement at all levels

8. Ensuring that the country’s judicial administration respects human rights and treats all people equitably
   - having judicial personnel and agencies that respect and uphold democratic principles and human dignity
   - ensuring that all judicial agencies have proactive roles in all stages of fact finding
   - ensuring that all judicial administration agencies - civil, criminal and administrative - have mutual goals and strategies
   - promoting alternative justice systems, community justice systems, and participatory judicial administration
   - developing alternative punishment measures to replace outdated penalties
### 20-Year National Strategy and Government Policies

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