



**A GUIDE**  
**TO**  
**THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER**

**THE OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARY**  
**THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE**  
**BANGKOK, THAILAND**  
**JULY 1997**



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

“A Guide to the Office of the Prime Minister” is a reference guidebook containing information on the administration of the twenty-eight organisations under the Office of the Prime Minister. This guide is the first edition aiming to publicise its functions and activities to foreign executives as well as interested people.

I do hope that this guide will help to make the Office of the Prime Minister known comprehensively to the public at large and to serve as a basic source of official information in the English language.

I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the cooperation of many individuals, groups of people, and organisations in contributing to the publication of this guide. First of all, my special thanks go to the twenty-eight organisations in the Office of the Prime Minister for their cooperation in providing the information contained in the guide. I would also like to thank Assoc Prof Suree Pothongsunun, Mr Edward B. Geerson, and Mr William T. Carlon of the Language Institute, Thammasat University, as well as M L Sidhichai Jayant, Foreign News Division, the Public Relations Department and Ms Galyanee Guptawatin, Testing and Training Services Division, Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) for their advice and editing.

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(Mr Likit Therdsteerasukdi)

Permanent Secretary

The Office of the Prime Minister, Thailand

July, 1997

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Office of the Prime Minister is one of the ministries in the executive structure of the Thai Government. It reports directly to the Prime Minister. While its duties and functions are involved with nation-wide policy formulation, the Office is also responsible for the general administration of the Prime Minister and other official matters that are not prescribed as the specific responsibility of other ministries. These duties include, for instance, the responsibilities of political affairs, the preparation and implementation of the national budget, national policy and the master plan concerning the national economic and social development plan, the road traffic system, anti-narcotics measures, as well as the energy policy and electricity supply of the country. Accordingly, the twenty-eight organisations of the Prime Minister's Office are relatively different in terms of the nature of their work.

Nevertheless, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Prime Minister's Office acts as the focal point to coordinate all the departments and state enterprises under the Prime Minister's Office and assures that they perform in accordance with government policy and the national economic and social development plan.

This book consists of 4 parts. The history of the Office of the Prime Minister is reviewed in Part I, while Part II outlines its functions and administration. Part III presents more details of the background, functions and activities of each organisation. Finally, Part IV provides organisation charts, the history of the buildings in Government House, and the addresses of the twenty-eight departments and state enterprises in the Office of the Prime Minister.

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**PART I**

**HISTORY OF THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER**



## PART I

# HISTORY OF THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

The administration of the State, designed along the lines of modern-style ministries, commenced in the reign of King Chulalongkorn, King Rama V, B.E. 2430 (1887).

“The King initiated extensive reforms of the administration, both in the provinces and in Bangkok. Western-style ministries were set up, replacing older, traditional administrative bodies. The old units which were remodelled according to the Western pattern were those of the Interior, War, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Agriculture, the Palace, and Local Administration. Completely new ministries were also created, such as the ministries of Justice, Public Instruction, and Public Works. This new ministerial system of government was inaugurated in 1892.”<sup>1</sup>

The government organisations designated as Ministries during that period were :

1. **The Ministry of the Interior**, responsible for the northern provinces and the Lao Dependency.
2. **The Ministry of Defence**, responsible for the southern, western and eastern provinces, and for the Malaya Dependency.
3. **The Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, responsible for foreign affairs.
4. **The Ministry of the Royal Household**, responsible for the palaces and the departments which were involved in activities relating to the King.
5. **The Ministry of the City**, responsible for the police and the registration administration.
6. **The Ministry of Agriculture**, responsible for agriculture, commerce, forestry and mines.
7. **The Ministry of Finance**, responsible for taxation, including customs, duties, and the money supply.
8. **The Ministry of Justice**, responsible for the law courts, including the civil, criminal, municipal and appeal cases of the state.

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<sup>1</sup> The National Identity Promotion Office, the Office of the Prime Minister, THAILAND IN THE 90s, Thailand :

Victory Power Point Corp.,Ltd., 1991, p.25



**9. The Department of Military Operations**, responsible for the operations of the Military and Naval Departments.

**10. The Ministry of Public Instruction**, responsible for the country's monks, and in charge of the schools and hospitals of the state.

**11. The Ministry of Public Works**, responsible for the construction of roads, canals, and general communications, including post, telegraph, and railway transport.

**12. The Ministry of the Privy Seal**, responsible for the royal seal, and for court regulations and official documents.

Since the time of King Rama V, the organisation of ministries and departments have changed continuously according to the requirements of the times.

On 9 December 1933, the Act on the Organisation of Ministries, Thabuang and Departments B.E. 2476 (1933) was enacted, and the Prime Minister's Office was established. The Prime Minister's Office was set up to enable the Prime Minister and Cabinet to exercise executive power on the King's behalf.

The Three Powers (legislative power, executive power and judicial power) are the people's powers vested in the King, who is the Head of State. However, the King does not use these powers personally, but exercises executive power through the Cabinet, legislative power through the Parliament, and judicial power through the Courts.

The organisation of the Prime Minister's Office initially comprised:

1. The Office of the Secretary to the Prime Minister
2. The Secretariat of the Cabinet
3. The Juridical Council
4. The Civil Service Commission
5. The Commission of the Auditor-General of Thailand
6. The Publicity Office

On 8 March 1952, the Act on the Administrative Organisation of the State B.E. 2495 (1952) and the Act on the Organisation of Ministries, Thabuang and Departments B.E. 2495(1952) were enacted. Under these acts the Central Administrative Organisation was composed of :

1. The Prime Minister's Office
2. Ministries



3. Political Bureaus, equivalent to Departments.

The organisation of the Prime Minister's Office was divided into 7 departments:

1. The Secretariat of the Prime Minister
2. The Secretariat of the Cabinet
3. The Office of the Juridical Council
4. The Office of the Civil Service Commission
5. The Office of the Commission of the Auditor-General of Thailand
6. The Public Relations Department
7. The Public Works Department

Since that time, the organisational structure of the Prime Minister's Office has changed continuously. Now the Prime Minister's Office consists of twenty government departments, seven state enterprises and one organisation which has its own independent management system.

The anniversary of the establishment of the Prime Minister's Office is celebrated every year on the twenty-eighth of June. It is assumed that the First Constitutional Prime Minister of Thailand was appointed on this day in 1932, which is recorded as the date on which the Office of the Prime Minister was inaugurated.



**PART II**

**THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER  
(Function, Administration)**



## PART II

# THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

### INTRODUCTION

The Act on the Administrative Organisation of the State B.E. 2534 (1991) established the following administrative structure:

1. Central Administrative Organisation
2. Regional Administrative Organisation
3. Local Administrative Organisation

The Central Administrative Organisation is composed of

- 1) The Prime Minister's Office
- 2) Ministries or Thabuang (equivalent to Ministries)
- 3) Thabuang in the Prime Minister's Office or in Ministries
- 4) Departments, or equivalent

The Regional Administrative Organisation is composed of

- 1) Provinces
- 2) Districts

The Local Administrative Organisation is composed of

- 1) Provincial Administrative Organisations
- 2) Municipalities
- 3) Sanitary Districts
- 4) Subdistrict Administration Organisation
- 5) Two special local self government units: the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and the City of Pattaya

In the Act on the Organisation of Ministries, Thabuang and Departments B.E. 2534 (1991), government organisations designated as Ministries are:

1. The Prime Minister's Office
2. The Ministry of Defence



3. The Ministry of Finance
4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
5. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
6. The Ministry of Transport and Communications
7. The Ministry of Commerce
8. The Ministry of Interior
9. The Ministry of Justice
10. The Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
11. The Ministry of Education
12. The Ministry of Public Health
13. The Ministry of Industry
14. The Ministry of University Affairs
15. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

## **FUNCTIONS**

The Prime Minister's Office is a ministry and is a juristic person within the Central Administrative Organisation. Its authorities, as specified in the Act on the Organisation of Ministries, Thabuang and Departments B.E. 2534 (1991), are:

1. the general administration work of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet;
2. planning, programming and preparing the national budget;
3. other official matters which have been enacted to be the responsibility and official duties of the Prime Minister's Office; and,
4. any other official matters which are not within the prescribed duties and responsibilities of any particular ministries.

## **ADMINISTRATION**

The Prime Minister's Office consists of twenty government departments, seven state enterprises and one organisation which has its own independent management system.

The thirteen departments under the supervision of, and reporting directly to, the



Prime Minister are the Secretariat of the Prime Minister, the Secretariat of the Cabinet, the National Intelligence Agency, the Bureau of the Budget, the Office of the National Security Council, the Office of the Council of State, the Office of the Civil Service Commission, the Office of the Commission for the Management of Road Traffic, the National Energy Policy Office, the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board, the Office of the Board of Investment, and the Office of the Commission of Counter Corruption.

The seven departments under the supervision of the Permanent Secretary are the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Office of the National Education Commission, the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, the National Youth Bureau, the National Statistical Office, the Public Relations Department, and the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation.

The seven state enterprises are the Zoological Park Organisation, the Sports Authority of Thailand, the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, the Mass Communication Organisation of Thailand, the Tourism Authority of Thailand, the Botanic Garden Organisation, and the Metropolitan Rapid Transit Authority.

The organisation which has its own independent management system is the Thailand Research Fund.

The Prime Minister, as Head of the Prime Minister's Office, sets its policies according to Cabinet policy, and is responsible for the activities of the Prime Minister's Office. Assistants acting for the Prime Minister are the Deputy Prime Ministers and the Ministers to the Prime Minister's Office. The Permanent Secretary is responsible for the general affairs of the Prime Minister's Office, supported by Deputy Permanent Secretaries and Assistant Permanent Secretaries.

Thirteen Inspectors-General to the Prime Minister's Office, under the supervision of the Permanent Secretary, are responsible for administrative supervision, inspections and investigations of all the activities and programmes of government organisations on behalf of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Ministers, the Ministers to the Prime Minister's Office and the Permanent Secretary.



## **PART III**

### **DEPARTMENTS AND STATE ENTERPRISES IN THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER (Background, Functions and Activities)**



## **PART III**

# **THE OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARY THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE**

### **BACKGROUND**

The Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office was established on 14 April 1960 by the Act on the Administrative Organisation of the Office of the Prime Minister (No.7) B.E. 2503 (1960). It was established as the Permanent Secretary Office carrying out the general administration work of the Office of the Prime Minister, headed by the Permanent Secretary, and assisted by the Deputy Permanent Secretaries and the Assistant Permanent Secretaries. With the objective that the inspection work should be in accordance with government projects and policies under the supervision of the Permanent Secretary, it was designated as one of the main responsibilities of the Office of the Permanent Secretary.

### **FUNCTIONS**

The Act on the Administrative Organisation of the State, B.E. 2534 (1991), Section 17, and the Royal Decree Organising the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Prime Minister's Office, B.E. 2538 (1995), Section 4, assign the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Prime Minister's Office, the responsibility of carrying out any general administrative work of the Prime Minister's Office and the Cabinet which is not within the prescribed duties and responsibilities of any particular departments of the Prime Minister's Office. This responsibility includes supervising and following up on the performance of the government departments and the state enterprises under the Prime Minister's Office in accordance with the policies, guidelines and operational plans of the Prime Minister's Office, except official matters which are carried out by government agencies under the supervision of, and reporting directly to, the Prime Minister.

The Permanent Secretary is Head of the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Prime Minister's Office. Assisting the Permanent Secretary are four Deputy Permanent Secretaries, two Assistant Permanent Secretaries, one Adviser to the Prime Minister's Office, one Adviser to the Office of the Permanent Secretary, and thirteen Inspectors-General comprising an Inspector-General assigned to the Central Inspection Zone, and twelve Inspectors-General responsible for each of the respective twelve Regional Inspection Zones.



## ACTIVITIES

The main activities performed by the Office of the Permanent Secretary are as follows:

1. proposing policies for the Prime Minister's Office in accordance with the National Economic and Social Development Plan, government policy, and the policy of the Prime Minister; arranging the Master Plan of the Prime Minister's Office; coordinating the operational plans; proposing policies for budget-setting and allocation; following up and evaluating the performance of the government departments and state enterprises under the Prime Minister's Office; developing work systems, forms and procedures, and carrying out the information system development of the Office of the Prime Minister;
2. carrying out the laws and regulations of the Prime Minister's Office which are the specific responsibility of the Prime Minister, the Ministers to the Prime Minister's Office, and the Permanent Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office, including other related laws and regulations;
3. carrying out the inspection work of the Inspectors-General attached to the Prime Minister's Office, including investigating complaints, arranging inspection information systems, and monitoring the performance of government offices in cases of financial problems or corruption by government officials;
4. assisting farmers and the poor according to the Prime Minister's Office Regulations on Assistance to Farmers and the Poor and the Prime Minister's Office Regulations on the Revolving Fund Allocated to Assist Farmers and the Poor, and other laws and regulations concerned;
5. carrying out accident prevention activities in accordance with the Prime Minister's Office Regulations on National Accident Prevention. Proposing public policies, plans and measures concerning accident prevention procedures. Initiating and recommending to revise and establish laws and regulations concerning the safety of lives and property. Following up and evaluating plans and programmes to promote the security of governmental and non-governmental agencies;
6. acting as the Secretariat of the National Commission on Women's Affairs; carrying out activities entrusted by the National Commission on Women's Affairs and its various national committees; analysing and submitting recommendations to the National Commission on Women's Affairs on the revision of laws and regulations to promote the advancement of Thai women. Undertaking analytical studies on women's issues, policy research and evaluation for the promotion of the activities, roles and status of women, as well as the preparation of



strategies to implement the policies and master plans for the development of women which have been approved by the Cabinet;

7. acting as the Secretariat of the State Land Management National Committee which sets up appropriate measures to prevent people settling on state land and coordinating with involved government organisations on policies and operations;

8. carrying out campaigns for the prevention and control of AIDS, which emphasise the encouragement of public awareness that the AIDS problem is the concern and responsibility of everyone in society; and,

9. carrying out other official matters which are designated to be the responsibilities and official duties of the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Prime Minister's Office, or other matters which are assigned by the Prime Minister, the Cabinet or the Ministers to the Prime Minister's Office.





# The Secretariat of the Prime Minister

## BACKGROUND

The Secretariat of the Prime Minister (SPM) was established in 1933. Originally, it was a small office with only two sections. Its function was to look after both official and private matters of the Prime Minister. Later, as duties and responsibilities kept expanding, several changes were made to improve the structure and work system of the office. According to the Section 13 of the Act on the Administrative Organisation of the State B.E. 2534 (1991), the Secretariat of the Prime Minister became a department under the Prime Minister's Office. Its designated functions are to provide services in political affairs.

Its chief executive is the Secretary-General to the Prime Minister who is directly responsible to the Prime Minister. Assisting him are Deputy Secretaries-General and Assistant Secretaries-General.

The Secretary-General to the Prime Minister and Deputy Secretaries-General for political affairs are political appointees while the Deputy Secretaries-General for administrative affairs and Assistant Secretaries-General are civil servants.

## FUNCTIONS

According to the Royal Decree on the Secretariat of the Prime Minister B.E. 2539 (1996), the main responsibilities of the Secretariat of the Prime Minister are:

1. to submit reports and comments on policy options, policy formulation and implementation on domestic and foreign affairs for the Prime Minister's decision-making as well as to deal with various problems of the country;
2. to perform secretarial function for the Prime Minister and other high-ranking political figures in the Prime Minister's Office;
3. to coordinate with various political bodies, government agencies and institutions to bring about the result the Government requires;
4. to carry out the task of the Government's Spokesman and the Government's public relations affairs;
5. to provide a public service centre concerning complaints and petitions addressed



to the Prime Minister and other authorities concerned;

6. to submit suggestions and comments on legal and administrative regulations matters under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister;

7. to provide an information centre for the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers and Ministers to the Prime Minister's Office;

8. to carry out the state and official functions;

9. to provide security and services on household and vehicles; and,

10. to implement special policies of the Government with regard to the national identity promotion, the protection of consumer's rights and the management of water resources.

## ACTIVITIES

There are four kinds of activities undertaken by the Secretariat of the Prime Minister. Amongst these functions are:

1. **Activities in connection with the political affairs** undertaken by the Bureau of Politics Coordination, the Government Spokesman Bureau, the Centre of Public Services and the International Politics Bureau.

2. **Activities in connection with the special policies of the Government** undertaken by the Office of the National Water Resources Committee, the Office of the Consumer Protection Board and the National Identity Promotion Office.

3. **Activities in connection with the general administrative services** undertaken by the General Affairs Division, the Finance Division, the Protocol Division, the Household and Vehicles Division, the Security Division, the Legal Affairs and Regulations Division, and the Information Centre.

4. **Activities in connection with the coordinated administrative affairs and the secretarial affairs of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers and Ministers to the Prime Minister's Office** undertaken by the special staff group.





# THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CABINET

## BACKGROUND

The Secretariat of the Cabinet is a well-established government agency under the Office of the Prime Minister. It plays a major role as a centre of national decision-making networks by coordinating with the ministries, other government agencies, and the parliament, as well as with independent public agencies on cabinet-related issues. It is also responsible for certain specific monarch activities, such as the request of Royal Decorations and Royal Pardon.

The Secretariat of the Cabinet was founded in 1932 during the period of political reform. A change from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy led to the creation of several public agencies operating under the constitution in lieu of the king. The Secretariat of the Cabinet is now one of the government agencies under the Office of the Prime Minister.

## FUNCTIONS

According to Section 14 of the Act on the Administrative Organisation of the State B.E. 2534 (1991), the Secretariat of the Cabinet's responsibility is to facilitate the administrative functions of the cabinet as well as other tasks assigned by the Prime Minister. It has other functions related to the Parliament and the Royal Office.

The Secretariat of the Cabinet is headed by the Secretary-General, a permanent civil servant (level 11) reporting directly to the Prime Minister.

The Royal Decree Organising the Secretariat of the Cabinet, the Office of the Prime Minister B.E. 2538 (1995) altered the structure of the Secretariat of the Cabinet from 8 divisions to 4 bureaus and 3 divisions, namely the General Affairs Division, the Policy and Planning Coordination Division, the Publishing Division, the Bureau of Council of Ministers Meeting Administration, the Bureau of Legal Affairs, the Bureau of the Royal Scribe and Royal Decorations, and the Bureau of Information Administration.

## ACTIVITIES

There are four kinds of activities undertaken by the Secretariat of the Cabinet. Amongst these functions are:



1. **Activities in connection with the Monarch.** The Secretariat of the Cabinet is responsible for coordinating between the Cabinet and the Monarch on the appointment and reshuffling of the Cabinet and the appointment of ambassadors and consuls, asking for Royal Decorations, the upgrading of temples and requests for Royal Pardon, as well as performing extra duties for some major Royal functions.

2. **Activities in connection with the Cabinet.** As the centre to coordinate issues submitted to the Cabinet by ministries, the Secretariat of the Cabinet organises facts and provides primary analysis and comment on the issues. As the Secretary to the Cabinet, it is also responsible for the preparation and circulation of agenda, note-taking, the distribution of Cabinet resolutions and minutes, integration of Cabinet resolutions, as well as following up on the results of implementation.

3. **Activities in connection with the Legislative Council.** The Secretariat of the Cabinet acts as the Cabinet's legal coordinating agent for the law making process, from giving legal comments on the appointment of the House Speaker and Deputies (both of the House of Representatives and the Senate) and the appointment of Senators. Other coordinating activities involve question with notice, reports of Parliament Committees, and Prime Minister's orders.

4. **Activities in connection with the Public.** The Secretariat of the Cabinet is responsible for publishing all laws in the Royal Gazette and distributing them to the general public. It also verifies the qualifications of individuals who request to contribute to the benefit of the country and the request for Royal Decoration.





## **THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

The National Intelligence Agency (NIA) is both an intelligence and a security service. It was established on 1 January 1954.

The National Intelligence Act of 1985 outlines the functions and responsibilities of the NIA.

The NIA reports directly to the Prime Minister who is also the Chairman of the National Security Council. In addition, NIA intelligence is disseminated to various ministries and departments concerned with policy and decision-making.





# THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

## INTRODUCTION

Historically, the Thai Government had followed a laissez-faire policy and developed budgetary policies consecutively until the Budget Division was established in the Comptroller-General's Department, Ministry of Finance. After the 20 October 1958 Revolution, the Monetary and Budgetary Committee had upgraded the Division to become an office equivalent to a department, reporting directly to the Prime Minister. Since 14 February, 1959 it has been called "The Bureau of the Budget".

## FUNCTIONS

The Royal Decree Organising the Bureau of the Budget, the Prime Minister's Office, B.E. 2537 (1994) assigns the main functions of the Bureau of the Budget as follows :

1. to develop proposals on budget policies and plans;
2. to prepare and recommend the national annual budget for government agencies;
3. to monitor and evaluate governmental agencies' programmes and projects, and to keep the Prime Minister and the Cabinet informed of the performance of such programmes and projects; and,
4. to make recommendations on financial and budgetary matters as requested by the Cabinet.

## ACTIVITIES

The activities of the Bureau of the Budget are classified into Line and Staff components.

**LINE : To conduct analysis of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments.**

The State Enterprise Budget Division conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to state enterprises.

The Local Government and Provincial Budget Centre conducts analyses of budget



preparation, budget execution and allotments to sectoral and local areas, including Pattaya City, New City projects and the Bangkok Metropolitan Area, projects under His Majesty the King, and projects under the representatives proposals. The Education Budget Office conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to related educational agencies.

The National Security and Government Services Budget Office conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to security and defence projects for the Military Services; conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to security and defence projects for Legal and Justice; conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to security and defence projects for Interior Affairs; conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Independent Royal Thai Government (RTG) Agencies; and conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to the Ministry of Finance and the Central Fund.

The Economic Services Budget Office conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to Agriculture and Cooperatives plans/projects; conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to Forest and Fisheries plans/projects; conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to the Royal Irrigation Department; conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment and Ministry of Industry; conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to the Ministry of Transport and Communications and Ministry of Commerce; and conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to the Department of Highways.

The Health and Utilities Budget Office conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to the Ministry of Public Health, except the Department of Medical Services, the Department of Health and the Department of Medical Sciences; conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to Public Health Projects and Plans; conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to the Public Works Department; conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to the Royal Department Projects and Plans; and conducts analyses of budget preparation, budget execution and allotments to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.



**STAFF : To serve the analysts of the line component and to monitor and evaluate governmental agencies' programmes and projects.**

The General Affairs Division coordinates between the Bureau of the Budget and other RTG agencies, including state enterprises. The Legal Affairs and Regulations Division reviews and incorporates legal and procedural proposals into laws, decrees, and rules on regulations relating to budget matters.

The Budget Policy and Information Office studies, analyses and performs research on Budget Bureau job planning, financial planning and human resource planning; it studies, analyses and does research on public revenue, the structure of public debt, the budget cycle and policy, budget preparation and execution, and studies, analyses, designs and maintains the computer system; it provides training and consulting in the use of microcomputers and studies, analyses and gathers administrative information.

The Evaluation Office reviews agency operations and evaluates programmes, work plans and projects to conform to specified targets. It also evaluates the accomplishment of the work plans/projects and the effectiveness of the management and operation of government agencies and state enterprises.

The Management Services and Personnel Development Office recommends means and ways to improve office management and work simplification; surveys and analyses organisational structure, functions and administrative practices of the government agencies; determines position, classification and quantity of permanent government employees; is responsible for commodity management improvement of the government agencies and state enterprises; provides training courses on budgeting and commodity management for government and state enterprise officials; performs tasks on foreign affairs, provides library services, and takes responsibility for audio-visual, art works and office automation development.

The Budget Standards Office develops standardisation for equipment cost; analyses standard cost for construction; develops unit cost and surveys market prices to determine standard cost; conducts analysis on computer projects, provides training courses on computer information, and coordinates with other divisions, especially on the standards of computers.





# THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

## BACKGROUND

The Office Of the National Security Council was founded by the National Security Council Act B.E. 2502 (1959) to help implement the National Security Council's resolutions and recommendations. It is headed by the Secretary-General of the National Security Council, who is assisted by three Deputy Secretaries-General and two Assistant Secretaries-General. In effect, the Office serves as a secretariat for the National Security Council and as a policy-advisory body for the Prime Minister. The Office comes under the Office of the Prime Minister with the Secretary-General reporting directly to the Prime Minister.

The National Security Council functions in accordance with the National Security Council Act B.E. 2502 (1959). The Council is chaired by the Prime Minister; the Deputy Chairman is the Deputy Prime Minister for Security Affairs. The Ministers of Defence, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Communications, and the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces are all members. The Secretary-General of the National Security Council is a member and also the Secretary of the Council.

The National Security Council has a network of supporting committees, since it may appoint committees to carry out certain assignments. High ranking officials, military, and police, including government experts from related organisations, are members of these committees.

These committees are classified into three categories. Namely, (1) Standing (Permanent) Committees, (2) Special Committees, and (3) Ad Hoc Committees.

In addition, there is a very important mechanism included in the National Security Council's supporting network—the Consultative Meetings.

**Standing Committees** These Committees are established by the jurisdiction of the National Security Council Act. They work on a long-term basis. A standing committee, such as the National Intelligence Directing Committee, is presided over by the Prime Minister, whereas the National Psychological Affairs Committee by the Supreme Commander.

In general, the Secretary-General of the National Security Council presides over these Committees of which the Permanent Secretaries and Directors-General from various ministries are members. They are, for instance, the Preparatory Committee, the Policy

Committee, the Operations Coordinating Committee, and the National Preparedness Committee.

**Special Committees** The Prime Minister may exercise his executive power in accordance with the Act on the Administrative Organisation of the State B.E. 2534 (1991) and the Cabinet may order the establishing of a committee to deal with political issues or other sensitive national security situations. A special committee, such as the Committee of Counter-International Terrorism (COCIT), is presided over by the Prime Minister, whereas the Thai Boundary Problem-Solving Committee by the Secretary-General of the National Security Council.

**Ad Hoc Committees** These are mainly various working committees or those established by an executive order to handle a particular national security issue on a short-term basis. Examples are the now-dissolved or inactive Committees dealing with the Iraq-Kuwait crisis and illegal Cambodian entrants and displaced persons.

**Consultative Meetings** This forum is designed as an alternative to a committee meeting because of its flexible advantage of not being bound by a committee's membership restriction. The recommendation of a consultative meeting (usually chaired by the Secretary-General or his deputy) has the same effect and is as binding as that of the committees.

## **FUNCTIONS**

According to the National Security Council Act B.E. 2502 (1959), the National Security Council has two main missions. They are:

1. to advise the Cabinet on foreign policy, military and economic security policies, and on other matters concerning national security affairs with a view to achieving a coordinated action of the ministries and concerned government agencies in implementing the policy decision; and,
2. to deliberate and make recommendations on national security matters as requested by the Cabinet and any government agencies.

In other words, the National Security Council is a policy-oriented body working at high level decision-making. It can be referred to as an inner cabinet which specialises in national security.



The Royal Decree determining the functions of the Office of the National Security Council assigns the following authoritative functions to the Office:

- recommending the National Security Council to make a decision on national security policy as related to internal politics, international politics, national defence, economics, socio-psychological affairs, science, technology, energy, natural resources and environment, and other aspects of the national security;
- directing and coordinating the implementation of national security policies with other government organisations—civilian, military and police, including other related government agencies in a unified effort to make it most beneficial to Thailand's national security;
- working on strategic plans for national security policies and national preparedness planning, to meet an emergency caused by a national security crisis;
- directing policies and plans on national intelligence, including recommendations on developing intelligence organisations, counter-intelligence and their implementations to achieve a coordinated effort, and to maintain national security according to the Cabinet's and the Prime Minister's orders; and,
- deliberating on national security issues which fall within the responsibility of the Office both in civilian and military affairs, as the Cabinet requests.

## **ACTIVITIES**

The Office of the National Security Council has fewer than 200 personnel which is considered a small organisation in the Thai bureaucratic system, but the quality of its work is imperative and accordingly emphasised because it has a remarkable responsibility at a very high level of the policy process.

The staff members of the Office continuously analyse current issues on politics, economics, law, international relations, political economy, public policy and administration, and military science and technology, in order to be able to prepare comprehensive analytical frameworks for further recommendations. In such an endeavour, their serious training and understanding of respective fields and issues is an absolute necessity.

Under the close supervision of the Secretary-General, his Deputies and Assistants, the staff members of the Office are, by nature, analysts who are responsible for studying and analysing the national security situation, assessing the past and present policy implementations and recommending proposals to the Committees, as well as preparing for their meetings and deliberations.



The Office is open to outside opinions and perceptions from the private sector and academics, as well as other experts in various fields, governmental and non-governmental. At present, to formulate national security policy, intelligence estimates are utilised along with relevant research conducted by either academics or the Office's experts. Open and closed meetings, seminars, and conferences serve as a platform calling for coordinated actions among the concerned government organisations and even for the cooperation from the private sector.





# THE OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE

## BACKGROUND

The Council of State of Thailand is an administrative law institute which originated in the second half of the 19th century during the reign of King Rama V (King Chulalongkorn 1869-1910) who promulgated **The Council of State Act, B.E. 2417 (1874)**. It is developed on the model of the French Council of State.

In 1932 (the reign of King Rama VII), Thailand adopted a constitutional form of government and the Council of State was established by the Council of State Act, B.E. 2476 (1933) to perform the “**consultative function**” (advisory and law-drafting function) in the same manner as the French Council of State. However, unlike the French Council of State, it could not perform the judicial function due to the absence of provisions on administrative procedure in the Council of State Act, B.E. 2476 (1933).

In 1979, the Council of State Act, B.E. 2476 (1933) was repealed and replaced by **the Council of State Act, B.E. 2522 (1979)**. The new Act empowers the Council of State to perform the “consultative function” as well as the “petition function”. The Council of State has the Office of the Council of State as its Secretariat with respect to both functions.

Under the provisions of the Council of State Act, B.E. 2522 (1979), the person in charge of the Office of the Council of State is the Secretary-General of the Council of State, appointed by the King upon the recommendation of the Cabinet and with the approval of the National Assembly. He is responsible directly to the Prime Minister. At present, the personnel of the Office amounts to about 250 government officials.

## FUNCTIONS

The Office of the Council of State is in charge of various official functions including :

1. **Administrative Procedure Work** (Judicial Work) which is under the responsibility of the Petition Commissioners.
2. **Secretarial and office work of the Petition Council, the Law Council, the Law Reform Commission, and the Code Revision Committees** which are under the responsibilities of the Secretaries of the Petition Committees, the Secretaries of the Law Committees, the Secretary of the Law Reform Commission and the Secretaries of the Code



Revision Committees, respectively.

3. **General administration** (monitoring, training and disseminating, etc.) **and technical works** (law-drafting work, translation, issuance of legal opinions pursuant to the terms of the Government's Loan Agreements, and comparative legal research).

## ACTIVITIES

### The Council of State

The Prime Minister is **ex officio** President of the Council of State which is comprised of **the Law Council and the Petition Council**:

#### (1) The Law Council

The Law Council consists of 70 Law Councillors who are appointed by the King upon the recommendation of the Cabinet. They are qualified persons with knowledge and experience in law, political science, economics, social science or public administration (open system).

In the performance of their duties, the Law Councillors meet as a Committee. At present, there are 8 Law Committees, each of which consists of 8 or 9 Law Councillors.

The Law Council performs the following consultative function:

(a) to draft laws, by-laws, rules, regulations or notifications upon direction of the Prime Minister or resolution of the Cabinet;

(b) to give legal advice to state agencies or state enterprises, or upon direction of the Prime Minister or resolution of the Cabinet; and,

(c) to submit opinions or remarks to the Cabinet on the need for new legislation or revision and amendment or the repeal of existing legislation.

#### (2) The Petition Council

The Petition Council consists of 29 Petition Councillors who are appointed by the King upon the recommendation of the Cabinet and with the approval of the National Assembly. Their qualifications are similar to the Law Councillors (open system).

In considering petitions, the Petition Councillors meet as a Committee. At present, there are 5 Petition Committees, each of which consists of 5 to 7 Petition Councillors.

The Petition Council performs the following petition functions:



(a) to consider petitions under the provisions of the Council of State Act, B.E. 2522 (1979);

(b) to submit recommendations to the Cabinet for a resolution to be passed prescribing rules on the performance of official duties; and,

(c) to submit opinions and remarks to the Cabinet on the need for new legislation or revision and amendment or the repeal of existing legislation.

## **Law Reform Commission**

The Office's plan of organisational development with respect to law reform are very much along the same line as the English or Scottish Law Commissions under **the U.K.'s Law Commissions Act, 1965** and the Law Reform Commissions in such other countries as the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The Office has set up its law reform mechanism in the form of **a permanent or statutory Law Reform Commission** by means of amending **the Council of State Act, B.E. 2522 (1979)**. The new Act, the Council of State Act (No.3), B.E. 2534 (1991), came into force on 22 August 1991.

The Law Reform Commissioners under the Act (No.3) are appointed by the Prime Minister in his capacity as President of the Council of State. At present, the Law Reform Commission consists of 15 Law Reform Commissioners. The Law Reform Commission has now appointed 7 sub-committees to deal with certain different areas. Each sub-committee is interdisciplinary in nature, and its members are appointed both from lawyers and from non-lawyers in reasonable proportions.

## **Code Revision Committees**

At present the Cabinet has appointed 4 Code Revision Committees entrusted with consistent duties to revise the present Codes which have been in force for quite a long time so as to keep them in touch with the rapidly changing society. These 4 Committees are the Criminal Procedure Code Revision Committee, the Civil Procedure Code Revision Committee, the Civil and Commercial Code (Book III, Title XXII, Limited Companies) Revision Committee, and the Penal Code Revision Committee.

The Office of the Council of State has been entrusted with the duty to provide technical and secretarial services for these Committees.



# THE OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

## BACKGROUND

The Office of the Civil Service Commission (OCSC), established in 1928, is the first and the preeminent central personnel agency of the Thai civil service. It is a central personnel agency for civil servants under the civil service jurisdiction. It operates under the policies and guidelines of the Civil Service Commission (CSC), a body of government officials and individuals of high calibre from either the public or private sector, and is comprised of:

- five ex-officio commissioners holding the positions of the Prime Minister or Deputy Prime Minister, as Chairman, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Secretary-General of the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, and the Secretary-General of the Office of the Civil Service Commission;
- five commissioners elected from among and by civil servants holding posts of permanent secretary, deputy permanent secretary, director-general, provincial governor, head or deputy head of a government agency; and,
- five to seven commissioners selected from among persons of high calibre having experience and evident success in personnel administration, public service and organisation, organisation development, administration and management, and law.

Selected or elected commissioners, appointed to two-year terms by the King, must not be political officials, members of the House of Representatives, or on committees or staff members of a political party.

The Secretary-General, who is head of the OCSC and the Secretary of the CSC, reports directly to the Prime Minister.

## FUNCTIONS

As outlined in the Civil Service Act of B.E. 2535 (1992), the roles and responsibilities of the OCSC can be grouped into five major functional areas :

1. providing advice to the Cabinet concerning public personnel management, civil service system and government agency restructuring, organisation development, bureaucratic procedures, as well as compensation and welfare;



2. formulating policy regarding manpower planning in the civil service;
3. directing the management of public service personnel, including the issuance of regulations and directives, considering, analysing and setting procedures, determining positions and salary levels, recruiting and selecting government officials, monitoring discipline, appeals and grievances, and developing the capacities and quality of civil service personnel;
4. protecting and maintaining the fairness of the merit system to prevent poor and unfair treatment of civil servants; ensuring that compensation, welfare and fringe benefits among government officials under various jurisdictions are appropriate and consistent; and,
5. maintaining and supporting the development of civil servant both in quality and ethically.

The vision of the OCSC is **to serve as the leader in civil service reform; to modernise and streamline the bureaucratic system and to bring it up to international standards through the employment of new technologies; to change the role of government from that of controlling and directing to one of promoting and supporting; and to serve as the centre for improving public personnel management to ensure better quality and higher moral standards among officials as well as consistency among officials under different jurisdictions.**

In the articulation of this vision, the OCSC has incorporated government policy, has taken into account the internal and external conditions, the strengths and weaknesses of the OCSC, and has assessed the opportunities and risks involved, so as to ensure that this vision is appropriate, viable, and capable of implementation.

In keeping with its vision, the OCSC has set as its mission the development of the framework in which bureau and divisions develop and implement their action plans. The mission of the OCSC is thus:

- to see that a compact organisation scheme and workforce is specified for each government unit commensurate with its functions and responsibilities;
- to streamline and modernise systems and procedures to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of operation;
- to improve personnel recruitment procedures and measures for retaining good and capable officials in the service;
- to ensure suitability and fairness in the system of position classification, remuneration, and benefits;



- to develop the human resources of the civil service on a continual basis throughout the system to the extent possible; and,
- to delegate and decentralise authority in personnel administration throughout the system to a greater extent.

## **ACTIVITIES**

As a central personnel agency, the work of the OCSC covers a wide range of public personnel management functions as outlined in its roles and responsibilities above. In keeping with its mandated role of demonstrating enlightened leadership, the OCSC has pioneered and sponsored a number of innovations and programmes to increase the effectiveness of employee performance in such areas as senior executive development, ethics development, management improvement, and manpower planning. The OCSC also operates a large overseas study programme, which involves the provision of various services to Thai citizens studying in foreign institutions.

In summation, the scope of work of the OCSC embraces not only the technical specialisations of public personnel management, but also the establishment and maintenance of a superior civil service environment with respect to ethical conduct, a high standard of service to the public, and support of national objectives.





# THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ROAD TRAFFIC

## BACKGROUND

The Office of the Commission for the Management of Road Traffic (OCMRT) was originally established as a division within the Policy and Planning Department of the Ministry of Interior in 1978 [CMRT Act B.E. 2521 (1978)]. The Office served as the secretariat of the Commission for the Management of Road Traffic (CMRT) which was responsible for proposing recommendations to the Cabinet and other Government agencies regarding the management of road traffic and other related matters, including liaison with Central Government Agencies and State Enterprises.

The rapid development of the Bangkok urban area over the past decade has produced a series of problems and difficulties resulting in excessive growth in traffic levels. In response to the deteriorating traffic conditions, the OCMRT was upgraded to full department status in March 1992 under the Office of the Prime Minister.

## FUNCTIONS

The OCMRT has the following specific responsibilities as the Secretariat to the Commission:

1. to study, survey and analyse traffic conditions and to propose policies, master plans and standards regarding traffic management, together with solutions for traffic problems and to submit recommendations to the CMRT for decision-making;
2. to analyse and review technical, economic and environmental feasibility studies and to make recommendations to the CMRT;
3. to collect traffic data and to make such data available to relevant government agencies;
4. to recommend to the CMRT any necessary revisions to road traffic laws and other laws relating to traffic and transportation;
5. to implement training programmes and advise other government agencies regarding traffic management issues;
6. to coordinate and administer any other tasks assigned under the law or by the



CMRT; and,

7. to establish and direct the Office of the Megaproject Coordination Committee (OMEGA).

## **ACTIVITIES**

The OCMRT has initiated urgent solutions to the problems of road traffic by placing the priority on Bangkok and its immediate provinces. The OCMRT in cooperation with other organisations has developed 5 high priority plans, involving a total of 26 specific projects. Progress on of each project is being monitored on a time-based schedule which requires the submission of progress reports on the fifteenth of each month from each responsible organisation. The report is submitted to the committee chaired by the Prime Minister.

The objectives of the 5 high priority plans are to emphasise the development of public transport systems to facilitate movement of people rather than vehicles; to maximise the use of existing roads; to instill driver and pedestrian discipline; to expedite the construction of road networks; and to accommodate planning in future development and to promote traffic management.

Over the past three years, the number of new cars registered in Bangkok has risen to over one million—an increase of 49.5 percent. Meanwhile, the number of new roads to accommodate this increase has risen by less than 5 percent with the speed of traffic flow slowing down 7-8 percent. Statistically speaking, the traffic agencies have been able to limit traffic congestion by 37 percent. Traffic engineers had estimated that such a limit would have saved some 43,200 million baht in fuel costs. These savings, however, were not achieved.

To promote the concept of facilitating the movement of people, rather than vehicles, the OCMRT is encouraging members of the public not to use their own cars. At the same time it is attempting to urgently improve public transport by such measures as:

- the provision of 2,000 air conditioned buses, a project now being handled by the Ministry of Transport and Communications;

- promoting the use of more school buses. With regard to this, the Cabinet has agreed to allow a tax exemption on the cost of 2,500 buses according to the proposal of the OCMRT. This will lower the cost of the school bus service by 38 percent; and,

- encouraging the installation of a radio communications system by taxi metre



operators by securing special credit terms with a low annual interest rate of just 7 percent from a financial institution for the purchase of the necessary equipment. To promote the scheme, the government will bear the cost of the differential in interest rates.

In order to put into place a master plan for mass rapid transit systems, the Cabinet assigned the responsibility for the plan's design (completed on 27 September 1994) to the OCMRT. Over the next 15 years, the plan calls for the completion of a total of 5 electric train routes—the Green Line, the Red Line, the Blue Line, the Purple Line and the Orange Line, totalling 238 kilometres.

The OCMRT also serves as a central organisation to monitor and resolve existing physical conflicts between expressway and mass rapid transit networks. These conflicts, 33 crossovers in total, have existed well before the establishment of the OCMRT. The OCMRT, however, has resolved these conflicts thus helping to accelerate the construction of all large mass transit projects.

The successful implementation and completion of the master plan is, of course, more important than the simple creation of it. The OCMRT, therefore, has conducted conceptual design to ensure success in its operations. Of the budget allowance, the government has agreed to provide 80 percent, with 20 percent to be provided by the private sector. This is a testimony to the seriousness of the government's intention to invest in the creation of a mass transit system for the country, in a determined effort to alleviate the long-standing problem of traffic congestion.

The OCMRT's intermediate-term plan involves the speeding up of phases II, III and IV expressway construction, proposing a 5 route bus way and increasing the effectiveness of traffic management and flow by the linkage of various modes of transport. This would involve, for example, the ability to travel by boat with a transfer to a bus service, or being able to travel by commuter train with feeder bus service transfer capability.

In the long-term, the aim of the OCMRT is to encourage the on-time completion of the mass rapid transit network in accordance with the master plan and the city development plan which is designed to upgrade Bangkok's outlying areas in an effort to lessen the density of population in the central city area.

To provide a solution to traffic problems in regional areas, the OCMRT, in cooperation with local universities, has established academic centres in 4 areas of the country. Each centre has the task of studying and planning traffic management in major cities and of providing technical advice and information to provinces within the region of the centre's operation. The



OCMRT has also established the Traffic Management Sub-Committee in 16 major cities, charged with planning, coordinating, and providing solutions to traffic problems which might occur in the future.





# THE NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY OFFICE

## BACKGROUND

Since energy affairs are dealt with by many government agencies which are empowered by various energy related laws, the government's energy administration thus lacked unity. In order to manage energy affairs effectively, the Cabinet in September and October 1986 enacted Cabinet resolutions establishing the National Energy Policy Council (NEPC) to take responsibility for energy policies and measures, and the National Energy Policy Office (NEPO) as a provisional division under the Secretariat of the Prime Minister to function as secretariat of the NEPC.

Energy administration under the NEPC, with NEPO as secretariat, achieved a certain degree of success between 1986-1991. However, as energy administration was regarded as being of national importance, requiring supreme authority for unity in policy and operation together with the fact that the energy situation was changing rapidly, the agency recommending policies should be flexible, efficient and equipped with highly specialised personnel. As a result, National Energy Policy Council Act, B.E. 2535 (1992), the Act on the Organisation of Ministries, Thabuang and Departments (Third Revision), B.E. 2535 (1992), and other 3 related legislations were enacted to enhance NEPO as a permanent department under the Office of the Prime Minister in 1992.

## FUNCTIONS

According to the National Energy Policy Council Act, B.E. 2535 (1992), the NEPC is chaired by the Prime Minister with Ministers from related Ministries as committee members and the Secretary-General of the NEPC as committee member and secretary.

Other than acting as secretariat to the NEPC, NEPO also assumes responsibilities under two other pieces of legislation, i.e. the Emergency Decree on Remedy and Prevention of Shortage of Petroleum Oil, B.E. 2516 (1973), and the Energy Conservation Promotion Act, B.E. 2535 (1992). Certain authorities and responsibilities vested in NEPO by the above legislations are summarised as follows:



### **I. Under the National Energy Policy Council Act, B.E. 2535 (1992):**

1. to study and analyse energy policies, management and development plans of the country to be presented to the NEPC;
2. to monitor, evaluate, and act as a focal point for coordinating and supporting the implementation under the energy policies, management and development plans;
3. to gather information, observe changes in the energy situation, analyse trends and evaluate any possible effects in order to make recommendations on energy policies, management and development plans, and also disseminate energy statistics; and,
4. to perform any other task as may be assigned by the Prime Minister or the NEPC.

### **II. Under the Emergency Decree on Remedy and Prevention of Shortage of Petroleum Oil, B.E. 2516 (1973):**

This legislation provides the Prime Minister with extensive authority in designating measures to remedy and prevent the shortage of petroleum oil. NEPO, as the central agency responsible for energy management and development, has direct responsibilities to conduct, oversee, and coordinate actions in conformity with this legislation. The decree has thus far served as the enabling law for the setting of prices for petroleum products and for establishment of the Oil Fund. NEPO, therefore, has the direct responsibilities to manage the Oil Fund and to formulate policies and measures relating to petroleum product prices and the Oil Fund.

### **III. Under the Energy Conservation Promotion Act, B.E. 2535 (1992):**

NEPO, as secretary to the NEPC, recommends and coordinates tasks conforming to this Act. In particular, NEPO recommends policies, programmes, projects and measures on energy conservation as well as oversees the management of the Energy Conservation Promotion Fund which was established to provide incentives for more efficient utilisation of energy and the production of energy efficient appliances and machinery.

## **ACTIVITIES**

To support the work of the NEPC, the Energy Policy Committee (EPC) was established. The Minister to the Prime Minister's Office acts as chairman, and NEPO as secretary.



The major activities of the NEPC are as follows:

1. recommending energy policies as well as management and development plans to the Cabinet;
2. establishing criteria and conditions in the setting of energy prices according to the energy policies and the management and development plans of the country;
3. monitoring, supervising, coordinating, promoting and expediting the operations of (1) committees relating to the energy sector and (2) concerned government agencies, state enterprises, and private sectors in consistence with energy policies, and management and development plans of the country; and,
4. evaluating the implementation and accomplishment of national energy policies as well as management and development plans.

In supporting the work of the NEPC, the EPC performs the following activities:

1. recommending energy policies and measures as well as energy management and development plans;
2. submitting opinions on the energy programmes and projects of various agencies, including the setting of priorities of these programmes and projects;
3. establishing petroleum prices and rates for the Oil Fund, as stipulated in the laws mentioned above, including any other task that may be assigned by the Prime Minister to manage the Oil Fund;
4. recommending policies and measures on energy pricing and conducting changes in electricity rates under the automatic rate adjustment mechanism;
5. considering and recommending to the NEPC royal decrees, ministerial regulations, and other measures under the energy conservation promotion legislation;
6. requesting ministries, bureaus, departments, local administrations, state enterprises, or individuals to present detailed technical, financial, statistical, and other necessary matters relating to the energy policies and management and development plans of the country;
7. performing any other task as the NEPC may assign to the EPC and the Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Policy Committee, including any tasks as may be assigned by these committees to their sub-committees;
8. performing any other task as may be assigned by the National Energy Policy



Council or its Chairman; and,

9. establishing sub-committees to perform tasks as deemed necessary.

NEPO carries out the activities in connection with petroleum, power, energy policy and planning, and energy conservation and renewable energy including:

- recommending policies, management and development plans as well as measures on exploring, refining, procuring, storing, transporting, distributing, and setting quality standards of petroleum products;
- recommending policies and measures on taxes and prices of petroleum;
- recommending measures to remedy and prevent the shortage of petroleum oil as set forth by law, as well as coordinating the activities of related agencies under these measures;
- coordinating and conducting situation assessments and load forecasting of the country's electric power;
- recommending policies, management and development plans, and measures on power generation, transmission, distribution, quality specification, and also the roles of public and private sectors in the generation and distribution of power;
- recommending policies, management and development plans and measures on the structure of electricity charges, demand side management, and load management;
- formulating policies, management and development plans and measures on the energy sector of the country for the NEPC in accordance with the National Economic and Social Development Plan and government policies;
- coordinating and conducting energy outlook forecasts;
- systematising the survey, compilation, process and utilisation of energy information as well as preparing the energy statistics;
- submitting viewpoints on energy research and on requests for funds for energy research from the Energy Conservation Promotion Fund;
- coordinating and cooperating with international organisations and foreign agencies in the energy sector;
- recommending policies, management and development plans and measures on energy conservation, protection and mitigation of impacts on the environment resulting from the development and utilisation of energy;



- recommending policies, management and development plans and measures on new and renewable energy;
- managing the fund set up under the legislation for the promotion of energy conservation; and
- carrying out work in cooperation or in support of related agencies, or as may be assigned.





# THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

## BACKGROUND

Early attempts at development planning in Thailand started in 1950 when the National Economic Council (NEC) was established to undertake economic studies, and to advise the Thai Government on general financial and economic matters. The Council consisted of no more than 20 members, according to the Cabinet's recommendation, and was chaired by the Prime Minister. The Council's work was divided into 5 sectors : agriculture, finance, commerce, industry, and communication. The NEC was responsible for appointing members for each sector under the responsibility of the Secretary-General.

To correct the shortcomings resulting from lack of clear and comprehensive national objectives, the World Bank was requested by the Government to send a mission to Thailand. The mission arrived in 1957 to study the economic situation of the country and to provide recommendations for the establishment of a national economic planning system. The Bank recommended setting up a central planning agency to make a continuing study of the nation's economy, and to draw up plans for its development.

Following the World Bank's recommendation, the National Economic Development Board (NEDB) was established in 1959. The name was changed to the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) in 1972 to emphasise the importance of social development in the development process. The NESDB is essentially a central planning agency which undertakes a continuing study of the Kingdom's economy, and draws up plans for its development. Since its inception, the NESDB has already completed 7 Development Plans.

The structure of the NESDB is as follows :

### **1. The National Economic and Social Development Committee (NESDC)**

This committee is chaired by senior and outstanding economists and social scientists and comprises the Governor of the Bank of Thailand, Secretary-General of Civil Service Commission, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Director-General of the Fiscal Policy Office, Secretary-General of the NESDB, and no more than 9 members appointed by the Cabinet. The National Economic and Social Development Committee has authority to supervise the work



of the NESDB, and to recommend suitable economic and social development strategies to the Cabinet. This committee also has the responsibility to screen and deliberate on the various plans, programmes, projects and policies submitted by the NESDB's Office and to make recommendations to the Cabinet.

## **2. The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board**

The Secretary-General is the head of the NESDB's Office which functions as the secretariat of the National Economic and Social Development Committee to supply data and submit drafted National Economic and Social Development Plans for the Committee's consideration. Sometimes the Cabinet assigns work directly to the Office of the NESDB through the Secretary-General who is invited to participate in Cabinet Meetings.

## **FUNCTIONS**

According to the latest National Economic and Social Development Act of B.E. 2521 (1978), the main responsibilities of the NESDB are as follows:

- analysing and studying economic situations for presentation to the National Economic and Social Development Committee (NESDC) and recommending economic development and stabilisation policies;
- appraising and coordinating the economic development projects of government agencies and state enterprises, and setting the overall economic development policy according to existing national resources and priorities;
- studying financial conditions and resource potential in order to offer recommendations to the NESDC;
- coordinating with government agencies and state enterprises in the preparation of development programmes and projects for the annual development budget, foreign loans and other sources of finance;
- investigating requested expenses for the maintenance of fixed assets which are used in development, and recommending adjustments if necessary;
- considering and coordinating requests for foreign grants and loans by government agencies and state enterprises, and recommending additional assistance if necessary;
- evaluating and monitoring the implementation of economic and social development projects of government agencies and state enterprises;



- recommending suitable economic development strategies to the NESDC; and,
- any other activities which are specified by the National Economic and Social Development Act of 1978.

## **ACTIVITIES**

However, the broad scope of work of the NESDB can be summarised as follows:

- formulate five-year plans and annual development plans;
- study, analyse, and recommend solutions of development problems, and identify development opportunities;
- appraise development projects before implementation in line with the National Plan;
- coordinate the implementation of development programmes and projects in accordance with the declared policies in the Plan;
- monitor and evaluate development programmes and projects; and,
- development communication.



## THE EIGHT NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS OF THAILAND: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS AND THE CONCEPT AND CHARACTER OF EACH PLAN



Issue	Plan	First National Plan (1961-1966)	Second National Plan (1967-1971)	Third National Plan (1972-1976)	Fourth National Plan (1977-1981)
1. Socio-Economic and Political Conditions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less developed economy, majority of people worked in agricultural sector. The country, at that time, had excess labour supply, low level per capita income, but flourished with natural resources and healthy environment.</li> <li>Political conditions could be characterised as a centralised system. The World was in transition from westernisation to internationalisation that divided liberalism from socialism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as the First Plan period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highly centralised political system still persisted.</li> <li>Country's economy was affected by the first oil shocks which resulted in economic instability.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political instability was observed after the uprising on 14th October 1976.</li> <li>There were problems of income disparities, and natural resources and environmental degradations.</li> </ul>
2. Concept and Character of Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic development was predominant and widely accepted at that time, as influenced by development economists.</li> <li>The Plan had single objective - the acceleration of economic growth.</li> <li>It was a top-down planning.</li> <li>The planning strategies emphasised investment in basic infrastructure, both economic and social, by using project analysis technique.</li> <li>Emphasis was placed upon accumulation of physical capital asset.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National development policies still emphasised economic growth. However, the Plan started mentioning the importance of equality and distribution of growth to other regions, especially the Northeastern part.</li> <li>Social development, though viewed as supportive to economic development, was weighted on manpower planning.</li> <li>Planning approach shifted to ministerial level that emphasised sectoral analysis. This Plan was used later as framework of direction for formulating developmental project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Third Plan emphasised economic growth and monetary stability.</li> <li>This was the first time that the National Development Plan included social development, under the so-called population policy. However, the policy focused on reduction of population growth rate which was a quantitative point of view, rather than qualitative one.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to political instability, the Fourth Plan focused on problem analysis, then determined broadening policy-framework and direction for problem solving.</li> <li>Resulting from problem analysis, the Plan set multiple objectives for national development.</li> </ul>



<p>Issue</p> <p>1. Socio-Economic and Political Conditions</p>	<p>Fifth National Plan (1982-1986)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Politics gained more stability.</li> <li>● International economy was stagnant resulting from the second oil shocks.</li> </ul>	<p>Sixth National Plan (1987-1991)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The economic situation resembled the Fifth National Plan period, regarding unfavourable condition of international economy.</li> <li>● The country was faced with various economic and social problems.</li> </ul>	<p>Seventh National Plan (1992-1996)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The political situation enjoyed more democracy. Elected representatives had more involvement in process of decision-making.</li> <li>● The influence of globalisation turned country towards the domains of democracy, human rights, and environmental protection.</li> <li>● The USSR and socialism fell apart, which eased conflicting situation due to different political ideology.</li> </ul>	<p>Eighth National Plan (1997-2001)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This Plan is in transition from the Seventh Plan period to the development of the 21st century. The imbalanced development among economic, social, and environment is increasing.</li> </ul>
<p>2. Concept and Character of Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Plan focused on economic stability.</li> <li>● The national development planning approach was shifted from project analysis to programming scheme, especially in rural development and development of eastern seaboard.</li> <li>● Plan used top-down planning, but levelled off to regional and area-based planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This Plan set objectives for both economic and social aspects.</li> <li>● Plan used programming approach, comprising 10 major programmes.</li> <li>● It emphasised bottom-up planning, and gave more importance to adjusting the administrative system and to reviewing role of government.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This Plan highlighted sustainable development concept.</li> <li>● Three development objectives included economic growth, income distribution, and development of human resources, quality of life and environment.</li> <li>● Emphasis had been placed upon balancing all objectives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Plan pursues sustainable development by regarding <b>human development</b> as the main target of national development.</li> <li>● It focuses on administration, management, and decentralisation of planning authority to allow greater popular participation.</li> </ul>



# THE OFFICE OF THE ROYAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BOARD

## BACKGROUND

In the initial stage, the Royal Development Projects were created as a result of His Majesty's concern for the immediate social and medical well-being of His subjects. His Majesty initiated several projects through His own private funds, study, research, and implementation with minimal assistance from government institutions, private sectors or individuals. Examples of these projects included the mobilisation of his private funds to construct the "Mahidol Memorial Building" for scientific and medical purposes, the production of "the Private Royal Films" to raise funds, an advocate for the production of a domestic saline refining machine, and the setting up of the Royal Medical Team.

Soon after that, the nature of the Royal Development Projects became more evident in that concerned government agencies and private sectors undertake study and implementation of development work according to His Majesty's Royal Initiatives and objectives of a master plan. Today, the Royal Development Projects are scattered throughout every region of the country representing development works in accordance with its principles of tackling immediate problems; developing according to steps, necessity, economy; becoming self-supportive; promoting modern and appropriate technology; conserving and developing natural resources; and promoting and improving environmental conditions.

The government is very well aware of His Majesty the King's various development works for the well-being of the people, particularly those who live in the remote rural and underdeveloped areas. In fact, the Royal Development Projects play a crucial role in supplementing the government's policy. The results of the Royal Development Projects not only uplift the rural people's well-being but also contribute to the whole nation with respect to economic progress and security.

However, the implementation of the Royal Development Projects in the past was not efficient because each agency carried out the work independently without coordinating with other concerned agencies. Therefore, in order to serve and implement the Royal Initiatives through a consistently integrated system allowing the Royal Development Projects to run efficiently, the Thai government issued a "Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister" which became effective on 9 September 1981. The regulation enabled the establishment of the Coordinating Committee



for the Royal Development Projects which was later changed to the Royal Development Projects Board (RDPB) as an organisation at the national level with the task of implementing the Royal Development Projects. Later, the Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister regarding the Royal Development Projects was amended three times (in 1984, 1988 and 1991). In the latest amendment the components of the RDPB were adjusted to enable the implementation of the Royal Development Projects to be more effective.

The RDPB has the major tasks of controlling, monitoring and coordinating the operation of various government agencies and state enterprises concerning the Royal Development Projects. It also appoints committees, sub-committees, and working teams to appropriately serve the operation of the projects. Moreover, it considers and approves projects, plans and activities as well as expenditures to be used in the implementation of the projects. All of these tasks are supported by the Office of the RDPB which functions as the secretary to the Board.

The enforcement of the Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister on 9 September 1981 was the basis for establishing the RDPB and the Office of the RDPB known initially as the Secretariat Office of the Coordinating Committee for the Royal Development Projects. Originally, the Office was an agency within the Economic Preparedness Planning Division under the Office of National Economic and Social Development Board.

Later, when the development scope of the Royal Development Projects had expanded, the Cabinet agreed on 3 March 1992 to separate the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board (formerly the Secretariat Office of the Coordinating Committee for the Royal Development Projects) from the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board as an agency within the Office of the Prime Minister directly under the authority of the Prime Minister. The declaration was made by His Majesty the King on 27 August 1993 and became effective from 7 September of the same year.

## **FUNCTIONS**

The roles and responsibilities of the Office of the RDPB are as follows :

1. to survey, study, and analyse plans and projects proposed by agencies concerned which are responsible for implementing the projects, according to His Majesty's Initiatives, and then consider allocation of budget;
2. to coordinate between government agencies and state enterprises as well as the



private sector and foreign countries;

3. to monitor and evaluate the results of the Royal Development Projects; and,

4. to perform other tasks as assigned by His Majesty the King, the Cabinet or the RDPB or as indicated in the Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister regarding the Royal Development Projects.

## ACTIVITIES

The important projects under the Office of the RDPB are as follows:

1. **Bangkok Metropolitan and Suburban Areas Flood Alleviation Project According to His Majesty's Initiative (Kamling Project)** This project focuses on the construction of large ponds close to the sea in order to store overflowing water from both natural and artificial canals as well as construction of regulators for controlling the amount of water.

2. **Pah Sak River Basin Development Project According to His Majesty's Initiative in Lopburi and Saraburi Province** This project includes construction of reservoirs for multipurpose uses such as agricultural usage, household and industrial consumption, flood prevention and fresh water fishery.

3. **Development of Rain-Fed Agriculture Areas Project by Establishing Water Storage Ponds Based on the Royally-Initiated New Theory in the Northeastern Region** This project involves construction of water storage ponds on farmers' land to provide water supply for household consumption and agricultural usage. These farmers will then be given training at the Puparn Royal Development Study Centre or elsewhere that water storage ponds are constructed.

4. **Upper Huai Bangsai River Basin Development Project According to His Majesty's Initiative in Mookdahan Province** The tasks under this project include construction of reservoirs, nourishment and improvement of soil, initiation of quality of life programmes such as nutritional training and Child Care and Development Centre, agricultural and vocational trainings and setting up of Forest Preservation Unit and Forest Village.

5. **Huai Sambard Tributaries Development Project According to His Majesty's Initiative at Wat Ban Rai, Dan Khuntod District, Nakorn Rachsima Province** This project emphasises the construction of reservoirs, dykes and regulators as well as dredging of canals.

6. **Pak Panang River Basin Development Project According to His Majesty's Initiative in Nakorn Sri Thammarat Province** This project earmarks construction of regulators



and water drainage system to use as a preventive measure against intrusion of sea water onto farmers' land during the dry season and flooding during rainy season. Moreover, through the use of regulators, fresh water will be stored in tributaries of Pak Panang River for agricultural uses during the drought.

**7. Su-Ngaipadee Canal Project According to His Majesty's Initiative at Su-Ngaipadee District, Narathiwat Province** The tasks under this project comprise of construction of regulators and drainage pipes and dredging of canals as a method for preventing acid water from flowing into rivers and also drawing fresh water to leach the acid soil.

**8. Royal Development Study Centre** According to His Majesty's approach to development, the rural population should be encouraged to be self-reliant. His Majesty thus has stressed the need for dissemination of knowledge to villagers with regards to occupation and agricultural techniques. To achieve this aim His Majesty initiated the establishment of the Royal Development Study Centre as central offices to conduct research and experimentation on development methods and technology which can be applied to each particular area according to the actual conditions and nature of the problem concerned. The centres provide a complete service which His Majesty has called a "one-stop service" where people can go to see demonstrations of development methods and techniques in various fields in order to seek more knowledge or education and to receive occupational training appropriate for local conditions. Each Royal Development Study Centre serves as a "living natural museum" or "development briefer".

Full consideration for the selection of a site of a Royal Development Study Centre is given to all factors concerned so that each centre is located in an area suitable for the solution of problems and the study of appropriate development methods for that particular region. Each centre is jointly operated by several government agencies which work in the name of the centre.

Six Royal Development Study Centres have been established in every major region of the country as follows:

- Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Centre at Phanom Sarakam District of Chachoengsao Province;
- Huai Sai Royal Development Study Centre at Cha-Am District of Petchaburi Province;
- Kung Krabaen Bay Royal Development Study Centre at Tha Mai District of Chantaburi Province;
- Huai Hong Khrai Royal Development Study Centre at Doi Saket District of



Chiang Mai Province;

- Puparn Royal Development Study Centre at Muang District of Sakhon Nakorn Province; and,

- Pikun Thong Royal Development Study Centre at Muang District of Narathiwat Province.

**9. Chaipattana Foundation** The Office of the RDPB also acts as the secretariat to the Chaipattana Foundation which was established according to His Majesty the King's Initiative. The Chaipattana Foundation has the objective to help people through development activities in various forms, especially in urgent cases when the activities face such restrictions as budget constraints or bureaucratic procedural problems. The activities of the Chaipattana Foundation that have been partially carried out concern improvement of environmental quality and social and economic development.

The Chaipattana Foundation shares the same goals as the Office of the RDPB, namely to help people in economic and social aspects so as to improve their quality of life and to enable them to become self-reliant. Therefore, to avoid time constraint in emergency cases, the implementation of some Royal Development Projects have been partially supported by the Chaipattana Foundation which collects its funds from His Majesty's private money and donations.





# THE OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF INVESTMENT

## BACKGROUND

The Board of Investment (BOI) is the principal government agency responsible for providing incentives to stimulate investment in Thailand. The BOI also conducts extensive investment promotion activities both in Thailand and abroad.

Although investment promotion in Thailand stretches back more than three decades, the BOI is officially governed by the 1977 Investment Promotion Act. The agency is chaired by the Prime Minister, with economic ministers, senior civil servants, representatives of major private sector organisations, and academicians serving as Board Members or Advisers. The day-to-day investment promotion activities are carried out by the Office of the Board of Investment (OBOI) under the Office of the Prime Minister.

## FUNCTIONS

Broadly speaking, the responsibilities of the BOI include issuing promotion certificates, creating investment promotion plans and policies, collecting investment statistics, preparing monthly and annual BOI activity reports, and also conducting research to identify promising investment opportunities in Thailand.

The Investment Services Centre serves as the BOI's arm for publicity, public relations, and distribution of promotional literature, including the quarterly BOI Investment Review. It hosts foreign missions and coordinates the BOI's investment promotion campaigns overseas. Drawing on an extensive data base of Thai firms seeking foreign participation, it provides match-making services to foreign investors, introducing them to potential local partners and government officials. It also helps investors obtain permanent residence permits, and lends support to the Investors Club which provides a direct link to both foreign and Thai investors.

The International Affairs Division is responsible for handling the foreign affairs of the BOI. It maintains statistics on foreign investment in Thailand, represents the BOI in bilateral and multilateral trade and investment meetings, and, together with the Investment Services Centre, coordinates the BOI's overseas investment promotion campaigns. The International Affairs Division is also responsible for supporting Thai investment overseas, and includes the Thailand Overseas Investment Unit, which provides information and support to investors exploring



developing markets in the region.

The Regional Investment Promotion Division coordinates with the BOI's regional offices to organise investment promotion activities in the provincial areas. Regional firms are then able to identify potential joint venture partners in Bangkok at the same time that they are identifying potential overseas partners.

The BOI has five regional offices: Nakhon Ratchasima in the Northeast, Songkhla and Surat Thani in the South, Chiang Mai in the North, and Chon Buri in the Eastern Seaboard area. These offices provide information and assistance to investors and potential investors in regional areas.

The BOI maintains permanent investment promotion offices in New York, Tokyo, Osaka, Sydney, Frankfurt, and Paris. These offices offer potential foreign investors a complete range of information on business opportunities and incentives in Thailand.

The OBOI deals with investment projects according to the sector of activity they fall under. Each of the seven investment promotion divisions deals with all the aspects of a promoted project so that investors only need to deal with one division for most of their business with the BOI. The functions carried out include: screening and appraising applications for investment incentives; considering various measures to assist promoted industries (including import duty reductions, duty exemptions and rebates, and tariff increases on competing imports); reviewing specific duty and tax exemptions for machinery and raw materials; monitoring the operations of promoted projects to ensure that they comply with the conditions stipulated in their promotion certificates; and providing information to investors on their industry sectors.

## **ACTIVITIES**

The BOI promotes projects which strengthen Thailand's industrial and technological capability, use domestic resources, create employment opportunities, develop basic and support industries, earn foreign exchange, contribute to the economic growth of regions outside Bangkok, develop infrastructure, conserve natural resources, and reduce environmental problems.

The BOI is empowered to grant a wide range of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives and guarantees to investment projects which meet national economic development goals.

In addition to investment incentives, the BOI offers comprehensive business-related



services to investors and potential investors. These services range from assistance in obtaining required licences and permits to the identification of promising investment projects and joint venture partners. The BOI also offers assistance to Thai firms interested in overseas investment, especially in Indochina and ASEAN countries.

In sum, the BOI provides unqualified support to both foreign and Thai businesses that are either planning to invest, or have already committed to invest in Thailand's rapidly growing and diversifying economy.





# THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION COMMISSION

## BACKGROUND

Pursuant to the promulgation of the National Education Council Act of 1959, the Office of the National Education Council (ONEC) was established as an agency under the Office of the Prime Minister and entrusted to undertake educational planning tasks as well as to perform advisory and coordinating functions for the formulation of the National Education Scheme. In 1972, with the establishment of the Ministry of University Affairs, the Office was reorganised and named the Office of the National Education Commission, serving as an advisory body to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet on all matters concerning education. The major task of the Office was expanded to cover the national educational policies and planning for all levels of education. Afterward, in 1978, the Act was again revised and the ONEC was designated to function as a national education policy and planning agency and also to engage in research and evaluation in relation to policy and plan formulation.

The ONEC operates under the supervision of the National Education Commission (NEC) which are composed of:

- the Deputy Prime Minister designated by the Prime Minister as a chairman and a Minister of the Office of the Prime Minister as a vice-chairman;
- distinguished members—2 Ministers from the Ministries of Education and University Affairs and 7 Permanent Secretaries from the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministries of Defence, Interior, Education, Public Health, University Affairs and Science, Technology and Environment;
- other members—the Director of the Budget Bureau, the Secretary-General of the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, and 12 distinguished scholars.

The Secretary-General and a Deputy Secretary-General of the ONEC act as the secretariat of the commission.

## FUNCTIONS

Based on the National Education Commission Act of 1992, the ONEC is tasked with



formulating educational policies and plans for all levels to be abided by all agencies concerned. In addition, it presents policy guidelines and recommendations for educational development as well as is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of educational development plans in accordance with the National Education Scheme, the National Education Development Plan and the government policy.

Its organisation is divided into the Bureau of Educational Policy Development and Planning for Educational Management (EPPEM), the Bureau of Educational System Development and Macro Planning (SYDMAP), the Educational Information Centre (EIC), the Office of the Secretary and eight special centres, namely the Centre for Human Development (CHD), the Institute of National Education Performance Award (INEPA), the Teacher Education Reform Office (TERO), the Coordinating Centre for Educational Research (CCER), the Centre for Educational Public Relations (CEPR), the Centre for Teaching-Learning Development (CTLD), the Academy of National Education Development (ANED) and the Centre for Promotion of the Thai Wisdom for Learning Society.

## ACTIVITIES

### Policy and Plan

1. Formulation of the National Schemes of Education 1960, 1977 and 1992

Two in-depth studies titled **Thai Education in Perspective and Report on the Revision of the National Education Scheme** formed a crucial basis for the development of the present National Scheme of Education 1992.

In addition, **the Master Plan for the Implementation of the National Scheme of Education 1992** was later on devised to acquaint practitioners with and fully understand the Scheme.

2. Formulation of National Education Development Plans

Preparation of the Eighth Plan (1997-2001) began in 1994. Upon refinement the plan will be finalised and put to force in October 1996.

Several foundation works contributing to the Eighth Plan encompass the **Mid-term Revision of the Seventh Plan (1992-1993)**, and several other national seminars and Think Tank Roundtables. For instance, **Trends towards Educational Development in the Future, Challenges Confronting the Thai Society** and the Thai Farmers Bank's **Thai Education in the Era of Globalisation : Approaching the Next Millennium with Prosperity and Stability**.



### 3. Master Plan on Basic Education

4. Host and co-organiser of the Seventh International Community Education Association (ICEA) World Conference on Sustainable Development Through Community Education. A large number of policy makers and practitioners have a strong conviction in Community Education as an effective alternative strategy in community building which can reinforce community potential and bring about national capacity and sustained development.

5. Principles and Strategies in the Reform of Teachers and Educational Personnel Training and Development

6. Policy on Private Education: Subsidy Plan for Private Schools

7. Perspective Plan for Children and the Youth

A large volume of studies and research have laid a solid ground for the deliberation of the above policies and plans.

### **Research and Development**

1. R&D on the Provision of Vocational Education at Secondary Level: The Summary

2. R&D on the Provision of Vocational Education at Secondary Level: The Guide to Becoming Small Entrepreneurs

3. Study on the Demand for Science and Technology Teaching Personnel

4. Study on the Efficiency of Teacher Deployment

5. Strategies for the Development of Thai Higher Education

6. R&D on Alternative Learning Models: Strategies for Expanding Learning Networks

7. Research on Women's and Girls' Opportunity in Education and the Roles of School in Transmitting Social Values Concerning Women

8. Status Report on Policy Formulation for Gifted and Talented Students

9. Symposium on Education and Education-related Research (held biennially)

10. Education Information Networking

### **Institutional Capacity Building**

1. Implementation of a nationwide local institution capacity building project entitled



## **Educational Planning and Management**

2. Intensive Sub-regional Training workshop on **Using Research for Monitoring the Quality of Primary Schools** for middle-level managers in the Asian region
3. **Strategic Planning** for NEC planning officials
4. Thai-Canadian HRD Programme entitled **Institutional Capacity Building in Planning and Policy Making for Thai Government Agencies**





# THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION OF COUNTER CORRUPTION

## BACKGROUND

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 1974 states in Section 66 that the government will find every means to prevent and eliminate all forms of corruption and corrupt practices. As a result, the Counter Corruption Act was enacted in 1975 and the Commission of Counter Corruption (CCC) has been charged with the responsibility to enforce the Act.

## FUNCTIONS

Under the same statute, the Office of the Commission of Counter Corruption (OCCC) was established to implement the resolutions of the Commission and perform other administrative duties. The Commission consists of the Chairman and five to nine members with the Secretary-General as a member and secretary. The Chairman and members, appointed by Royal Command, are persons of integrity and have knowledge and experience in various branches of learning or affairs.

The Commission's duties, specified in Section 13 of the Counter Corruption Act, are to submit measures for counter corruption to the Council of Ministers. As well, the CCC submits to the Council of Ministers for consideration an order that any governmental office, state agency or state enterprise be required to instruct any state official attached thereto, who has been suspected of corruption, to declare his assets and liabilities in accordance with such particulars, procedure and within such time as the Council thinks fit. In addition, the Commission will investigate and inquire into facts when there is an allegation or a reasonable cause to suspect any state official of corruption.

In the performance of duties under the Counter Corruption Act, the Commission has the power to inquire in writing from any governmental office, state agency or state enterprise any fact with respect to the performance of official duties or any work, and also has the power to issue summons requiring a person involved in a case under investigation or inquiry to give statement or deliver any account, document or material which is necessary for the inquiry, for supplementing his consideration, or to instruct such person to give statement, deliver any account, document or material which is necessary for the inquiry.



The Commission may appoint a sub-committee to conduct an inquiry or carry out any matter as entrusted by the Commission. These sub-committees have been appointed with many different assignments, such as:

- (1) Measures for Counter Corruption Sub-Committee
- (2) The Public Relations Sub-Committee
- (3) The Assets Verification Sub-Committee
- (4) Investigation Division Consultative Sub-Committee
- (5) The Corruption Research Sub-Committee
- (6) Promotion of Attitude and Integrity Sub-Committee

## **ACTIVITIES**

The OCCC is the organisation which takes responsibilities to prevent and suppress malfeasance and corrupt practices in the Thai Bureaucracy. That means the OCCC has authority to submit to the Cabinet measures and recommendations revising the bureaucracy's performance in order to counter corruption. Furthermore, the OCCC has the power and prestige to investigate and inquire into facts when there is an allegation or a reasonable cause to suspect any state officials of corruption.

The OCCC realises the urgent problem of the abuse of issuing land title certificate which should be addressed immediately. The OCCC has undertaken the following measures to counter the corruption in land problems:

### **For Prevention**

The OCCC submits measures and recommendations concerning prevention and suppression in land property corruption to the Cabinet in the following four areas:

1. measures to counter corruption and malfeasance in public lands;
2. measures to process land title issuance and private organisations' use of forest areas;
3. suggestions to counter corruption in the Land Titling Project in all provinces; and,
4. remarks from the Cabinet to be aware of the Official's chance of corruption in dealing with land title issuance.



Moreover the OCCC has conducted research on the problem of land title issuance, studying the case of errors or the illegality of land ownership issuance in order to acquire prevention measures.

### **For Suppression**

Counter corruption investigations concerning land ownership show that there have been many problems of land title issuance in many provinces. Because of erroneous land ownership or land titles being awarded for mountainous areas belonging to the Royal Forestry Department or national reserves, the OCCC has notified the Department of Lands and the provincial land officers to withdraw the land ownership documents. Government and private sector employees had conspired with the support of state officials. Since land title issuance is a delicate and complex process, the OCCC adheres to the following guidelines to assure the effectiveness of its work:

1. developing a work system in accordance with manpower planning and setting up an investigating group which responds to natural resources (land, forest, minerals) countrywide;
2. developing human resources (investigators and legal officers) responsible for natural resources by giving them knowledge in law, regulations, land title and investigation tactics. For land title training, 16 persons are sent to the National Research Council of Thailand to participate in a Remote Sensing Course;
3. requesting that officers from other organisations, such as Royal Forest Department, Agricultural Land Reform Office, Department of Lands, Department of Mineral Resources, Royal Thai Survey Department, the National Research Council of Thailand, Forest Police Division, Land Development Department and Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, to cooperate with the OCCC officials, especially in land title law and regulation; and,
4. establishing a basic information system of natural resources (land, forest, minerals) to prevent natural resource corruption.





# THE OFFICE OF THE NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

## BACKGROUND

The Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) was established on 16 November 1976 by the Narcotics Control Act B.E. 2519 (1976). It is a departmental-level agency under the Office of the Prime Minister which acts as the national central coordinating organ in all matters pertaining to narcotics control, both domestic and international, according to the policy set by the Narcotics Control Board (NCB).

The NCB comprises eight ex-officio commissioners: the Prime Minister (Chairman), Minister of Interior, Minister of Education, Minister of Public Health, Director-General of the Police Department, Director-General of the Public Prosecution Department, and Director-General of the Customs Department as members. The Secretary-General of the NCB is a member and secretary. Up to six other members are appointed by the Cabinet for a two-year term and can be reappointed.

Various sub-committees and specific committees are appointed to help the ONCB and the agencies concerned consider and recommend methods to tackle the narcotics problem, i.e. the Preventive Sub-Committee, the Treatment and Rehabilitation Sub-Committee, the Coordinating Law Enforcement Sub-Committee and the Crop Replacement and Crop Control Sub-Committee. According to the Act on Measures for the Suppression of Offenders in an Offence Relating to Narcotics B.E. 2534 (1991), the Properties Examination Committee has also been set up. This Committee is chaired by the Chairman of the Commission of Counter Corruption and the Secretary-General of the NCB as Member and Secretary.

## FUNCTIONS

According to the Royal Decree Organising the Office of the Narcotics Control Board B.E. 2535 (1992), the authority and responsibilities of the ONCB are as follows:

1. to carry out the functions under the Narcotics Control Act, Act on Measures for the Suppression of Offenders in an Offence Relating to Narcotics, and other relevant acts concerning narcotics control work;
2. to carry out secretariat activities of the NCB and the Properties Examination Committee, as well as secretariat works of the Advisory Committee and other Sub-Committees



which are appointed by the NCB or the Properties Examination Committee; and,

3. to conduct other work concerning narcotics control activities as assigned by the Prime Minister or the Cabinet.

Pursuant to the above-mentioned Royal Decree, the ONCB plays the role of the coordinating agency relating to drug policies and plans, including the role of being a focal point in coordinating and contacting other international narcotics control agencies. In addition, the ONCB acts as the central body in public relations on anti-narcotics matters, as well as the “checks and balances” agency on narcotics matters, including the control, expedite and supervision of the implementation of drug control. Moreover, the ONCB also serves as the national central intelligence and statistics on drug offences to support other operating agencies and carries out the important pilot project relating to narcotics control.

### **The Government Policy on Narcotics Control**

To overcome the problem, the Royal Thai Government has devised two main strategies as follows:

1. to reduce the drug supply through narcotic crop control and narcotics law-enforcement measures; and,
2. to reduce the drug demand through drug abuse prevention and treatment and rehabilitation measures.

### **ACTIVITIES**

Based on the Government Policy, the ONCB coordinates with other concerned agencies in carrying out four major measures, namely:

1. Narcotic Crop Control Measure
2. Law Enforcement Measure
3. Drug Abuse Prevention
4. Treatment and Rehabilitation Measure

### **Narcotic Crop Control**

The problem in the highlands is not only the problem of opium poppy cultivation. It involves the problems of hilltribes communities such as poverty, low education, poor public health



care, their sustenance as minority groups as well as other related issues, especially the loss of variable natural resources. In solving the problem of opium poppy cultivation, the important consideration concerning national security makes it difficult to use severe and decisive methods of suppression. Instead, more gentle methods have to be used and it is found that appropriate and satisfactorily successful methods have been the narcotic crop control and highland development methods. Many projects based on the concept of crop replacement and highland community development have been implemented. However, the Thai Government will not hesitate to use eradication measures when and where the hilltribes grow opium for sale, especially in the developed areas. The Thai Government's effort has yielded satisfactory results. Opium production which was as high as 150 tons per year in the past, has been greatly reduced to only 20-30 tons during the recent years. Most of the opium poppies grown by the hilltribes in Thailand nowadays are not harvested for commercial purposes, but for their own consumption.

The efforts of one country alone cannot, however, solve the problem. Therefore, Thailand strongly supports the concept of sub-regional anti-narcotics programmes initiated by the United Nations which aims to encourage and assist countries with common borders to work together to eradicate the problem of narcotic drugs. At present, Thailand participates in the Sub-Regional Action Plan with UNDCP and 5 MOU countries such as Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam to provide a strategic outline for the collaborative efforts of those governments in addressing the problem of illicit production, trafficking and abuse.

### **Narcotics Law Enforcement**

Narcotics law enforcement is a significant measure in reducing the supply of illicit drugs. The Thai Government has made every effort to intercept the trafficking of narcotic drugs in the country. Strong control measures have been undertaken by arresting couriers/traffickers, interdiction of drug smuggling both into and out of the country, destruction and seizure of illicit drug sources, and giving cooperation to other countries to curb international drugs trafficking. Moreover, for more effective suppression, the authorities try to follow up all narcotics cases so that the offenders receive appropriate judicial punishment.

### **Drug Abuse Prevention**

This measure is aimed at building up "immunity" in individuals from all social strata and ages to enable them to live a healthy life in society without resorting to drugs. This process



accomplished in three ways—by disseminating knowledge on drug use and the danger of drugs to the general public, by educating and developing the personality of youths in school, and by cooperating with volunteers in various communities in the propagation of the danger of drugs. To achieve this objective of drug prevention, four target groups have been set up: in-school groups, community groups, workplace groups and special groups. A set of activities appropriate for each target group has been designed, such as information dissemination, education and alternative activities, and personnel development.

### **Treatment and Rehabilitation**

The objective of this measure is to cure drug addicts both physically and mentally so that they can reintegrate into society and lead a normal life. There are at present two treatment methods being used in Thailand, the modern medical treatment and the traditional treatment, most of which are carried out in four stages: the pre-admission stage, the detoxification stage, the rehabilitation stage, and the after-care stage. There are altogether 215 treatment centres throughout the country. As for convicts who are drug addicts, treatment and rehabilitation are provided at special detention treatment centres. At present, more emphasis has been put on the rehabilitation and after-care in order to reduce the relapse rate.

### **Legislation**

Effective laws are important elements to support the work on narcotics control and to suppress illicit drug trafficking. Anti-narcotics laws are kept under constant review to ensure that they are relevant and applicable to the ever-changing situation of the narcotics problem. Thailand has promulgated anti-narcotics laws to give teeth to narcotics law enforcement officials to deal effectively with drug barons [the Act on Measures for the Suppression of Offenders in an Offence Relating to Narcotics, B.E.2534 (1991)]. This Act empowers the authorities to freeze or confiscate the assets of suspected drugs traffickers and to deal with drug conspirators. Moreover, Thailand is in the process of enacting an anti-money laundering law. The draft anti-money laundering bill was completed and has been submitted to the Cabinet for approval before further submission to the Parliament.

On the international front, Thailand has been a party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, as amended by the Protocol 1972, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substance 1971. Since the beginning, Thailand has considered becoming party to the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988 and is



now under the process of preparation to give accession to this Convention. At present, Thai Current legislation can cover most of the significant measures outlined in the Convention, except for the money-laundering measure which is now in the process of consideration for enactment.

### **International Cooperation**

It is fortunate that Thailand is not alone in the war against drugs. Thailand has worked closely with various foreign countries and international organisations in drug control. Information and intelligence exchanges and joint operations have been conducted with narcotics law enforcement officers from other countries. At present, 14 countries and Interpol have narcotics liaison officers stationed in Thailand. Thailand has played an active role in the international cooperation against drug at regional and sub-regional levels. Thailand participates in drug control projects with ASEAN countries and sub-regional drug control projects with Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam and the UNDCP under the Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control.

Thailand's effort in controlling the illicit production and supply of narcotic drugs has received worldwide attention and support as evidenced by the assistance rendered by foreign governments and international organisations to our drug control programmes.





# THE NATIONAL YOUTH BUREAU

## BACKGROUND

In 1963, the Thai Government set up the Centre for Studies and Research on Youth Problems under the National Research Council. Later, this Centre was upgraded to a government division in 1969. It implemented the Plan for National Youth Development which was to be integrated into the Second National Economic and Social Development Plan (1967-1971). In 1973, the division was upgraded to a government department and renamed the "National Youth Bureau" (NYB), under the Office of the Prime Minister (according to the Act of Governmental Division, National Youth Bureau, Office of the Prime Minister, 1973). In 1978, the Government established the NYB and the National Youth Commission (NYC) as a Government Department under the Office of the Prime Minister (National Youth Promotion and Coordination Act, 1978).

## FUNCTIONS

According to Article 12 of the Act of National Youth Promotion and Coordination (1978), the duties and responsibilities of the NYB are as follows :

- compiling, studying and analysing information concerning youth;
  - formulating programmes and work plans for developing youth in various aspects;
  - initiating, urging and supporting beneficial youth activities;
  - organising the training of youth workers and youth leaders;
  - supporting youth affairs initiated by governmental and private sectors;
  - acting as a centre for coordination, dissemination and publicity of all youth activities;
  - following up and evaluating the implementation of the National Youth policies, plans and programmes; and,
- carrying out the decisions, resolutions and assigned tasks of the NYC to supervise and coordinate projects and programmes on youth promotion and development undertaken by various ministries, departments and non-governmental organisations concerned in order to attain the objectives of the National Youth Policy.

## ACTIVITIES

At present, in carrying out its responsibilities of youth promotion and development,



the NYB operates in the form of divisions of sub-committees (i.e. central, regional and local sub-committees). The NYB is the highest executive body in determining policies and measures.

The main activities of the NYB are divided into eight groups as follows:

### **1. Centre for Information, Research and Academic Study**

- Compilation of data and statistics concerning youth.
- Gathering names of organisations whose work and activities concern children and youth.
- Undertaking research on various aspects of youth problems.

### **2. Development Plan and Policy**

- Establishment of plans for children and youth development under the National Economic and Social Development Plan.
- Establishment of operational plans for the National Declaration on Children.
- Organising conferences and seminars concerning policies and plans for children and youth development in various areas.

### **3. Promotion and Development Implementation**

In order to promote and develop various programmes, the NYB organises the following programmes:

- programmes for physical and mental health development, e.g. physical efficiency and educational tourism for youth.
- programmes with an emphasis on intellectual development, e.g. seminars in science for youth leaders and contests for creating children's toys.
- programmes for job and career promotion, e.g. funding youth's jobs and careers and reinforcing youth's knowledge of youth cooperatives.
- programmes for the promotion of art, culture and morality, e.g. Thai music and sculpture, ethics programmes, etc.
- programmes for social activities, e.g. voluntary activities for social welfare, etc.

### **4. Youth's Protection and Related Social Services**

- Organising exhibitions and publicising laws.
- Organising seminars on the development of children's rights.



- Publishing legal documents, including ministerial regulations and restrictions concerning children and youth.

## **5. Coordination**

### **On the National Level:**

- Establishing projects to introduce active support in all social sectors, i.e. government, private, business and industry, for the promotion and development of youth in various areas.

- Organising seminars for youth workers at various levels, including executives in youth affairs in the central, regional and local areas concerning youth and child development.

- Organising activities to promote distinguished in-school youth and children who have committed good deeds.

- Organising activities for the National Youth Day.

### **On the International Level:**

- Establishing programmes to support the international exchange of ideas, outlooks, experiences, arts and culture among youth affairs executives, youth workers as well as youth and children of foreign countries. These programmes include:

- The Ship for Southeast Asian Youth Programme.
- Children's International Summer Village Programme.
- Friendship Programme for the Twenty-First Century.

## **6. Training**

- Organising training programmes for youth workers on the local level and for training officials in youth development.

- Organising seminars for leaders of youth groups and leaders of rural youth centres.

- Organising training programmes for children and youth including officers and staff who participate in international youth exchange programmes.

## **7. Public Relations and Publicity**

- Publishing documents and printed material for public information, e.g. youth magazine, youth Voice Journal, NYB newsletters, posters and leaflets.

- Producing radio programmes for the public.



- Producing television documentary programmes and publicity spots for the public.
- Organising media seminars throughout the country to promote media coverage of children and youth.
- Organising programmes to promote outstanding media coverage of youth.

### **8. Follow-up and Evaluation**

The NYB follows up and evaluates the results of its performance as follows:

- training programmes and seminars to improve performance or remedy deficiencies.
- work in the development of children and youth in accordance with the children and youth development plan, as integrated in the National Economic and Social Development Plan.
- work performance of other related organisations.





# THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

## BACKGROUND

The National Statistical Office (NSO) was established by upgrading the former office named the “Central Statistical Office” of the Office of National Economic Development Board in 1963 and became a new department under the Office of the Prime Minister.

## FUNCTIONS

According to the Statistical Act of Thailand 1965, the main functions and authorities of the NSO are compiling statistics from all statistical agencies, planning and conducting censuses, promoting and developing governmental as well as private statistical activities, including collaborating and participating in the coordination of the work of statistical agencies in the assembling, compilation and analysis of statistics. In addition, the NSO gives recommendations or advice to other statistical agencies on plans, methodology, forms, questionnaires as well as other documents, such as handbooks and instructions to be used for statistical purposes.

## ACTIVITIES

The main activities of the NSO may be classified into five categories as follows:

### 1. Data Collection

Fundamental statistics and data, which illustrate the basic structure of the social and economic conditions of the country, are collected by the NSO. Most of these relate to population structure, labour force, agriculture, industry, business, trade and services, education and public health, household expenditure, mass media, etc. These collected data and information are needed by government agencies and private organisations to plan and establish policies for the development programmes of the country. Moreover, they can also be used as a tool for monitoring, examining, and evaluating the progress and achievement of those development programmes as well.

### 2. Coordination

The coordination work of the NSO can be classified into two sections; that is, among local government agencies, and with foreign states and international institutions. The former involves compiling a list of statistical projects and activities (including information on the budget, personnel, and details on computers used) performed by every government agency and



enterprise. Thus, the information on the type of statistics, and sources produced can be obtained. Hence, the duplication of statistical work can be easily detected. The efficiency of the statistical system may be improved when unnecessary and duplicated works are eliminated. The coordination with foreign states and international institutions is exceptionally beneficial. The NSO, or the statistical system as a whole, always gains advanced knowledge and technical assistance through this process. Likewise, the NSO always enthusiastically cooperates with these states and institutions in every regard, such as supplying statistical data and information which are requested, actively participating in international seminars and conferences, and so on.

The NSO has a strong responsibility to provide technical support and assistance to other government agencies, both in statistical methodology and computer data processing. Throughout the years, the NSO has assisted a number of government agencies and enterprises under various ministries. This, in fact, has been done through coordination work as well.

### **3. Standardisation**

For a number of years, the NSO has been attempting to set up different sets of standards in concepts, definitions, and statistical terms to be used in statistical work among government agencies. Simultaneously, it has been contemplating these standards. Apart from this, the standardisation also aims to be consistent with the international standards. In addition, it has been attempting that the process of questionnaires drafting, data and report presentation, and methods of data collection are performed along the same guidelines.

### **4. Training in Statistics, and Computer Data Processing**

Throughout the years, the NSO has been conducting annual training courses exclusively for the staff of other government agencies and enterprises including the NSO itself. Firstly, two training courses in statistics (intermediate and advanced) are offered. These two courses emphasise both theoretical statistics and its application for practical work. Secondly, various courses in computer data processing are offered. Thirdly, the NSO also conducts external training courses for other government agencies upon request. Fourthly, the NSO is also responsible for conducting country courses under the sponsorship and support of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) and the United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP). The participants of these courses are statisticians of Thailand and other countries in the Asia and Pacific region. Finally, the NSO occasionally has been a host for visiting statisticians from various countries such as China, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam. The activities range from conducting training courses for some developing countries to sharing experience in statistical works with some well-developed countries.



## 5. Data and Information Services

A large number of statistical reports and summary results of the censuses and surveys have been published by the NSO. These include periodical publications, and Yearly Statistical Book of Thailand, at the national, regional and provincial levels. The publications are available to the public at minimal charges. In the case that required statistics and information are not produced or available at the NSO, the users will be assisted in getting access to what is required as long as they are available.





# THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

## BACKGROUND

The Government Public Relations Department began its life as the Publicity Division on 3 May 1933. It was given a unique status of a special agency under the control of the Cabinet. By December of the same year it became the Publicity Office. It grew quickly, and during the World War II years became the biggest operator of the most popular medium at the time, the radio. The name was changed to the Public Relations Department on 8 March 1952.

## FUNCTIONS

The Public Relations Department today is a centre for disseminating news and information for the Government of Thailand, national institutions and state enterprises. It promotes the Democratic form of government with the King as the Head of State and also contributes to the maintenance of national security and unity.

It presents news about Thailand to the world so as to create a good image for the country. It assists other Government agencies to work out public relations programmes for them and also arranges training courses for their personnel. Furthermore, it provides non-formal education through radio and television broadcasting.

The Public Relations Department operates the national radio and television networks called 'Radio Thailand' and 'Television Thailand'. The radio and television networks are collectively called the 'National Broadcasting Services of Thailand'.

## ACTIVITIES

The Public Relations Department owns and operates more than 120 radio stations throughout the country. Its networks of both AM and FM radios reach all corners of the country. The television network covers all regions of Thailand. The overseas short-wave radio service broadcasts in more than 10 languages.

The Department has its head office in Bangkok and has six public relations centres in different parts of the country to oversee radio and television operations to suit the tastes of different areas. There are public relations offices in all provinces to assist provincial governors



and agencies under other ministries.

The Public Relations Department plays an active role in programmes under the ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information. It is also a full member of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU). It cooperates with radio and television organisations as well as news agencies throughout the world.

Apart from offices in all provinces, the department also has offices of information in Washington D C, London, Riyadh and Kuala Lumpur.





# THE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

## BACKGROUND

The Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) was established by Royal Decree in 1950 and is one of the agencies under the Office of the Prime Minister. DTEC is responsible for all aspects of the technical cooperation Thailand receives from external cooperation partners. Since 1963, DTEC has also been responsible for the technical cooperation Thailand provides to other developing countries. DTEC has worked closely with Thailand's cooperating partners in supporting projects through all phases of their development from the planning to final evaluation stage.

## FUNCTIONS

DTEC's main roles and mandates can be identified as follows:

1. to act on behalf of the Royal Thai Government in administering technical cooperation programmes which have been agreed upon by Thailand and her cooperating partners including various foreign governments and international organisations. DTEC also cooperates with both the Royal Thai Government and non-governmental agencies in administering technical cooperation projects;
2. to develop the Technical Cooperation Plan in accordance with the National Economic and Social Development Plan and to assess and evaluate the impact of technical cooperation projects;
3. to administer grants and counterpart funds obtained through technical cooperation projects;
4. to administer an English language proficiency test to Royal Thai Government employees and to continually provide language training and orientation programmes for those who are selected for academic and practical training abroad; and,
5. to procure and control project equipment and supplies and assist foreign experts, volunteers, staff and trainees by granting privileges.



## **ACTIVITIES**

Broadly speaking, DTEC performs two main activities: programming and services.

### **PROGRAMMING**

DTEC works closely with both foreign and Royal Thai Government agencies in designing, planning, appraising, monitoring and evaluating technical cooperation programmes and activities. These activities are managed by the Planning Division and the External Cooperation Divisions I, II and III.

### **SERVICES**

DTEC supports technical assistance projects by providing services as well as facilities. DTEC's services and supporting activities are carried out by the Office of the Secretary, the Language Testing and Training Services Division, the Project Finance Division, the Procurement and Tax Clearance Division and the Project Audit Division.

### **TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROCESS**

In order to be efficient and effective in administering technical cooperation, DTEC has set up the following procedures:

#### **1. Technical Cooperation Received from External Sources**

- Project identification and formulation
- Project submission to DTEC for appraisal
- Project submission to external cooperation partner
- Project agreement and inception
- Project implementation
- Project evaluation

#### **2. Thailand's Technical Cooperation with Other Developing Countries**

As well as receiving external cooperation, the Royal Thai Government provides technical cooperation to other developing countries through the Thai International Cooperation Programme (TICP) which can be classified into seven modalities.



### **1) Bilateral Programme**

The Bilateral Programme is fully supported by the Royal Thai Government. It focuses on human resource development and is provided to other developing countries in the fields of education, health, and agriculture. The Bilateral Programme includes tailor-made training programmes which require the identification and design of special courses in response to the needs of Thailand's cooperating partners. The work includes a wide range of areas, i.e. mission, expert, consultant, development project, volunteer and grant aid.

There have been numerous attempts to adopt Country Programmes with Thailand's partners. This new approach emphasises a long term TICP activity for a period of 3-5 years. DTEC has already initiated Country Programmes with neighbouring countries and will extend the Country Programmes to other developing countries.

### **2) Annual International Training Courses (AITC)**

Annually, DTEC organises a series of International Training Courses in a wide variety of development subjects. Fellowships to support participation in these courses are provided to many countries throughout the developing world. The courses are implemented by Thailand's best academic and technical institutions. The specific courses and their contents are constantly being reviewed and updated to ensure their relevance to the needs of Thailand's partners.

### **3) Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC)**

The theme of this Programme is South-South Cooperation, the ultimate objective of which is the promotion of a truly global partnership for development. It operates on three main levels : global, regional and bilateral.

The responsibility of the cost involved is shared between countries who exchange participants. Specifically, the participating country is responsible for the international travel costs whereas the host country absorbs all local costs.

### **4) Institutional Linkage Programme**

The Institutional Linkage Programme was officially organised in 1996 under the Thai International Cooperation Programme for the purpose of expediting the cooperation programme between institutions in Thailand and those of the cooperating countries. For the few years, the programme has been set up for only the neighbouring countries and in the near future it will be expanded to other countries in other sub-regions.



### **5) Other TICP Activities**

This category is involved with other TICP activities, such as the sending of representatives to meetings involved with TCDC, LDC etc; the sending of missions to particular cooperating countries for technical consultative discussions; studies and researches in some areas of regional or sub-regional natures, and others.

### **6) Third Country Training Programme (TCTP)**

The Royal Thai Government organises training programmes or study tours in Thailand for participants from other developing countries who are sponsored by international organisations or donor countries. The Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation on behalf of the Royal Thai Government takes care of the coordination and programme arrangements and is responsible for the administration costs while the sponsoring agencies absorb the programme costs.

### **7) Trilateral Cooperation**

The Trilateral Cooperation Programme can take place in various alternative forms. The first alternative is under the Third Country Training Programme (TCTP). The other alternative forms are based on cost-sharing which means that the Royal Thai Government co-sponsors with other countries or international organisations to provide assistance to other developing countries including the Annual International Training Courses (AITC) and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

Participation of co-sponsoring countries in the Trilateral Cooperation Programme is very much welcomed in order to augment resources available for the developing countries, especially for neighbouring countries.





# THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK ORGANISATION

## BACKGROUND

Dusit Zoo, the predecessor of the Zoological Park Organisation (ZPO), was established in 1938 by the Bangkok Municipality. Subsequently, the Minister of Interior, General Banyat Thephasadin Na Ayuthya proposed to the government in 1953 to set up an organisation to administer the zoo efficiently. On 15 February 1954 the ZPO was established by Royal Decree. At present there are five zoos under the ZPO :

1. Dusit Zoo, Bangkok
2. Khao Kheow Open Zoo, Chon Buri
3. Chiang Mai Zoo, Chiang Mai
4. Nakhon Ratchasima Zoo, Nakhon Ratchasima
5. Song Khla Zoo, Song Khla

## FUNCTIONS

1. To collect wild animals for education purposes.
2. To maintain and breed wild animals in captivity to prevent their extinction.
3. To manage individual species of animals in an environment as close to their natural habitat as possible.
4. To create and renovate the modern zoo for public use.

## DUSIT ZOO

Formerly, Dusit Zoo was a part of the garden in The Royal Dusit Palace and was commonly known as “Khao Din Wana”. Later, King Rama V gave the area to the Thai people for public use. In 1938, Field Marshal P. Pibunsongkram, the Prime Minister of Thailand, sought Royal permission from King Rama VIII to use the land as a public zoo. The zoo was founded by the Bangkok Municipality in 1938, and by 1954 the ZPO was set up to run Dusit Zoo. Its area is approximately 47.2 acres ; 34 acres are land and 13.2 acres are water. Dusit Zoo is located on Rama V Rd., Chitlada Section, Dusit District, Bangkok.



## **KHAO KHEOW OPEN ZOO**

Khao Kheow Open Zoo is a forest wonderland near Chon Buri, providing a refreshing atmosphere and natural habitat for various animals. The open zoo was inaugurated on 1 June, 1978 and covers a total of 2,000 acres. There are more than 5,000 animals of about 200 species.

Khao Kheow Open Zoo is divided into 3 large areas:

1. **Exhibit area** ( 400 acres)

- To display animals for public education, as well as enjoyment of visitors.

2. **Recreation area** (80 acres)

- Picnic areas, water recreation areas, and restaurants.

3. **Breeding area** (1,520 acres)

- This area is used for research and breeding purposes for the reintroduction of wild animals into their natural habitats.

Interesting highlights of these areas are:

1. **THE WALK-THROUGH AVIARY**

One of the largest aviaries, covering an area of 2 acres. It is designed to resemble the natural surroundings and to house 4,000 birds of more than 100 species. Visitors can walk through the cage to view the birds.

2. **DEER PARK**

It is the first deer park in Thailand covering an area of 20 acres. Visitors can enter the deer park for close encounters with deer, barking deer, gayals, African wild asses, and other animals.

3. **WATERFOWL PARK**

The large waterfowls are kept free, roaming in the large reservoir. Many large rare waterfowls can be spotted flying freely in the sky.

## **CHIANG MAI ZOO**

Chiang Mai Zoo is the first and only zoo in the North where visitors can experience the excitement and intimacy of various kinds of wild animals in their natural habitat. Situated on 212 acres of verdant forest at the foot of Doi Suthep mountain, Chiang Mai Zoo is surrounded



by hilly terrain that consists of thousands of species of wild plants and flowers adorning the natural landscape of valleys, streams and waterfalls.

Two interesting areas at the zoo are:

**OPEN ZOO AREA** In the 33 acres of open zoo area visitors can relax and mingle with the various rare species of animals and the 3 acres of a walk-in aviary with over 4,000 birds of about 200 species.

**THE RESERVOIR** This splendid area covers 6 acres and is filled with numerous colourful gardens and varieties of wild orchids. The perfect location for camping, taking a paddle-boat out on the lake, or just relaxing and enjoying the marvellous view of Chiang Mai. And at night, before day's end, sitting around the camp-fire and drifting off into dream-filled sleep amidst the wonder of nature.

## **NAKHON RATCHASIMA ZOO**

Nakhon Ratchasima Zoo is the first zoo in Northeast Thailand. The concept and design is to exhibit animals as close to their own natural habitat as possible. The zoo offers splendid opportunities for the public to see the animals as close as possible within an area of 218 acres. The zoo was officially opened in 1996.

Nakhon Ratchasima Zoo, a centre for recreation, education and relaxation for Nakhon Ratchasima and nearby provinces, was established by Cabinet Decision on 23 May B.E. 2532 (1989) and is a branch unit of the ZPO. It is located on Nakhon Ratchasima-Pakthongchai Highway, K.M.10, Muang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province.

## **SONG KHLA ZOO**

Song Khla Zoo is the first zoo in the southern part of Thailand, located at Khao Roop-Chang, Amphoe Muang, Song Khla. Song Khla Zoo was established by Cabinet Decision on 23 May, B.E. 2532 (1989) and, is a branch unit of the ZPO. Song Khla Zoo, with 364 acres of land, is located on the hills covered with a thin forest (mainly para rubbers, coconut palm, jackfruit and cashewnuts). The Suan Toon Waterfall flows through the zoo from south to east. In addition, there is also a Hoh Vichian Devathamrong Shrine on the east side of the zoo. The zoo will officially open in late 1997.



Suan Toon waterfall is a well-known beautiful waterfall and is still unspoiled. The exhibition areas are designed in accordance with its individual species and habitat. Song Khla Zoo is about 4 kilometres from Song Khla , and 30 kilometres away from Haad Yai District.





# THE SPORTS AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

## BACKGROUND

The Sports Authority of Thailand (SAT), was established under the name of the Sports Organisation of Thailand (SPOT) on 12 September 1964 by a Royal Decree of Establishment. The status of the Sports Organisation of Thailand was upgraded to the Sports Authority of Thailand by the Act of Establishment on 17 October 1985 so that more effective action can be achieved in its work. The SAT was established to be responsible for carrying the Government's policies in sports promotion throughout the country.

The SAT enjoys the status of a State Enterprise attached to the Office of the Prime Minister and is supervised by the Board of Management appointed by the Council of Ministers. The Board is chaired by the Prime Minister or appointed Minister. Members of the Board are nominated by the Council of Ministers for a term of two years. The other members of the Board consist of the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence, the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Interior, the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education, the Director-General of the Department of Physical Education, the Director of the Budget Bureau, a representative from the University Sports Board of Thailand, a representative from the Thailand National Olympic Committee and the Governor of the SAT, including ten other nominated sports personalities.

## FUNCTIONS

According to the Act of Establishment on 17 October 1985, the scope of the SAT is as follows:

1. to provide annual subsidies to the Thailand National Olympic Committee in sending athletes to participate in international competitions, such as the Olympic Games, Asian Games, and South East Asian Games;

2. to provide annual subsidies to the Board of University Games;

3. to provide annual subsidies to local sport-promotion committees;

4. to provide annual subsidies to 42 sports associations registered under the SAT

by:

- sending teams to participate in international competitions;



- paying annual subscription for the international sports federations; and,
- providing coaches, trainers, etc;

5. to promote sports for governmental bodies, institutes, and organisations by giving advice both in theory and techniques and the supplying of sports equipment;
6. to direct basic sports courses for the youth;
7. to direct basic and progressive courses for coaches and referees in every region of the country;
8. to publish guidelines on the playing of sports, including distributing of rules and regulations to all interested, libraries, schools, etc.;
9. to organise annually the National Games and the National Youth Games;
10. to construct and maintain sports facilities for the public;
11. to provide sports science research, fitness tests, sports clinics, etc.;
12. to provide sports training service for eight kinds of indoor sports: badminton, basketball, judo, table-tennis, aerobic dance and exercises, etc.;
13. to provide outdoor sports training: swimming, football, etc.; and,
14. to promote sports for all and disseminate sports for all movement.

## **ACTIVITIES**

To promote the development of sports throughout the country, the SAT has six main policies:

### **1. Basic Sports Development**

- Initiation and promotion of knowledge, experiences, skill and positive attitude on sports and exercises are in the plan so as to develop the moral, sports spirit, strength and physical health, team working including the realisation of sports as a vital part of life for children and the youth. The development will be implemented both in and out of school system.

### **2. Sports for All Development**

- Human is one of the main resource of the country, as healthy body and mind can affect rapid development of the country. Sports and exercises are therefore considered to be the main factor to develop people to healthiness.



### **Main guidelines :**

1. To encourage effectively the knowledge on sports for all
2. To develop the sports for all institutes to create more quantity and quality
3. To provide additional facilities for sports and exercises
4. To search for financial resources from the public and private sectors
5. To promote sports for all leaders/instructors
6. To conduct healthful activities for each group of people i.e. aged group, disables, drug abuse, hilltribes, prisoners, etc.

### **3. Sports for Excellence Development**

- Dignity, fame and unity of the nation can be obtained through this activity.
- Conforming to the plan, **lines of operation** are :

1. To support the establishing of sports bodies, sports clubs, sports associations, etc.
2. To improve the sports competition system to the standard
3. To promote athletes, sports personalities to the international standard of skills and knowledge as well as to establish the national sports competition training centre
4. To promote the producing of standard sports equipment
5. To manage the welfare assistance for athletes and sports personnel

### **4. Professional Sports Development**

There are some limitations on professional sports development. It is believed that solving problems can happen through effective management, tax improving, attractive welfare and reward for playing sports.

List of sports in the programme :

**International Sports** : Soccer, Golf, Tennis, Boxing, Snooker, Bowling, Volleyball, Sepak-Takraw, Badminton, Automobile and Motorcycle Racing.

**Thai Sports** : Thai Boxing

#### **Guidelines of Operation :**

1. To develop the Thai Boxing and International Boxing to the professional standard of sports



2. To promote the international sports in the programme to professional sports
3. To improve the rules, regulations and law for the benefits of professional sports business
4. To upgrade the sports personnel through instruction management, training courses both in quantity and quality
5. To establish Sports Development Fund and Sports Welfare Fund for professional sports personnel

### **5. Sports Science and Sports Technology Development**

From research study, it is found that Sports Science and Technology enforces the development on ability of exercisers and sports players. There are infact many other related sciences i.e. Exercise Physiology, Sports Nutrition, Psychology, Bio-Mechanics & Sports Medicine, etc.

Therefore, Sports Science and Technology will be adapted to develop the exercisers and athletes, sports personnel and equipment, etc.

#### **Guidelines :**

1. To establish the Sports Science and Technology Institutes
2. To prepare and promote sports science and technology personnel
3. To supply and develop the proper kind of sports equipment
4. To set the physical competency standard of children, youth and people in general
5. To disseminate the using of sports sciences and technology for sports development
6. To establish the data base centre on sports science and technology

### **6. Sports Administration Development**

The success of national sports development depends on the cooperation between various sport governing bodies concerned, either the public or private sectors, both in urban and rural area.

#### **Guidelines of development :**

1. To develop the work efficiency of the main sports administration body



2. To unite all bodies concerned on sports development and administration
3. To facilitate the establishing of sports data base in national, regional and provincial level
4. To develop the sports, public relations system;
5. To promote the provincial sports associations, sports clubs to be more effective in sports development and administration
6. To provide the sports stadium, sports equipment and accessories for exercise in urban and rural areas
7. To improve the rules, regulations and laws on sports development and administration
8. To promote the technological development eg. research study, scholarships, etc.
9. To evaluate systematically the sports development

### **Sports Facilities**

Sports stadiums have been constructed in urban and rural areas all over the country.

The Sports Complex under the management and supervision of the SAT covers an area of approximately 265 rai (106 acres) at Hua Mark, Bangkok. It comprises a fully-equipped Indoor Stadium, a Velodrome, a Shooting Range for training and competition, 6 Football Fields, 6 Tennis Courts, an Archery Range, a Skeet and Trap Shooting Range, a Swimming and Diving Pool of Olympic standards, 2 Sports Hostels and a Sports Training Centre. The new main stadium has a capacity of 60,000 spectators.

### **Provincial Sports Promotion**

The SAT has branches in the provinces to assist and coordinate with provincial authorities to promote sports, to maintain sports facilities and sports equipment, and to organise sports competitions as well as other matters entrusted by the SAT.





# **THE ELECTRICITY GENERATING AUTHORITY OF THAILAND**

## **BACKGROUND**

The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) is a state enterprise formed on 1 May 1969 through the merger of three preceding state enterprises namely the Yanhee Electricity Authority (YEA), the Lignite Authority (LA) and the North-East Electricity Authority (NEEA).

Since its establishment, EGAT has successfully developed and managed the country's power system to provide an adequate and reliable electricity supply which is crucial for the continuous growth of economy.

## **FUNCTIONS**

By the EGAT Act 1968 and subsequent amendments in 1978, 1984, 1987 and 1992, EGAT is responsible mainly for generating, acquiring and transmitting electric energy to serve requirements nationwide. In so doing, EGAT sells bulk energy to two distributing utilities, namely the Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA) and the Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA), as well as to other direct customers as prescribed by the Royal Decree, and neighbouring countries.

Philosophy of EGAT's operation is to provide the country with sufficient, reliable and reasonably-priced electricity supply to support the country's social and economic development, while simultaneously conserving and protecting the quality of environment in all of its operation.

## **ACTIVITIES**

EGAT's activities encompass the development, construction, and operation of dams, reservoirs, power plants of various types, transmission system, and substations; the production of lignite and its by-products; and the formulation of policies concerning the production and sales of electricity, lignite and lignite by-products. In addition, it also undertakes activities on demand side management as another means to reduce power demand and thus defer investment and construction of new power projects while also saving the environment.



EGAT also engages in businesses concerning electric energy or in conformity with EGAT's activities. In compliance with the national policy of privatisation, it has set up its first subsidiary; the Electricity Generating Public Company Limited or EGCO which has now operated on a complete business basis. EGAT has now been restructuring its organisation to further improve its management system and operational efficiency.

### **Power System**

EGAT's power system mainly consists of hydro power plants and thermal plants utilising domestic natural gas and lignite and imported fuel oil. Bulk electric energy is transmitted to the distribution systems via EGAT's transmission network comprising transmission lines of various voltages ranking from 69 kilovolts (kV), 115 kV, 132 kV, 230 kV to extra high 500 kV and sub-stations. The production and transmission of electricity is controlled by EGAT's National Control Centre and five other regional control centres located in different parts of the country.





# THE MASS COMMUNICATION ORGANISATION OF THAILAND

## BACKGROUND

Thai television broadcasting made its debut in the time of Premier Field Marshal Poh Pibulsongkram who foresaw an urgent need for a TV broadcasting service in Thailand. Founded on 10 November 1952, Thai Television Broadcasting Co.,Ltd. or Television Channel 4 launched its premier broadcast in black and white for the first time ever in South East Asia on 24 June 1955.

After the Thai Television Broadcasting Co.,Ltd. closed its doors in February 1977, the Cabinet under the former Prime Minister Tanin Kraiwichien subsequently issued a Royal Decree to establish the Mass Communication Organisation of Thailand (MCOT) on 26 March 1977 to assure flexible, efficient, accurate, timely and reliable operations by the government mass communication services. The MCOT then took over Television Channel 4, radio and television broadcasting business and resumed its role under the name of Television Channel 9 on 9 April 1977 which marked the establishment date of the MCOT.

## FUNCTIONS

The MCOT functions under the following guidelines:

- 1) to conduct the mass communication business both locally and internationally;
- 2) to conduct the mass communication or other related business that contribute to the development of the mass communications of the country;
- 3) to make the best use of the mass communication business in disseminating information and fostering greater understanding to help promote people's better quality of life and morals as well as national security based on accuracy, fairness and the government interests under the constitutional monarchy;
- 4) to provide a timely, accurate source of news as well as thought-provoking content and decent entertainment that comply with the moral standards in society;
- 5) to support the study and research in Communication Arts in addition to the promotion of advanced technology in mass communications; and,
- 6) to provide financial support, experienced personnel, equipment and technology



transfer to government organisations aiming to set up their own mass communication business.

## **ACTIVITIES**

To address the afore-mentioned objectives, the MCOT has structured itself into 3 organisations: Television Channel 9 supervising TV broadcasting; the Mass Communication Organisation of Thailand Radio Station monitoring radio broadcasting; and Thai News Agency. Other supporting units in the MCOT include Administration, Planning and Finance, Engineering, Marketing and Auditing which facilitate and ensure an excellent performance of the organisation.

### **TELEVISION**

In carrying out its mandate to provide television service to the public, there are 2 responsible departments under Thai TV Channel 9.

- 1) Television Programme Production Department
- 2) Television Broadcasting Department

Television Channel 9 broadcasts and relays 24 hours a day from Bangkok to its 32 sub-stations nationwide. 20 more sub-stations are in the pipeline to extend its coverage to 79.5 percent, reaching at least 96.5 percent of viewers.

### **RADIO**

The MCOT Radio Station reaches people in the central part and other regions of the country through:

- 1) The Radio Programme Production Department
- 2) The Radio Broadcasting Department

The MCOT Radio Station operates on 2 AM frequencies and 7 FM frequencies covering Bangkok and its outskirts including other 52 FM stations in the regional area which is expected to grow to 70 stations to boost its coverage to 83.6 percent reaching 96.3 percent of audiences. The Station is dedicated to providing news, information, and entertainment to listeners plus promoting local tourism and national security.

### **THAI NEWS AGENCY (TNA)**

Thai News Agency or TNA, the centre for the production and gathering of both



domestic and foreign news, consists of 3 departments:

- 1) The Television News Department
- 2) The Research and Information Department
- 3) The Print Bulletin and Radio News Department

Over the years, Thai News Agency has enjoyed celebrity status for its unmatched quality news production and reporting based on accuracy, fairness, reliability, timeliness and effectiveness. It also plays a proactive role in coordinating and exchanging information with members of ASEAN News Exchange (ANEX) and the Organisation of the Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) consists of 30 news agencies from 23 countries in addition to exchanging radio news with British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) of the United Kingdom, Voice of America (VOA), Radio Australia and Radio Japan of NHK. And to assure unparalleled news reporting, Thai News Agency has enhanced its news content and presentations on the News Station on FM 100.5 MHz.

For its print bulletin whose major subscribers include the press or other information organisations such as newspapers, radio stations, foreign news agencies, government intelligence agencies and private businesses, Thai News Agency has computerised its news distribution system or the so-called Data Broadcast System (DBS) to keep subscribers up-to-the-minute with late-breaking news. This will eventually evolve into the electronic newspaper in the not-too-distant future. These efforts are backed by the Research and Documentary Service Department that will gather and store news articles, clippings and TV news stories for reference and support of the Thai News Agency's operation.

### **Joint-Venture Businesses**

Besides its own business, the MCOT has also lined up an array of promising joint ventures with 5 private businesses including:

1. **Television Channel 3 Station** Through a joint-venture agreement with the Bangkok Entertainment Public Company Limited, the operator of Television Channel 3 Station, the MCOT and its strategic alliance have provided free broadcasting services to every household throughout the country.

2. **Cable TV** Starting in 1989, the MCOT has enjoyed pride of place as the country's first provider of cable TV service. Using the Multipoints Multichannels Distribution System (MMDS), the MCOT transmits video and audio signals to subscribers who need to pay monthly fees and



install additional devices to receive the signals. With the rapid success of cable TV, more players have weighed in with state-of-the-art transmitting technology to cash in on this burgeoning business. The technologies embraced include:

**Bandwidth** Through narrow casting, the signals will be transmitted to subscribers via the MMDS and LMDS bandwidths (cellular vision).

**DTH** TV signals transmitted to the satellite will be beamed down to subscribers. The current bandwidth is KU Band.

**Fibre Optic** Service providers will transmit the signals via fibre optic and telephone lines to subscribers.

A consortium of companies that provide cable TV services are as follows:

1. International Broadcasting Corporation Public Company Limited
2. Thai Sky Cable Television Public Company Limited
3. UTV Cable Network Public Company Limited
4. World Cable Network Public Company Limited (WCN)
5. Cellular Vision (Thailand) Public Company Limited

**3. Uplink and Downlink** The business provides a transmission path by which video and audio signals are sent via communication satellite to any specified station. The stakes in this joint-venture are divided among 7 major shareholders as follows:

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. The Communications Authority of Thailand        | 25 % |
| 2. The Mass Communication Organisation of Thailand | 24 % |
| 3. Bangkok Entertainment Group                     | 12 % |
| 4. Wattachak Newspaper                             | 12 % |
| 5. Telecom Holding Company Limited                 | 12 % |
| 6. Total Access Communications Company Limited     | 12 % |
| 7. Saha Srinima Company Limited                    | 3 %  |

**4. Satellite Television** The MCOT joins hands with ASIA DBS Public Company Limited to establish a mass communication business that enables the prompt distribution of news and information direct from Thailand to subscribers worldwide. This will exponentially help boost favourable images and greater understandings of Thailand among the international



community. The business aims to make the best possible use of cutting-edge mass communication technology to benefit the country's development, security, investment, and tourism. The satellite television business is expected to be launched shortly.

**5. Audio and Video Text Service** To cash in on its vacant FM frequencies as well as the UHF channels, the MCOT provides audio and video text service by which audiences can receive news and information in voice data on their radios and in text and graphics on their TV sets. This not only allows the MCOT to fully exploit its resources but also provides the public with up-to-the-minute information for informed decision-making. The audio and video text service which is jointly provided by the MCOT and the RBDS (Thailand) Company Limited is expected to be on tap later in 1997.





# THE TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

## BACKGROUND

The Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) as a government organisation, follows government regulations to a large extent, especially those concerning finance and budget. However, under the Tourism Authority of Thailand Act of B.E. 2522 (1979), the TAT has considerable independence in managing its own operations. This independence is very important in the TAT's administrative work because the promotion of tourism concerns an international industry which has a specific mode of operation. It concerns domestic and foreign services, as well as the private business sector to a considerable extent, and thus requires reliance on experience, international relations, mobility, and enthusiasm in conducting activities as major factors. The objectives of the TAT are to promote tourism and the tourist industry, as well as to promote employment for the Thai people in the tourist industry; to publicise and make Thailand well known in terms of the beauty of nature, ancient remains, antiquities, history, art and culture, sports, and the evolution of technology as well as other activities that promote travel; to provide facilities and accord security to tourists; to promote good understanding and amity between peoples and between nations through tourism; to initiate the development of tourism and to develop basic infrastructure and facilities for tourists.

In order to ensure that its performance achieves the said objectives, the TAT has a stated policy to provide a framework for its operations as follows:

1. to encourage tourists from foreign countries to travel to Thailand so as to earn revenue in the form of foreign currencies to significantly enhance the economy as a whole;
2. to decentralise tourist traffic to tourist destinations throughout the country so as to distribute the revenue from tourism to the people in all provinces;
3. to conserve and restore treasures, cultural artifacts, natural resources, and the environment so as to maintain the Thai identity to the best possible extent;
4. to develop tourist facilities and services to a high standard so as to create a favourable impression on visiting tourists ;
5. to increase security and safety for both Thai and foreign tourists so that they will be able to travel to various destinations in Thailand with confidence in their personal safety and the security of their property;



6. to promote domestic travel by the Thai people, particularly those from the lower income groups and youth so as to boost the benefits from tourism for the Thai people;
7. to produce the largest possible Thai workforce to work in the tourist industry; and,
8. to promote more extensive participation by the Thai people in activities related to the development of tourism.

## **FUNCTIONS**

Under the Tourism Authority of Thailand Act of B.E. 2522 (1979), the TAT has been authorised as a government organisation with legitimate authority and the staff have the status of State Enterprise Employees. The TAT's roles and duties are not only those of giving advice, cooperating, and coordinating with government agencies, organisations, institutions, juristic people, and the private sector both within and outside the Kingdom but also promoting, cooperating with or carrying out training and providing education in various technical matters in order to produce a high standard of personnel in the tourist industry. In addition, the TAT is expected to promote educational tours, to survey and collect various kinds of information from government agencies, organisations, institutions, and the private sector in the tourist industry for the purpose of compiling statistics of the tourist industry. These include the need to survey and identify places that are tourist attractions and tourism resources that must be preserved as Government properties and to be under the TAT's supervision through the promulgation of royal decrees as well as to survey, plan, and carry out construction, promotion, conservation, restoration, or development of tourist attractions in addition to maintaining tourism resources and environmental quality, subject laws governing such matters.

## **ACTIVITIES**

Tourism is the largest service sector of Thailand's economic system because of its status as a major source of income and employment. Tourism has received an enormous portion of the revenue sharing of the service sector and the trend continues to soar. The Government has realised this fact and expressed its intention to support and develop the tourist industry to be able to earn more foreign exchange as well as maintain cultural and natural resources which are highly regarded as tourist attractions. The following is a list of the TAT accomplishments:



## **1. Preservation and Development of Tourist Attractions**

There are projects to follow up and examine tourist places which are in need of conservation and proper development. Conservation campaigns have been conducted in tourist attractions by means of producing materials that create knowledge and understanding, and remind local agencies and local people to be aware of the importance of conserving the environment.

To develop tourist attractions, surveys and studies have been conducted on tourist attractions in order to collect data for designing the most suitable guidelines and procedures for development. Solutions are sought to problems concerning impact on the environment. A priority system was established to determine the importance of tourist attractions in all parts of the country. Follow-up and examination will proceed on tourist attractions which are urgently in need of action to tackle current problems. In addition, there is follow-up on the impact from the projects' activities by the public and private sectors which might produce negative consequences for the Thai tourist industry.

Historical remains which also serve as authentic tourist attractions have been preserved as an inheritance for future generations. Moreover, full budgetary and publicity support has been given to the provinces in organising traditional fairs. These local fairs are held to promote, revive, and preserve traditions, culture, and the way of life of the Thai people from different parts of the country to be more widely known among Thai tourists and foreign visitors.

## **2. Development of Tourism Services**

Many kinds of tourism services have been developed. These include tourist facilities, high standards of tourist safety comparable to various foreign countries, and personnel development for the tourism business in order to cater to the demands of a growing tourist industry.

## **3. Promotion of Tourism Investment**

Investment in the tourist industry as well as other related businesses has been encouraged. The service sector has been upgraded to international standards equal to foreign countries. The role of the private sector in participating in sustainable tourism development as well as tourism investment has been enhanced. These activities have progressed through the help of the Government which has taken firm steps towards coordinating, investment data and



potential venture channels promptly. This is regarded as an effective way to develop tourism resources and distribute income to local areas. The TAT has carried out a study on an approach to promote investment in tourism businesses which are granted promotion and support by the Board of Investment (BOI). As a result, certain standards, conditions, and privileges have been set for BOI promotion which is divided into four types of tourism businesses: hotel and accommodations; tour coaches; amusement parks, recreational parks and zoos; and downtown duty-free shops. This is aimed at supporting the national policy of the tourist industry in promoting Thailand as a tourist shopping centre.

#### **4. Promotion of the Tourist Industry**

Policies and strategies have been designed to promote an image of Thailand as a tourist destination of high quality and safety; to increase the number of international tourist arrivals to Thailand while considering the carrying capacity of each tourist attraction; to support more domestic trips by Thais by dispersing them from major tourist attractions to other provinces; to publicise and preserve Thai traditions and culture; to promote international seminars and conventions; to boost tourism cooperation with the ASEAN group members and countries in the Mekong sub-region to enhance and develop this area to become the tourism centre of Asia and the Pacific.

#### **5. Promotion of Cooperation among Countries to Develop the Tourist Industry**

With an aim to establish an intra-regional tourism network linkage with Thailand being the centre, tourism cooperation with regional groupings such as ASEAN, East Asia, Indochina, Myanmar, and China will be boosted to develop the area to become the tourism centre of Asia and the Pacific.





# THE BOTANIC GARDEN ORGANISATION

## BACKGROUND

Thailand has been endowed with a diversity of plants and trees. Especially vascular plants —as many as 15,000 species. Many of them are of economic importance, and many have medicinal value for the treatment of various diseases. However, so far no comprehensive studies on the usefulness of these plants have been conducted. To make the best and most intelligent use of these resources and to obtain a sustainable benefit from them, promotion of research work and propagation of these valuable plants should go hand in hand with environmental conservation. Such a project will surely be supportive of plant conservation activities, the efficacy of the natural resource and environmental development.

The year 1992 was also a special year to commemorate Her Majesty the Queen's Sixtieth Birthday. So to honour Her Majesty on this auspicious occasion, the government proposed these plans according to the official letter of the Secretariat of the Cabinet marked "Most Urgent" Refer. NR 0202/2535 dated 14 March, 1992.

In 1994, the Botanic Garden Organisation (BGO) received the honour from Her Majesty the Queen, granting a royal permission to name the Northern Botanic Garden after Her Majesty's name, the "**Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden**".

## FUNCTIONS

According to the Royal Decree in 1992, the BGO is responsible for collecting various kinds of plants for planting and propagation, especially rare native plants which are on the verge of extinction. This is a scheme to preserve the invaluable flora resources of the country. The plan was conceived by many Ministers at that time, namely Dr. Phaichit Uathawekul, Minister of the Prime Minister's Office; Dr. Anat Abhaphirom, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives; Dr. Sanga Sabhasri, Minister of Science, Technology, Energy and the Environment; and Dr. Sipanon Ketutat, Industry Ministry.

## ACTIVITIES

The BGO was set up with the objective to make it possible for Thailand to have a



perfect botanical garden at an international level to serve as a centre for academic studies, research and render services concerning botanical knowledge, as well as provide a place of beauty and valuable Thai flora.

**The Collection of Various Living Specimens of Plants and Trees** of both local and international varieties are beautifully arranged and designed. The location for different kinds of plants is well-schemed to ensure harmonious co-existence and each kind is clearly labeled for the convenience of identification.

**The Conservation and Propagation Centre**, particularly for the rare and endemic plants, feature orchids and herbs as well as other economically valuable plants. The methods of conservation are preservation and propagation to increase the number of plants to maintain the native varieties and to provide a means for future studies.

**The Botanic Education and Research Institute** functions as a resource for botanists of all kinds, especially specialists and highly qualified personnel, through the cooperation of several universities: Kasetsart University, Chulalongkorn University, Naresuan University, and Ramkhamhaeng University, together with local universities, Chiang Mai University, Mae Jo University and Payap University.

**A Centre for Herbarium Specimens** from various parts of the country places an emphasis on those from the North and the Northeast. Data is collected for national reference and the plant names are checked.

**The Plant Information Centre for Thailand and Southeast Asia** makes documents and printing materials available containing botanical information and genetic knowledge of all kinds of plants discovered in the Southeast Asia Region.

**A Field Study Centre**, with aesthetic views of landscapes and recreational facilities, provides informative instruction concerning botanical studies for the general public.

**The Youth Resources Centre**, as part of the National Cultural and Natural Resources to enrich the knowledge and awareness of natural resource values among young people, and plants in particular, contributes to a significant national legacy.





# THE METROPOLITAN RAPID TRANSIT AUTHORITY

## BACKGROUND

The traffic problem has tremendous effects on the way of life of Bangkokians, causing both physical and mental stresses. The environmental impact from the Bangkok traffic, especially air pollution, not only causes health problems, but also economic losses, such as wasted energy and opportunities. These are the immeasurable costs of the quality of life that are becoming more and more critical.

To solve the problem, cooperation and ideas from all sides are needed to arrive at remedial measures.

The Cabinet of H.E. Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun made a resolution dated 28 July 1992, that the Metropolitan Rapid Transit Authority or "MRTA" be established under the Office of the Prime Minister and assume the status of a state enterprise under the Royal Decree Establishing the Metropolitan Rapid Transit Authority B.E. 2535 (1992). His Majesty the King signed the decree on 19 August 1992 and this was announced in the Government Gazette on 20 August 1992, to take effect from 21 August 1992 onward. The MRTA would then be permanently responsible for the operation of the Mass Rapid Transit Project for the Greater Bangkok Area (GBA).

## FUNCTIONS

Pursuant to the promulgation of the Metropolitan Rapid Transit Authority Act of 1992, the MRTA was entrusted to undertake the implementation of mass rapid transit system for the city of Bangkok Metropolitan and its vicinity. The number of personal vehicles on roads will be reduced as the public (it is hoped) choose to use public transportation and mass rapid transit for convenience, speed, safety, and punctuality.

## ACTIVITIES

According to the resolutions of the Cabinet made on 24 August and 14 September 1993, the MRTA called for the agency to find private investors for the Initial System Project and issue an invitation for the purpose. The MRTA was instructed to submit its findings to the Cabinet



within 90 days. If within these 90 days no private investor could invest in the project, the government through the MRTA would be assigned to implement the project by itself.

Initially, the MRTA was to urgently implement the Initial System Project, also called the Blue Line. The Initial System was primarily designed as an elevated system. However, after careful consideration of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the project and the recommendations of the National Environmental Boards (NEB), the Government decided that the Initial System would be constructed as an underground system. After an unsuccessful attempt to fully privatise the project, it is also decided that the Government would invest directly in the civil work and private investment would be sought for the electro-mechanical work and subsequent concession operation of the project.

## **THE MRTA INITIAL SYSTEM PROJECT**

The Initial System has been designed for an initial length of 20 kilometres (km.). The route starts from Hua Lamphong railway station and continues along Rama IV Rd., then runs northward along Ratchadaphisek Rd. and continues on north-west direction along Lad Phrao Rd. passing the North and Northeastern bus terminal and finally westward to Bang-Sue railway station as its terminus. The entire alignment is underground with horizontal alignment generally located along the centre line of the existing roads and vertical alignment in the range of 14 to 30 metres below the road surface.

The preliminary estimated capital costs for the MRTA Initial System are approximately as follows:

- Civil Work	70,000 million baht
- Trains & Equipment	11,000 million baht

## **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION**

Rail Mass Transit System will not cause any harmful environmental impacts such as air pollution since it is electrically powered. In addition, the MRTA has been studying to minimise other environmental impacts resulting from the Initial System Implementation. As a result, the entire alignment of the Initial System has been revised from elevated to underground route to minimise impacts such as visual, and noise from train operation within the densely populated area.



## **MRTA NETWORK**

The MRTA is now responsible for the implementation of Mass Transit Network totaling 70 km. in length with details as follows:

1. The Initial System Project (Blue Line) 20 km.  
(Presently being implemented)
2. Blue Line Extension : Bang Sue-Phra Nangklao Bridge Section (9.5 km.)  
and Hua Lamphong-Bang Khae Section (12.5 km.)
3. Orange line : Bang Kapi-Rat Burana (27.3 km.)

## **IMMEDIATE GOAL**

The MRTA plans to complete the construction and open the Initial System Project for public service in year 2002.





# THE THAILAND RESEARCH FUND

## BACKGROUND

As a result of the Research Development Endowment Act enacted in 1992, the Thailand Research Fund (TRF) was conceived with the realisation that development policy and planning in a modern society must be based upon an efficient research and development infrastructure. While ever-increasing international competition makes increased investment in R&D imperative for Thailand to sustain and further its competitive edge into the twenty-first century, the TRF fully recognises that a sustainable development strategy must take into account human, social, and environmental factors.

With its semi-official administrative structure, the TRF works through a Policy Board and an Evaluation Board. The Policy Board sets all guidelines and implementation policy while the Evaluation Board is responsible for evaluating performance of the TRF. The chairman and members of both the TRF Policy Board and Evaluation Board are appointed by the Cabinet. These members include prominent representatives from the public, academic and private sectors. Owing to this structure, the TRF enjoys a substantial degree of autonomy and flexibility necessary for the successful operation of an R&D think-tank. For example, unlike a typical bureaucratic organisation, the TRF is in a position to support a variety of long-term, unorthodox research projects with due respect to academic freedom and excellence.

At present the public and private sectors make little investment in R&D, disproportionate to the level of national economic development. During the 1992-1993 fiscal year, for instance, the total expenditure related to research activities represented merely 0.2 percent of gross national product. The TRF is thus a part of an inadequately-funded research community found in government offices, universities, and organisations such as the National Research Council, the National Science and Technology Development Agency, the Thailand Institute of Science and Technology, the Health Systems Research Institute, the Thailand Development Research Institute, and the Thai Environment Institute.

## FUNCTIONS

1. To advance professional researchers and strengthen the research community.
2. To support research that has significance to national development, both for basic



research and research where results can be used directly.

3. To raise funds for the national research and development system.
4. To promote the dissemination and use of research findings.

## **Philosophy and Programmes**

In recent years, the Thai economy has undergone a major structural transformation, moving rapidly from agriculture towards industry and services. Assuming the central importance of international interdependence, the TRF seeks to rationalise Thailand's progressively complex development processes.

The TRF is not empowered to conduct research but to provide support for research activities pertinent to its policy guidelines. Designed to work with Thailand's top researchers, the TRF is determined to generate the best output in its areas of expertise. Recognising the ever-increasing interrelatedness of global issues and processes, the TRF encourages Thai researchers to cooperate with international organisations on research projects of mutual benefit.

The TRF's six-year policy scheme (1996-2001) seeks to cultivate a series of research areas which will facilitate two major goals, namely, Thailand's sustainable development and structural adjustment to the demanding changes in the world community. The key research programmes to accomplish these linked objectives are:

1. Programme on Transnational Relations and Development Options
2. Programme on Science and Technology for Production, Marketing, and Services
3. Programme on Science and Technology for Natural Resources Management, Environmental Balance, and Human Welfare
4. Programme on Community Research
5. Programme on Basic Research

## **ACTIVITIES**

Since its inception, the TRF has tried its best to improve and strengthen the research system in Thailand. Various kinds of funding are provided, including programmes for strengthening institutional and individual research potential. The TRF supports research in all disciplines. It supports both research and development where results will be used directly and



basic research, where its major output will be publications in international journals.

Presently, activities of the TRF can be summarised into three main categories as follows:

1. providing research funding;
2. raising funds for the research and development system; and,
3. promoting the dissemination and use of research findings.

### **1. Providing research funding**

As of 30 June 1996 the number of research projects and the amount of funding granted by the TRF can be summarised as follows:

1.1 There are 127 projects which have been granted and completed : 1,878,712 baht had been granted to 33 projects in 1994; 8,936,987 baht had been granted to 50 projects in 1995; and 4,633,584 baht had been granted to 44 projects in 1996 (as of June 30).

1.2 Currently, there are 242 on-going projects. The majority of them are research and development (R&D) projects. There are 142 R&D projects which account for 58.7 percent of the on-going projects. The rest are basic research projects (81) and publication grants (19) which support the publication and dissemination of outstanding finished research work.

1.3 Besides the completed projects and on-going projects, there are 147 projects which are currently being reviewed and 129 projects which are awaiting to be processed. The former group accounts for 357,481,814 baht, while the latter requests a total of 553,822,107 baht.

### **2. Raising funds for the research and development system**

Besides depending on the government's budget, the TRF has been successful in raising funds into the research and development system. For its prestigious TRF Research Scholar Award, the TRF has been successful in persuading universities to allocate money as a counterpart fund to their TRF Research Scholars. In 1994, 5 universities allocated a total of 9,740,000 baht to TRF Research Scholars of their universities. In 1995, the amount was 8,640,000 baht.

For projects in medical science, the Faculty of Medicine at Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University has put up a total of 6,116,750 baht for a project in osteoporosis.



Research projects supported by the TRF also received additional support both in kind and in cash from private companies. In 1994, one Japanese company allocated 300,000 baht to support a project of the TRF Research Scholar unconditionally. Several private companies also co-funded various projects in science and technology. In 1994 and 1995 this support amounted to 6,850,000 baht.

Altogether, the total amount of support from outside the TRF during these 2 years was 31,646,750 baht.

### **3. Promoting the dissemination and use of research findings**

The dissemination of research results is considered to be one of the high-priority activities in the TRF workplan. Several means are employed by the TRF to disseminate the output of TRF-supported research projects. Some examples are:

#### **3.1 Printed materials and publications**

Some research results are published in the form of books and monographs. So far there are 22 of them. Researchers who received grants from the TRF also published their results in various forms. In 1995 a total of 118 papers and articles were published in international and domestic journals and proceedings.

#### **3.2 News and articles**

So far more than 250 news and articles on research and research outputs have been publicised in both Thai and English newspapers.

#### **3.3 Newsletter**

The TRF uses a newsletter as a means of circulating its news, activities, announcements of new programmes and research outputs to its research community. "Prachakom Vijai" or "Research Community" is published bi-monthly and sent to a mailing list of more than 3,000 subscribers.

In addition, four other newsletters are produced either by researchers or coordinators of projects supported by the TRF. The one with the highest circulation is called "White Revolution". It is managed and produced by Professor Charan Chantalakhana and circulated to dairy-farmers as a supplement to Animal Husbandry Journal.

#### **3.4 Conferences**

Each year, the TRF organises one annual conference and several academic meetings to convey its research output to the general public and the research community. A



seminar on the “Information Superhighway”, held in 1995 and a seminar on “Desirable Thailand in the Ideal of the Senior Thinkers” which was organised in 1996, are just two examples. These high quality seminars were very popular. They stirred up great interest and were enthusiastically attended by large audiences.

### **3.5 BBS (Bulletin Board System)**

The TRF has set up its BBS to provide information services through the use of computers. Anybody with a Personal Computer (PC) and a MODEM can dial up TRF BBS and access information directly on-line. BBS also acts as a centre for information exchange among researchers themselves and between researchers and the TRF.

### **3.6 Home page**

The TRF also set up its home page on the World Wide Web to allow Internet users to access information about the TRF. In the beginning, the home page provided information about the TRF, its objectives and types of research grants available. “Prachakom Vijai” and abstract of completed research works are being installed to provide additional service to the research community all over the world.

Supporting the use of research findings is also one of the TRF’s functions. Most of the projects supported by the TRF include a built-in mechanism to make use of their results. Potential users will be introduced and will be able to participate in the development of the projects from the beginning.

Many projects’ results have been utilised while some are in the process of utilisation. Some examples are:

- The Thai-Myanmar and Myanmar-Thai Dictionary
- The Research on Constitutional Reform in Thai Political Reform
- The Synthesis of Research on Population in Thailand
- Situations of Transnational Migrants in Thailand : Policy, Plan and Impact
- The Development of Fluidised Bed Dryer for Rice Mill
- Improvement of Rice Quality and Value at Farm Level
- Development of Commercial Fruits Projects
- Development of Products from Coconut
- Quality Assurance System of Durian, Longan and Lychee for Export



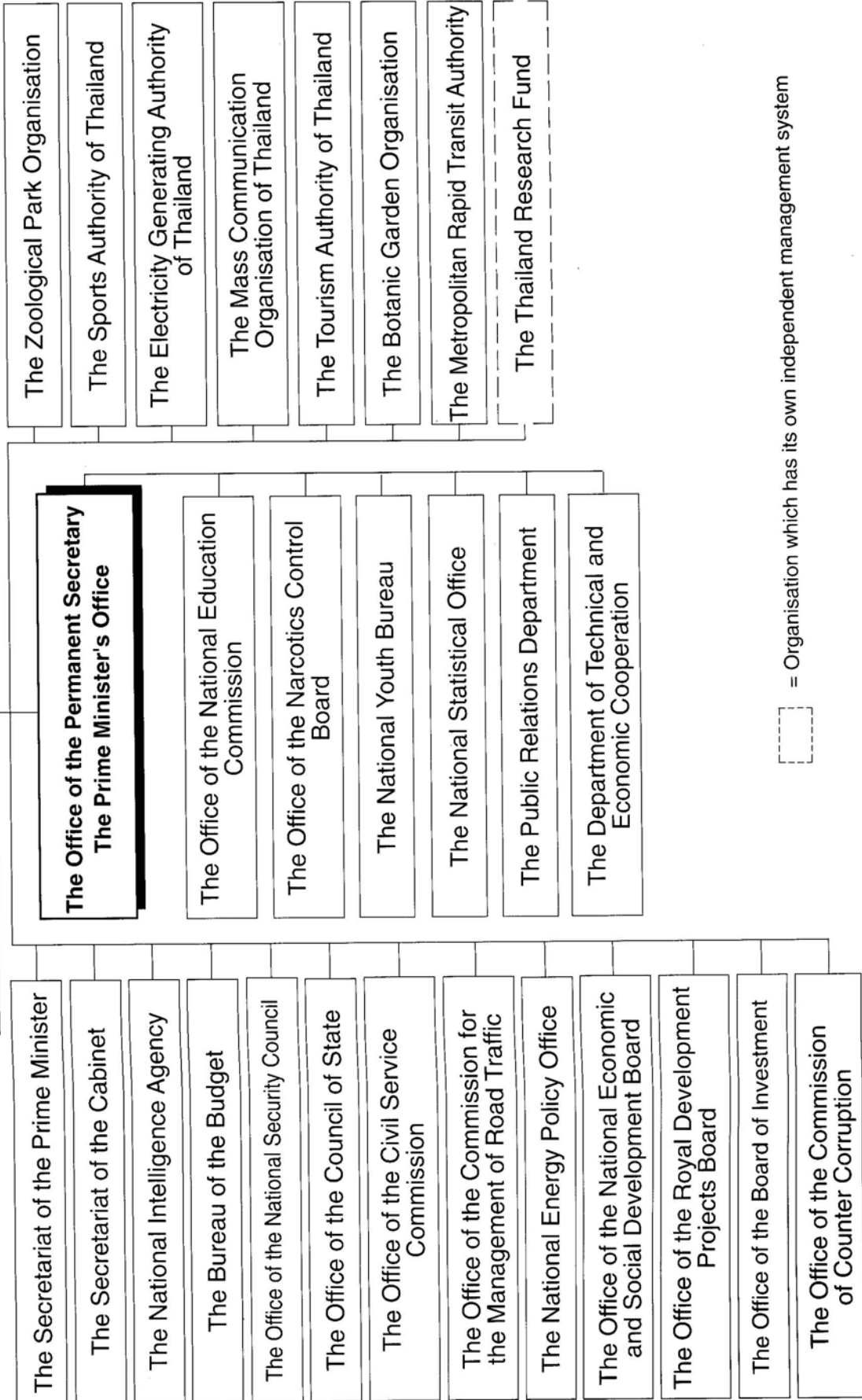
- An Implementation of Science Project Learning Pattern for Creating Science Project Advisers and Trainer Networks at Primary and Secondary School Levels
- A Study on Thai Higher Education : Crisis and Options
- A Study on Science and Technology Management System in the Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan



**PART IV**  
**APPENDIX**

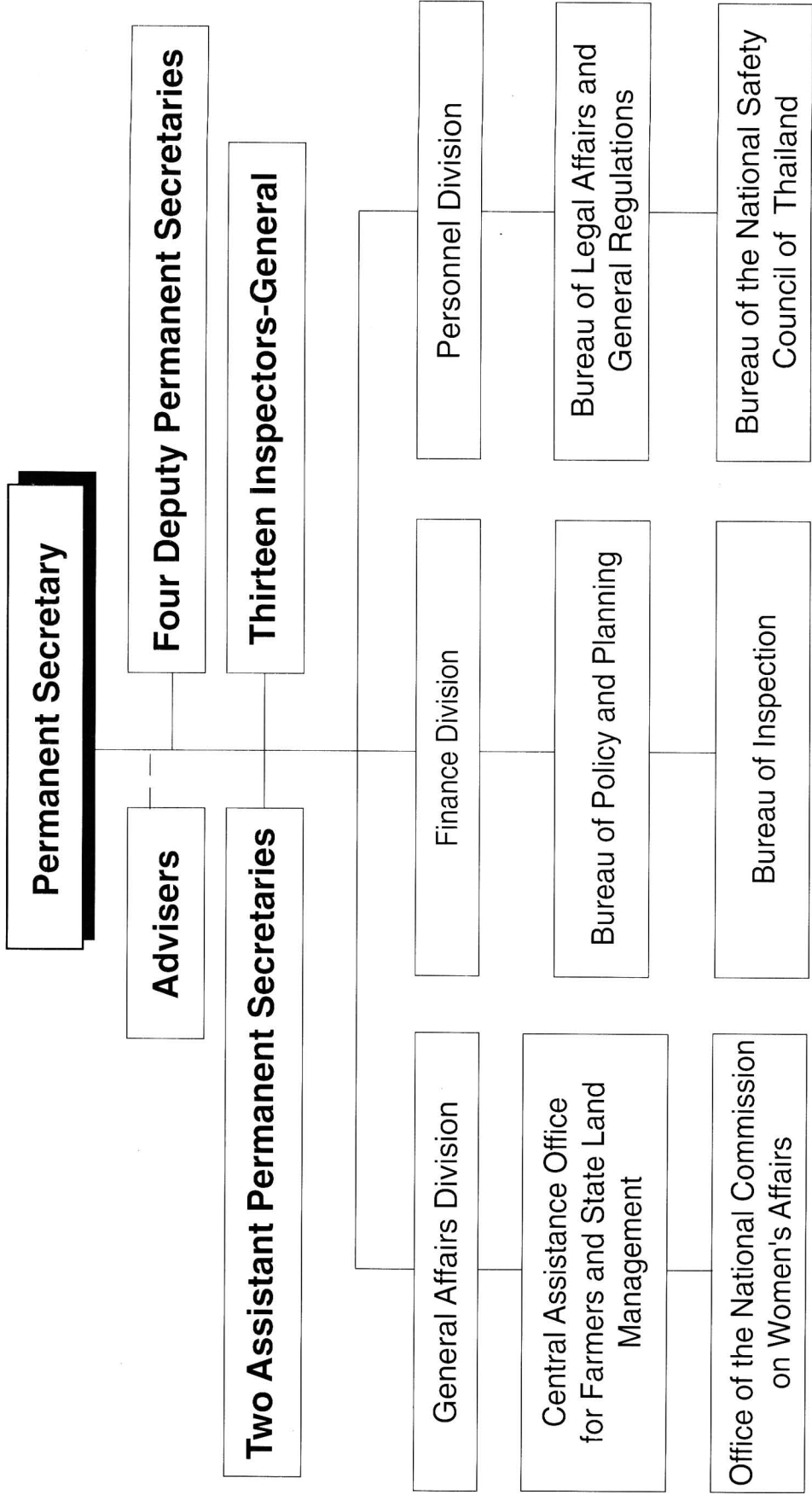


# The Office of the Prime Minister



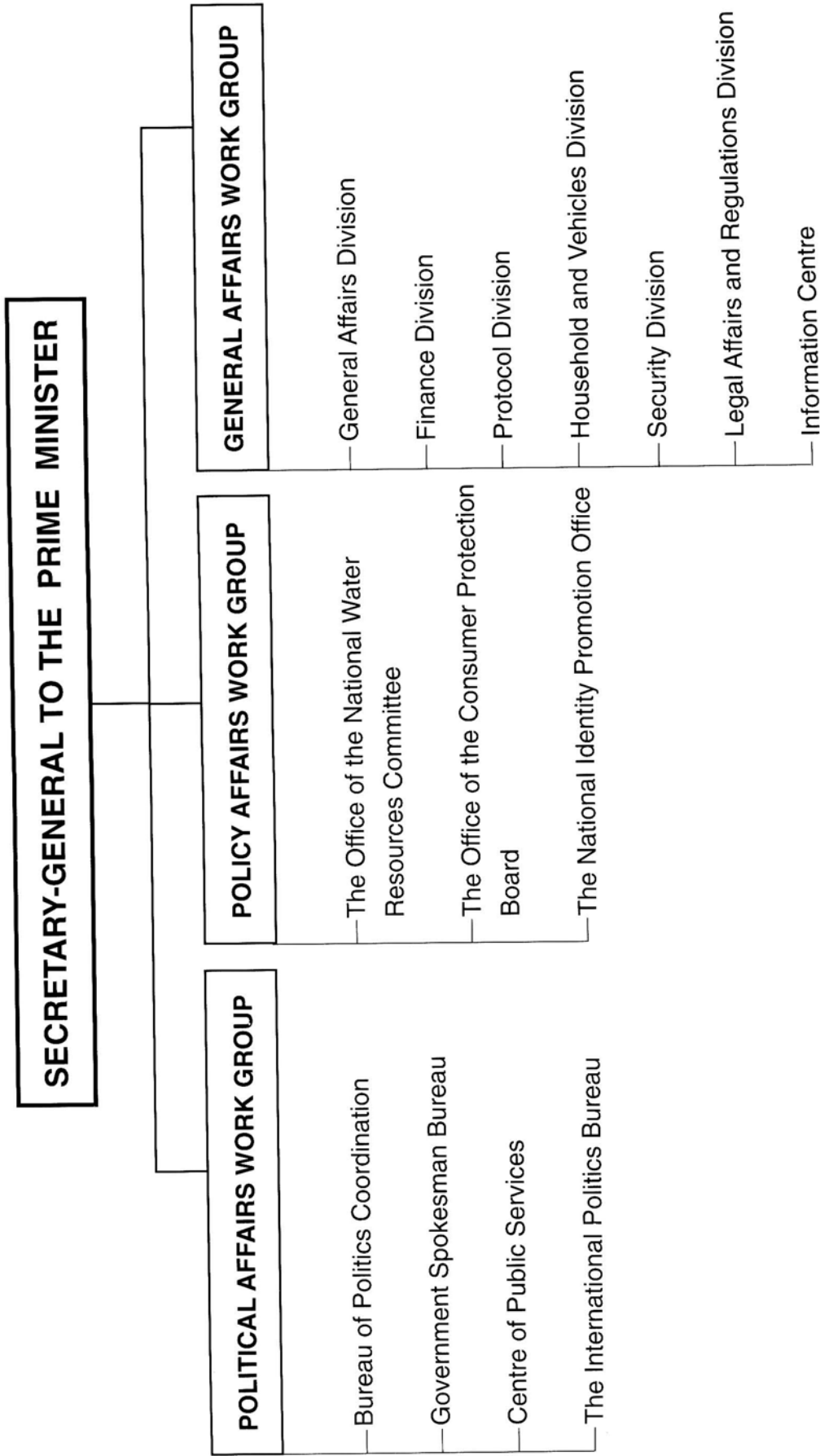
 = Organisation which has its own independent management system

# THE OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARY THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

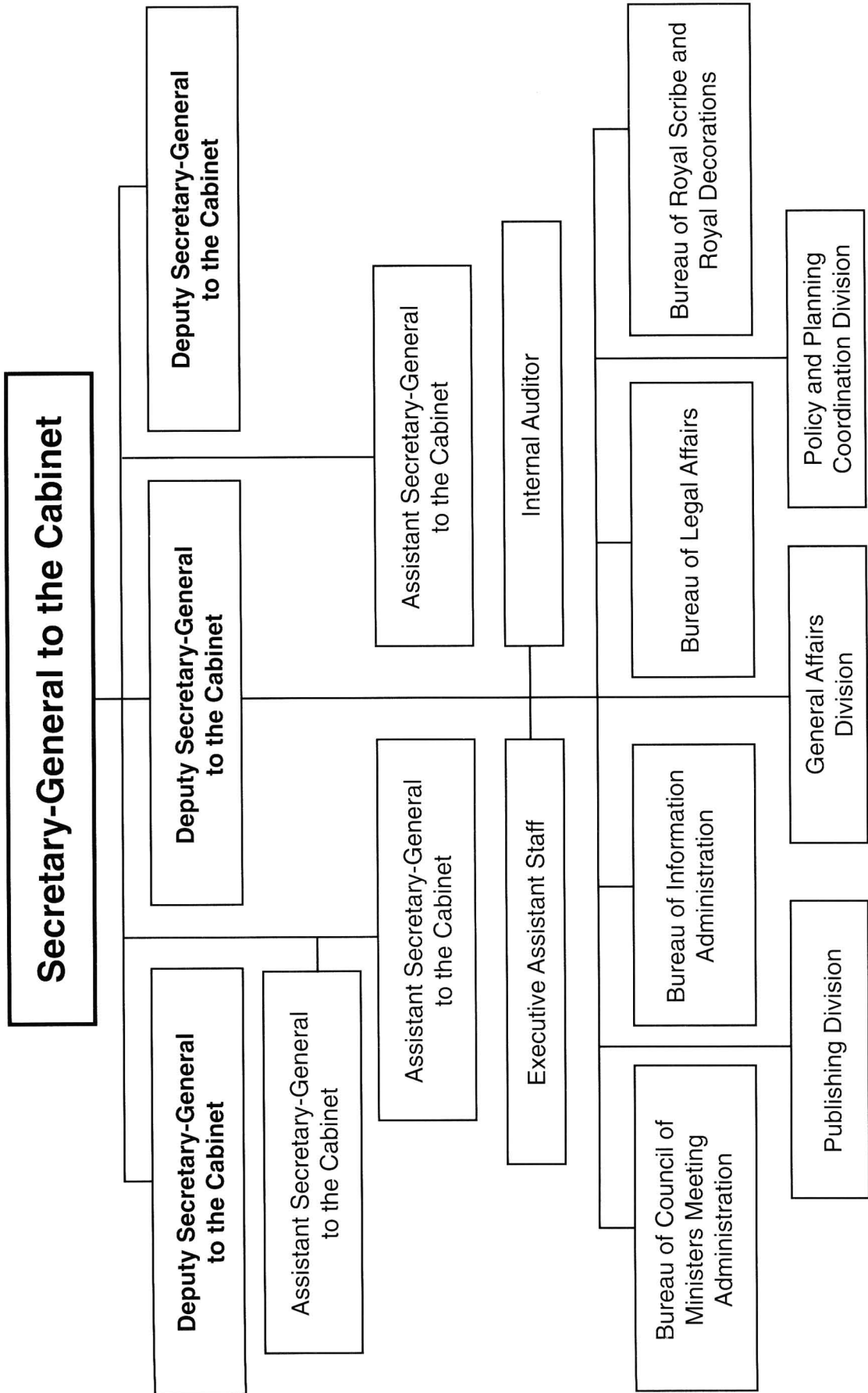


# THE SECRETARIAT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

(categorised according to work group)

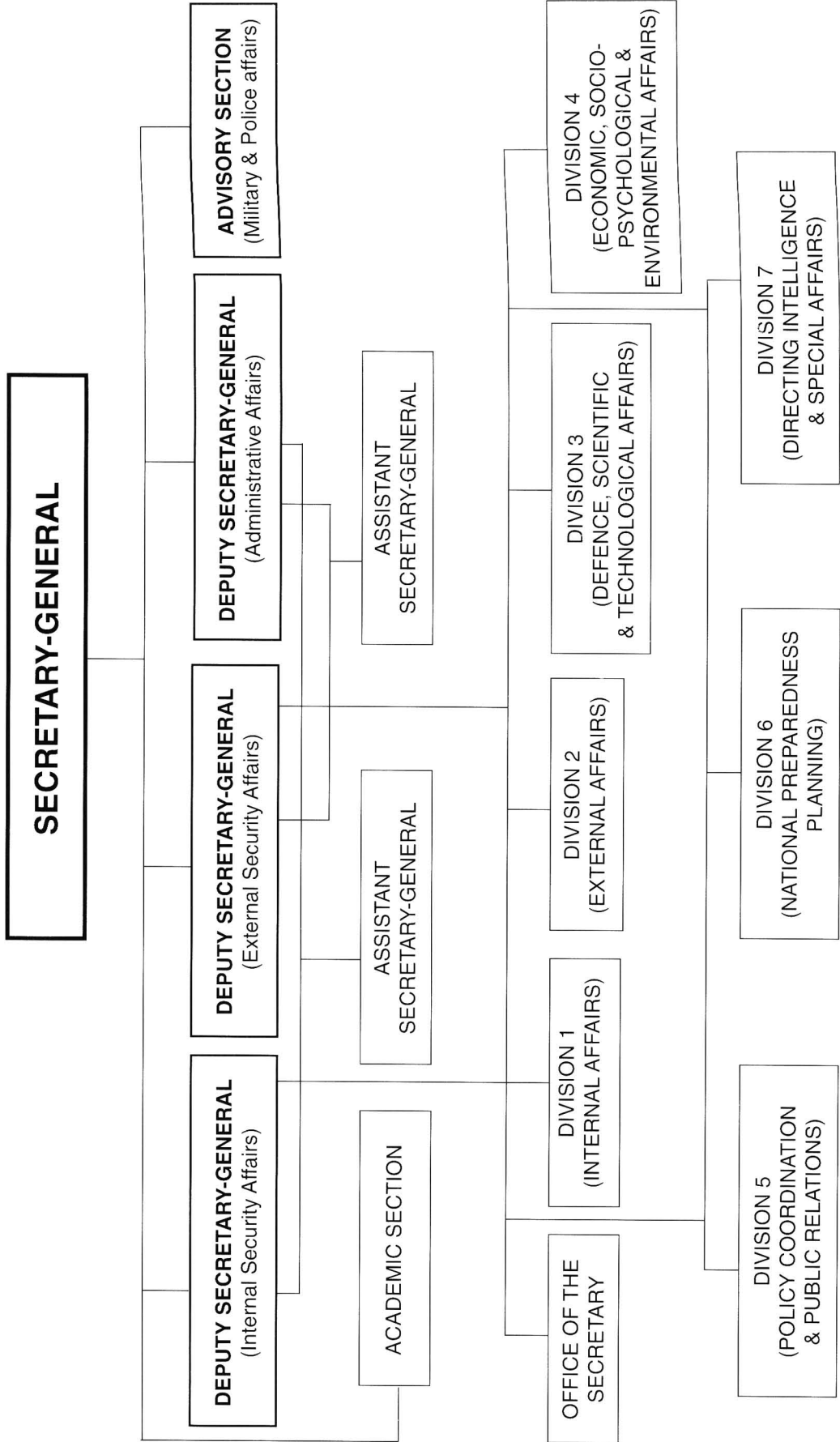


# THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CABINET





# THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

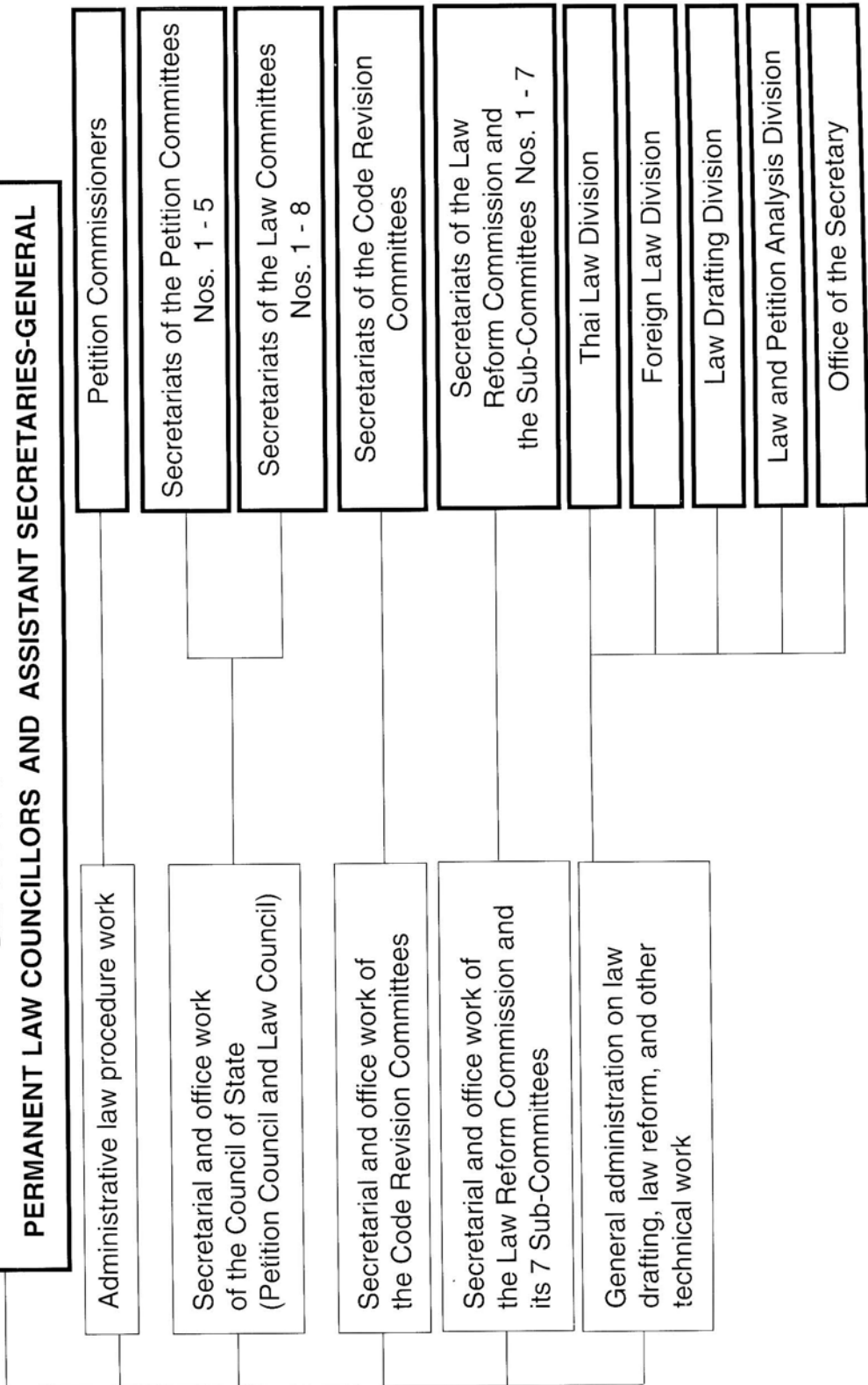




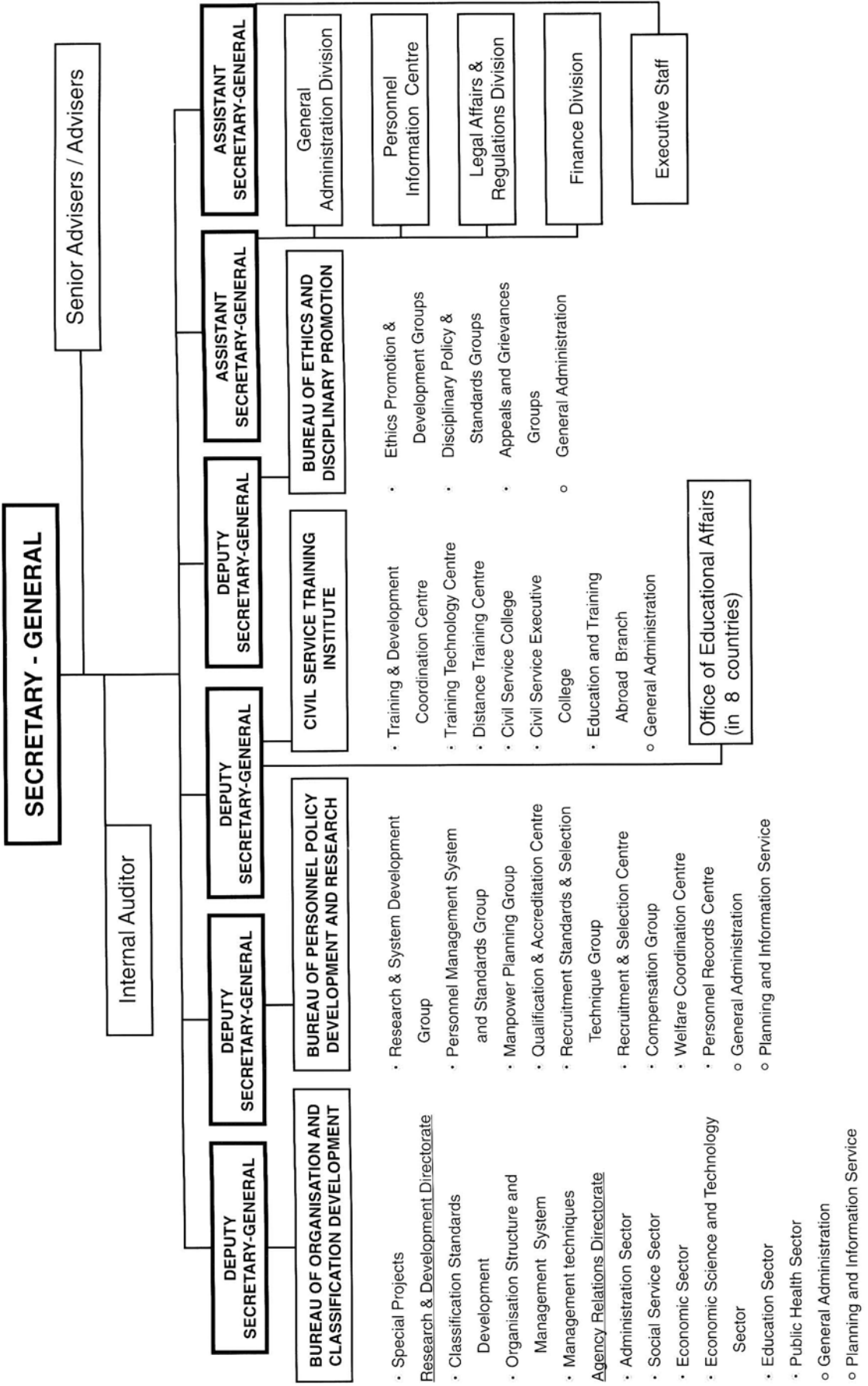
# THE OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE

## SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE

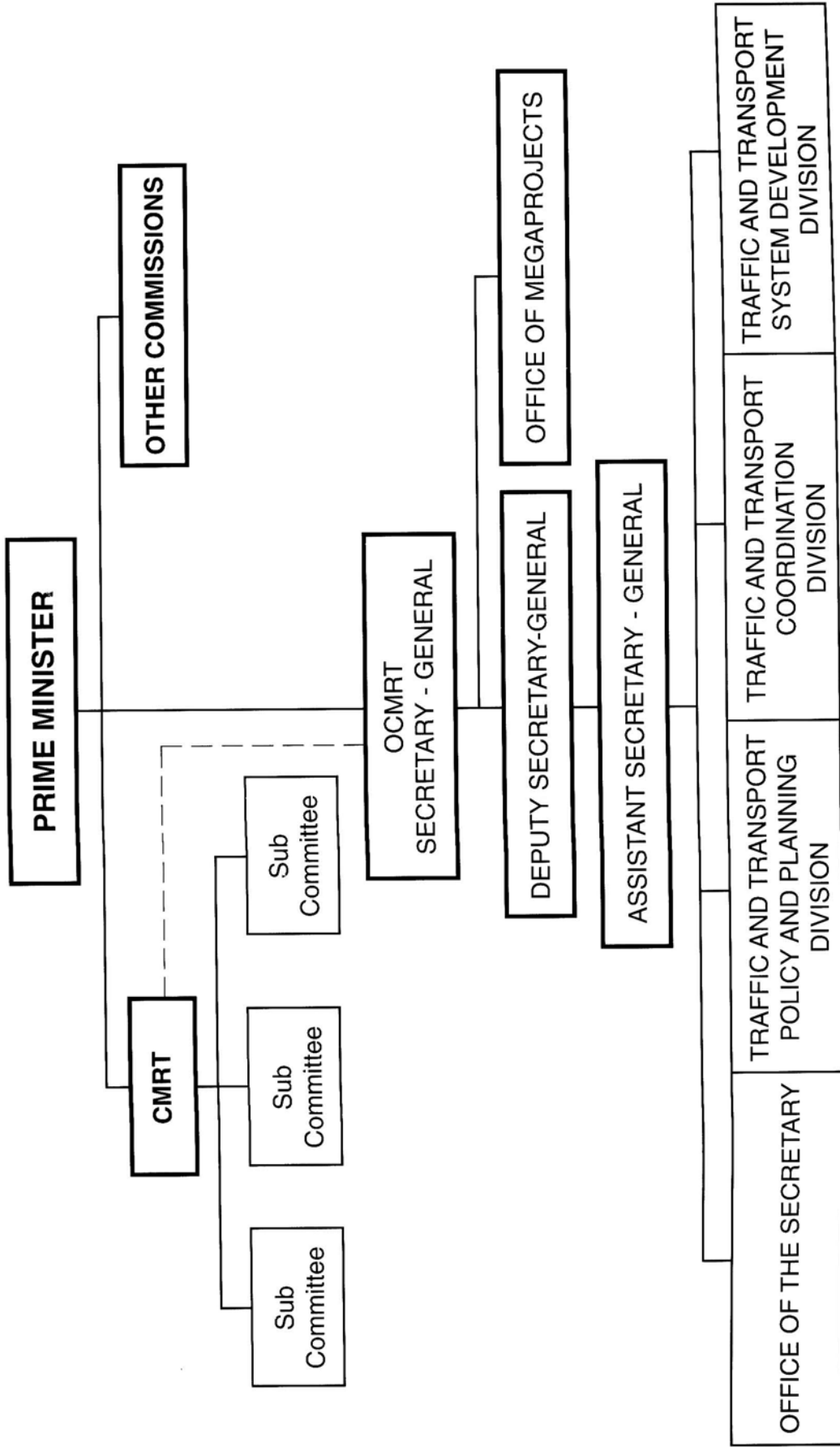
### DEPUTY SECRETARIES-GENERAL PERMANENT LAW COUNCILLORS AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES-GENERAL



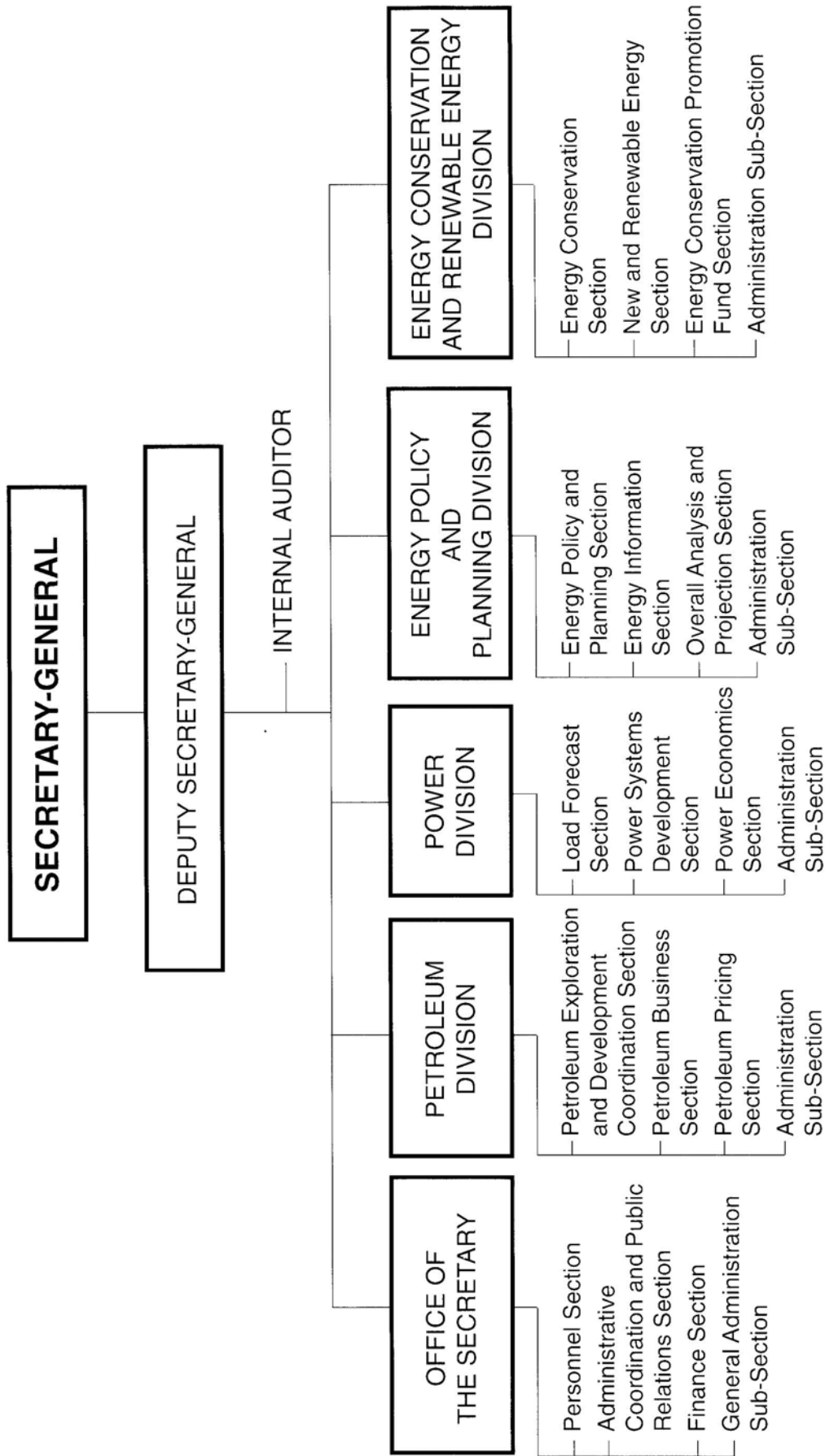
# THE OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION



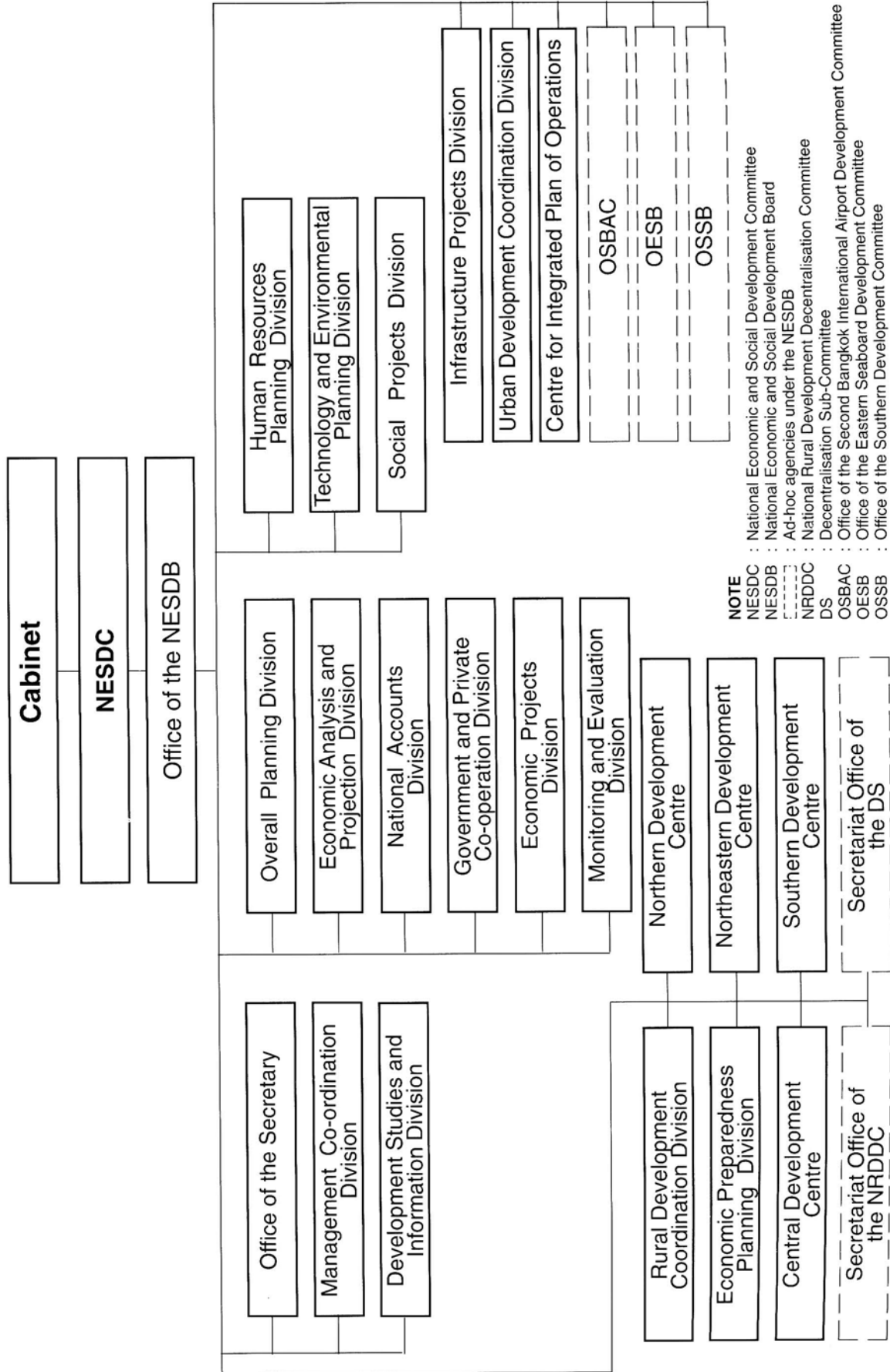
# THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ROAD TRAFFIC



# THE NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY OFFICE



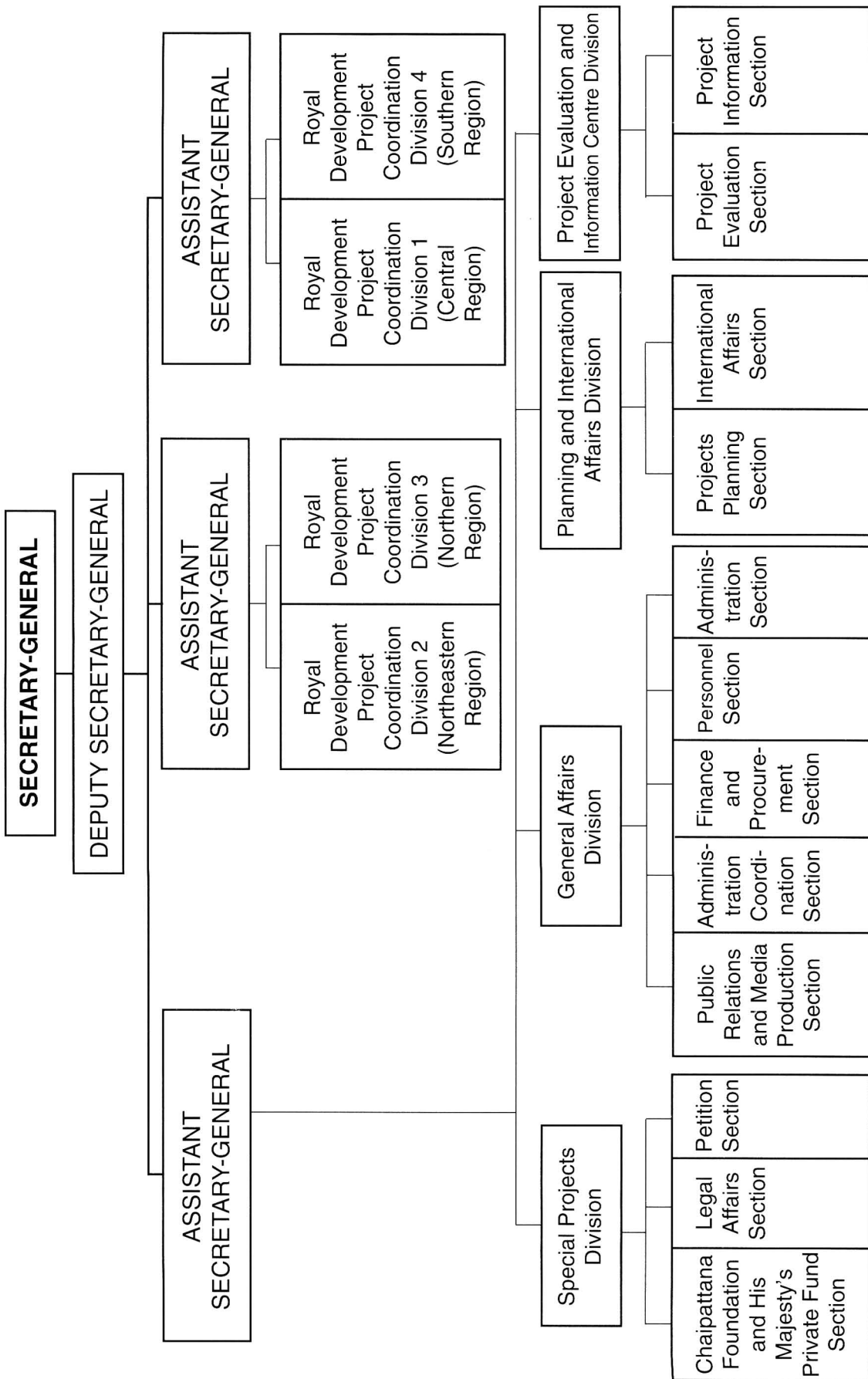
# THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD



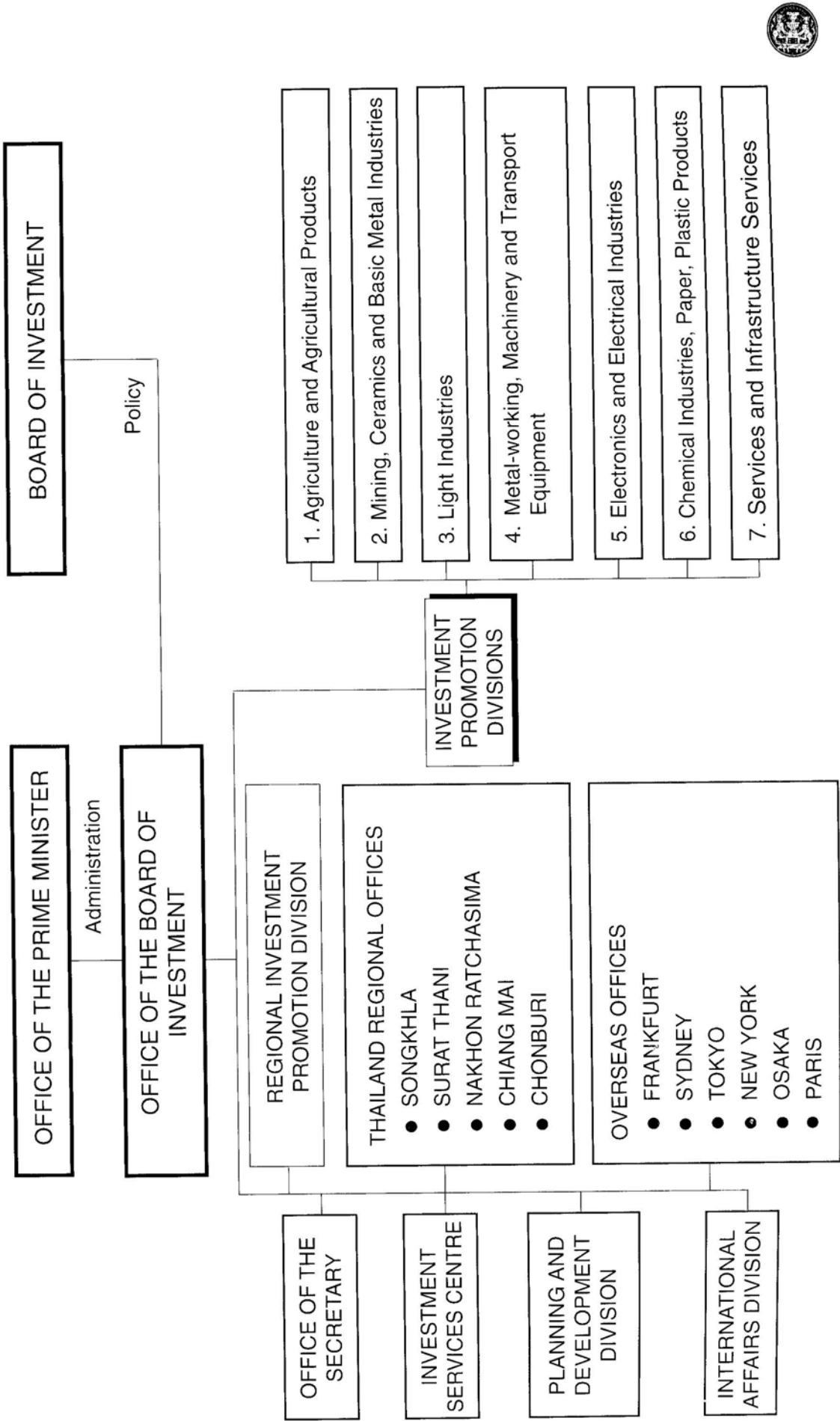
**NOTE**  
 NESDC : National Economic and Social Development Committee  
 NESDB : National Economic and Social Development Board  
 --- : Ad-hoc agencies under the NESDB  
 NRDDC : National Rural Development Decentralisation Committee  
 DS : Decentralisation Sub-Committee  
 OSBAC : Office of the Second Bangkok International Airport Development Committee  
 OESB : Office of the Eastern Seaboard Development Committee  
 OSSB : Office of the Southern Development Committee



# THE OFFICE OF THE ROYAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BOARD



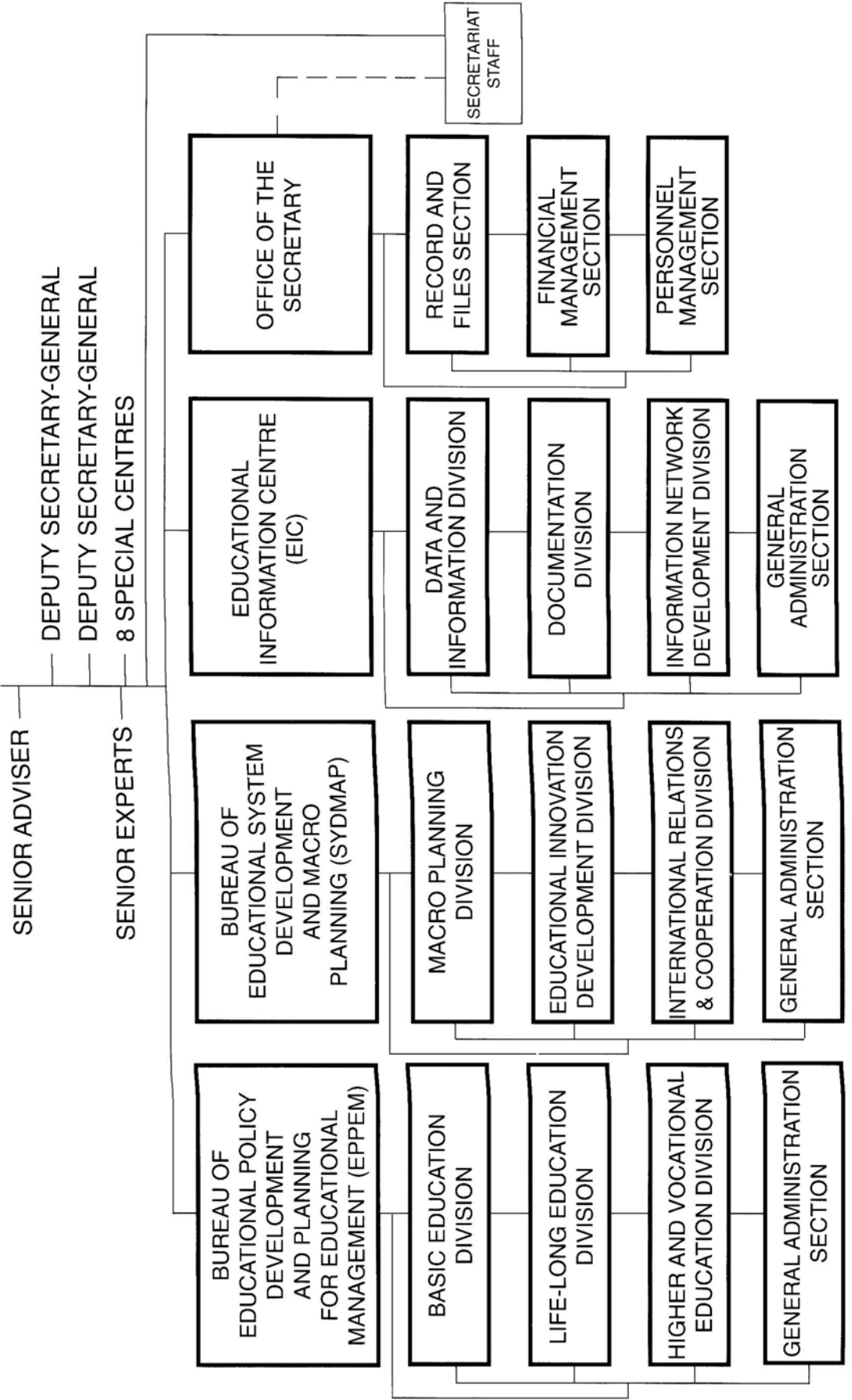
# OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF INVESTMENT



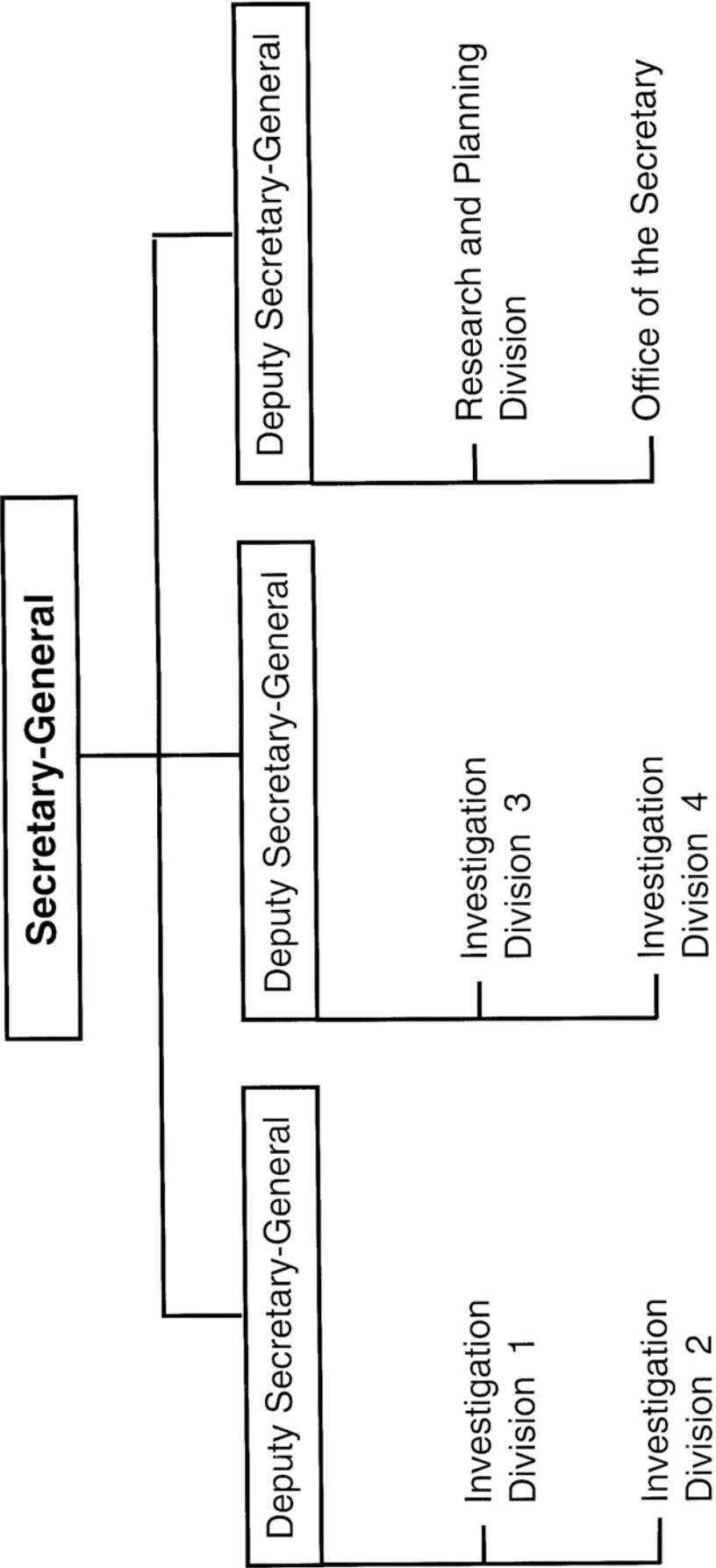


# THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION COMMISSION

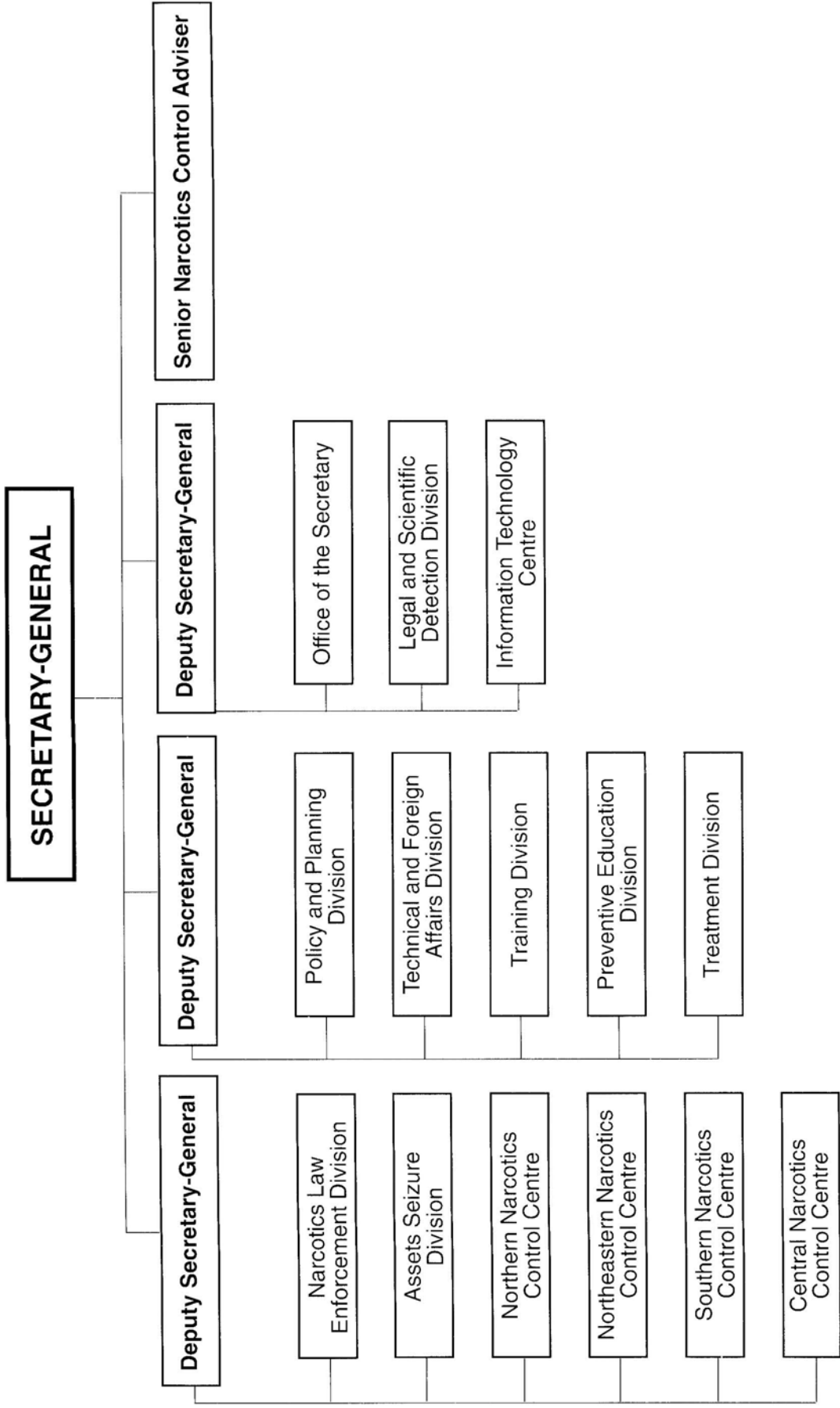
## SECRETARY-GENERAL



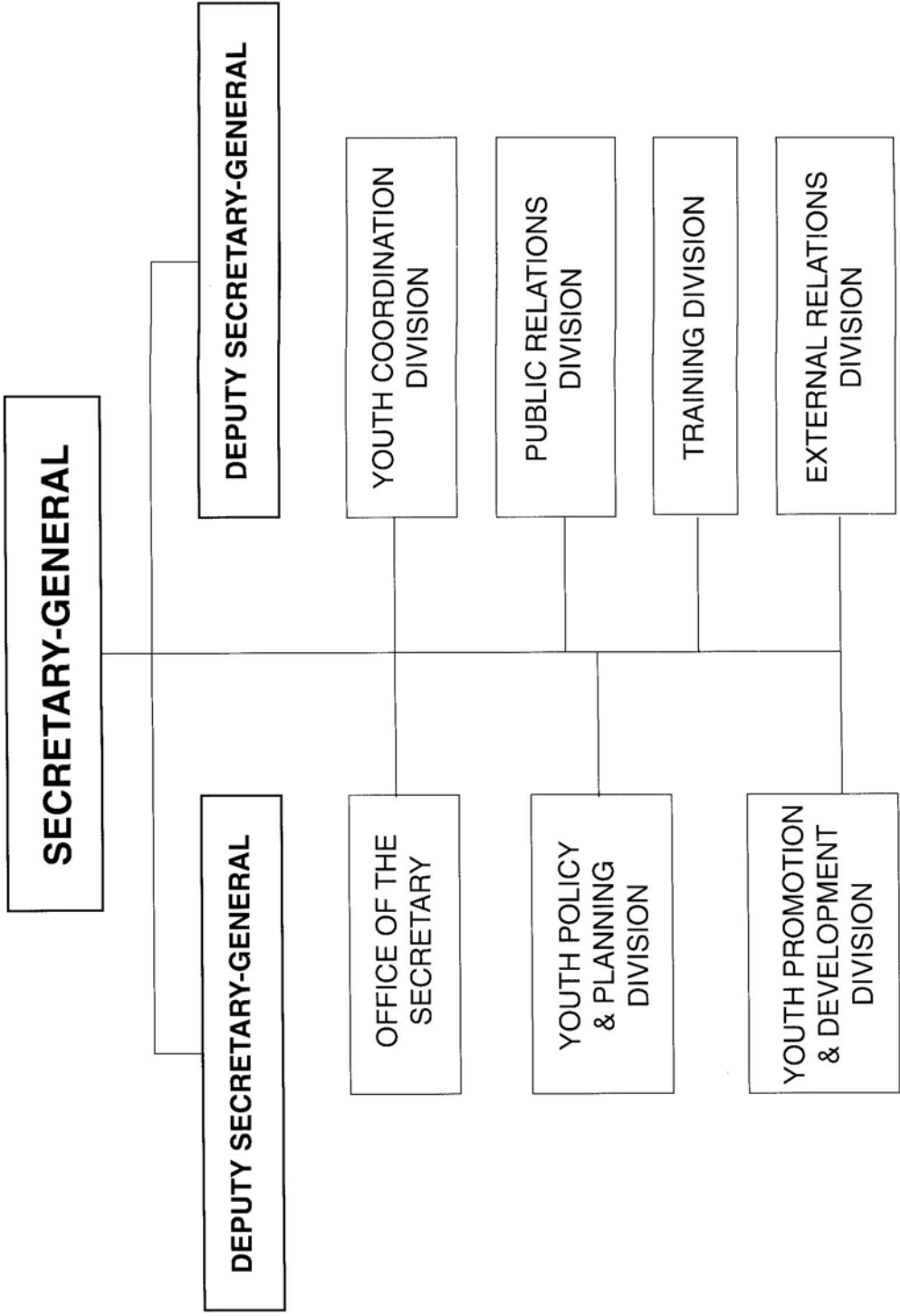
# THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION OF COUNTER CORRUPTION



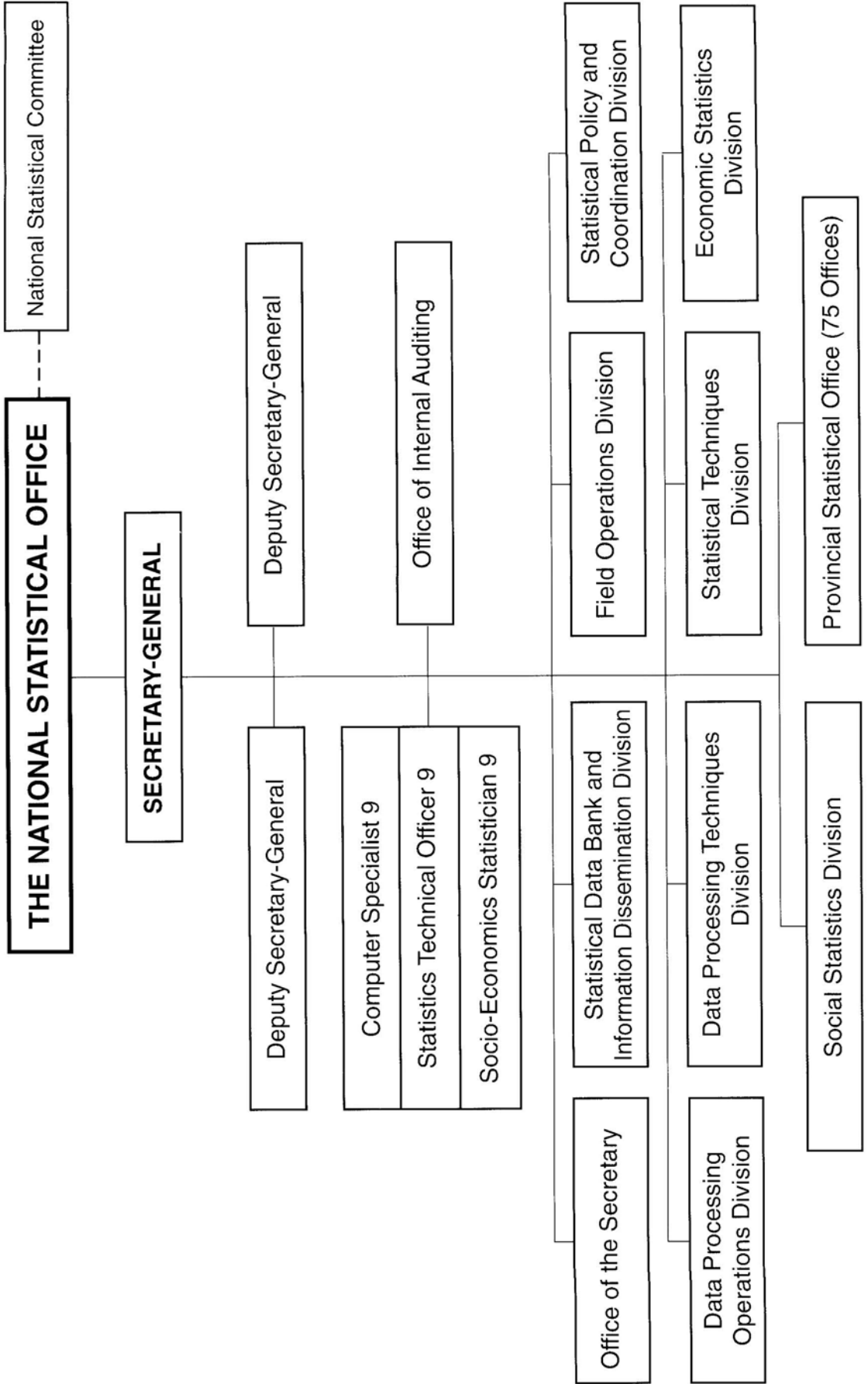
# THE OFFICE OF THE NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD



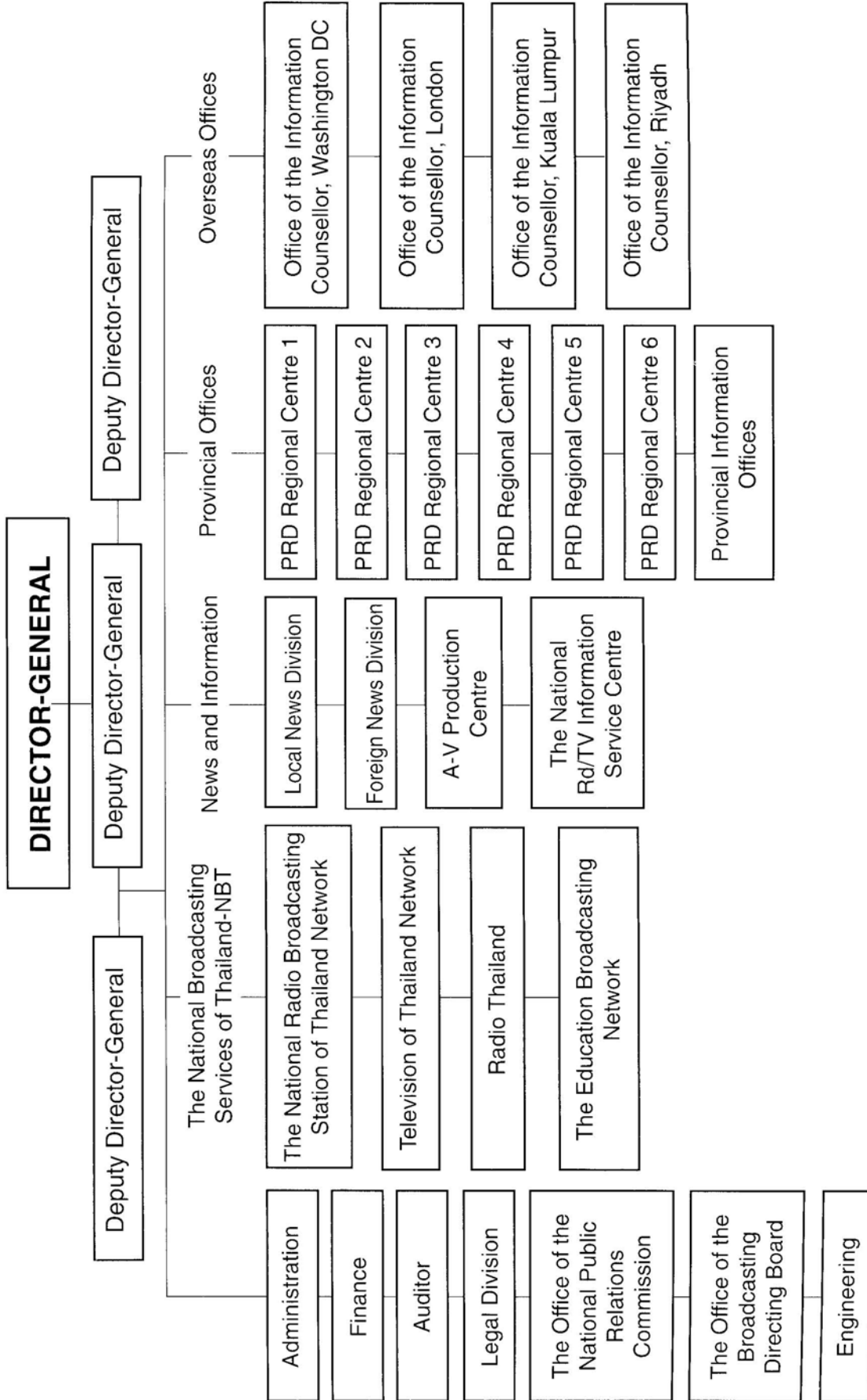
# THE NATIONAL YOUTH BUREAU



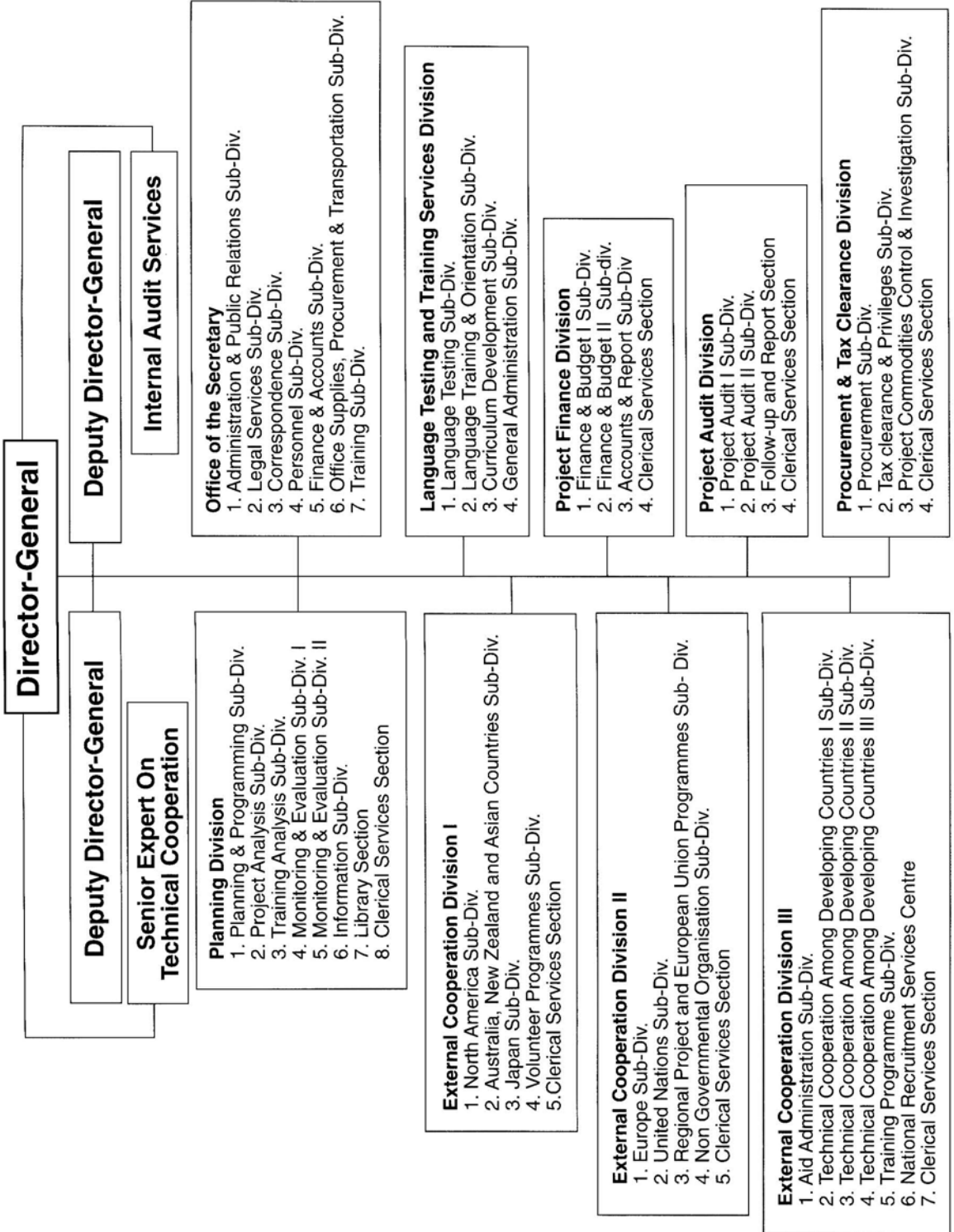
# THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE



# THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

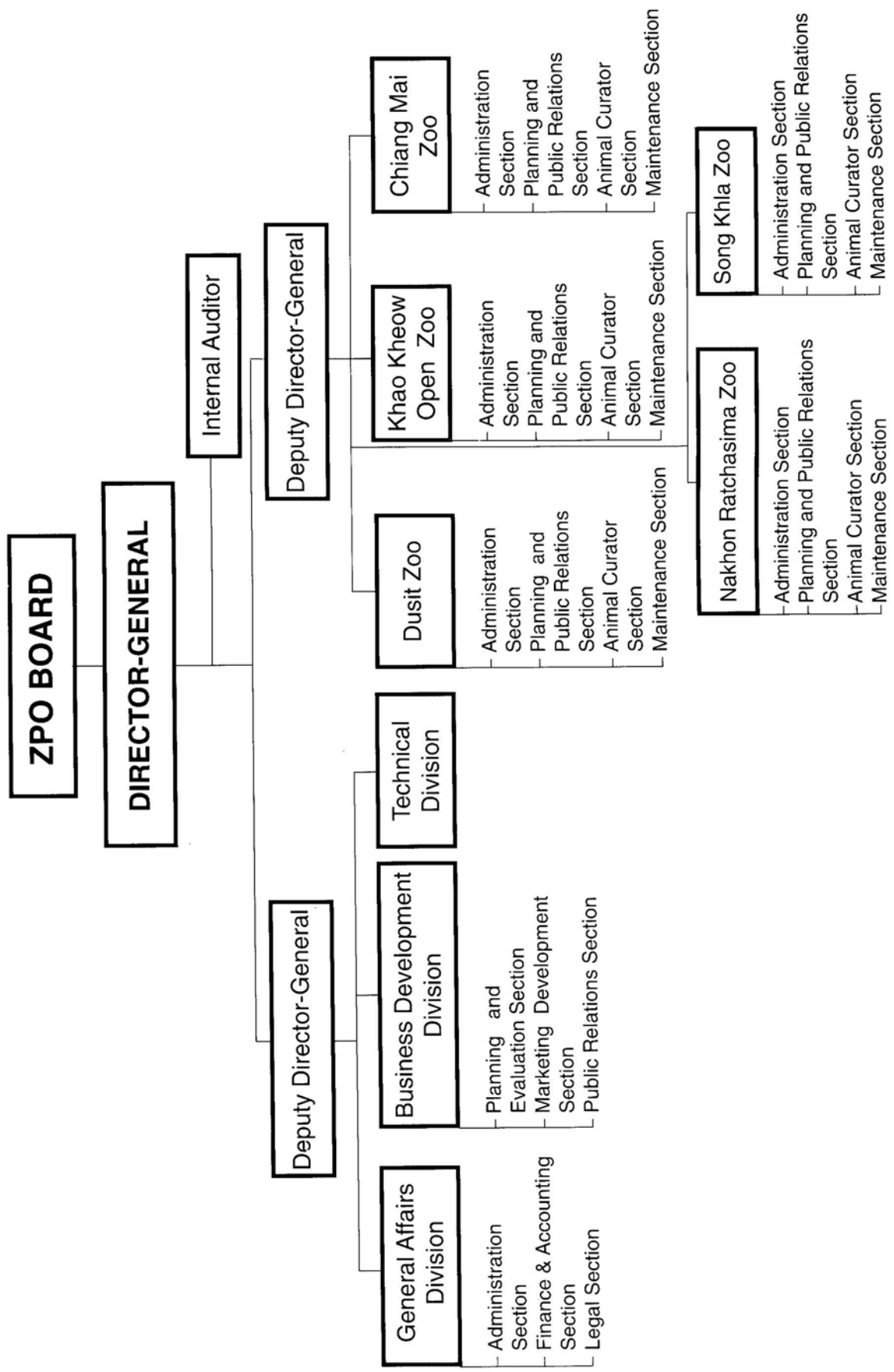


# THE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION





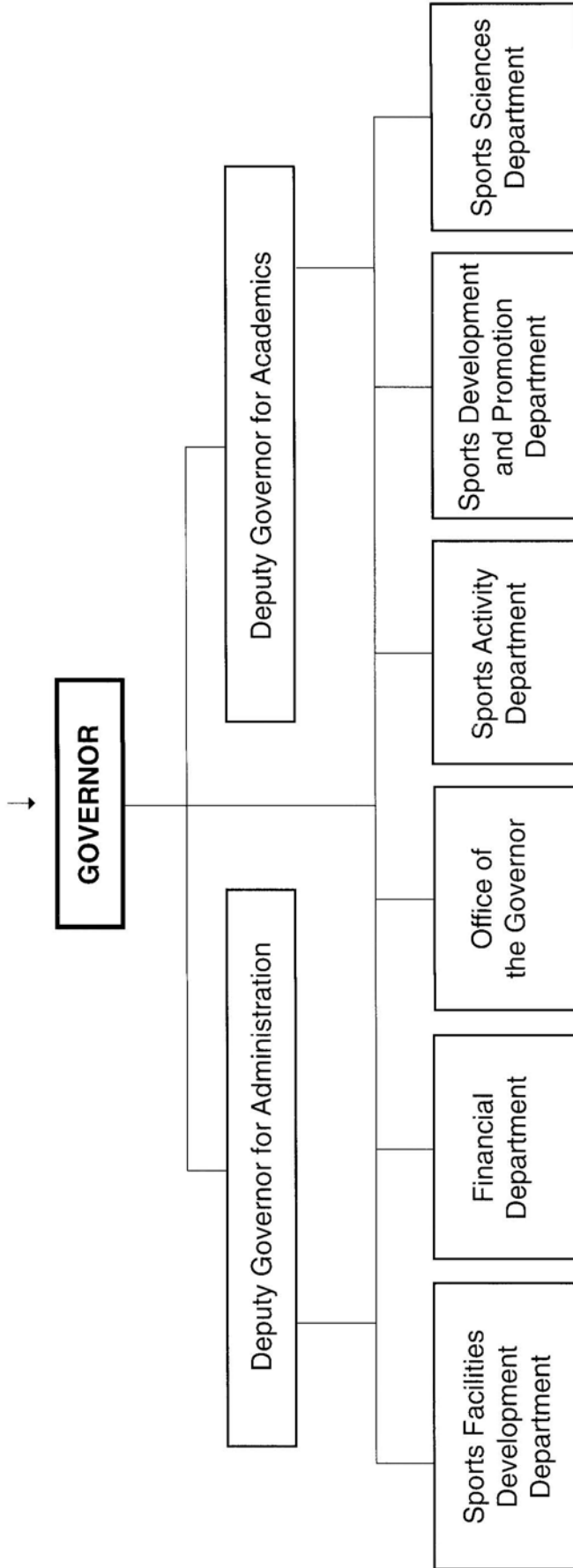
# THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK ORGANISATION



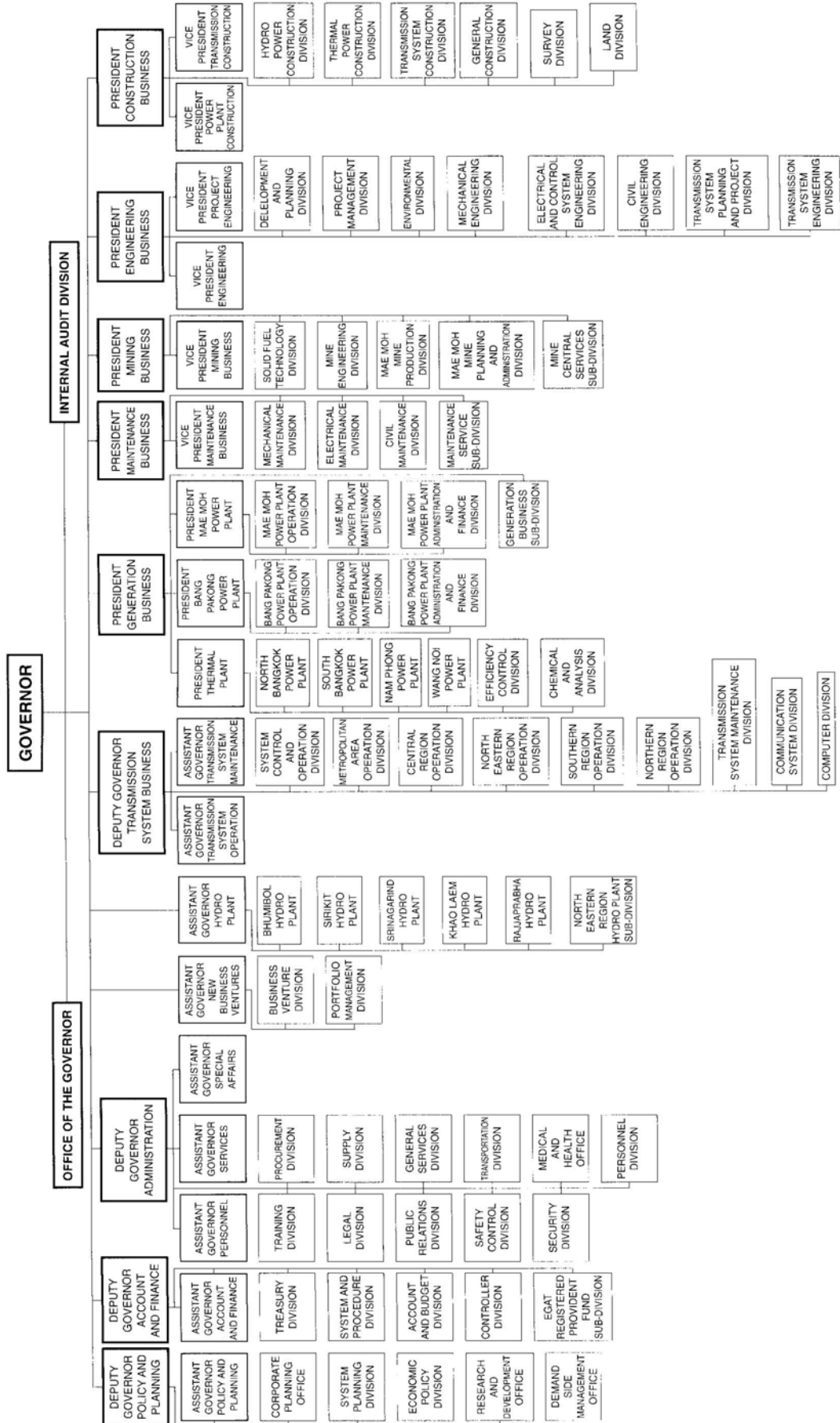


# THE SPORTS AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

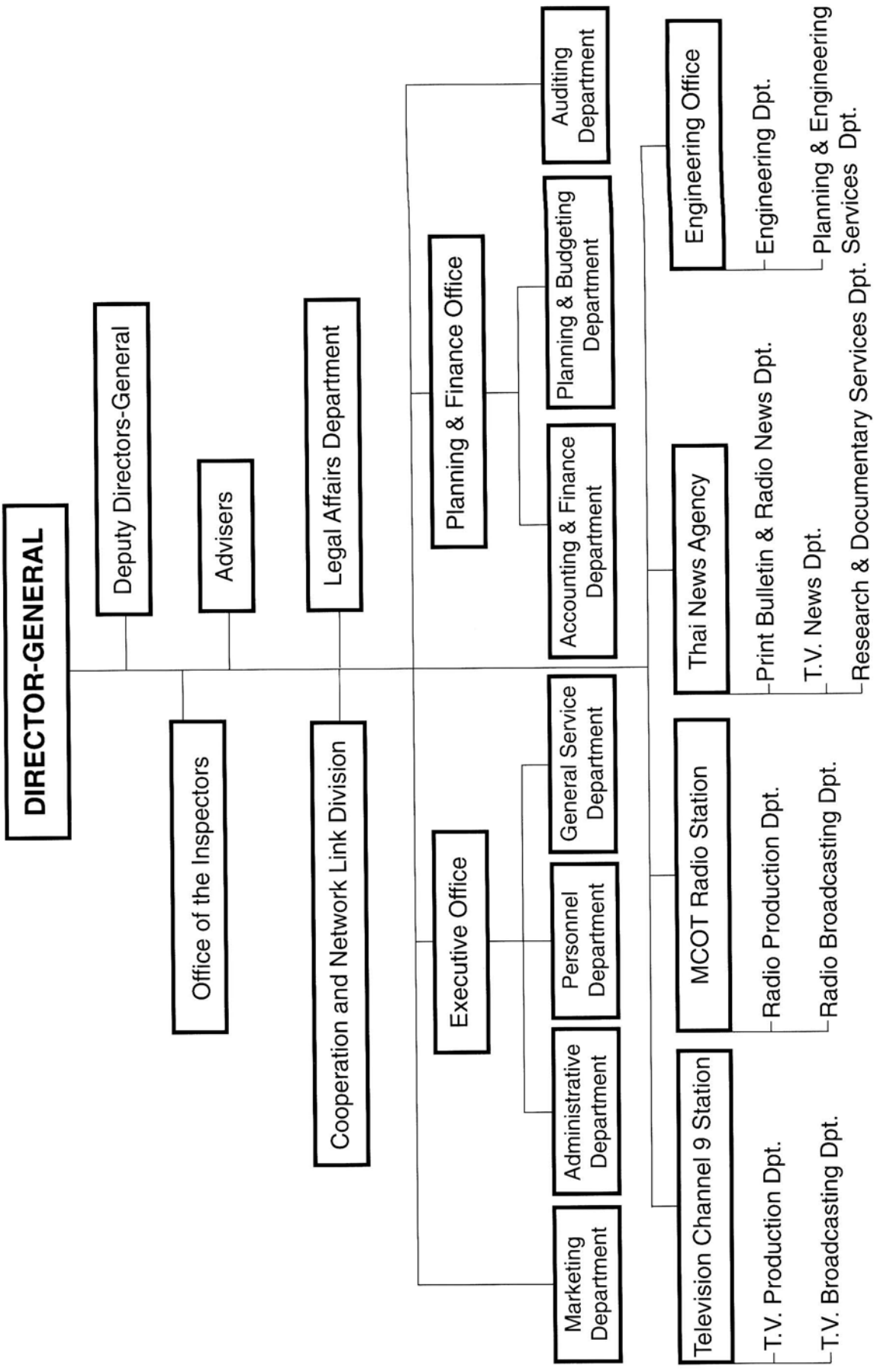
## SAT ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD



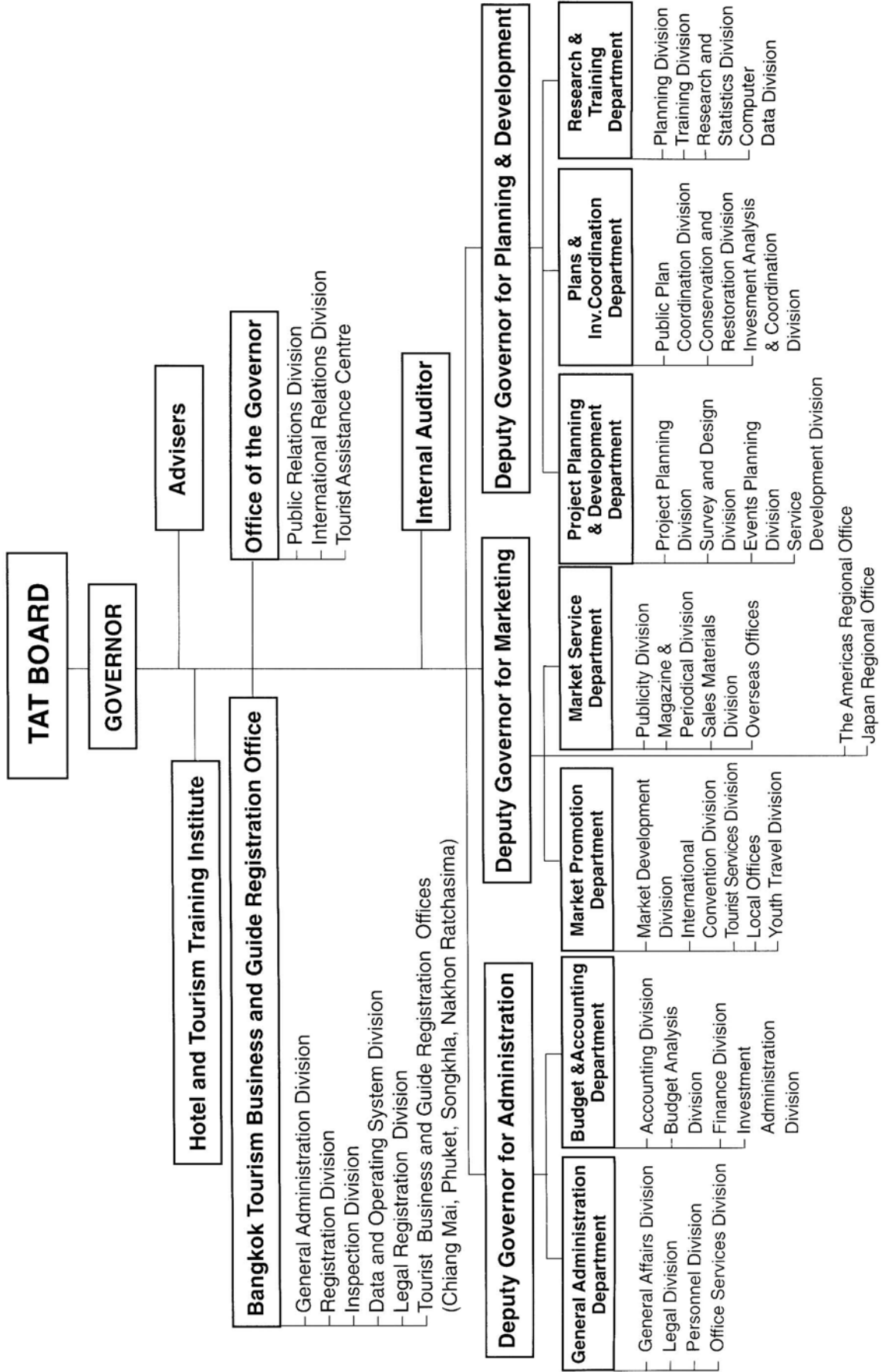
# THE ELECTRICITY GENERATING AUTHORITY OF THAILAND



# THE MASS COMMUNICATION ORGANISATION OF THAILAND

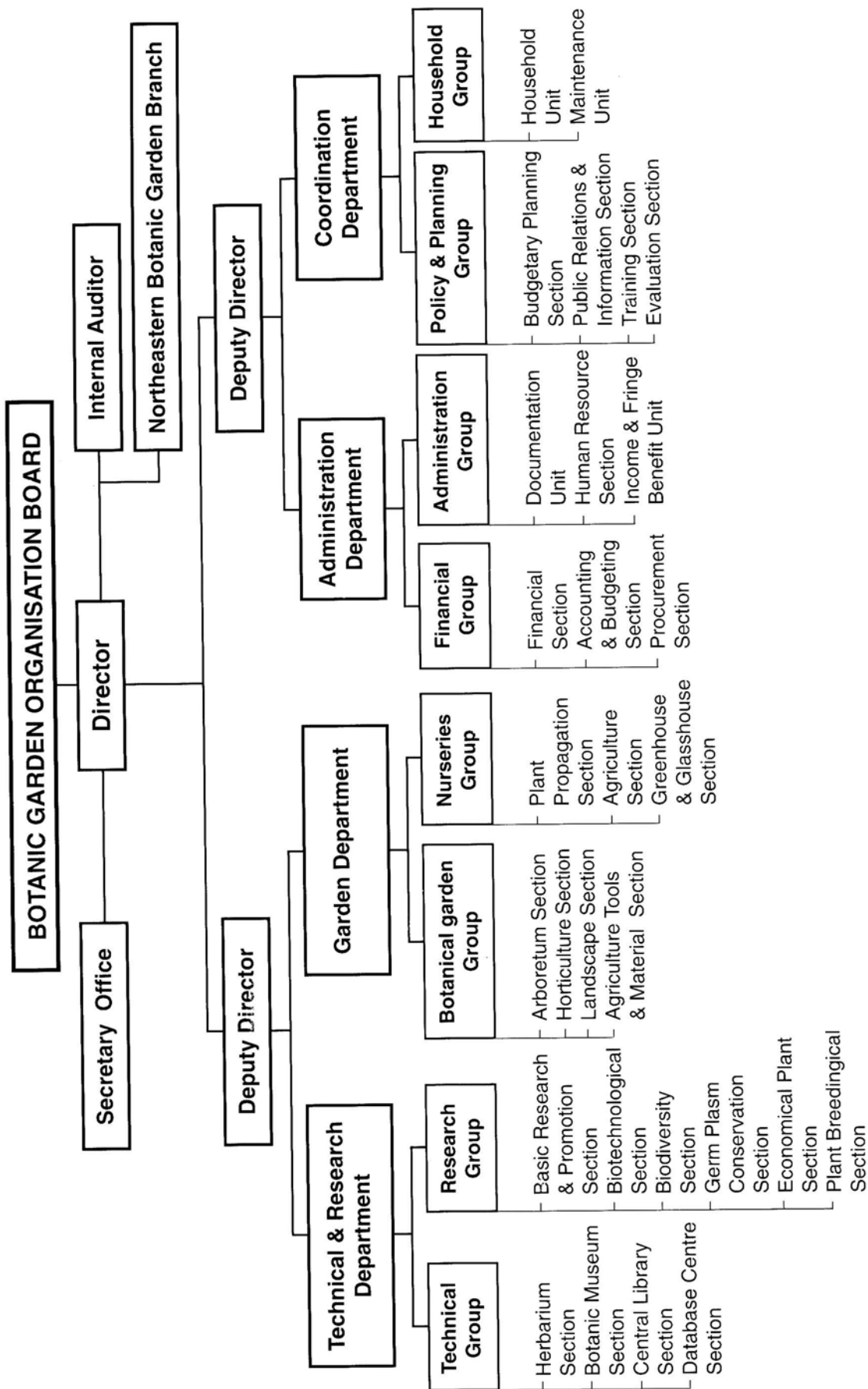


# THE TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

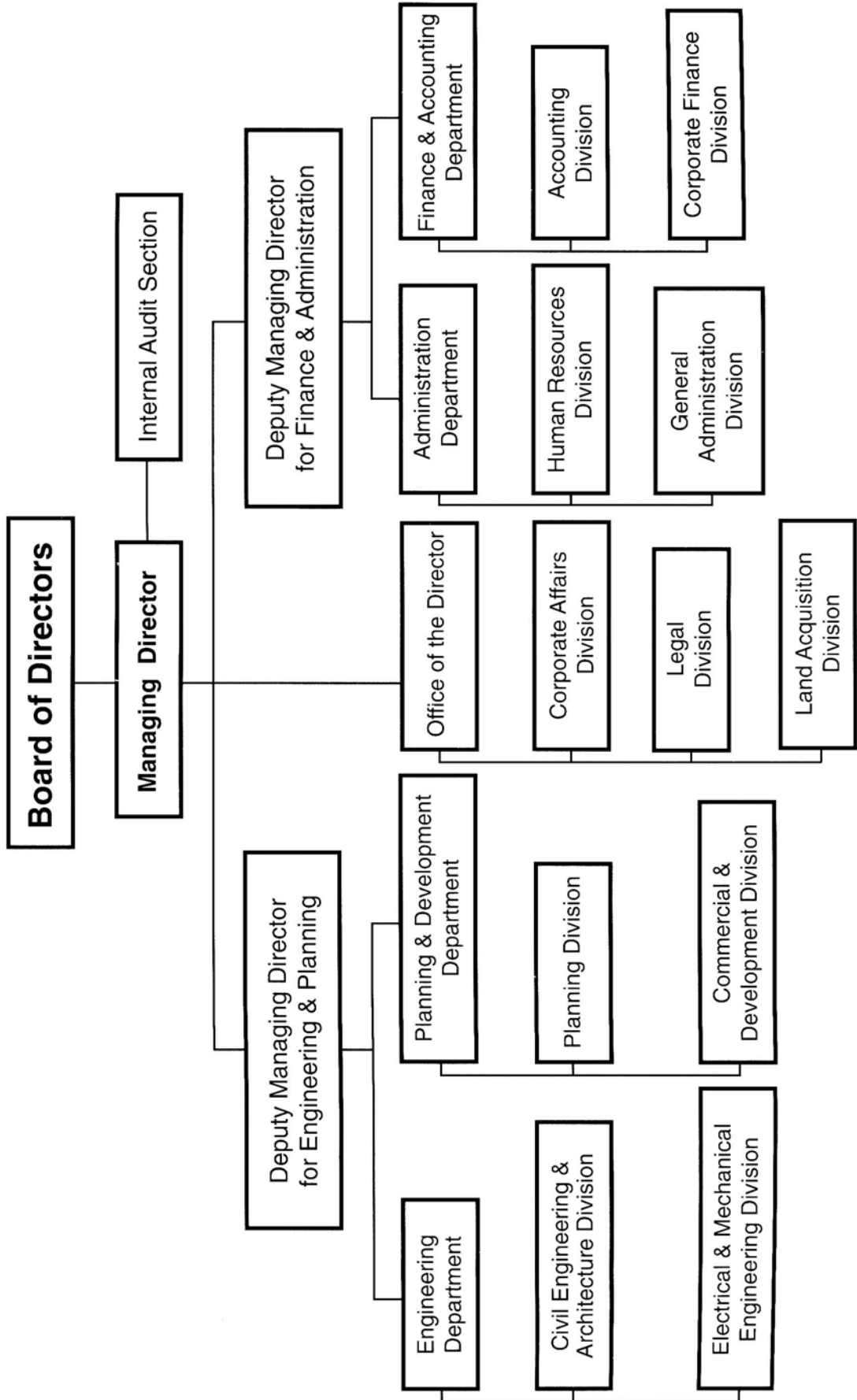




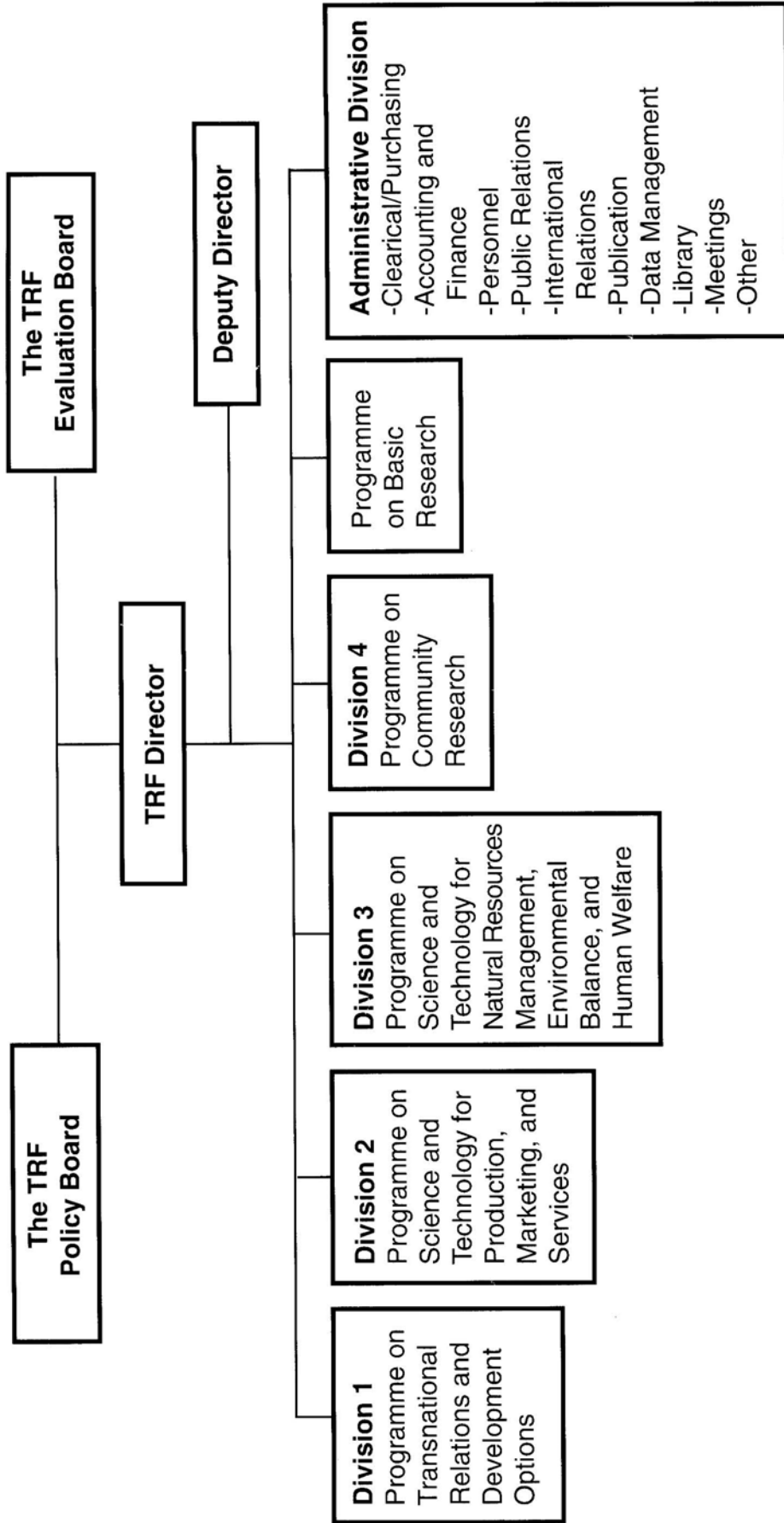
# THE BOTANIC GARDEN ORGANISATION



# THE METROPOLITAN RAPID TRANSIT AUTHORITY



# THE THAILAND RESEARCH FUND





## GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Government House, situated at No.1, Nakhorn Pathom Road, Dusit, Bangkok, is a place of elegant Gothic-style buildings as well as of more modern structures. It is used as the working place of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Ministers and the Ministers to the Prime Minister's Office, and many administrative government offices in the Prime Minister's Office, including the meeting place of the Cabinet.

Government House is the command and administration centre of government. National decisions and policies have been issued from this place for more than 50 years.

## HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Government House covers an area of 27 and three quarter rai (1 rai is equivalent to 1,600 square metres) and 44 square wah (1 square wah is equivalent to four square metres). It was formerly named Ban Norasingha and was owned by General Chow Phraya Ram Rakhop (M L Fua Peungboon), a nobleman who served at court during King Rama VI's reign. King Rama VI gave him the land and money to construct the building.

After the construction of the Anantasamakom Throne Hall had been completed, King Rama VI assigned an Italian artisan to continue the construction of "Ban Norasingha". However, King Rama VI died on 26 November 1925 before the construction had been finished. When the Italian artisan returned to Italy, the building was 75 percent complete. The owner used the front of the ground floor as his temporary residence, a place for parties, and as a theatre sometimes visited by royalty.

During World War II, Japan rented "Ban Norasingha" for 2,500 baht a month, using it as the Japanese Embassy. In March 1941, General Chow Phraya Ram Rakhop sent a letter to the Minister of Finance (Luang Pradit Manootham) offering to sell "Ban Norasingha", valued at two million baht, to the Thai Government, but the Ministry of Finance refused to buy it. In September 1941, the Prime Minister, Field Marshal P. Pibulsongkram, decided to buy "Ban Norasingha" as a hospitality place for national guests at the price of one million baht. The Office of the Royal Property paid this price for "Ban Norasingha", which was transferred to the Prime Minister's Office on 11 October 1941.



“Ban Norasingha” was then used by the Prime Minister’s Office as a hospitality centre for national guests. Professor Silp Pirasri (Italian name: Corrado Feroci) was assigned to renovate and decorate the building as it is seen today.

In 1962, the Office of the Royal Property transferred “Ban Norasingha” to the Government. A Purchasing Committee was established to consider the transfer price. The agreed price was 17,780,802.36 baht. The Cabinet decided to buy “Ban Norasingha” and settled the contract with the Office of the Royal Property on 29 November 1963. “Ban Norasingha” has been government property since 1 October 1969.

## IMPORTANT BUILDINGS IN GOVERNMENT HOUSE

### THE “THAI KOO FAH” BUILDING

The “Thai Koo Fah” Building is an elegant and beautifully decorated structure. In 1989, it was named an “Excellent Conservation Building” by the Siamese Architects Association. It is a Venetian-Gothic-style building, comprised of the following important rooms, each decorated in specific colours as follows:

- **The Golden Dome Room** is used as the reception room for the guests of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Ministers, and the Ministers to the Prime Minister’s Office. It is also used as the waiting room for the guests of the Prime Minister before entering the Ivory Room.

- **The Ivory Room** is used as the official reception room for the guests of the Prime Minister.

- **The Purple Room** is used as the reception room for the guests of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Ministers, and the Ministers to the Prime Minister’s Office.

- **The Green Room**, formerly used for the reception hall, is presently used for the meeting of any committee chaired by the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Ministers, or the Ministers to the Prime Minister’s Office.

At present, some parts of the “Thai Koo Fah” Building are working rooms of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Ministers, and the Ministers to the Prime Minister’s Office.



## **THE “NAREE SAMOSORN” BUILDING**

The “Naree Samosorn” Building, was formerly called the “Phra Khan Building”. The Prime Minister, Field Marshal P. Pibulsongkram, changed the name and permitted Than Phu Ying La-lad Pibulsongkram to use it for the meetings and the activities for which she was responsible.

During the Premierships of Prime Ministers Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat and Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, this building was often used as an administration building. At present this building is used as the Government Reporting Centre.

## **THE “SANTI MAITRI” BUILDING**

The “Santi Maitri” Building is situated at the north of the “Thai Koo Fah” Building. The design of this building imitates the “Thai Koo Fah” Building. It is one-storeyed, consisting of 2 similar buildings. It is used as the reception hall for special occasions, as a conference room, and for ceremonial duties, chaired by the Prime Minister.

## **THE “OLD COMMANDING” BUILDING**

The five-storeyed “Old Commanding” Building was built in the period of the Prime Minister, Field Marshal P. Pibulsongkram. It was used as the working place of the Prime Minister while the New Commanding Building was being built. At present, it is used as the office of the Secretariat of the Prime Minister and the Office of the National Security Council.

## **THE “NEW COMMANDING” BUILDING**

The “New Commanding” Building was built in the period of the Prime Minister Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn. Construction began on 1 October 1969. After the construction was finished, the Prime Minister’s working room was relocated to this building. At present, it is used as the work place for the Deputy Prime Ministers, the Ministers to the Prime Minister’s Office, the Secretariat of the Prime Minister, and the Conference Room of the Cabinet.



## **THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CABINET BUILDING**

The Secretariat of the Cabinet Building was built in 1950, in the period of the Prime Minister, Field Marshal P. Pibulsongkram. At first, it was used as the work place of the Cabinet Bureau (political side), and the Department of National Inspection. At present, it is used as the work place of the Secretariat of the Cabinet.

## **THE PATTANA BUILDING**

The Pattana Building was built in the period of the Prime Minister, Field Marshal P. Pibulsongkram, for the conference of the South East Asia Treaty Organisation, SEATO, which was held in 1957. Since the office of SEATO moved to another location, it has been used as the work place of the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Prime Minister's Office.

## **THE SIX-STOREYED BUILDING**

The Six-Storeyed Building was built in 1968 in the period of the Prime Minister Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn to be the workplace of the Bureau of the Budget. In 1987, the Bureau of the Budget was moved to Thanon Rama VI. This building is now used as the workplace of the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Prime Minister's Office.

## **EXTENDED GOVERNMENT HOUSE**

Extended Government House, formerly the Education Division of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, is situated to the west of Government House. The Cabinet decided on 31 March 1987 to include this 20-rai area to be a part of Government House. At present, it is the workplace of the Secretariat of the Prime Minister, the Secretariat of the Cabinet, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Office of the Commission for the Management of Road Traffic, the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board and the National Energy Policy Office.





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Fax. (053) 298-171, 299-754

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**“People share the same rights whether or not they are infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). And responsibilities involved in HIV prevention and caring for those infected must be shared too.”**

Dr Hiroshi Nakajima  
Director-General of WHO

The AIDS Policy Planning and Coordination Bureau  
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