

OECD–Thailand Country Programme Phase 2 2023-2025



17 March 2023

OVERVIEW

The OECD and Thailand have broadened and deepened relations over the past decade, with Thailand increasing its participation in OECD bodies, policy reviews, and selected databases, as well as adhering to a number of OECD legal instruments. On 17 March 2023, the OECD Secretary-General Mathias Cormann and Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister Supattanapong Punmeechaow signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the renewal of the Thailand Country Programme, inaugurating a new milestone in the OECD and Thailand's long-standing co-operation.

The Thailand Country Programme Phase 2 will be implemented 2023-25, and aims to support Thailand's domestic reforms and bring the country closer to OECD standards. Phase 2 is made up of 19 projects organised under four key pillars: 1) good governance, 2) business climate and competitiveness, 3) social inclusion and human capital development, and 4) green recovery. The policy areas covered include anti-corruption, public sector development, good governance, economic policy, competition, statistical policy, productivity, education, clean energy, infrastructure, and science and technology, among others. The extension of the country programme has been designed and developed in line with *Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy (2018-2037)* and the country's 13th *National Economic and Social Development Plan (2022-2027)* – which aim for Thailand to achieve high-income status by 2038. The country programme aims to further align Thailand with OECD standards by increasing Thailand's participation in OECD bodies, its adherence to OECD legal instruments and its inclusion in OECD databases.

The OECD and Thailand signed the first, three-year Thailand Country Programme on 31 May 2018. The first Thailand Country Programme focused on four key pillars: 1) good governance and transparency, 2) business climate and competitiveness, 3) Thailand 4.0, and 4) inclusive growth, covering 16 projects. The strengthened co-operation has already supported Thailand's reform agenda. For example, regulatory practice and regulatory impact assessment was built in to the *2019 Bill on Legislative Drafting and the Evaluation of the Outcomes of Law*, in line with the *OECD Recommendations on Regulatory Policy and Governance*, to which Thailand became an Adherent in 2021.

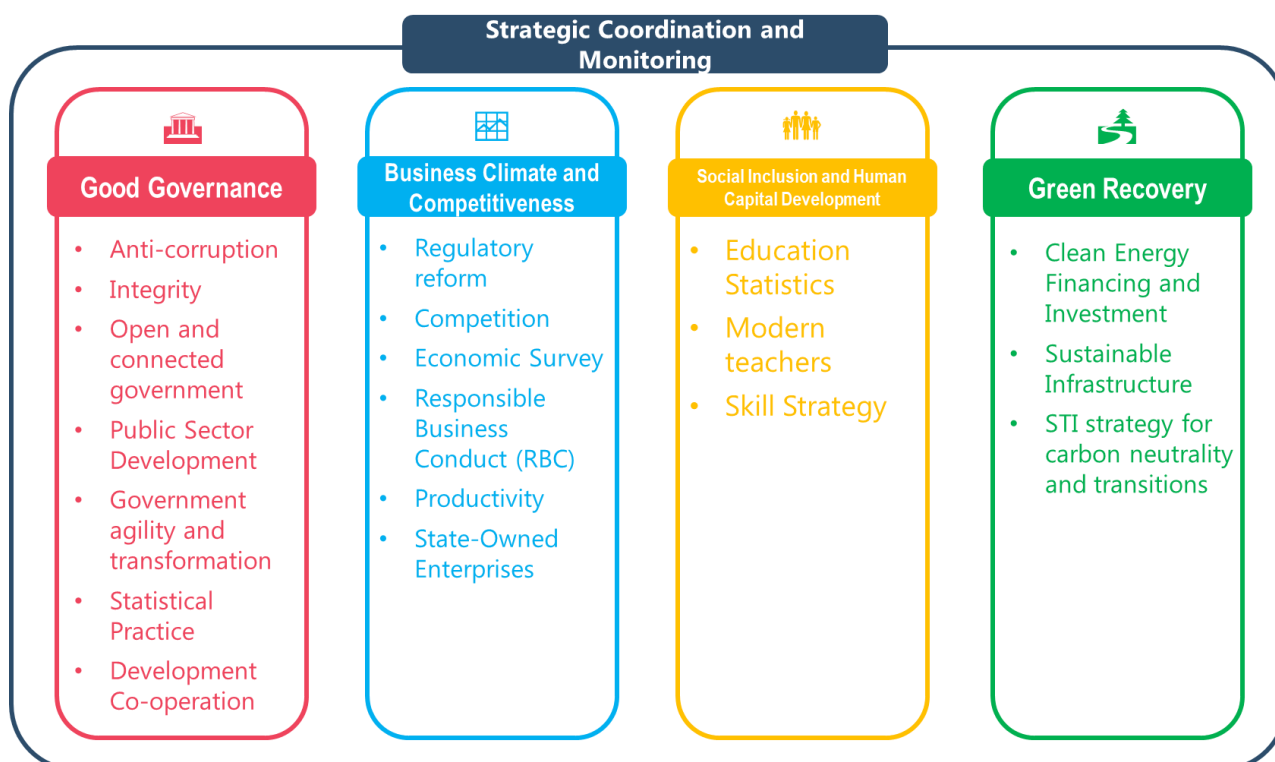
Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister and the OECD Secretary-General highlighted the strengthened co-operation resulting from the first Country Programme at the concluding event of the OECD Thailand Country Programme held 20 September 2021. Both parties expressed interest in continuing to deepen this well-established relationship through a second phase of the Country Programme.

Since 2007, the OECD has designated Southeast Asia as a region of strategic priority. Beginning in 2014, the OECD has developed and implemented strategic and targeted country programmes with Peru, Kazakhstan, Morocco and Thailand, providing a whole-of-government and whole-of-OECD approach. This effort to further engage with Thailand was also reflected by OECD Secretary-General Mathias Cormann's priority to deepen the OECD's global engagement, particularly with Southeast Asia and the broader Asia-Pacific. Increased co-operation brings countries closer to OECD standards while supporting their domestic reform agendas.

AREAS FOR CO-OPERATION

The OECD and Thailand together identified and agreed the areas for co-operation under the Thailand Country Programme Phase 2. The OECD and Thailand will work together in a mutually beneficial manner that reflects the Country Programme's goal for both sides to learn from one another through co-operation and exchange.

The Thailand Country Programme Phase 2 consists of 19 projects under four key pillars: 1) good governance, 2) business climate and competitiveness, 3) social inclusion and human capital development and 4) green recovery. It also comprises an overarching strategic coordination, monitoring and evaluation project, that monitors and regularly reports the progress of the implementation of the Country Programme.



I. Good Governance

1. Reinforcing Anti-corruption Framework
2. Strengthening Integrity Policies at Subnational Level
3. Promoting Open and Connected Government
4. Strengthening Public Service Leadership and Capability in the Central Government of Thailand
5. Preparing for the government of the future: Strengthening government agility and transformation capacity for a citizen-centred public sector in Thailand
6. Advancing Statistical Practice
7. Strengthening Development Co-operation

II. Business Climate and Competitiveness

8. Strengthening regulatory reform and the implementation of good regulatory practices
9. Enhancing Competition Framework
10. Maintaining a Sound Economic Policy through the Second Economic Survey
11. Deepening Collaboration to Promote Responsible Business Conduct
12. Boosting Productivity
13. Supporting Reforms in the State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) Sector

III. Social Inclusion and Human Capital Development

14. Improving the Quality of Education Statistics
15. Developing Modern Teachers
16. Developing Skill Strategy in Thailand

IV. Green Recovery

17. Enabling Clean Energy Financing and Investment
18. Advancing Sustainable Infrastructure Programme in Thailand
19. Supporting STI strategy for carbon neutrality and transitions

V. Strategic Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

1) Reinforcing Anti-corruption Framework

Description:

The Project aims to support Thailand's efforts to enhance its anti-corruption framework in order to align it with the highest international standards. It will support Thailand's vision of attaining a higher anti-corruption framework, and aligning itself to the highest international standards, by conducting a review of its anti-bribery framework against selected, international standards. In particular, the Project will assess to what extent Thailand meets the conditions for acceding to the *Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (the Anti-Bribery Convention)* [[OECD/LEGAL/0293](#)] and become an Associate/member in the *OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions*, which monitors Parties' compliance with Anti-Bribery Convention, and promotes the highest international anti-bribery standards.

Outputs:

- Report analysing Thailand's anti-corruption framework
- Policy recommendations for legal reforms to Thailand's anti-corruption framework
- Capacity Building Workshop for policy makers and representatives of the civil society and business

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy:

- National strategy on public sector balancing and development

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (the Anti-Bribery Convention) [[OECD/LEGAL/0293](#)] and related legal instruments

2) Strengthening Integrity Policies at Subnational Level

Description:

Building on the OECD Integrity Review of Thailand – Phase 1 and 2, which focused on integrity policies at the central national level, the project “**Follow-up on the implementation of OECD public integrity recommendations**” aims at documenting Thailand's progress in advancing the reforms. In particular, this project will (i) review the implementation status of key recommendations identified in Phases 1 and 2; and (ii) identify priorities and provide new policy recommendations to sustain previous reforms and tackle mid- and long-term challenges.

Outputs:

- Integrity Review Follow-up publication with actionable recommendations
- Report on Whistleblower Protection Measures in one (1) subnational government
- Two technical workshops

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy:

- National strategy on competitiveness enhancement
- National strategy on public sector balancing and development
- National strategy on social cohesion and equity
- National strategy on developing and strengthening human capital

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Public Governance Committee (PGC) and its subsidiary bodies, in particular the Working Party of Senior Public Integrity Officials (SPIO)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- Recommendation on Public Integrity [[OECD/LEGAL/0435](#)]
- Recommendation on OECD Guidelines for Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service [[OECD/LEGAL/0316](#)]
- Recommendation on Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying [[OECD/LEGAL/0379](#)]

3) Promoting Open and Connected Government

Description:

The project will aim at bringing the Thai government and its public sector closer to OECD standards by strengthening their capacity to open up, be more responsive and connected with its citizens while leveraging public sector digitalisation and data as a strategic asset. The project will comprise two components: 1). Measurement of Thailand's open and connected government maturity and 2). Capacity-building workshops. The measurement of Thailand's open and connected government maturity will aim to identify opportunities for the government to increase the transformative impact of being open and digital for its citizens and other stakeholders. The capacity-building workshops aim to support the practical implementation and application of the OECD policy findings – to support a more effective governance of an open and connected government, and better delivery of results for citizens, businesses and other actors in Thailand – and bring the government closer to OECD legal instruments.

Outputs:

- Two sets of workshops on the implementation of the policy recommendations of the OECD Open and Connected Review;
- Measurement of Thailand's open and connected government maturity

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy:

- National strategy on public sector rebalancing and development

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Public Governance Committee (PGC) and its subsidiary bodies, in particular the Working Party of Senior Digital Government Officials (E-Leaders) and the Working Party on Open Government (WPOG).

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- Recommendation on Digital Government Strategies [[OECD/LEGAL/0406](#)]
- Recommendation on Open Government [[OECD/LEGAL/0438](#)]
- Recommendation on Enhancing Access to and Sharing of Data [[OECD/LEGAL/0463](#)]

4) Strengthening Public Service Leadership and Capability in the Central Government of Thailand

Description:

The skills, motivations and values of public servants directly affect the quality of all governance processes, public services, economic growth and citizen wellbeing. Governments actively work to improve civil service capacity by attracting and managing a professional workforce through effective and fit-for-purpose public employment institutions, legal frameworks, policies and evidence. In this context, the Recommendation on Public Service Leadership and Capability (PSLC Recommendation) [[OECD/LEGAL/0445](#)] promotes a highly professional administration based on objectivity, impartiality and the rule of law, as a foundation for improving the ways of working, organising and managing public employees. The PSLC Recommendation consists of the following three main pillars, which include 14 principles for a fit-for-purpose public service: i) values and leadership; ii) skills and competencies; iii) agile and adaptive public service.

Outputs:

- Review of Public Service Leadership and Capability in the Central Government of Thailand
- One workshop on findings, recommendations and good international practices.

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy:

- National strategy on public sector rebalancing and development

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Public Governance Committee (PGC) and its subsidiary bodies, in particular the Working Party for Public Employment and Management (PEM)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- Recommendation on Public Service Leadership and Capability [[OECD/LEGAL/0445](#)]

5) Preparing for the government of the future: Strengthening government agility and transformation capacity for a citizen-centred public sector in Thailand

Description:

Public sectors worldwide are adapting to a changing environment. The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of an efficient and responsive public administration, both in terms of decision-making and service delivery to citizens and business. Cross-cutting government priorities such as the green transition require sound coordination across government agencies and sectors, spanning from transport to tourism, agriculture, energy and trade. Digitalisation has been instrumental for decision making in a rapidly changing context, with faster access to larger volumes of data. It has also enabled public administrations to deliver information and services more transparently to citizens, and citizens to voice their needs, feedback and expectations more directly. These developments, paired with limited public resources, require the public sector increasingly to be lean, agile, and “doing more with less”.

More fundamentally, a critical challenge relates to the ability of the public sector to transform itself in and to this context, to prepare the machinery of government for future developments, challenges and trends, and to find a renewed balance between long- and mid-term planning on the one hand and flexibility of resources and structures on the other. All of these priorities and these challenges are reshaping many practices at the heart of government with many lessons learned in shaping the government of the future. In response to these needs, the OECD envisages collaborating with Thailand to strengthen these insights and capacities using the [OECD Policy Framework on Sound Public Governance](#).

Outputs:

- A flagship Public Governance Review
- Capacity building workshops

Alignment with Thailand’s 20-Year National Strategy:

- National strategy on public sector rebalancing and development

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Public Governance Committee (PGC) and its subsidiary bodies

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- N/A

6) Advancing Statistical Practice

Description:

The Recommendation on Good Statistical Practice [[OECD/LEGAL/0417](#)] reflects the fact that the quality of statistics is fundamental for the quality of Adherents’ evidence-based analytical work. The main purpose of the *OECD Review of the Statistical System of Thailand* will be to assess the alignment of the legal and institutional framework for official statistics in Thailand with the [Recommendation](#) and to identify policy recommendations with the view to align further the National Statistical System (NSS) with it.

Outputs:

- OECD Review of the Statistical System of Thailand
- Alignment with and possible adherence to the Recommendation on Good Statistical Practice [[OECD/LEGAL/0417](#)]

Alignment with Thailand’s 20-Year National Strategy:

- National strategy on public sector rebalancing and development

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Working Group on International Investment Statistics (WGIIIS) of the Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy (CSSP) and the Investment Committee (IC)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- Recommendation on Good Statistical Practice [[OECD/LEGAL/0417](#)]

7) Strengthening Development Co-operation

Description:

The OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) supports partner countries to increase the impact and effectiveness of their development co-operation. The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC)'s Global Relations Strategic Directions called for a strengthened dialogue with interested developing countries and supports effective co-operation at country level, including through inclusive country-level partnerships and multi-stakeholder dialogue where the principles of effective development co-operation are promoted. Moreover, Thailand has been actively participating in the OECD work on triangular co-operation.

Consequently, the DAC can support Thailand, through its development co-operation agency TICA, by sharing information on strategic programming, evaluation and monitoring, prioritization (thematic and country), development finance reporting and statistics, as well as working in contexts of fragility and at the nexus of humanitarian/development efforts, leveraging science, technology and innovation for SDGs and triangular and south-south co-operation for more innovative and impactful development co-operation.

Outputs:

- Supporting Thailand to strengthen its development co-operation strategy
- Data Reporting, Monitoring and Planning
- Strategic advice on strengthening Thailand's role as a provider of development co-operation

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy:

- National strategy on security; 4.4.3) Establishing and enhancing development cooperation with neighbouring countries, other regions, and the rest of the world, including both related government and non-governmental organisations.

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- DAC Recommendation on Good Pledging Practice [[OECD/LEGAL/5018](#)]
- DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus [[OECD/LEGAL/5019](#)]

Pillar II: Business Climate and Competitiveness

8) Strengthening regulatory reform and the implementation of good regulatory practice

Description:

Building on the fruitful cooperation under the first Thailand Country Programme, it is suggested to undertake an OECD Review of Regulatory Reform. Incorporating the knowledge and experience gathered during Phase I, it will provide a strategic assessment and proposals for consideration to enhance regulatory governance system based on a comprehensive analysis of the Thai structures, instruments and processes to promote a more effective system of regulatory policy making. The review would be undertaken in close collaboration with the Government of Thailand, jointly identifying the priority areas, and will engage senior officials from peer institutions in OECD and ASEAN member countries to support regulatory reforms in-country.

Outputs:

- OECD Regulatory Policy Review of Thailand
- Capacity building and awareness raising events

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy

- National strategy on competitiveness enhancement
- National strategy on public sector balancing and development

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- Recommendation on Regulatory Policy and Governance [[OECD/LEGAL/0390](#)]

9) Enhancing Competition Framework

Description:

Competition law and policy reviews are carried out by the OECD and are a tool designed to help a country to submit its laws and policies to substantive review to reform and improve its competition framework. There is an emerging international consensus on best practices in competition law enforcement and the importance of procompetitive reform. Further, strong and effective competition institutions can promote and protect competition throughout the economy, which increases productivity and overall economic performance. Following the Thai new Law on trade competition that entered into force in 2017, by 2023/4 a review would be timely to understand what may require to be adapted to better reach best international practices.

Outputs:

- Peer Review of Thailand Competition Policy and Enforcement
- 4 workshops as well as Thailand National Competition Day

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy:

- National strategy on competitiveness enhancement
- National strategy on public sector rebalancing and development

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Competition Committee

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- Recommendation on Competitive Neutrality [[OECD/LEGAL/0462](#)]
- Recommendation on Transparency and Procedural Fairness in Competition Law Enforcement [[OECD/LEGAL/0465](#)]
- Recommendation Concerning Effective Action against Hard Core Cartels [[OECD/LEGAL/0452](#)]
- Recommendation Concerning International Co-operation on Competition Investigations and Proceedings [[OECD/LEGAL/0408](#)]
- Recommendation on Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement [[OECD/LEGAL/0396](#)]
- Recommendation on Competition Assessment [[OECD/LEGAL/0455](#)]
- Recommendation concerning Merger Review [[OECD/LEGAL/0333](#)]
- Recommendation concerning Action against Inflation in the Field of Competition Policy [[OECD/LEGAL/0097](#)]

10) Maintaining a Sound Economic Policy through the Second Economic Survey

Description:

Building on the first Economic Survey of Thailand, the second Survey will review the socioeconomic situation of Thailand since then and formulate policy recommendations to achieve strong, sustainable and inclusive growth in the rapidly changing post-pandemic environment.

In October 2022, Thailand adopted the 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan 2023-2027. The project will cover the overview of the economic situation, economic projections and risks, and discuss macroeconomic policy challenges and achievements and a select number of medium-term structural reform priorities. Since Thailand aims at achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 and net zero GHG emissions by 2065, thus, the survey will also provide in-depth analysis and discussions on climate change policies and how these policies can be formulated to boost productivity and economic growth, while also enhancing inclusiveness.

Outputs:

- Second OECD Economic Survey of Thailand

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy

- National strategy on competitiveness enhancement
- National strategy on public sector balancing and development
- National strategy on social cohesion and equity
- National strategy on eco-friendly development and growth
- National strategy on developing and strengthening human capital

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Economic and Development Review Committee (EDRC)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- N/A

11) Deepening Collaboration to Promote Responsible Business Conduct (RBC)

Description:

For the 2nd phase of the Thailand-OECD Country Programme, the collaboration on Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) will build on the 1st phase, following the demand from various Thai stakeholder groups, as well as the recommendations on RBC that have been elaborated in the context of the 2021 OECD Investment Policy Review of Thailand.

Notably, the RBC collaboration will support [Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy \(2018-2037\)](#) and the implementation of [Thailand's National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights](#) consistent with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and the [OECD Due Diligence Guidance for RBC](#). This collaboration will raise greater awareness among Thai public and private sectors, state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and financial sectors on RBC. In addition, it will also strengthen the capacity of the Thai private sector in preparation for potential future high-standard regulations introduced by Thailand's key trading partners, particularly for Thai outward investors operating business in high-impact sectors as well as affected subsidiaries and suppliers in related global value chains.

Outputs:

- Awareness raising with businesses and relevant stakeholders;
- Trainings, development of technical materials, capacity-building support, and policy reviews on mainstreaming RBC in the market and across policies on key themes;
- Promoting and integrating RBC with and among the financial sector;
- Experience sharing and peer learning on RBC policies; and
- Expanding technical collaboration in policy

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy:

- National strategy on competitiveness enhancement
- National strategy on public sector balancing and development
- National strategy on social cohesion and equity
- National strategy on eco-friendly development and growth
- National strategy on developing and strengthening human capital

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Investment Committee (IC) and its Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct (WPRBC)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises [[OECD/LEGAL/0144](#)]

12) Boosting Productivity

Description:

Amid an ageing society, enhancing productivity is one of the most acute policy issue in Thailand to achieve its policy goal of becoming a high-income country. The OECD has been at the forefront in analysing productivity trends and identifying the institutional set-up for pro-productivity institutions. The OECD serves as a platform to share best practices for diagnosing productivity challenges and for designing the right policies to achieve sustainable and widespread productivity gains. Thai policymakers will benefit from mutual learning with productivity commissions and other pro-productivity institutions in OECD countries. Such collaboration would strengthen Thai capabilities to effectively identify interlinkages across productivity drivers and policies and facilitate the development of pro-productivity policies through capacity-building activities.

Outputs:

- Support for local events dedicated to productivity issues relevant for Thailand
- A diagnostic report assessing the status of how productivity analysis and policies are currently developed in Thailand and recommendations on how to adopt best practices,

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy:

- National strategy on competitiveness enhancement
- National strategy on social cohesion and equity

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE)
- Economic Policy Committee (EPC)
- Economic and Development Review Committee (EDRC)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- N/A

13) Supporting Reforms in the State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) Sector

Description:

The project will help Thailand improve its ownership and governance practices, by aligning the country more closely with the international good practices laid down in the Recommendation on Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises (the "SOE Guidelines") [OECD/LEGAL/0414]. Timely reform will make business processes more rational, ensure the accountability of managers of different levels and reduce risks and capital costs.

A central element in the project is conducting an SOE Review of Thailand with the participation of the OECD Working Party on State Ownership and Privatisation Practices which brings together high-level government officials from ministries and agencies involved in the ownership of SOEs. The review will analyse the current SOE landscape in Thailand, assess it against the principles laid down in the SOE Guidelines and make extensive policy recommendations regarding future reform on improving management policies of SOEs.

Outputs:

- Review of the Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises in Thailand

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy

- National strategy on competitiveness enhancement
- National strategy on public sector balancing and development

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Working Party on State Ownership and Privatisation Practices (WPSOPP) of the Corporate Governance Committee (CGC)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- Recommendation on Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises [\[OECD/LEGAL/0414\]](#)

Pillar III: Social Inclusion and Human Capital Development

14) Improving the Quality of Education Statistics

Description:

The project aims to improve the quality of education statistics in Thailand. The quality of education data in Thailand is below that which might be expected given its level of socio-economic development. This has far-reaching implications, not only for national education policy and government accountability, but also for economic integration and competitiveness, with foreign investments and supply chains shaped by the availability of data on skills. This project proposes to help Thailand strengthen its national education statistical system in partnership with local stakeholders, with a view toward better aligning data with international standards and enhancing the monitoring of its National Strategy 2018-2037

Outputs:

- Three capacity-building workshops

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy:

- National strategy on developing and strengthening human capital

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Education Policy Committee (EDPC)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- N/A

15) Developing Modern Teachers

Description:

This project aims to support Thailand in developing a modern teacher workforce, a key element in Thailand's Strategy on Human Capital Development and Strengthening (National Strategy 2018-2037). Prior to the COVID-19 crisis, a majority of Thai students were leaving basic schooling without having mastered basic skills needed to fully participate in a knowledge-based, more digitised society. The learning crisis looks set to deepen following the crisis, particularly for already-vulnerable students.

Building on the OECD's work in building capacity for curriculum design and implementation in Thailand under Phase I of the Thailand Country Programme with local stakeholders' support, two activities would support a holistic, lifelong learning approach to the development of teachers in preparing students for the evolving demands of the 21st century.

Outputs:

- Two Capacity-building workshops on initial teacher education programme design and implementation; and on developing sound teacher standards and using these standards to create a culture of ongoing professional learning

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Education Policy Committee (EDPC)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- N/A

16) Developing Skill Strategy in Thailand

Description:

The project would support Thailand's National Strategy on Developing and Strengthening Human Capital. It will map the skills system to better understand the institutions, policies and stakeholders that influence the supply and demand for skills. It helps identify policy priorities to help target investments to policy areas with the most potential to improve skills outcomes and good practices to support evidence-based policymaking. In addition, this project will provide recommendations for aligning policies to ensure that they are consistent and mutually reinforcing and support countries to move from diagnosis to action. Aligning policies will improve policy coherence and generate policy complementarities as well as raise awareness to generate support for action to implement policy reforms.

Outputs:

- OECD Skills Strategy: Assessment and Recommendations Report

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy:

- National strategy on developing and strengthening human capital

Relevant OECD bodies:

- N/A

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- N/A

Pillar IV: Green Recovery

17) Enabling Clean Energy Financing and Investment Mobilisation

Description:

The OECD Clean Energy Finance and Investment Mobilisation (CEFIM) Programme aims to work with Thailand to accelerate finance and investment in grid-connected renewables and energy efficiency in buildings and industry. Fully funded by the Government of Denmark, the Programme will be implemented over the 2021-2023 period and will help support the development of robust pipelines of bankable projects and mobilise private finance for clean energy and sustainable infrastructure. The programme would include the development of a Clean Energy Finance and Investment Roadmap of Thailand to highlight good practices in mobilising investment in clean energy, in-country implementation support activities to scale-up investment and regional peer learning activities to share good practices.

Outputs:

- Clean Energy Finance and Investment Roadmap of Thailand
- Additional technical assistance (including analysis, workshops and training events).
- If there is interest from the government, an organisation of investor dialogues could be held.
- Contribution to the development of an ecosystem for sustainable finance in Thailand in support of transitioning its economy to bio, circular and green (BCG)

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy

- National strategy on eco-friendly development and growth

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Environment Policy Committee (EPOC)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- N/A

18) Advancing Sustainable Infrastructure Programme in Thailand

Description:

The four-year capacity building programme, as part of the OECD's Sustainable Infrastructure Programme in Asia (SIPA), aims to help Thailand tackle the triple challenge of closing the infrastructure gap and stimulating post-COVID economic recovery while transforming the economy to achieve long-term climate and development goals. The main activities under this SIPA include capacity-building activities on strategic infrastructure planning, project-level assessments, clean energy finance and investment, energy-intensive industries and sustainable finance.

Outputs:

- Improving infrastructure governance in the context of climate goals
- Aligning infrastructure projects with long-term climate and development goals
- Enabling policy frameworks
- Sustainable finance and Responsible Business Conduct
- Regional policy networks and peer learning

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy

- National strategy on eco-friendly development and growth
- National strategy on competitiveness enhancement
- National strategy on public sector balancing and development

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Environment Policy Committee (EPOC)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- N/A

19) Supporting STI strategy for carbon neutrality and transitions

Description:

In line with the global effort to keep the average temperature to 1.5 degree Celsius, Thailand sets targets to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2065 in its second updated nationally determined contribution. This shift will require transitions in the energy and industrial sectors, and a movement towards energy efficiency and the judicious use of biomass. Technology innovation will play a critical role in realising net zero targets and carbon management. Thailand has a chance to build on certain key strengths in its STI system and industrial sectors. Deepening investment in climate solutions will also be an important goal, e.g. in machinery with improved efficiency and the in the reduction of environmental impacts. Innovation ecosystems will need to be supported in order to reduce carbon in production systems, deepen the use of renewables, and generally enable local solutions for Thailand's green growth. There will be many important value trade-offs to make in terms of STI policies to help drive this critical transition in an effective manner.

The project aims to provide timely policy considerations to Thai policymakers as they set strategies to leverage the science, technology and innovation system in the shorter and longer term to achieve net zero and sustainability targets consistent with larger policy goals and societal values.

Outputs:

- A Report on Supporting STI Strategy for Carbon Neutrality and Transitions in Thailand

Alignment with Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy:

- National strategy on eco-friendly development and growth

Relevant OECD bodies:

- Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP)

Relevant OECD legal instruments:

- Recommendation on Assessing the Sustainability of Bio-Based Products [[OECD/LEGAL/0395](#)]

Description:

The Global Relations and Cooperation Directorate (GRC) is responsible for the whole-of-OECD strategic guidance and co-ordination of the Thailand Country Programme. It is also the primary contact for the Government of Thailand coordinating the Programme –the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In collaboration with Thailand, GRC is responsible for supporting the design, development, implementation and monitoring of the Programme GRC will coordinate with relevant directorates to develop their detailed work plans including work methodology, outputs, outcomes and implementation timeline upon the beginning of the implementation phase of the Thailand Country Programme. GRC will then inform the NESDC about these work plans and also report periodically to the External Relations Committee on the progress of the Programme.

Building on the success of Phase I of the Country Programme, the next phase aims to further strengthen Thailand-OECD cooperation in broader policy areas and to bring Thailand closer to the OECD. The Phase II will be conducted through upgrading Thailand's participation to the OECD bodies, enhancing the adherence to the OECD legal instruments, integrating Thailand's data into the OECD databases and enhancing capacity of Thai policymakers through a series of workshops and the staff on loan programme.

Alignment with Thailand's 20Year National Strategy

- Supporting the implementation of the horizontal issues in the Masterplan on Foreign Affairs, one of the 23 Masterplans under the 20-Year National Strategy

Relevant OECD Committee:

- External Relations Committee (ERC)

**ANNEX I: LIST OF THAI AGENCY AND OECD DIRECTORATE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OECD-THAILAND COUNTRY
PROGRAMME PHASE II**

PROJECT	THAI GOVERNMENT AGENCY	OECD DIRECTORATE
Pillar I: Good Governance		
1. Reinforcing Anti-corruption Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-Corruption Division, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs
2. Strengthening Integrity Policies at Subnational Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Public Sector Development Commission (OPDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Sector Integrity Division, Public Governance Directorate
3. Promoting Open and Connected Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Public Sector Development Commission (OPDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open and Innovative Government Division, Public Governance Directorate
4. Strengthening Public Service Leadership and Capability in the Central Government of Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Civil Service Commission (OCSC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Management and Budgeting Division, Public Governance Directorate
5. Preparing for the government of the future: Strengthening government agility and transforming capacity for a citizen-centred public sector in Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Public Sector Development Commission (OPDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance Reviews and Partnerships Division, Public Governance Directorate
6. Advancing Statistical Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Statistical Office (NSO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics and Data Directorate
7. Strengthening Development Co-operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foresight, Outreach and Policy Reform Unit, Development Co-operation Directorate
Pillar II: Business Climate and Competitiveness		
8. Strengthening regulatory reform and the implementation of good regulatory practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Council of State (OCS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory Policy Division, Public Governance Directorate
9. Enhancing Competition Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Trade Competition Commission (OTCC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competition Division, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs
10. Maintaining a sound economic policy through the second economic survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economics Department
11. Deepening Collaboration to Promote responsible business conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Justice Ministry of Foreign Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centre for Responsible Business Conduct, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs
12. Boosting Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economics Department

13. Assisting SOE reform, global and regional networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Enterprise Policy Office (SEPO), Ministry of Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital Markets and Financial Institutions Division, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs
Pillar III: Social Inclusion and Human Capital Development		
14. Education Policy Country Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Education Council (OEC), Ministry of Education • Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Advice and Implementation Division, Directorate for Education and Skills
15. Developing Modern Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Basic Education Commission, Ministry of Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Advice and Implementation Division, Directorate for Education and Skills
16. Developing skill strategy in Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Vocational Education Commission, Ministry of Education • Office of the Education Council (OEC), Ministry of Education • Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation • Ministry of Labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre for Skills
Pillar IV: Green Recovery		
17. Enabling clean energy financing and investment mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency, Ministry of Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment, Transitions and Resilience Division, Environment Directorate
18. Advancing Sustainable Infrastructure Programme in Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Growth and Global Relations Division, Environment Directorate
19. Supporting STI strategy for carbon neutrality and transitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of National Higher Education Science Research and Innovation Policy Council (NXPO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science and Technology Policy Divi Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation
OECD-Thailand Country Programme's Strategic Co-ordination , Monitoring and Evaluation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) • Ministry of Foreign Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South and Southeast Asia Division, Global Relations and Cooperation Directorate

ANNEX II: THAILAND'S PARTICIPATION IN OECD BODIES AND PROGRAMMES, ADHERENCE TO LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

1) Participation in OECD committees and/or their subsidiary bodies as well as entities within the OECD family	
Associate/member	
Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee in Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) – related bodies (Working Group on National Co-ordinators of the Test Guidelines Programme and Working Group on Good Laboratory Practices)	2020
Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Governing Board (as a PGB Associate)	2019
Project on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) of the Committee on Fiscal Affairs	2017
Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes (as a member)	2017
International Energy Agency (IEA) – (as an Association country)	2015
Governing Board of the Development Centre (as a member)	2005
Participant	
Regulatory Policy Committee	2022
Committee on Digital Economy Policy (including all its subsidiary bodies)	2018
Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (including all its subsidiary bodies)	2016
Committee on SMEs and Entrepreneurship	2008
Fisheries Committee	2006
2) Adherence to OECD Legal Instruments	
Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting [OECD/LEGAL/0432]	2022
Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters as amended by the 2010 Protocol [OECD/LEGAL/0382]	2022
Recommendation on Regulatory Policy and Governance [OECD/LEGAL/0390]	2021
Declaration on the Fight against Foreign Bribery – Towards a New Era of Enforcement [OECD/LEGAL/0421]	2016
Daejeon Declaration on Science, Technology, and Innovation Policies for the Global and Digital [OECD/LEGAL/0416]	2015
Decision-Recommendation of the Council on Compliance with Principles of Good Laboratory Practice [OECD/LEGAL/0252]	2010
Decision on Mutual Acceptance of Data in the Assessment of Chemicals [OECD/LEGAL/0194]	2010
Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness [OECD/LEGAL/5017]	2005
Istanbul Ministerial Declaration on Fostering the Growth of Innovative and Internationally Competitive SMEs [OECD/LEGAL/0328]	2004
International Understanding on Maritime Transport Principles [OECD/LEGAL/5014]	1999

ANNEX III : RECENT PUBLICATIONS [From 2015 to present]

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS	YEAR
Managing and Financing Water for Growth in Thailand: Highlights of a National Dialogue on Water	2022
Making Dispute Resolution More Effective – MAP Peer Review Report, Thailand (Stage 2): Inclusive Framework on BEPS: Action 14	2022
OECD Public Integrity Review of Thailand: Phase II	2022
OECD Open and Connected Government Review of Thailand	2022
OECD Studies on SMEs and Entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurship in Regional Innovation Clusters: <i>Case Study of Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai, Thailand</i>	2021
OECD Vocational Education and Training Review of Thailand	2021
OECD Investment Policy Review of Thailand	2021
Making Dispute Resolution More Effective – MAP Peer Review Report, Thailand (Stage 1)	2021
IEA's The Potential Role of Carbon Pricing in Thailand's Power Sector	2021
IEA's Thailand Power System Flexibility Study	2021
Guidance for a biorefining roadmap for Thailand	2021
OECD Economic Surveys of Thailand	2020
OECD Reviews of Regulatory Reform: Regulatory Management and Oversight Reforms in Thailand	2020
OECD Competitive Neutrality Reviews: Small-Package Delivery Services in Thailand	2020
OECD Competition Assessment Reviews: Logistics Sector in Thailand	2020
OECD Budgetary Review of Thailand	2019
Action Plan on Gender Budgeting	2019
OECD Review of Fisheries: Country Statistics	Annual since 2009
The Illegal Wildlife Trade in Southeast Asia : Institutional Capacities in Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam	2019
OECD Multidimensional Country Review of Thailand: Volume 3 (From Analysis to Action)	2019
OECD Multidimensional Country Review of Thailand: Volume 2 (In-depth Analysis and Policy Recommendations)	2019
OECD Public Integrity Review of Thailand	2018
OECD Multidimensional Country Review of Thailand: Initial Assessment	2018
Thailand Renewable Grid Integration Assessment	2018
Country-by-Country Reporting – Compilation of Peer Review Reports (Phase 1), Inclusive Framework on BEPS: Action 13	2018
How Immigrants Contribute to Thailand's Economy	2017
Education in Thailand: An OECD-UNESCO Perspective	2016
Thailand Electricity Security Assessment	2016
OECD: Green Growth in Bangkok, Thailand	2015