



NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY
PHASE 3
(2017 - 2021)

NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY – PHASE 3 (2017 – 2021)

The dynamic nature of corruption and lessons learned from the implementation of the previous National Anti-Corruption Strategy led to a revision to make it more responsive to the current situation and existing anti-corruption efforts. The revised National Anti-Corruption Strategy must be able to address the present context of corruption and its actual ramifications. Collaboration from all stakeholders must be taken into account to ensure broad participation in every stage of procedures and generate integrative efforts to effectively fight corruption in all its forms. The ultimate purpose is to establish an international standard of transparency in Thailand. The third phase of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2017 – 2021) has the following details.

Vision

“Zero Tolerance & Clean Thailand”

Explanation

In the next five years Thailand will proceed to become a country with moral and ethical high ground where corruption is no longer tolerated by the society. Full collaboration is enlisted from the political sector, public agencies and the public in the concerted efforts to protect Thailand’s national interest and dignity in maintaining the internationally recognised standards of transparency.

Mission

“To create a culture which does not tolerate corruption, to enhance good governance in integrative administration of the country, and to reform the entire anti-corruption regime to equal the international standards.”

Strategic Goals

Thailand’s score of the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is higher than 50%.

Main Objectives

- 1) The society broadly shares anti-corruption behaviours.
- 2) A political culture is created to counter corruption in every sector of the society.
- 3) Corruption is deterred by innovative anti-corruption mechanisms and proper administration according to the principle of good governance.
- 4) Suppression of corruption and law enforcement are conducted in a timely and just manner, with cooperation from the public.
- 5) Thailand’s score on the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is improved.

Strategy

The National Anti-Corruption Strategy covers the implementation process of the efforts to counter corruption and misconduct, and consists of the following six strategies.

Strategy 1: “Create a Society Which Does Not Tolerate Corruption”

This strategy attaches importance on the socialisation process to build a context for the “intolerance of corruption” in every age group including young children. The strategy aims at creating an anti-corruption culture and instilling the concepts of sustainability, discipline and integrity through institutions or representatives responsible for socialisation.

It aims to create quality citizens, raise awareness of public consciousness, voluntary spirit and sacrifice for the greater good, and assist every sector to not condone any corrupt practices. This strategy will be implemented as follows:

- 1) Change the public’s mindset starting from young children to make them capable of distinguishing between individual and public gains;
- 2) Promote systematic anti-corruption operations and socialization;
- 3) Utilise the philosophy of sufficiency economy as an anti-corruption tool;
- 4) Empower community participation and enlist collaboration from every sector to fight corruption.

Strategy 2: “Promote Political Will to Fight Corruption”

The conflict in the Thai society over the past decade shows that all the factions of Thai people share a common demand for eradication of corruption by the government and public officials. This expression that corruption and misconduct regardless of the government is indicative of the general will of the Thai people to demand transparency in the administration of the country by the government and public officials. This strategy is designed to promote the translation of political will by the people together with the government into concrete and synchronised implementation. This strategy will be implemented as follows:

- 1) Develop mechanisms for politicians to publicly express political will to fight corruption;
- 2) Expedite monitoring process for ethical standards of politicians and public officials of all levels;
- 3) Assist every sector in devising strategies and measures for political will against corruption;
- 4) Improve budget management system for anti-corruption operations to ensure proportionate allocation of resources;
- 5) Encourage the establishment of anti-corruption funds for the private sector and the public by providing initial capital;
- 6) Apply innovation in monitoring and controlling processes for implementation of publicly expressed political will.

Strategy 3: “Deter Policy Corruption”

Policy corruption is more commonly found today and causes tremendous damage to economic and social development of the country. Past research and studies suggest that policy corruption often results from exploitation of legislative loopholes for personal gain. Corrupt practices are found at policy formulation by political parties and non-transparent exploitation of power. This strategy aims to “deter policy corruption” by preventing corrupt practices at every stage of the policymaking process and will be implemented through establishment of preventive measures and mechanisms, and promotion of good governance on the entire policy process starting from policy formation, policy formulation, policy decision, policy implementation, policy evaluation to policy cycle feedback. This strategy will be implemented as follows:

- 1) Establish complementary measures to deter policy corruption according to the principle of good governance;
- 2) Report policy cycle feedback;
- 3) Develop innovation for reporting and monitoring good governance in implementing policies;
- 4) Encourage studies, analysis, follow-ups and inspection of policy corruption in local administrative agencies.

Strategy 4: “Develop Proactive Corruption Prevention Systems”

This strategy focuses on the development and strengthening of anti-corruption mechanisms and regime to minimise the risks for corruption. The strategy requires legislative as well as administrative and other mechanisms to support the implementation of good governance in public agencies and the private sector. This strategy will be implemented as follows:

- 1) Improve efficiency of preventive measures against corruption;
- 2) Create preventive mechanism to deter corrupt practices;
- 3) Adopt innovation and information technology to reduce corruption;
- 4) Develop innovative public communications to adjust behaviour of people in the society;
- 5) Develop, analyse and integrate integrity and transparency assessments for operations of agencies as linkage to the improvement of Thailand’s score on the Corruption Perceptions Index;
- 6) Encourage the private sector to implement the principle of corporate governance;
- 7) Enhance capacity and creative know-how of anti-corruption personnel;
- 8) Improve systems and support the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2003.

Strategy 5: “Reform Corruption Suppression Mechanisms and Processes”

The strategy on reforming anti-corruption mechanisms and processes puts emphasis on the improvement and development of the entire anti-corruption regime to allow for rapid operations. This strategy aims at enhancing efficiency in legislation process, law enforcement and judicial process for issuing judgments and sanctions on perpetrators as well as integrating collaborative efforts from relevant agencies and using modern information technology and communications to improve efficiency of operational mechanisms. The strategy will contribute to improved timeliness and efficiency of the overall anti-corruption efforts, as corruption cases will be handled in a timely manner and perpetrators will be brought to justice. The public will be made aware and hesitant to commit offence of corruption, which will ultimately lead to a decline in corruption cases. This strategy will be implemented as follows:

- 1) Improve efficiency of reporting systems for corruption complaints;
- 2) Improve inspection of movement and accuracy of assets and liabilities;
- 3) Improve procedures and develop special mechanisms for speedy and effective suppression of corruption;
- 4) Enact and enforce anti-corruption legislation in compliance with the current dynamics of corruption, international convention and treaties and international standards;
- 5) Integrate information and intelligence on anti-corruption;
- 6) Enhance efficiency in witness and whistleblower protection schemes and capacity building of anti-corruption practitioners;
- 7) Improve capacity and interdisciplinary knowledge of anti-corruption officers;
- 8) Expose perpetrators to public knowledge when the case is final to raise awareness of damaging consequences of corruption;
- 9) Improve efficiency in international cooperation of corruption cases.

Strategy 6: “Improve Thailand’s Score on the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)”

This strategy is designed to upgrade standards of transparency and improve Thailand’s score on the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) by conducting studies, analyses, assessments and surveys in information sources, expediting and monitoring implementation or improving administration of relevant agencies, and integrating collaboration among public agencies, agencies in the judicial process, the private sector and foreign agencies. This strategy will be implemented as follows:

- 1) Study and monitor the efforts to improve Thailand’s CPI score;
- 2) Integrate targets of the national strategy on the prevention and suppression of corruption to improve Thailand’s score on the CPI.

The third phase of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2017 – 2021) prescribes an establishment of a committee on the integration of national anti-corruption efforts to set policies and operational procedures with a supporting committee and a national strategy evaluation committee as the primary organs for implementation of the strategy in collaboration with all the sectors including the civil society.
