



The Direction of the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2560-2564)

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The Overall Development of Thailand



“Green and Happiness Society”

Green & Happiness Index (GHI) : (2550-2557)



Unit : Percentage

Sub - Index	9 th Plan		11 th Plan	
	2549	2555	2556	2557P
1. Health	70.48	71.52	71.76	72.82
2. Warm and loving family	62.24	68.31	66.28	65.60
3. Empowerment of communities	33.74	81.00	86.35	88.43
4. Economic strength and equity	69.63	79.46	78.73	77.22
5. Surroundings and ecological system	73.02	68.46	64.89	65.76
6. Democratic society with good governance	75.42	55.56	57.23	59.07
Green & Happiness Index (GHI)	66.76	71.68	72.15	72.76

Supporting Factors



The community is a group to help each other. Linking the networks increase.



The improved health of moral development, Intelligence and curiosity. Better mental health

Risk Factors and Limitations



A strong and fair economy continues to decline.



Environment and ecology worsen

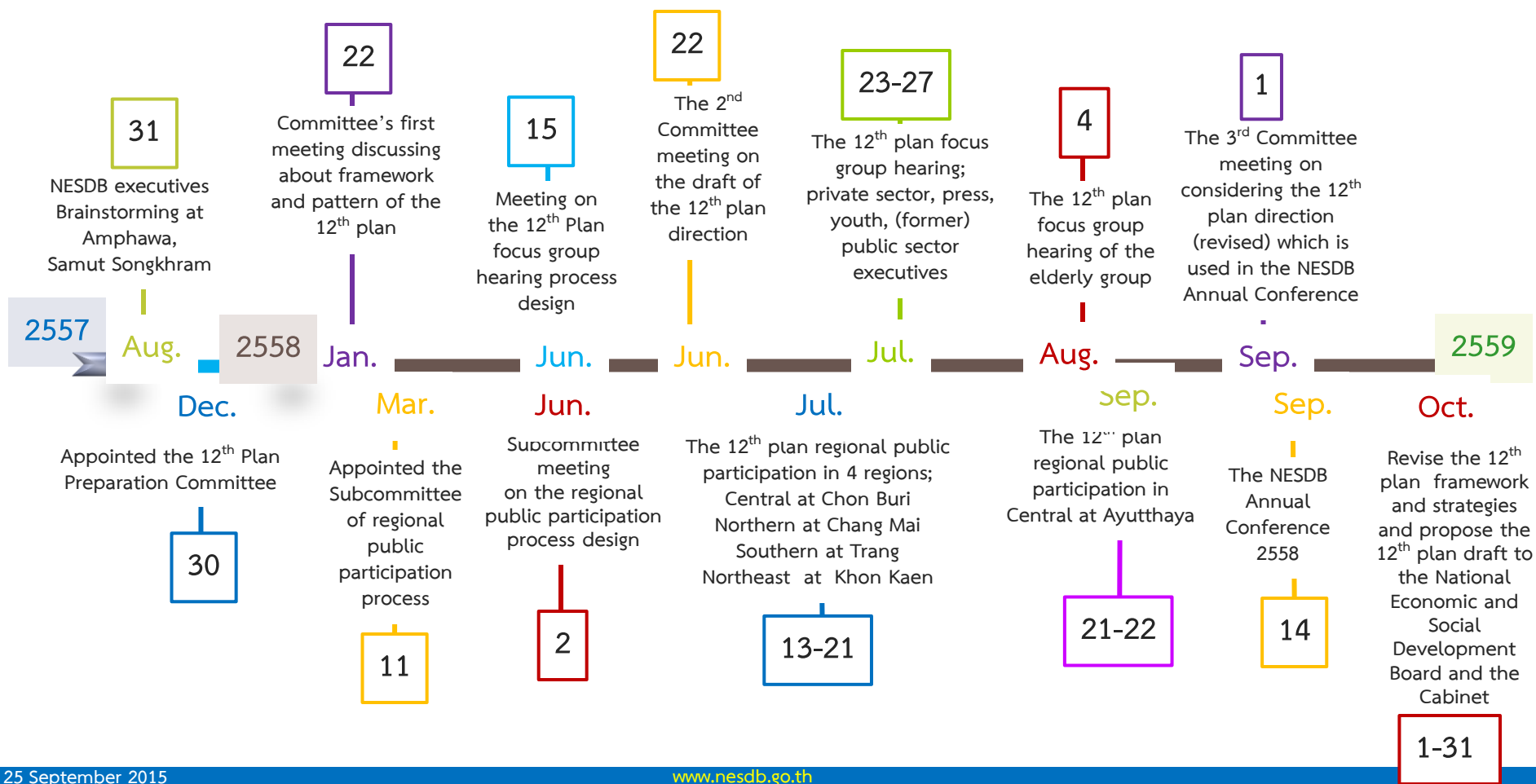


Warm family reduced



Democratic society with good governance needs to be remedied.

The 12th Plan (2560-2564) – Roadmap

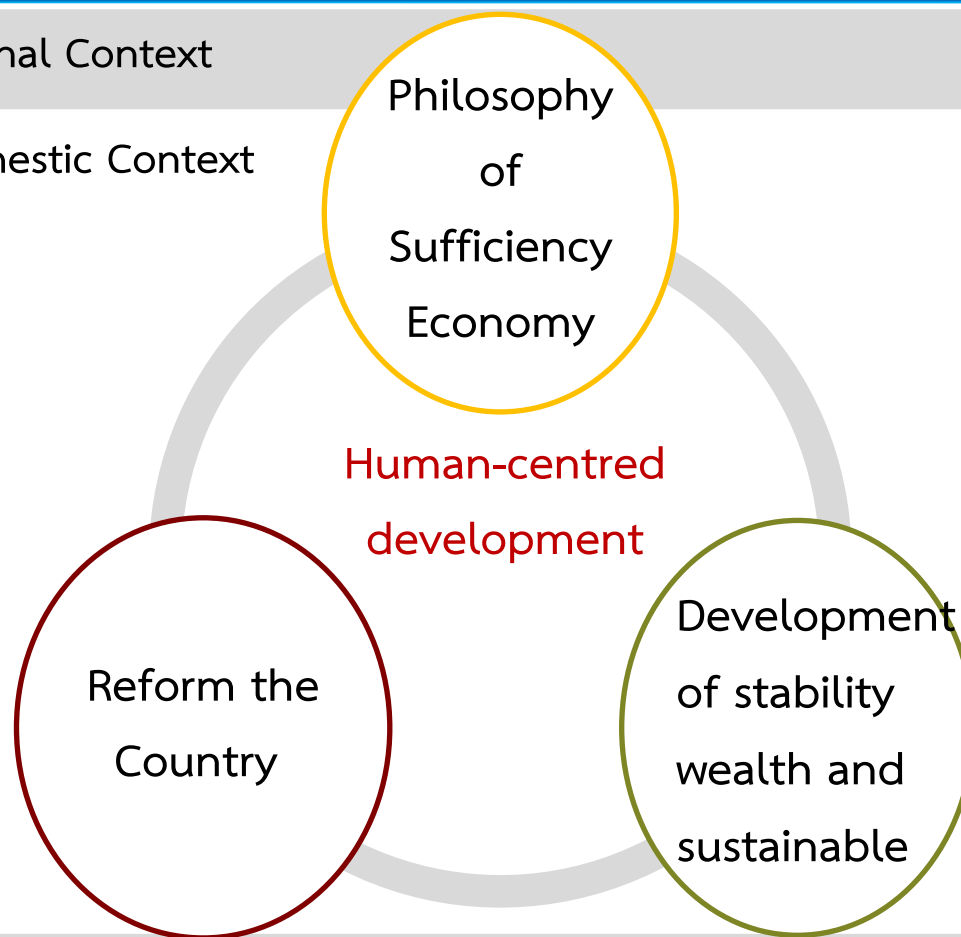


The Concept and Principles of The 12th Plan

Changes in International Context

Changes in Domestic Context

Development
During
the 12th Plan.



Outline



The Situation of the Country

Context Changes

The Frame of Visions and Goals

Development Guidelines

The situation of the country

Economy

1. In the last 5 decades. Thailand economic development succeed in a satisfactory level both in terms of economic growth economic stability and changes in the production structure.



The World Bank has shifted the country to upper middle-income countries.



The measures taken to solve economic problems in Thailand in 2540 and to focus on a disciplined monetary and fiscal policies. Economic stability has improved and remained strong.

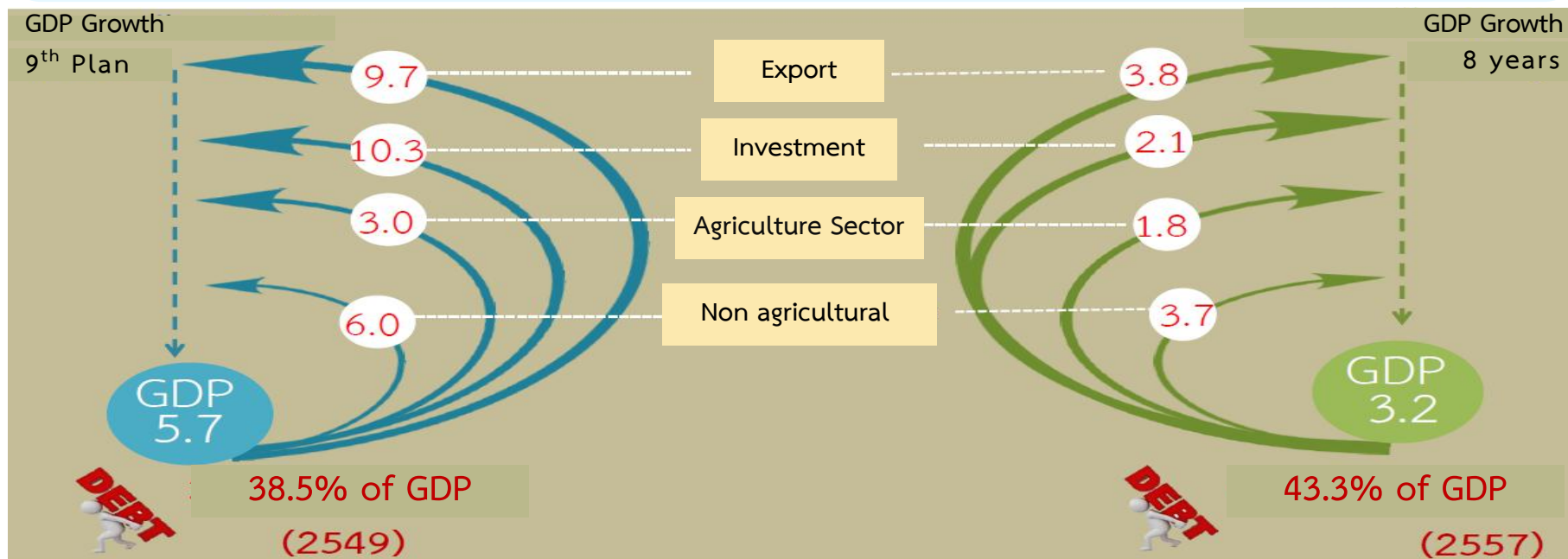


The production structure. Transition from the agricultural to the industrial sector and more consistent with the level of development of the country and has the potential to be developed in order to create a base for the economy, driven into the high income countries in the future.

The situation of the country (cont.)

Economy (cont.)

2. However, in the last eight years (Plan 10 and first three years of the plan 11), the economy slowed down and began to demonstrate the limits of economic growth, and the economy of Thailand is at risk to be in the middle income trap. Especially under conditions of declining of labor force, lack of adequate investment, developments of technology and restructuring of production delays.



The situation of the country (cont.)

Society

The demographic structure is changing to an aged society. The situation of poverty tend to decrease.

- There are problems, both in terms of quantity and quality of population in all ages groups.
- The average household was reduced in size.



But there is still a disparity of income distribution and between groups.

Thailand has a greater social stability.



But there are still some problems of health, learning and morality

Foreign culture

Thai society faced with the cultural declination and tend to be a multicultural society.



Thai People

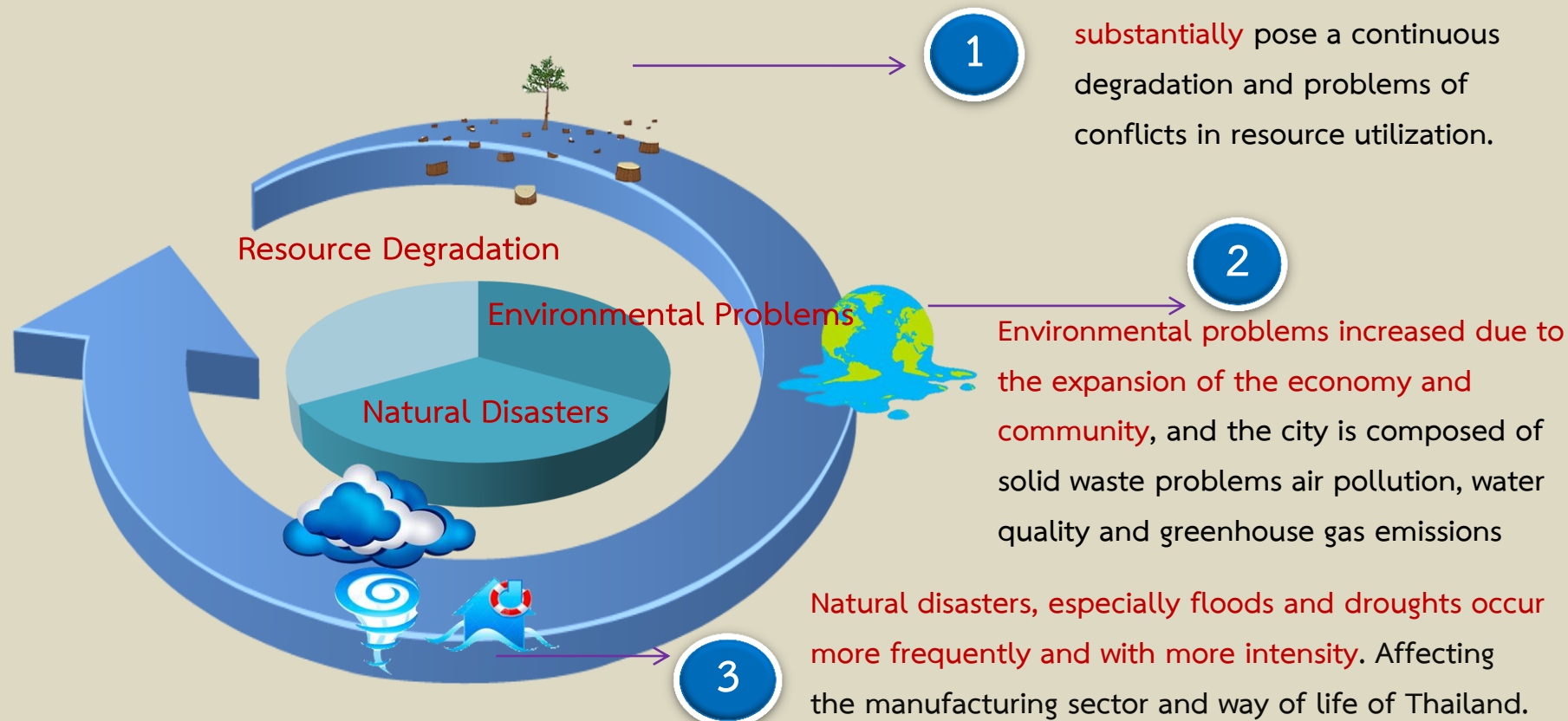
Strengthened Community



Communities can solve problems and meet their needs by themselves.

The situation of the country (cont.)

Natural Resources and Environment



Outline

The Situation of the Country



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Context changes

Thailand's labour force - decreasing proportion of working-age population. It will be a major factor to the potential economic growth decreased



Aging Society



The population dependency ratio Aged care workers must bear. The elderly increased by an estimate that in recent years the labor age population in 2583 just 35.2 million.

Change in Domestic Context



Inequality

The Inequality is a major problem in Thailand, leading to social conflicts. And impede the country's development.

Urbanization



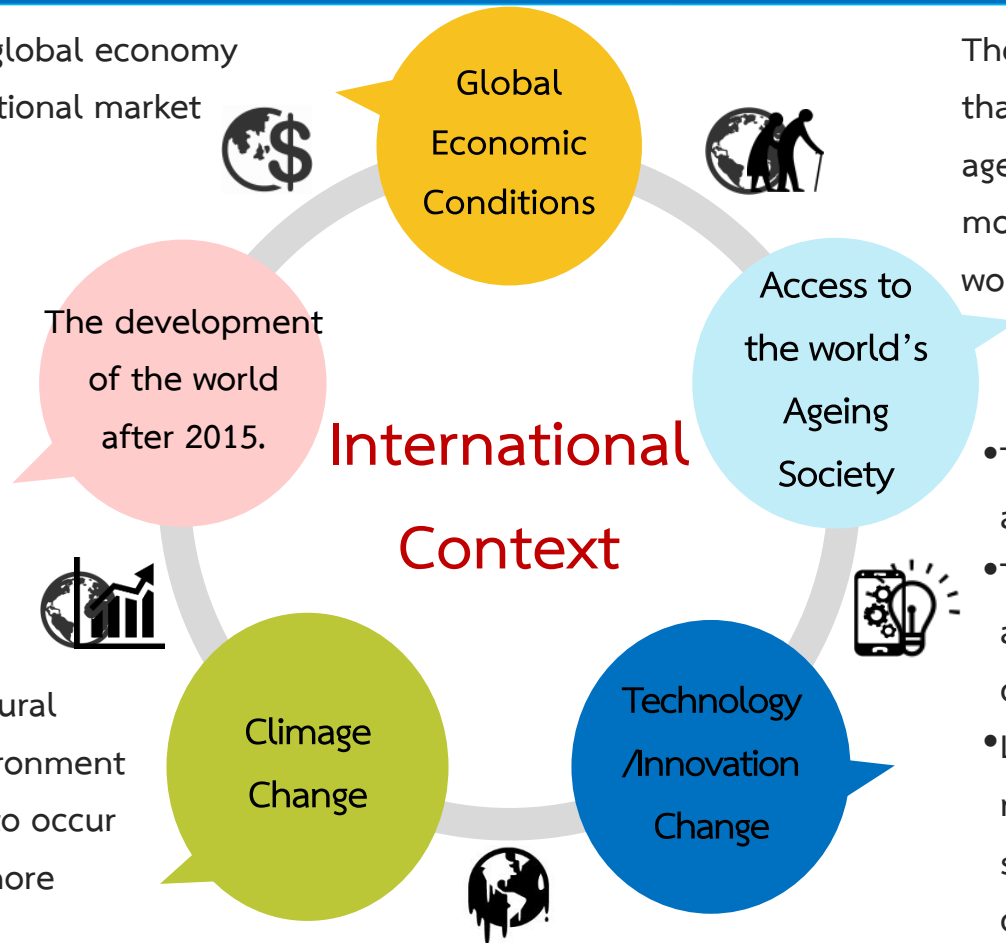
Changes in rural areas towards urbanization increases.

Context changes (cont.)

- The expansion of the global economy
- Competition in international market
- Free trade agreements
- Geopolitics Risks

The sustainable development goals (SDGs) in the framework of the United Nations during 15 years.

- The degradation of natural resources and the environment
- Natural disasters tend to occur more frequently and more intensify.



The United Nations estimates that in 2544-2643 population aged 60 years and over with more than 10 percent of the world population.

- The pattern of production and trade.
- The service sector must adapt to keep pace with change
- Lifestyle and the relationship of people in society, as well as the complexity of social issues.

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Country Strategy : Long-term Development Paradigm

Towards Vision

“Stability & Security, Prosperity,
and Sustainability”

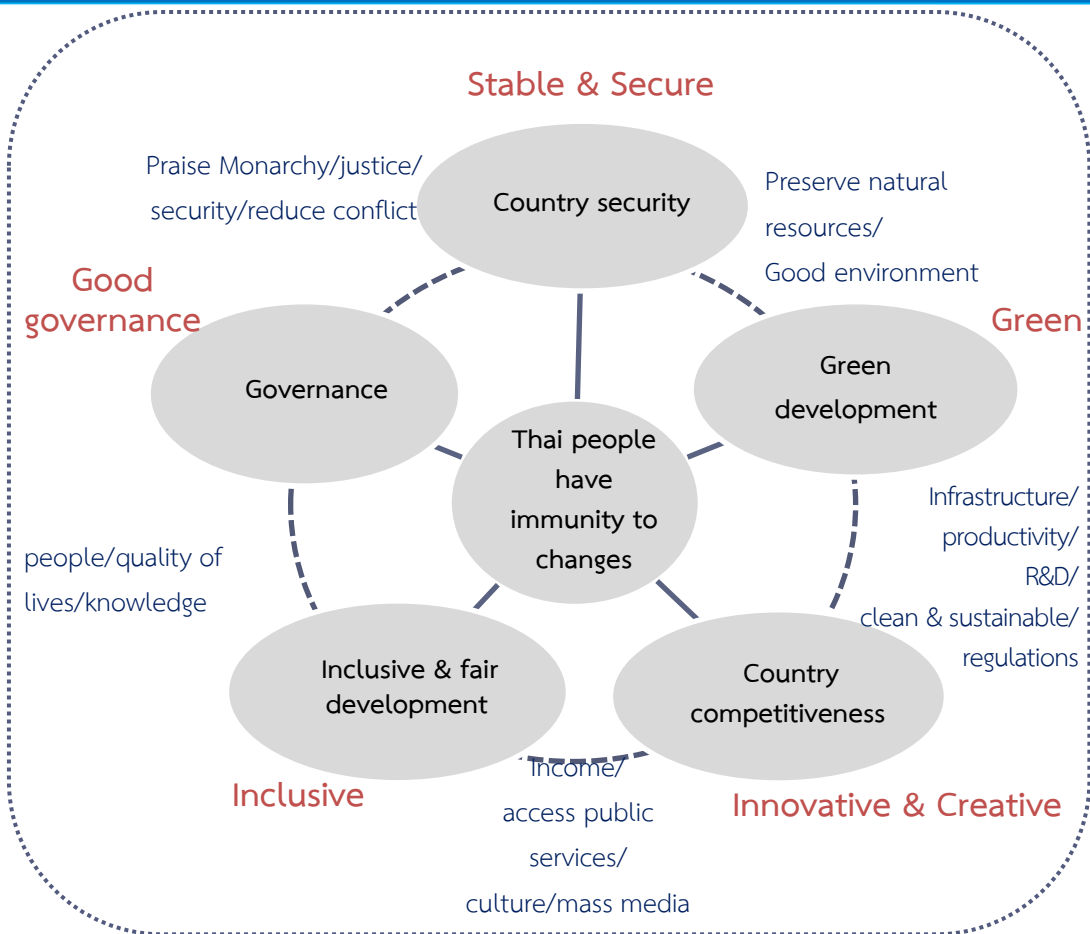
Thai people are happy under

“Sufficiency Economy Philosophy”

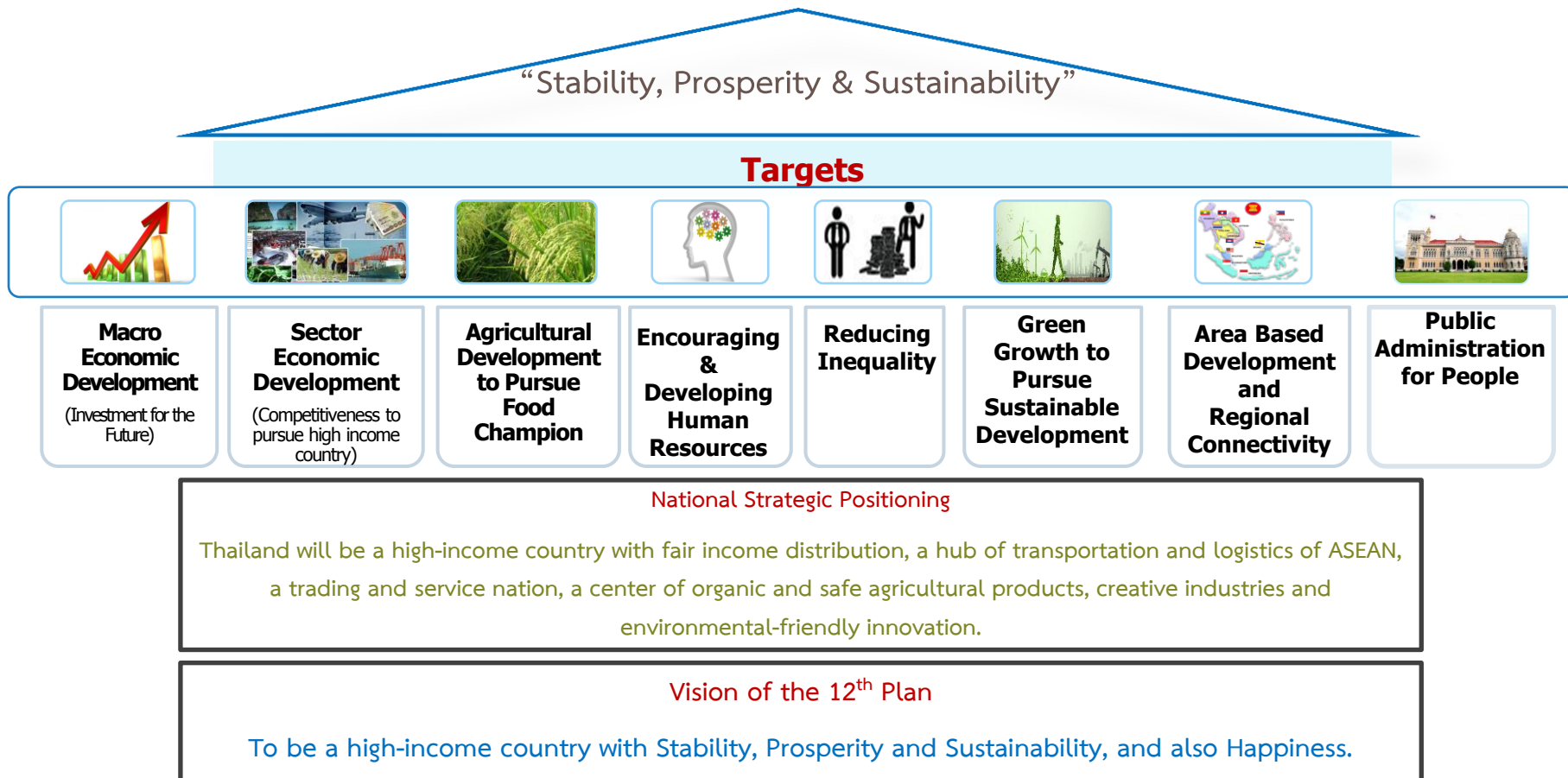
Achieving country goals in improving quality of lives, achieving
high income, happiness of Thai people, stable & secure
society, equality & fairness and competitive country

6 Main Strategies

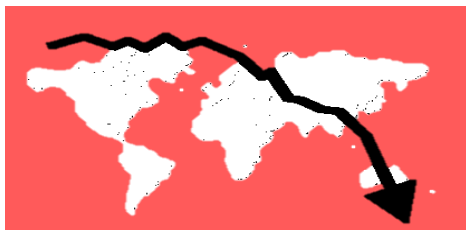
- Maintaining stable & Secure society Strategy
- Elevating competitiveness Strategy
- Encouraging & Developing Human resources Strategy
- Creating opportunities equality & fairness Strategy
- Green growth Strategy
- Rebalancing & improving public administration Strategy



Vision & Targets of The 12th Plan



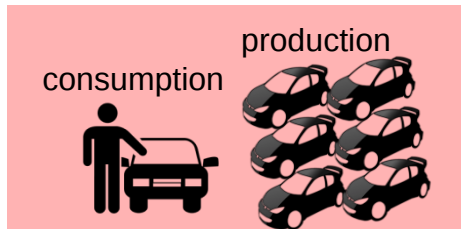
Internal Economic Weakness in the 12th Plan period



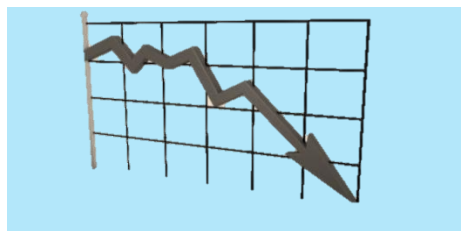
1. Fluctuated and slow growth of the world Economy will affect Thai Exports



4. Decrease of labour force and slow rate of increasing labour force efficiency



2. Internal consumption is still far less than production



5. Total Factor Productivity (TFP) increase fairly but still take time to develop technology



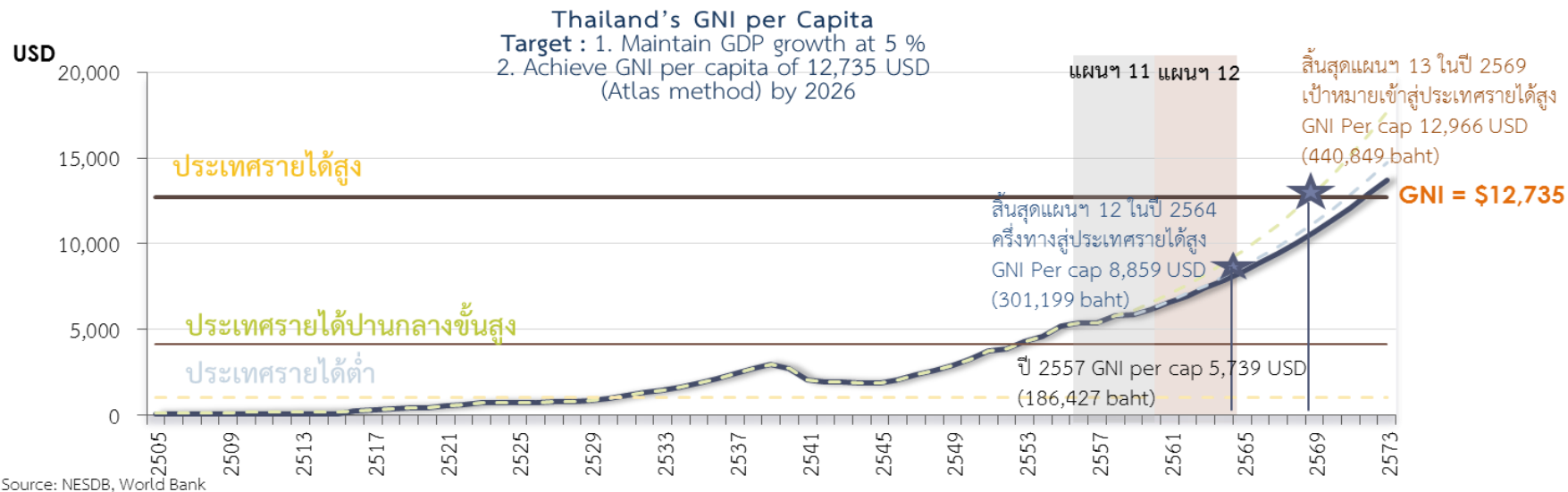
3. Lack of important investment in order to elevate country competitiveness



6. Delay in economic restructuring, brands owning, value adding of industry and service sectors

Economic Tendency and Goals in the 12th Plan Period

- Thai economy has tendency to grow averagely 3.3-4.3% annually. Therefore, Thai economy has high risk to stuck in the middle income trap because of the demographic structure is aging society
- The Economic development goal in the 12th plan is accelerating the GDP growth to reach more than 5% annually in order to be a high income country in the 2569 B.C. at the end of the 13th Plan. Thus, accelerating investment, increasing economy efficiency, increasing economic growth in accordance with Thai economic potential, increasing technological competitiveness and economy/society/environment/regulations/public administration restructuring must be emphasized in the 12th plan period.



Targets

1 Macro Economic Development

5%
ECONOMIC GROWTH
Target 12th Plan



317,051 THB (9,325 USD)
GDP per capita

301,199 THB (8,859 USD)
GNI per capita

1 Export Growth

>4.0 %



2 Private Investment

7.5 %



3 Public Investment

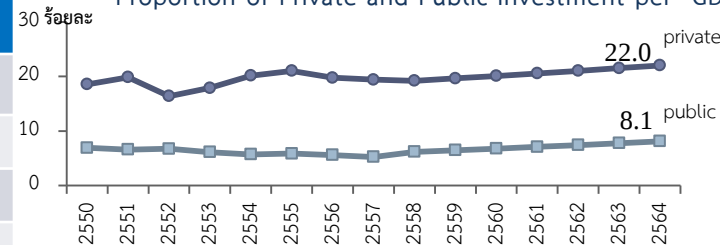
10.0 %



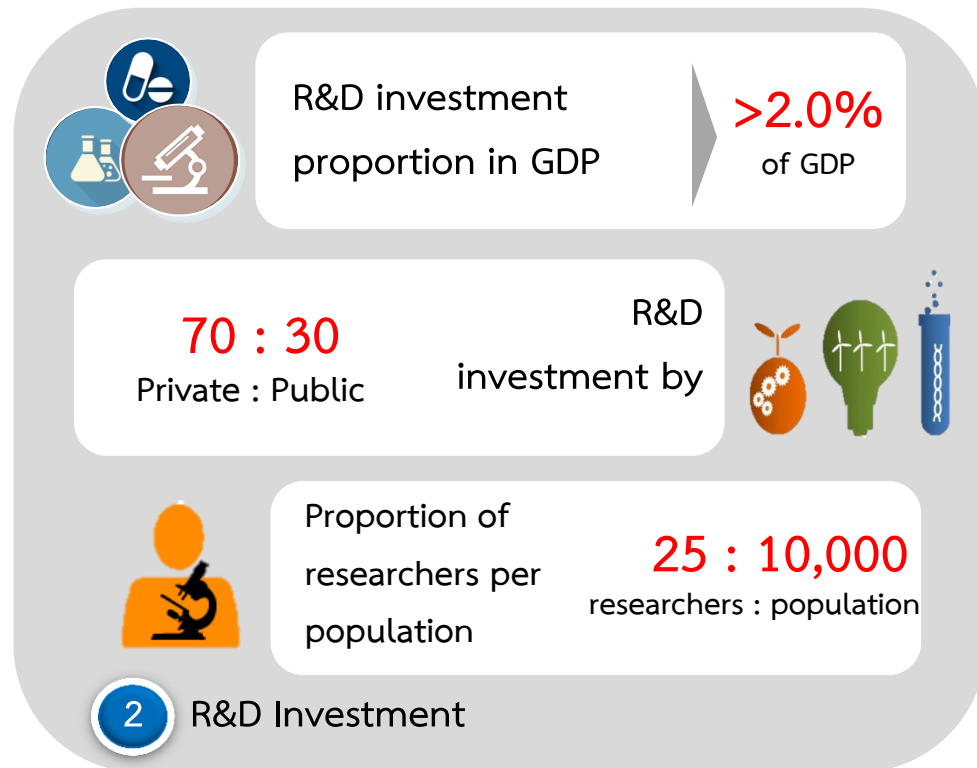
Investment required in the 12th Plan period

(Trillion Baht)	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	total
Private investment	2.59	2.86	3.16	3.49	3.86	4.26	4.71	19.47
Public Investment	0.83	0.94	1.06	1.20	1.36	1.53	1.73	6.89
Government	0.50	0.56	0.64	0.72	0.81	0.92	1.04	4.13
State Enterprise	0.33	0.38	0.43	0.48	0.54	0.61	0.69	2.75

Proportion of Private and Public investment per GDP



2 Sector Development



3 Agricultural Development to Pursue Food Champion



>3.0%

Proportion of
Agricultural & agro-
industrial products

B.C. 2564 **500,000 Rai**



B.C. 2556 **213,183 Rai**

Guaranteed
Organic Farmland



Enough and variety
agricultural
products and food



Farmers can be
self-reliant on
food, have
occupation safety-
net and quality of
life. Increasing
numbers of young
farmers.

4 Encouraging & Developing Human resources



Thai people have better quality of lives/standard of living healthy and knowledgeable



International standard of education and learning



Warm and strong families with economic stability

5 Reducing Inequality



People can easily access the efficient social protection system



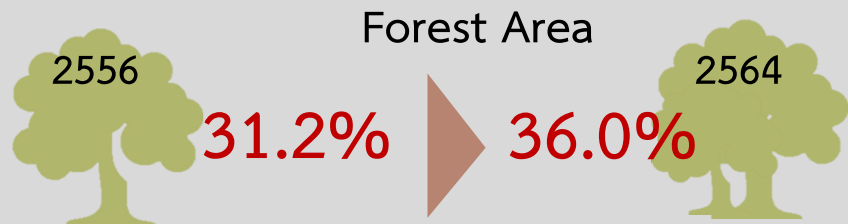
Reduce income gap and distribute wealth



Strong/self dependent social institutions and communities are key actors of national development

6

Green Growth to Pursue Sustainable Development



Greenhouse gas emissions

7.0%

Leading to a low carbon society



Sustainable water management and provide enough clean water to drink and consume



Capability to cope with worse disaster and climate change in both national and local level



Management of natural resources and environment efficiently in good governance manner

7 Area Based Development and Regional Connectivity



Border area economy
society environment and
security are balanced
developed



The production systems in
major economic areas are
adjusted to be more
environmental friendly and
build adequate and efficient
infrastructure



Regional major cities has
developed into a livable
and safe city that can
respond to the livelihood of
people in the area and the
urban transportations are
thoroughly developed



Create regional connectivity
with qualified and inclusive
infrastructure and enable the
cross borders and trans
borders trade in the
important border areas

8

People's Public Administration for People



Improve bureaucracy /
Reorganise governmental
organisations



Elevate government
officers' capacity



Improve a linkage of
workflow between
bureaucratic system
and the government /
politicians



Improve people's
opportunities to access to
public services, public
participation in formulating
policies and monitoring their
implementation

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Context Changes

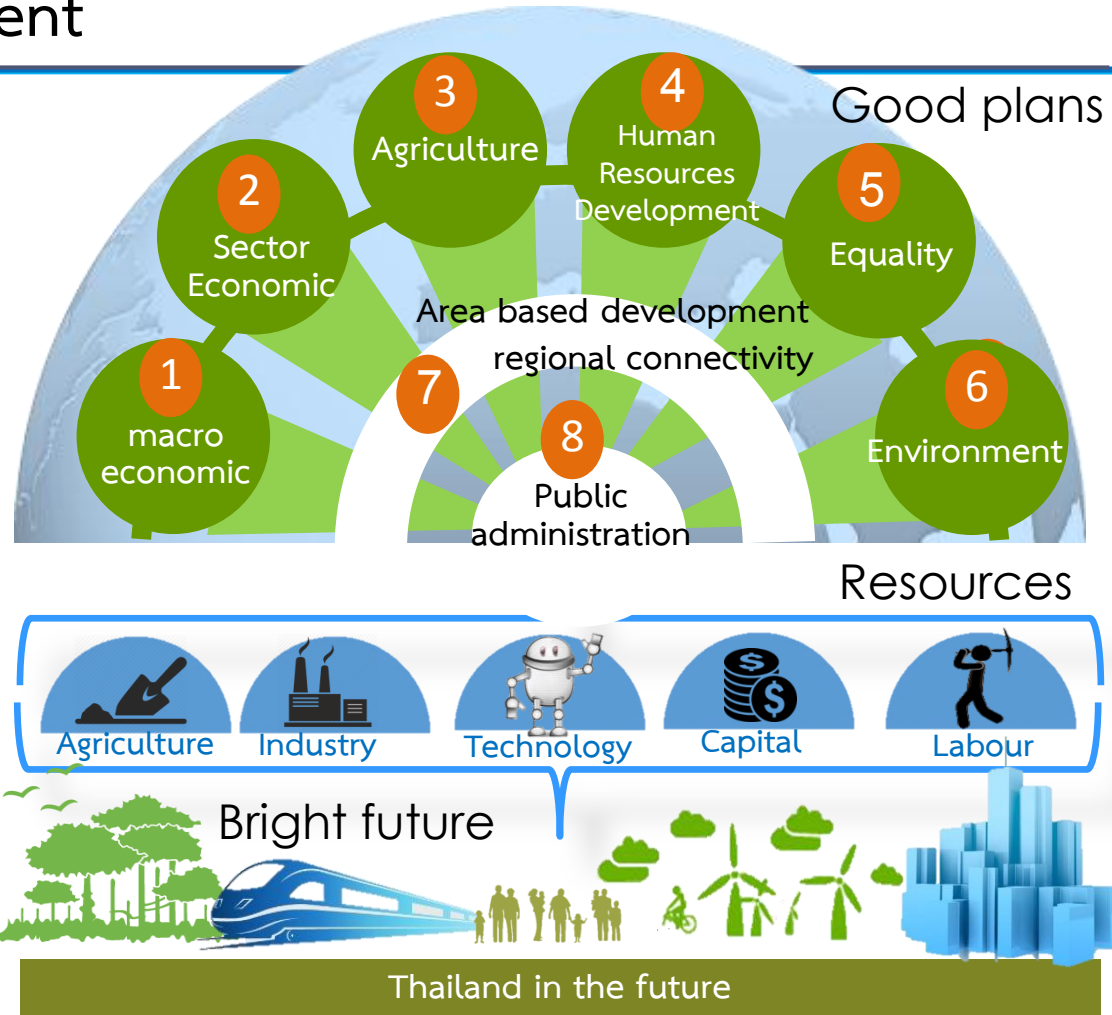
The Frame of Visions and Goals



Development Guidelines

Guidelines of Key Development

1. Develop macro economy
2. Develop sectoral economy
3. Develop agriculture to be champion in certain key of food
4. Develop human resources to support country development and quality of lives
5. Create equality in society to cope with aged society
6. Apply green growth
7. Apply area based development and create regional connectivity
8. Create Public Administration for People



Thank you



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