

Evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption measures

Please describe (cite and summarize) the measures/steps your country has taken, if any (or is planning to take, together with the appropriate time frame) to implement the Convention and to promote the implementation of paragraph 6 of resolution 9/6.

The following information has been collected from The Secretariat of The House of Representatives, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC), and Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC).

4. Internal policies, practices, or requirements to periodically evaluate legal instruments and administrative measures with a view to determining their adequacy to prevent and fight corruption

Ans. 4.1 The Secretariat of The House of Representatives has provide the following information:

(1) Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017) prescribes that Prior to the enactment of every law, the State should conduct consultation with stakeholders, analyse any impacts that may occur from the law thoroughly and systematically, and should also disclose the results of the consultation and analysis to the public, and take them into consideration at every stage of the legislative process. When the law has come into force, the State should undertake an evaluation of the outcomes of the law at every specified period of time, for which consultation with stakeholders shall be conducted, with a view to developing all laws to be suitable to and appropriate for the changing contexts.

(2) Act on Legislative Drafting and Evaluation of Law B.E. 2562 (2019) provides that The House of Representatives, the Senate, or a joint sitting of the National Assembly may pass a resolution or enact a set of rules on public consultation or impact assessment of draft legislation to be conducted prior to or during the parliamentary deliberation, as it sees fit.

According to Parliamentary Administration Act B.E. 2554 (2011), the Secretariat of The House of Representatives has significant duties and powers to facilitate legislative drafting and public affairs monitoring and administration.

The Secretariat of the House of Representatives has been arranging a public consultation of a draft law proposed by member of the House of Representatives or voters. From this, the Secretariat shall publish such draft and conduct the consultation with stakeholders by means of its ICTs system and in-person meeting or workshop, interview or focus group meeting, questionnaire, and other means the Secretariat sees fit. Then there shall be analysis of any potential impacts in a comprehensive and systematic manner and disclosing the result of the public consultation and the analysis to the public. After this, the said result and analysis shall be proposed to Speaker of the House of Representatives in order to present the matter together with the draft law to the National Assembly for consideration. Nevertheless, the Secretariat has not yet evaluated achievement of laws regarding anti-corruption matter.

4.2 Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) provides that Thailand has set up such measure as a guideline under the Thailand National Strategy Preparation Act B.E. 2560 (2017). The Act has specified procedures for public participation in formulation of the National Strategy, including monitoring, inspection and evaluation, and measures for encouraging and supporting all civic sectors to comply with the National Strategy.

The National Strategy (2018-2037) focuses on an appropriate balance between social and economic development and environmental stewardship, in this regard, the key strategy on public sector rebalancing and development.

Such key strategy then sets key development guidelines. In order to have an integrated managed public sector that adheres to the National Strategy as an end goal and can effectively support and promote developments at all levels, issues, missions, and areas, there must be design of a national monitoring and evaluation systems to effectively evaluate the National Strategy's achievements at all levels.

Measures in periodically evaluating the efficiency and the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures and policies are therefore set up by the law.

4.3 Bureau of Good Governance Development and Promotion (BGG), Office of the NACC, has undertaken as follows:

(1) "The annual evaluation of performance in preventive projects and activities." It aims at responding to targets and indicators of the National Strategy B.E. 2561 – 2580 (2018 – 2037). The BGG of the NACC is responsible for two targets: (a) Thai people adopt integrity culture and behaviors and (b) the number of corruption and misconduct cases decrease.

(2) "Encourage the public authorities to prepare a guideline for risk management or rules and regulations regarding the Conflict of Interests issue." From this measure, public authorities and agencies will have to study, analyze and evaluate their laws, internal rules or disciplinary measures that deter commission of offence relating to the conflict of interests with a view to preventing criminal offences against provisions in chapter of Conflict of Personal and Public Interests under the Organic Act on Anti-Corruption B.E. 2561 (2018). Also, such revised guideline shall educate a public official in regard to exercise duties and functions legally and appropriately and omit to perform an act considered the conflict of interests. In this fiscal year of B.E. 2565 (2022), there were three authorities completing their internal announcement, including draft, on the prevention of conflict of interests. They are Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Education.

4.4 Bureau of Proactive Measures and Innovation (BPMI), Office of the NACC, has undertaken measures and steps, as follows:

(1) The measures for preventing corruption on value added tax refunds

The NACC recommends the Minister of Finance should be the main authority to (a) link the information between tax collection authorities, import and export, commercial bank, and Commercial registration agencies; (b) provide the productive and efficient system for providing a clue relating to corruption; and (c) provide a reward for those who give a corruption clue relating to tax.

(2) Recommendations on an integrated approach to drive the prevention of policy corruption from policy towards action

On March 25, 2019, the Cabinet approved the criteria to indicate the policy corruption risk and a manual on how to employ such criteria as proposed by the NACC. The Cabinet has assigned Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC) to be the main authority together with the Office of the Public Sector Development Commission (OPDC), Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation, and the relevant agencies to consider prescribing the criteria indicating policy corruption risk appropriately and consistent with other existing criteria or assessment guidelines for the purpose of implementing the criteria concretely, efficiently and objectively.

(3) The recommendation for the State Audit Commission, the State Audit Office (SAO) shall integrally participate in the Project Implementation Stage by inspecting budget spending prior to payment (pre-audit) for the purpose of proactive or deterrent inspection. Additionally, the SAO shall join conclusion in the post-project process called

Project Evaluation Stage by evaluating the corruption risk management and the result of budget spending in terms of efficiency, effectiveness, and result.

(4) **The recommendation for the Cabinet**, to consider assigning the Budget Bureau, the Comptroller General's Department, PACC, the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council to (a) study integrated approach to preventing policy corruption risk in implementing the policy and (b) carry on their duties and powers to drive such preventive approach and the implementation

4.5 Bureau of Legal Affairs (BLA), Office of the NACC, has undertaken the following steps:

(1) Review and amend the Organic Act on Anti-Corruption B.E. 2561 (2018) (the OAAC);

(2) Draft Act on Partnerships and Shares Management of the Minister B.E. ...

(3) Amend the Organic Act on Anti-Corruption (No...) B.E. ... by drafting provisions on Anti- strategic lawsuit against public participation (Anti-SLAPP law)

(4) Draft Act on Offence of Conflict of Personal and Public Interests B.E..... (Act on Conflict of Interest B.E....) with a view to prescribing the ethical standards relating the Conflict of Interests in conjunction with Ethical Standard Act B.E. 2562 (2019)

(5) Prepare to amend the Organic Act on Anti-Corruption (No...) B.E. ... by adding provisions regarding delay of inquiry against legal persons.

5. Structures or institutions responsible for evaluating relevant legal instruments and administrative measures with a view to determining their adequacy to prevent and fight corruption

Ans. 5.1 Bureau of Legal Affairs (BLA), Office of the NACC, has duties and powers as follows:

(1) Study, analyse, develop and improve laws relating to the duties and powers of the NACC under the Constitution and other laws;

(2) Study, research, revise, amend, and draft laws and regulations for the NACC and Office of the NACC;

(3) Provide advices, suggestions, and opinions in accordance with the Constitution and related laws as well as respond to legal discussions relating to the duties and powers of the NACC and Office of the NACC;

(4) Study and analyse foreign laws and legal documents, as well as compare foreign legal work for the benefit of Office of the NACC;

(5) Coordinate with agencies to carry out drafting or amending laws, rules and regulations relating to the NACC, coordinate with Parliament, monitor the enactment of laws relating to the duties and powers of the NACC or other laws as assigned, and coordinate and cooperate with public prosecutor.

5.2 Bureau of Proactive Measures and Innovation (BPMI), Office of the NACC, has duties and powers as follows:

(1) Study, analyse, and propose measures and innovations, opinion and recommendation to the NACC on improving government operations or planning projects of government agencies and state enterprises with a view to combatting corruption, malfeasance in public office or malfeasance in judicial office;

(2) Study, analyse, and propose measures and innovations, opinion and recommendation to the NACC in provision of effective measures and mechanisms to prevent and eradicate corruption and misconduct in both the public and private sectors.

(3) Study, analyse, and propose measures and innovations, opinion and recommendation to the NACC so as to recommend relevant authorities to amend any law,

rule, regulation, or measure that have a loophole for corruption or misconduct and cause failed performance from public officials.

(4) Propose results of the NACC's consideration of the above-mentioned matters to the Cabinet, Parliament, the Court of Justice, independent organizations or the Attorney General's Office;

(5) Coordinate with relevant agencies in implementing anti-corruption measures, opinions and recommendations, including follow-up on results and challenges in such performances in order to report to the NACC.

BPMI is responsible for coordinating with the relevant agencies to implement the measure, provide opinion, recommendations on Anti-Corruption, and follow the outcome, problems, and obstacles in operating process in order to report to the NACC.

Furthermore, in accordance with the NACC recommendation, BPMI makes the following recommendations to the cabinet, parliament, or relevant agencies:

In the case that the NACC recommendations on preventing corruption are unable to be implemented, the agencies involved in the recommendations must notify the NACC of any problems or obstacles within ninety days, according to Section 32(3) of the Organic Act on Counter Corruption, B.E. 2542 (1999). Such agencies should integrate with the ONACC to improve, develop, and prescribe guidelines for the implementation of the effective measures and recommendations that will lead to the achievement of the objectives and intentions of the Anti-Corruption measures of the NACC.

5.3 Bureau of Promotion and Integration of Participation Against Corruption (BPIP), Office of the NACC, has duties and powers regarding assessment of effectiveness of preventive measures, as follows:

(1) In the development of a measure and mechanism to encourage public, government, private and other agencies for enlisting participation and cooperation in the prevention and suppression of corruption, and

(2) Encourages and supports the gathering of public, government, private, and other related agencies to enlist participation and cooperation in the prevention and suppression of corruption.

(3) The BPIP undertakes any actions that can be considered to contribute to the assessment of effective measures for preventing corruption in a dimension that links to public participation, as well as submitting the report to NACC. Then, BPIP cooperates with the Bureau of Proactive Measures and Innovation (BPMI) to take into consideration the proactive measures, opinions, and recommendations related to the prevention and suppression of corruption, before submitting the measures and recommendations to the cabinet for further deliberation.

5.4 The Secretariat of the House of Representatives has duties and powers to arrange a public consultation of a draft law proposed by member of the House of Representatives or voters. Secretary General of the House of Representatives may assign any unit within the Secretariat to perform such duties or appoint an ordinary parliamentary official to perform accordingly. As for the evaluation of law achievement, the Secretary General may assign unit that has function relating to that law or appoint an ordinary parliamentary official to proceed.

6. Processes for periodically evaluating relevant legal instruments and administrative measures with a view to determining their adequacy to prevent and fight corruption

Ans. Bureau of Legal Affairs (BLA), Office of the NACC, has taken processes in such measures, as follows:

(1) Review and amend the Organic Act on Anti-Corruption B.E. 2561 (2018) (the OAAC) by

- Add mechanisms and measures of asset recovery within the country and foreign countries, in order to bring those assets back to property of the state;
- Add mechanisms and measures for the use of special investigative techniques for the implementation of Article 50 of the Convention;
- Add mechanisms and measures of surveillance of government spending offence;
- Develop mechanisms and add the efficacy of submitting a case to a special investigation officer.

(2) Draft Act on Partnerships and Shares Management of the Minister B.E. ..., The NACC passed its resolution to have the Office conduct public hearing. Meanwhile, the Office of the NACC is structuring a guideline for the hearing with a view to drafting the law.

(3) Amend the Organic Act on Anti-Corruption (No...) B.E. ... by drafting provisions on Anti- strategic lawsuit against public participation (Anti-SLAPP law) by

- Gather academic information, foreign law, and Thai law on the related matter. for the purpose of analysis, and provides the study report on anti-SLAPP law;
- Draft the provisions, conduct the public hearing, and propose the draft to the Cabinet;

- The draft was revised and passed by Office of the Council of State. Currently, the Office has proposed the draft to the Cabinet for further consideration.

(4) Draft Act on Offence of Conflict of Personal and Public Interests B.E..... (Act on Conflict of Interest B.E....) with a view to prescribing the ethical standards relating the Conflict of Interests in conjunction with Ethical Standard Act B.E. 2562 (2019) by

- Study and collect information in regard to drafting the law;
- Draft the law, proceed with the public hearing, summarize the outcome of the hearing and prepare the report on the bill's probable impact;
- Propose the draft to the Cabinet for further consideration

(5) Prepare to amend the Organic Act on Anti-Corruption (No...) B.E. ... by adding provisions regarding delay of inquiry against legal persons by

- Collect academic information, foreign laws, and Thai laws on the related matter and conduct substantial analysis with a view to drafting such provisions;
- Currently, the draft is being prepared so as to propose to the NACC for further consideration.

7. Requirements in relation to the frequency of these evaluations

Ans. There is no particular requirement in relation to the frequency. As for a draft law, please refer to the answer given in 4.1 (the Secretariat of the House of Representatives). Regarding enforcing anti-corruption law and measures, it may depend on Bureaus under Office of the NACC and their performances of duties and functions in accordance with the National Strategies, action plans, the NACC's strategies and policies, the implementation of the Convention, and any other within their mandates as appropriate.

Strengthening the role of Supreme Audit Institutions

(The following information has been collected from Office of the Auditor General of the Kingdom of Thailand (OAG) and Office of the Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC)

4. Measures taken to promote, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the legal systems, the independence of the supreme audit institution

The status of the Office of the Auditor General of the Kingdom of Thailand, as an independent organization, shall be as provided by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 (2017) under Chapter 12 on Independent Organs.

5. Measures taken to implement policies for the effective operation of the supreme audit institutions in accordance with the principles and standards formulated by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions

The Office of the Auditor General of the Kingdom of Thailand comprehensively performs major audit in accordance with the principle of INTOSAI, including financial audit, compliance audit and performance audit.

6. Measures taken to promote transparency and accountability in the management of public finances, including through a system of accounting and auditing standards and related oversight

The financial audit shall conform to the standard criteria of financial audit as provided by the State Audit Commission and the governing state fiscal and financial disciplines.

7. Measures taken to promote examining, periodically or as necessary, the applicable financial and accounting frameworks and procedures, in order to determine their effectiveness in the fight against corruption

The State Audit Commission has been continuously improving its auditing standards to be more appropriate and updated.

8. Measures taken to ensure that the audited entities respond to the findings of the audit reports, implement the recommendations of the supreme audit institutions and take appropriate corrective action, including criminal prosecution, to ensure the proper management of public affairs and public property

The Office of the Auditor General of the Kingdom of Thailand has issued the Auditor General Order of 1/2020 on the Notification and the Follow-up of the Audit Outcomes in order to ensure that the notification and monitoring of auditing result would be effectively carried out in the same directions. Details are as follows:

1. In case of Financial Audit, the notification and follow-up result may or may not comprise observations/recommendations which do not result in any damage.

2. In case of monitoring achievement and performance, the Office of the Auditor General shall notify the result to the audited entities in direct or shall notify the supervising agencies of the audited entities, as the case may be.
3. In monitoring all categories of tasks, the outcomes shall comprise termination notification, notification and follow-up in case of fault which cause or does not cause any damage, notification of fault results with damage, and follow-up result in case auditee does not proceed after being notified the result.

9. Measures taken to involve the supreme audit institutions and the internal audit units in the country reviews under the second cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular in relation to the review of the implementation of chapter II, on preventive measures, including in the country visits, where applicable

The Office of the Auditor General of the Kingdom of Thailand Audit is pleased to be a part of supporting unit in accordance of mechanism under the Convention and as provided by the Organic Act on State Audit B.E. 2561 (2018).

10. Measures taken to promote integrity and honesty through the application of codes of conduct in the supreme audit institutions and in particular measures for aligning these codes of conduct with the Code of Ethics promulgated by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions

The Office of the Auditor General of the Kingdom of Thailand has the State Audit Commission Notification B.E. 2561 (2018) on ethical rules of conduct for the Office's officials and other staff and shall provide ethical standards including (ideal ethics, performance ethics, self-maintaining ethics) and mechanism of ethics implement as well as the enforcement of ethical rules.

The State Audit Commissioners and Auditor General shall comply with ethical standards of Judge of the Constitutional Court and Persons Holding Positions in Independent Organizations, the Auditor General and Head of administrative of the Judge of the Constitutional Court and Independent Organizations B.E.2561 (2018). Those standards comprise ideal ethics, core ethical values, general ethics and procedures in matters of violation and non-compliance of ethical standard.

11. Measures to increase trust in supreme audit institutions, anti-corruption bodies and governmental and public institutions as a whole

The Office of the Auditor General of the Kingdom of Thailand performs its duties in accordance of INTOSAI guideline in order to achieve INTOSAI P12, that aims to make change for people. One of the recent projects is the participation in Facilitating Audit Impact (FAI), which encourages an auditing to positively affect the people not just to create the result or the outcome of the audit.

12. Measures taken to build and strengthen relations between national legislatures and supreme audit institutions, and to encourage national legislatures to be aware of the findings of supreme audit institutions so that they may be taken into account when exercising parliamentary functions

The report of supreme audit institute, legislative assembly or organization with duties on anti-corruption shall be the annual report for submitting to the parliament as provided on the official website of the Office of the Auditor General and the external report on the performance of supreme audit organization, which comprises the report of the auditor working group appointed by the Comptroller General's Department as committee member and secretary of the Supervisory Board of The State Audit Office of the Kingdom of Thailand as provided on the website of the State Audit Office of the Kingdom of Thailand.

13. Measures taken to strengthen the national, regional and international coordination and cooperation among the bodies involved in the prevention of and fight against corruption

The Organic Act on State Audit B.E. 2561 (2018) under Section 6 prescribes that the Office of the Auditor General of the Kingdom of Thailand shall cooperate and support all independent organizations in the course of performance.

In connection of corruption cases, under the Organic Act on Anti-Corruption B.E.2561 (2018), when it appears to the NACC, whether or not there is an allegation, that there is a commission of offence that falls within the purview of the NACC, the NACC shall forthwith proceed with the matter in accordance with its duties and powers. In case the NACC receives the notification from the Auditor General that there is reasonable evidence to believe that the disbursement of state funds is indicative of commission of corruption, or intentional performance of duty or exercise of power contrary to the provisions of the Constitution or law, and is also the case where the Auditor-General does not have the power to carry out any undertaking, the NACC shall proceed with the matter without delay. In this case, any document and evidence inspected or produced by the Auditor General shall be deemed as part of the inquiry report of the NACC.

14. Measures taken to improve the exchange of information between anti-corruption bodies, supreme audit institutions and other governmental bodies operating in the field of combating corruption, including for consultative purposes

Section 6 of the Organic Act on State Audit B.E. 2561 (2018) prescribes that the Office of Auditor General of the Kingdom of Thailand shall cooperate and support all independent organizations in the course of performance.

15. Measures taken to enhance the capacity of supreme audit institutions and develop the skills of their members and staff in preventing and combating corruption, including through training, education and knowledge exchange

The Office of Auditor General of the Kingdom of Thailand shall have the State Audit Development Institute, which in charge of staff development, including training, educating, constant knowledge sharing, and selecting and providing Office of the Civil Service Commission Office of Auditor General (OCSC) scholarship to public officials for studying abroad and training with international audit institutions in ASEAN, Asian or global level.

16. Measures taken to promote transparency including by publishing findings of both the anti-corruption bodies and the supreme audit institutions

The Office of the Auditor General of the Kingdom of Thailand publishes the important audit outcomes on the website provided that the publishing is not in contradiction to laws governing the dissemination of information.

17. Measures taken to enhance transparency, accountability and good governance in the management of supreme audit institutions, including with regard to their organization, functioning and decision-making processes

The Office of the Auditor General of the Kingdom of Thailand issues the State Audit Commission Notification B.E. 2561 (2018) on Ethical Rules of Conduct for the Office's Officials and Other Staff and shall provide ethical standards, including ideal ethics, self-maintaining ethics, and the enforcement of ethical rules.

The State Audit Commissioners and Auditor General shall comply with ethical standards of Judge of the Constitutional Court and Persons Holding Positions in Independent Organizations, the Auditor General and Head of administrative of the Judge of the Constitutional Court and Independent Organizations B.E.2561 (2018). Those standards comprise ideal ethics, core ethical values, general ethics and procedures in matters of violation and non-compliance of ethical standard.

18. Measures taken to enable supreme audit institutions to perform their roles in preventing and combating corruption when responding to or recovering from national crises and emergencies, especially with regard to their functions in upholding policies and procedures for the management of public finances and public procurement

The Office of Auditor General of the Kingdom of Thailand shall have powers and duties in comprehensive auditing in accordance with the Organic Act on State Audit B.E. 2561 (2018).

19. Please provide examples of the implementation of those measures, including related court or other cases and available statistics.

In this regard, the example of the report of supreme audit institute, legislative assembly or organization with duties on anti-corruption shall be the annual report for submitting to the council as provided on the official website of The State Audit Office of the Kingdom of Thailand and the external report on the performance of supreme audit organization, which comprise the report of the auditor team appointed by the Comptroller General's Department as committee member and secretary of the Supervisory Board of The State Audit Office of the Kingdom of Thailand as provided on the website of the State Audit Office of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Interlinkages between preventive and law enforcement approaches

(The following information has been collected from Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC), Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC), Royal Thai Police (RTP), Office of the Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO), Department of Special Investigation (DSI), Ministry of Justice)

4.Measures taken to establish policies, mechanisms (such as working groups, task forces or other ad hoc coordination groups) and/or standard operating procedures through which bodies mandated to prevent corruption (in accordance with article 6 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption) and law enforcement authorities (including those specialized in combating corruption through law enforcement) share information, evidence or intelligence relevant to corruption prevention, detection and/or investigation

One example of the task forces of bodies mandated to prevent corruption and law enforcement authorities is that Office of the NACC, in cooperation with the National Strategy Plan Driving Committee on the issues of Anti-Corruption and Misconduct (2018 - 2037) has prepared an action plan against corruption and misconduct phase 2 (2023 - 2027) as a tool to drive operations to achieve the further goal.

In this regard, the Anti-Corruption Operations Center is responsible for integrating and driving anti-corruption plans and promoting ethical in government agencies which are directly under the command of the Prime Minister and government agencies that are not affiliated with the Office of the Prime Minister, ministries or bureaus.

the Central Investigation Bureau has assigned the Anti-Corruption Division to create a project to develop a network of organizations against corruption and misconduct in the public sector by coordinating the work between 8 anti-corruption and misconduct organizations in the government sector, consisting of NACC, PACC, AMLO, State Audit Office of the Kingdom of Thailand, The Revenue Department, . Comptroller General's Department 1st Army Area, and the Police Anti-Corruption Division and Department under The Central Investigation Bureau. Its objective is to integrate into the work as an anti-corruption and misconduct network in accordance with government policy, for the prevention of corruption and misconduct against offenders.

With regard to the role of cooperation between office of the NACC and the Royal Thai Police, the Royal Thai Police, led by Police Anti-Corruption Division has driven an integrated project with Office of the NACC to combat corruption since the fiscal year 2015, continuing to the present.

Along with, ORGANIC ACT ON ANTI-CORRUPTION B.E. 2561 (2018). the NACC has the role of prosecuting state officials, persons or a group of persons who commit crimes related to corruption on duty, which the NACC may take the action on its own or send the issue to an agency related to the prevention and suppression of corruption for action. Police, by the Police Anti-Corruption Division, is one of the integrated agencies against

Prevention and suppression of corruption together with the NACC in operating according to the aforementioned legal framework in a concrete manner.

With regard to the role of cooperation between office of the NACC and Office of the Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO), the anti-corruption measures and action plans within the office of the AMLO shall be raised of one example of measures which have been set upto prevent and resolve corruption and misconduct problems. Those measures are designated to be implemented with the following actions:

1) Issuance of announcements on measures to prevent and resolve corruption and misconduct problems by enhancing transparency, morality, ethic and good governance of Anti-Money Laundering Office

2) Issuance of Office of the AMLO on measures to control and strengthen the conduct and discipline of Officials of AMLO by requiring superiors to control and supervise their subordinates with fairness, equality, and taking care of subordinates to perform duties with honesty, as well as strengthen and develop discipline under his subordinates.

Furthermore, Office of the AMLO is in the process of drafting 5year Anti-Corruption and Misconduct action Plan (2023 – 2027), which all agencies are required to take part in the plan to define plans, projects and activities to help driven prevention corruption and misconduct within the organization.

5.Policies, mechanisms and/or standard operating procedures through which bodies with mandates to prevent corruption (UNCAC article 6) and also conduct law enforcement operations related to corruption share intelligence, evidence or information internally within the designated body related to corruption prevention and/or detection

The NACC is Thailand's national central bureau in fostering collaboration with internal and external agencies in order to efficiently and uniformly implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Its duties and powers are in accordance with NACC's status as Thailand's national authority and focal point, and constitutionally conferred powers in leading anti-corruption efforts of the country and in coordinating with agencies with regard to transnational corruption cases, including asset recovery. In this regard, Office the NACC has continually devoted its efforts on enhancing relationships with counterparts, including Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Office of the Attorney General, Anti - Money Laundering Office, Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Justice, Office of the Public Sector Anti - Corruption Commission (PACC), *etc.*

Office of the PACC is considered as one of the main agencies that directly responsible for the prevention and suppression of corruption and operate as the center for coordinating with all relevant government agencies in order to set measures and integrate all the work with other government agencies to prevent and suppress corruption. According to the intent of the Administrative Measures on the Prevention and Suppression of Corruption Act, Office of the PACC act as a directing organization to resolve corruption and malfeasance problems by

establishing the National Anti-Corruption Center, which operates under the steering of national anti-corruption committee. The center is focusing for all sectors to integrate in solving corruption problems for sustainable results, as well as a mechanism for inspection, screening and report on the results of the inspection of the government agency on the cases relating to the prevention and suppression of corruption. According to the center, Office of the PACC as the secretary with duties and authority to coordinate actions, expedite, follow-up, supervise, inspect and evaluate the performance of government agencies, and take-action regarding the complaints from the public on corruption and misconduct.

Office of the AMLO has a mechanism in closely coordinate with office of the NACC to jointly investigate and gather evidence, which include cases that require international cooperation. Especially the case that Related to accepting bribes from foreign companies, which office of the NACC has considered as a good practice in international corruption cases, that cases will be referred to Office of the AMLO to investigate financial routes both domestically and internationally through the International Financial Intelligence Unit (The Egmont Group), which office of the AMLO is one of the member and financial intelligence information can be exchanged with more than 162 member countries around the world. Since 2020 - 2022, office of the AMLO has sent 18 requests for information on financial intelligence related to corruption to foreign countries and received 34 requests.

In addition, to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-money laundering, office of the AMLO together with the Thammasat University Research and Consulting Center conducted a national risk assessment on money laundering, financing terrorism and expanding weapons of mass destruction.

The results of the risk assessment on money laundering found that the predicate offenses with 5 highest risk are dishonesty against government positions, drugs, gambling with an amount of 5 million baht or more or online gambling, destruction of natural resources or the environment and defraud the public, which offenses of dishonesty against government positions and narcotics remain the predicate offenses compare to the results of the risk assessment in 2016.

6. Other measures or approaches taken to ensure that successes in and lessons learned from either the preventive or the law enforcement approach to corruption inform efforts in the other.

One of the most important examples of the success in the preventive or the law enforcement approach is the establishment of the Corruption Deterrence Center (CDC) in January 2022. It has been set up with the aim to monitor and assess the circumstances that may give rise to corruption in order to effectively deter and reduce corrupt practices in accordance with Article 35 of the Organic Act on Anti-Corruption B.E.2561 (2018). The legislative framework stipulates the transfer of undertaking to address corruption to agencies according to their respective duties and powers. The purpose is to develop a system for corruption risk analysis and assessment with the integration of data from all the sector. Accurate data can be used to deter and solve corruption problems systematically and achieve close integration in all dimensions, including data transmission, data analysis and rapid joint

operation with all relevant sectors when information indicative of corruption is uncovered. This is to build confidence in an effective corruption deterrence system, which will lead to the cooperation and concerted anti-corruption efforts on a large scale. The duties and powers of the CDC are as follows:

1. Collect whistleblowing information and news about corruption or incidents that may imply corruption from various channels of the NACC Office, government agencies, the private sector, civil network, social media and mass media, both domestically and internationally.
2. Monitor, analyze and assess the situation promptly when an incident that may lead to corruption or implies that there may be corruption occurred, and propose recommendations for preventive actions to deter and resolve issues to the NACC Secretary-General to consider directing or assigning relevant NACC Bureaus for further undertaking.
3. Assign NACC Regional Office and NACC Provincial Office to survey, inspect, monitor, and assess corruption situations in all areas to promptly prevent corruption.
4. Cooperate with government agencies, the private sector and civil society to prevent corruption as well as coordinate operations as assigned by the NACC or the Secretary-General.
5. Perform other tasks as assigned by the NACC or the Secretary-General

Another example in this matter is the Police Anti-Corruption Division of the Royal Thai Police which has received budget support from the NACC in implementing a project to strengthen the prevention and suppression of corruption and misconduct caused by the actions of government officials or where government officials are involved in the commission of an offense by field visit to collect the procurement data of local government organizations across the country.

Benefits received in order to deter individuals or a group of people who find channels for corruption in procurement and to find clues about corruption and connection of groups of people in bidding process. By storing it in the form of Big-data to be stored as investigation data in the future if there is an actual corruption case. In the future, the system can be developed database to link with related agencies and to reduce damage from fraud to happen.

In the prevention and suppression of corruption and misconduct, the Police Anti-Corruption Division has adhered to and complied with the ORGANIC ACT ON ANTI-CORRUPTION B.E. 2561 and the Criminal Code, in which the arrest of government officials who commit offenses against their position from received clues about corruption from the public or those who have suffered from the actions of government officials have come to complain on their own.

The suppression of corruption and misconduct goes hand in hand with public relations to make society aware that government agencies are not indifferent to those who commit corruption and misconduct, by dissemination of information showing the results of corruption and misconduct acts will be punished by law and cause those who think to do such as will fear of committing an offense.

The other example is from Office of the PACC which has driven corruption risk assessment in 2 main areas, including the policy corruption risk assessment for large-scale project operations and corruption risk assessment of government agencies, which both actions addressed UNCAC inquiries from States Parties about good practices, lessons and challenges in evaluating the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures and policies.

On 23 February 2021, a Cabinet Resolution approved a national reform plan on the prevention and suppression of corruption and misconduct by assigning office the PACC holding the main responsible by joining with relevant agencies such as Bureau of the Budget, State Audit Office of the Kingdom of Thailand, National Economic and Social Development Council, Comptroller General's Department, Office of the Public Sector Development Commission and Public Sector Audit Evaluation Committee of each ministry jointly set the criteria and guidelines. As well as, creating a "Corruption Risk Assessment Guide for Policies in the Operation of Large Projects", which is considered an important tool in driving the assessment of corruption risk in the implementation of large projects. The operational framework for the fiscal year 2023 is as follows:

1) Granting budget units that will request an expenditure budget allocation for the fiscal year B.E. 2566 "Items in the investment budget amount of 500 million baht or more with procurement" must conduct a corruption risk assessment of the project, together with proposing appropriate risk management measures, submitted to the Bureau of Budget together with the request.

2) The Bureau of Budget must be considered the risk management plan for budget allocation.

3) Office of the PACC together with the inspection agency (State Audit Office of the Kingdom of Thailand and Public Sector Audit Evaluation Committee) monitors the implementation of large-scale projects.

In the matter of the success in the preventive or the law enforcement approach, Thailand would like to raise the success of the Department of Special Investigation (DSI), under the Ministry of Justice which have undertaken 58 corruption-related cases during 2017-2022. The cases in responsibility of the DSI shall be a complex criminal case that requires special inquiry, investigation and special collection of evidence, a criminal case which has or might have a serious effect upon public order and moral, national security, international relations or the country's economy or finance, a criminal case which is a serious transnational crime or committed by an organized criminal group, a criminal case in which influential person being a principal, instigator or supporter, a criminal case in which the Administrative Official or Senior Police Officer, who is neither the Special Case Inquiry Official nor Special Case Officer, is the suspect as there is reasonable evidence of crime committed, or being the alleged culprit, or being the accused.