

**THEMATIC COMPILATION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY
THAILAND**

ARTICLE 13 UNCAC

AWARENESS-RAISING MEASURES AND EDUCATION

THAILAND (THIRTEENTH MEETING)

Information requested from States parties in relation to challenges to and good practices in anti-corruption awareness-raising, education, training and research (Article 13, 1(c))

1. The measures Thailand has taken to ensure full compliance with article 13, 1(c)

(1) Awareness raising-programmes aimed at the public at large or specific groups in society

The third phase of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2017-2021)¹ has been implemented to focus on creating the culture which does not tolerate corruption, to enhance good governance integrative administration of the country, and to reform the entire anti-corruption regime to equal the international standard.

The national strategy to create a society which does not tolerate corruption attaches importance on the socialization process to build a context for the “intolerance of corruption” in every age group including young children. It aims at creating an anti-corruption culture and instilling the concepts of sustainability, discipline and integrity through institutions or representatives responsible for socialisation. Moreover, the strategy 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.

In a way, the strategy has been implemented by changing the public starting from young children to make them capable of distinguished between individual and public gains, promoting systematic anti-corruption operation and socialisation, utilising the philosophy of sufficiency economy as an anti-corruption tool, and empowering community participation and enlist collaboration from every sector to fight corruption.

(2) Educational courses or modules that have been introduced in primary schools, secondary schools and universities

¹ Kindly see the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2017-2021) attached herewith.

Thailand, by Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC), has established the ‘Anti-Corruption Education Programme’, which is in accordance the purpose of the aforementioned National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The programme includes anti-corruption educational courses or modules which have been outlined by experts and academicians from educational institutions, anti-corruption-related agencies, and private sectors. Its courses and modules are aimed to introduce to all levels of education, i.e. childhood, primary schools, secondary schools, universities, and vocational schools that are operated by both government and private sector. Moreover, this ‘Anti-Corruption Education Programme’ is also designed for the education institutes for personnel under the Royal Thai Police, Royal Thai Army, or other relevant government agencies and state enterprises in order to ensure that the programme covers all target groups in the entire education system.

The programmes contain five standard courses for five target groups, namely (1) compulsory education, (2) university students, (3) military and police, (4) state officials, and (5) networking coaches. The examples of educational courses or modules introduced in schools and university are raised as follows:

(1) Primary Anti-Corruption Course, is comprised of four main modules:

- a. Critical thinking on conflict of interests between the private and public sectors;
- b. Zero tolerance to corruption;
- c. Strong and sufficient mind against corruption; and
- d. Citizens’ responsibility towards society.

(2) University Anti-Corruption Course, ‘Youngster with Good Heart’, is comprised of four main modules:

- a. Mindset adjustment in anti-corruption;
- b. Zero tolerance to corruption;
- c. Elevation of quality citizen; and
- d. Fighting against corruption with sufficient mind

(3) Research programmes aimed at increasing knowledge or corruption in society

Thailand, by Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC), has undertaken or arranged for compilation, analysis, studies, and dissemination of information and knowledge relating to corruption and misconduct in public and private sectors. Consequently, the NACC has implemented the National Anti-Corruption Commission Regulation on the Promotion and the Support of Research, 2016 to set up the Research Promotion and Support Committee for managing the research work of the ONACC in various aspects, including the publication of research and research grants for individuals, corporations, public and private sectors, and officials of the ONACC who have submitted eligible research proposals.²

² As of April 2022, the NACC is in the process of drafting the new edition of Regulation on the Promotion and the Support of Research to be in accordance with the power and duty of the NACC in anti-corruption research matter under the Organic Act on Anti-Corruption 2018.

The research projects funded by the ONACC cover all aspects of corruption suppression, such as the development of laws, agencies involved in the justice process, corruption prevention, awareness raising and cultivation of ethical sensibility, stepping up anti-corruption efforts at organizational, national and international levels, and funding of corruption-related research projects and trend analysis.

The example of the research programmes aimed at increasing knowledge or corruption in society are as follows:

(1) The research project on “Survey of the Awareness of Corruption Impact and Participation in Anti-Corruption Mission of Office of the NACC” (2016), which has been initiated under the purpose to evaluate levels of public awareness in impact of corruption and importance of participation in anti-corruption schemes. Office of the NACC has utilized the outcome of this research to as one of the decision factors in the development plan for anti-corruption work and improvement approach for promotion of the Anti-Corruption National Strategy.

(2) The research project on “The Synthesis of Formation, Mechanism and Approach in Fostering Integrity Culture for the Prevention of Corruption”, which has been conducted in the format of the comparative study on the effective formation, mechanism and approach implemented in Thailand and other countries namely Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (HKSAR), Republic of Singapore and Republic of Finland. Its outcome leads to the recommendations on the most appropriate formation, mechanism and approach in fostering integrity that shall be proposed to Office of the NACC, as well as the guidelines distributed to seven target groups, i.e. family, education institution, community organization, religious organization, political and administrative organization, business organization and media.

(4) Innovative teaching and learning tools and methodologies

The aforementioned courses and modules applied innovative teaching and learning tools and methodologies which emphasize major learning theories, namely Construction Theory, Social Constructivism Theory, Cognitive Constructivism, Information Processing Theory, Theory of Multiple Intelligences, and Cooperative Learning Theory. The overall teaching and learning strategy is to aim intention at learners which participate in the process of thinking, analyzing, and synthesizing the corruption case studies given in classes and the group discussion which are proceeded respectively.

In addition, various instruction media, e.g. video, news, VTR, cartoons, movie trailers, brochures, advertisements, worksheets, computer programmes, and other relevant materials, are applied to the anti-corruption education.

(5) Interactive remote educational technologies and e-learning tools on anti-corruption, integrity and rule of law

The Anti-Corruption Education Platform and its Mobile Application, that will be launched on <http://aced.nacc.go.th> in May 2022, are applied in the Anti-Corruption Education as parts of the e-learning in the form of 18 e-books as follows:

- (1) compulsory education (14 e-books);
- (2) university students (1 e-book);
- (3) military and police (1 e-book);
- (4) state officials (1 e-book), and
- (5) networking coaches. (1 e-book)

In this regard, learners who have enrolled in the system and finished attending the e-classes and passing the tests will obtain the e-certificate once they complete each academic year of the curriculum.

(6) Efforts to encourage the contribution of young people to the prevention of corruption and to promote a culture of respect for the law and integrity

Thailand has put efforts to encourage the contribution of young people to promote a culture of respect for the law and integrity in accordance with Chapter 4 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (2017) regarding duties of Thai people. Section 50 states that a person shall have the following duties: (1) to protect and uphold the Nation, religions, the King and the democratic regime of government with the King as Head of State; (2) to defend the country, to protect and uphold honour and interests of the Nation, and public domain of State, as well as to cooperate in preventing and mitigating disasters; (3) to strictly observe the law; (4) to enroll in compulsory education; (5) to serve in armed forces as provided by law; (6) to respect and not to violate the rights and liberties of other persons and not to commit any act which may cause disharmony or hatred in society; (7) to freely exercise his or her right to vote in an election or referendum, taking into account the common interests of the country as a prime concern; (8) to cooperate and support the conservation and protection of the environment, natural resources, biodiversity, and cultural heritage; (9) to pay taxes and duties as prescribed by law; (10) not to participate in or support all forms of dishonest act and wrongful conduct.

With regard to the contribution of young people to the prevention of corruption, Thailand has tasked with the mandate to prevent corruption and reinforce societal attitudes toward honesty, the NACC attaches great importance to the education and training on moral conduct, thereby making the younger generation good and honest citizens. According to the Cabinet Resolutions on May 22, 2018 and on August 18, 2020, the Office of the NACC has cooperated closely with Ministry of Education (the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Secretariat of the Council of Education, the Office of the Basic Education Commission, the Office of the Vocational Education Commission, and the Office of the Higher Education Commission) to implement “the Anti-Corruption Education” in both compulsory education and universities under the ultimate goal to promote young people’s attitude and value of honesty.

With regard to the training, as we acknowledge the importance of capacity building and training, the Office of the NACC has recently signed a letter of agreement with the UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific last year. The signing of this letter of agreement marks a closer cooperation between two agencies to jointly develop more effective and tailored anti-corruption training in response to new and emerging challenges.

We are now looking forward to participating in various training programmes, namely the Transnational Crime and Anti-Corruption, the Seminar to

Enhance Capacity of Asset Recovery Personnel, the Investigations of Computer and Electronic Crimes to Combat Corruption, etc. that are very beneficial for the performance improvement of our anti-corruption practitioners

(7) Statistics on number of students participating in anti-corruption education programmes in schools and universities

Since the 1st semester of the academic year 2019, Office of the NACC, Thailand has been continuously conducting and supervising “the Anti-Corruption Education”. The statistics on number of students and schools participating in anti-corruption education programmes in schools and universities are as follows:

(1) The compulsory education

Subordination	Number of Schools that adopt curriculum	Number of Students that participate in the curriculum (approximately)
Office of Basic Education Commission	29,871	6.7 million
Office of Private Education Commission	1,041	2.5 million
Office of Non-Formal and Informal Education Promotion	928	970,000
Office of the Vocational Education	914	990,000
Department of Education, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration	437	290,000
Department of Local Government Promotion	20,536	1.5 million
total	53,398	12,950,000

(2) University Students

Subordination	Number of Institutions that adopt curriculum	Number of Learners that participate in the curriculum (approximately)
Universities/Institutions under Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation	118	2,200,000
Other institutions under Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Sports, Ministry of Public Health, Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Police, <i>etc.</i>	7	
total	125	

2. Action required to ensure or improve the implementation of Article 13, 1(c)

Office of the NACC, Thailand finds that there are some challenges in applying the Anti-Corruption Education in each institution as the result of difference in identity and levels of comprehension to the curriculum. The Anti-Corruption Education is the area of specialization the teaching methods of which could be more complex than that of other subjects. Accordingly, the result of the evaluation shows that the curriculum “Youngster with Good Heart” mentioned in topic 1(2) has been applied in institutions less than other curriculum. Office of the NACC; therefore, has established the Anti-Corruption Education Advisory Center to promote the effective application of its entire subsidiary curriculum as one of the measures to ensure or improve the implementation of Article 13, 1(c).

3. Technical assistance required in order to allow full implement to this provision

At present, Thailand has a number of researchers and academicians specializing in anti-corruption area. Even though there are several publications of researches/academic journals which emphasize on public procurement, disclosure of information, and public participation, their recommendations arising from those papers have not been implemented in a concrete manner. Furthermore, complicated case studies raised in those research papers do not reflect current corruption situations. This is the reason for which the paperwork is not quite innovative to contribute the prevention and suppression of corruption arising in those aforementioned areas. Importantly, since there is no proper hub for categorizing those corruption-related researches and academic papers, Thailand still does not have a systematic database on academic information on anti-corruption area.

In order to enhance quality of relevant researches, collect the paperwork in the country, technical assistance required in order to allow full implement to Article 13, 1(c) is the guideline for conducting researches and determining critical issues of the researches to correspond with the current corruption situations and the possible fraud in the future. This could make a contribution to the effective recommendations for tackling corruption in public procurement processes, disclosure of information and promotion of public participation more concretely. In addition, Thailand requires a prompt support in the guidance in providing and associating database of anti-corruption paperwork which could be further utilizing in both national and international framework.