



101 THAILAND TO OECD 101



Forum for Exchanging Information

Promoting cooperation to address global economic issues by providing a forum for exchanging information and policy experiences

Statistical Data

Collecting and disseminating important statistical data, publishing knowledge across various fields annually and, maintaining over 40 global and country-specific economic databases



Global Standards Setting

Establishing global standards across various fields that are crucial for national development by defining instruments or documents that promote global economic expansion and cooperation



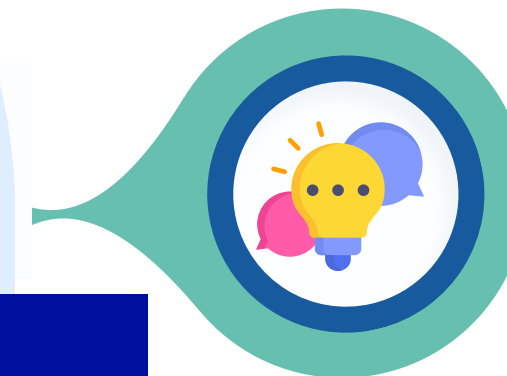
Source of Knowledge

Serving as a source of knowledge and disseminating in-depth country information through experts in both theory and practice



Advisory Services

Providing advice to government agencies across various countries and offering research services to other international organisations such as the UN and the IMF

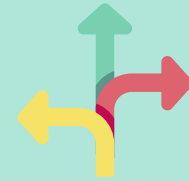


Role of OECD?

OECD Structure

The Council

MEMBER ONLY 



The Council is the OECD's decision-making body, composed of one representative from each Member Country as well as from the European Union. Chaired by the Secretary-General, it provides the strategic direction for the Organisation and its work through consensus-based decision-making.

The Committees

 MEMBER,
 NON-MEMBER



The Committees are composed of more than 300 substantive bodies, working to propose solutions, develop standards, assess data and policy successes, and review policy actions. Policy specialists drawn from various institutions play a role in establishing shared global standards across public policy domains.

The Secretariat



The Secretariat is composed of more than 3,500 employees from across multiple directorates and is led by the Secretary-General. It carries out the work of the OECD to provide insights and expertise to help guide evidence-based policymaking in close co-ordination with Members.

Public Policymaker



Representatives from **Government, Business, Labour, Civil Society, and Academia** are convened to collaborate on shared priorities, hold consultations, and issue formal recommendations to the Secretariat.

Relationship between Thailand and OECD

Thailand became a party to its first OECD legal instrument: International Understanding on Maritime Transport Principles.

1999



2000

The country participated in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA).

Thailand became a member of the OECD Development Centre.

2005



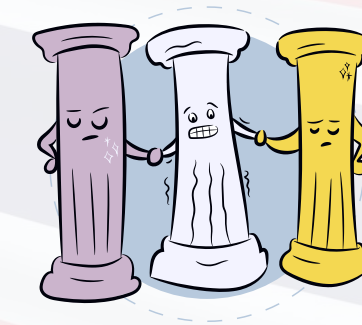
2014

Thailand is a founding member of the Southeast Asia Regional Programme (SEARP).



The country implemented the OECD-Thailand Country Programme Phase I (CPI).

2018 - 2021



2023 - 2026

Thailand has completed the OECD-Thailand Country Programme Phase II (CPII).



Accession Timeline and Key Events

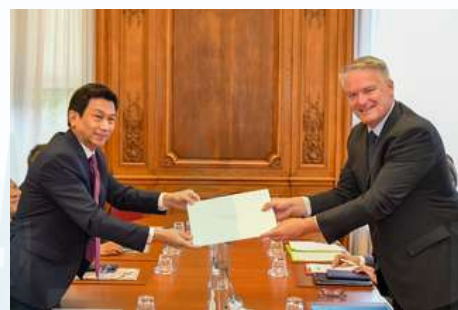


2024

2025

**16 April 2024
Letter of Intent**

Thailand submitted a Letter of Intent to join the OECD.



**17 June 2024
Accession Discussions**

OECD unanimously reached a consensus to formally open accession discussions with Thailand.



**10 July 2024
Accession Roadmap**

OECD Council adopted Thailand's Accession Roadmap.



**30 October 2024
Accession Kick-off**

The Accession Process was formally inaugurated.

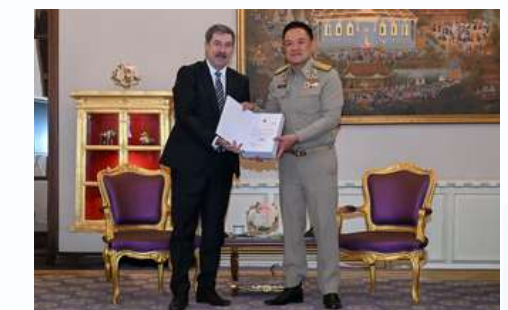


**10 March 2025
Supervising Thailand's
OECD Membership
Process meeting**



**8 December 2025
Initial Memorandum: IM**

Thailand submitted an Initial Memorandum, a self-assessment of Thai legislation, policies, and practices, to align with OECD standards.



Thailand's Accession Process

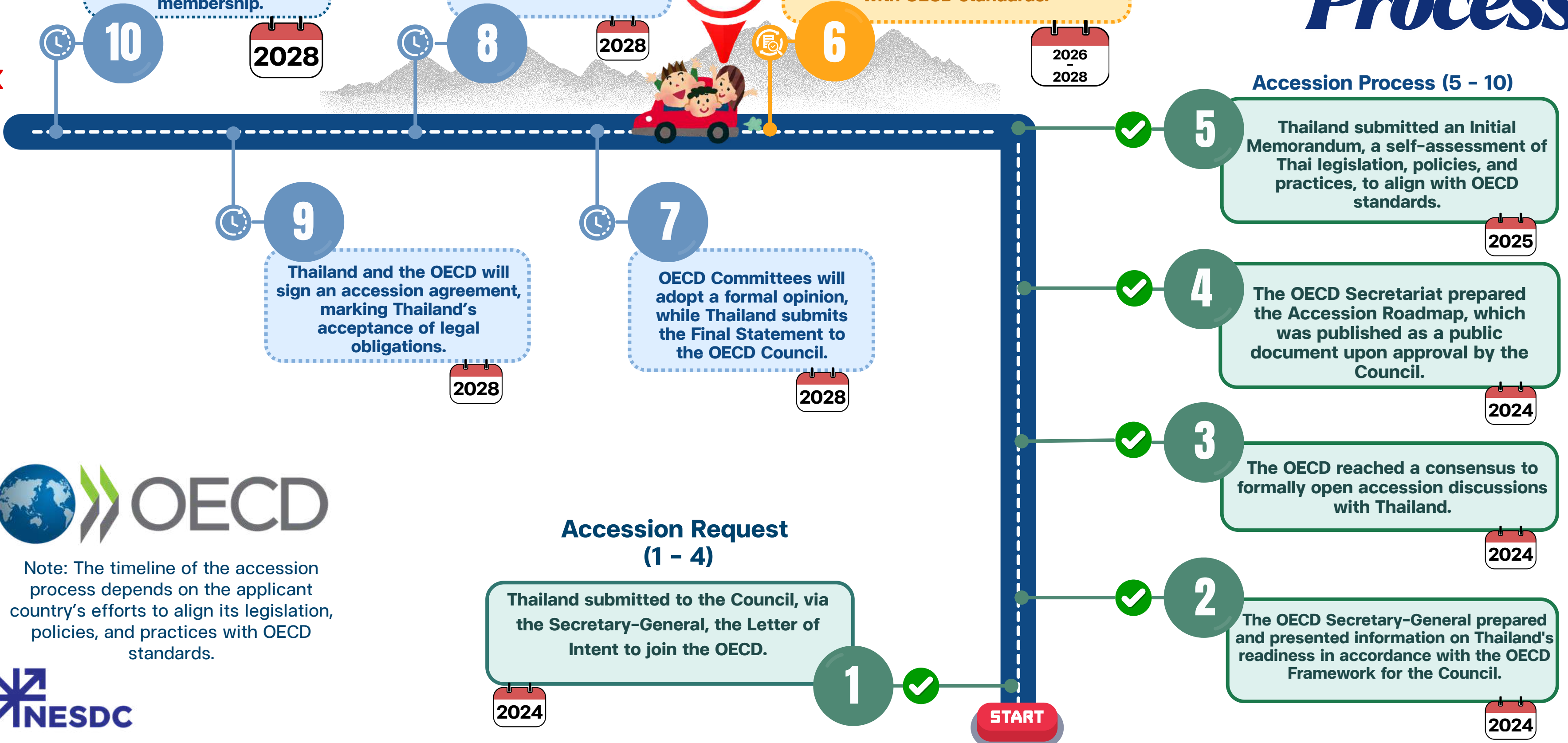
GOALS

Thailand will officially become an OECD member, with the date of submission of the Agreement to the French government serving as the date of full membership.

The OECD Council will unanimously decide to accept Thailand as an OECD member and send an official letter of invitation to Thailand.

In-depth reviews with 25-30 technical committees (25 for Thailand) take place, during which the committees provide recommendations for aligning Thai legislation, policies, and practices with OECD standards.

YOU ARE HERE



Note: The timeline of the accession process depends on the applicant country's efforts to align its legislation, policies, and practices with OECD standards.



Benefits and impacts of OECD membership

✔ Promotes multi-dimensional structural reforms and establishes international standards

✔ Increases trade competitiveness and opportunities to access member country markets

✔ provides greater access to global economic databases

✔ offers close consultation and technical assistance

✔ Enhances Thailand's image and promotes its role on the global stage



! Increases competition in trade and services

! Increases the risk of exchange rate volatility due to short-term capital flows

! Facilitates the liberalisation of FDI among its members

Note: The OECD allows member countries to establish specific investment reservations for certain domestic sectors and to negotiate additional exceptions as appropriate.

BENEFITS

IMPACTS

How OECD Membership Affects Key Sectors in Thailand

Analysis by nesdc

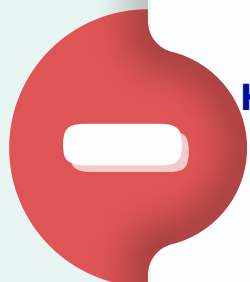
Public Sector



- Multi-dimensional structural reforms encompassing good governance, transparency, fair competition, and comprehensive taxation**
- Adoption of OECD members' best practices adapted to Thailand's context**
- Regular evaluations and closer collaboration with the OECD, enhancing national standards and officials' capacity**



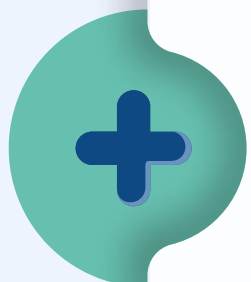
- Time required to align laws and policies with OECD standards**
- Heavier workload and higher resource needs (e.g., membership fees, travel, skilled personnel)**
- Possible loss of tax and non-tax privileges for developing countries**



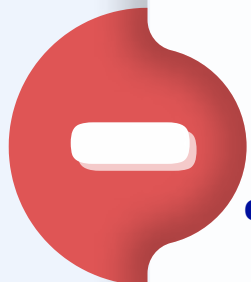
Private Sector



- Adoption of responsible business conduct (RBC) standards, enhancing competitiveness in global markets**
- Greater ease for Thai investors to undertake outward foreign direct investment (FDI), particularly in OECD member countries**



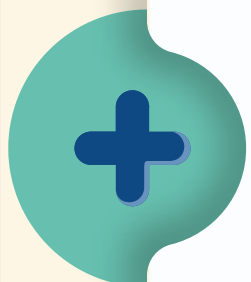
- Short-term capital movements (e.g., financial market investments, lending), potentially increasing exchange rate volatility**
- Inflows of FDI potentially intensifying competition for Thai businesses in targeted sectors such as intra-group lending, representative offices, construction, engineering services, and retail/wholesale trade**



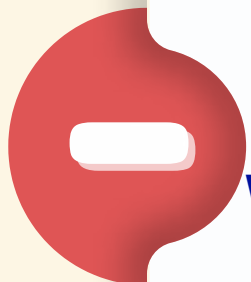
Civil Society



- Access to Thailand's assessment data on various areas, enabling public oversight of government actions and performance**
- Improved quality of life through internationally aligned standards, providing better opportunities in education, living conditions, and income, supported by a stronger economy and increased foreign investment**




- Increased competition in the labor market and professions when working for companies adhering to OECD standards**



Policy Statement of the Council of Ministers

by Prime Minister Anutin Charnvirakul to the National Assembly
9 April 2026



*Advancing economic
diplomacy to expand
opportunities for the Thai people
and businesses through
an integrated "Team Thailand"*

**"Expediting
Thailand's pursuit
of membership
to the OECD
by B.E. 2571 (2028)
to enhance national competitiveness"**



POLITICAL COMMITMENT TO BECOMING AN OECD MEMBER

"Whole-of-government approach"

"Whole-of-society approach"

Legal developments to enhance public well-being

**"Amend laws that obstruct the OECD
membership requirements"**

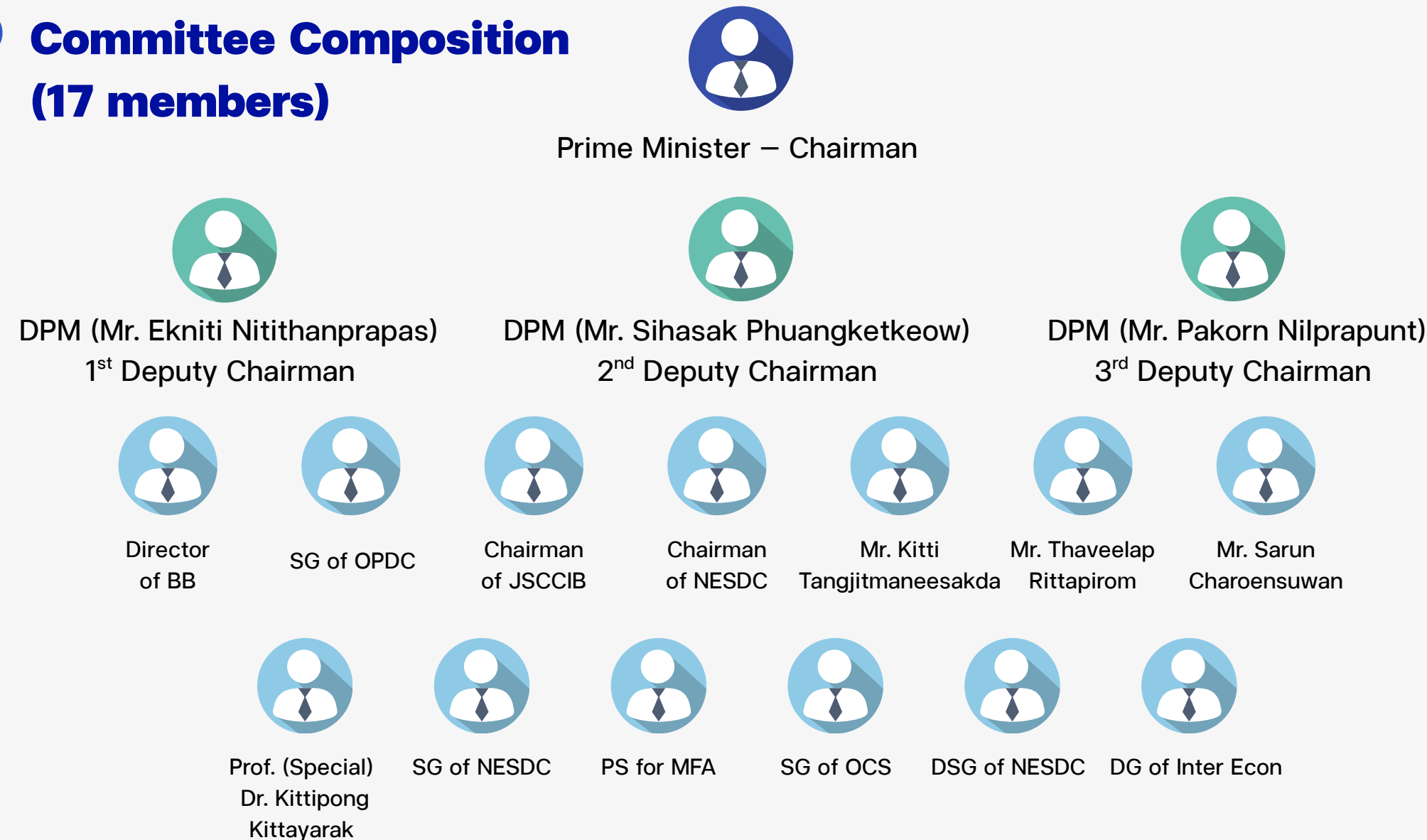
Addressing structural corruption in a rigorous manner

**"Disclosing public information
in accordance with OECD practices"**

Appointment of the Supervisory Committee on Thailand's Accession to the OECD

in accordance with the Cabinet resolution on 19 May 2026

Committee Composition (17 members)



Duties and Powers

- Formulating policies and recommendations for Thailand's accession to the OECD
- Appointing subcommittee(s) as seen appropriate
- Inviting representatives agencies or individuals to attend informative meetings as seen appropriate
- Performing any other tasks assigned by the Cabinet

THAILAND'S ACCESSION TO THE OECD



Technical Review

★ 2026 - 2028
Thailand's Expected Timeline



Information Gathering
(2026-2028)



Committee Discussions
(2026 - 2028)

Detailed
Background Report
(2026 - 2028)

Chair's Letters
(2026 - 2028)



TECHNICAL REVIEW

Steps during the technical review phase



Step 5

2025



Initial Memorandum

Thailand submitted an Initial Memorandum to the OECD.

The OECD then reviewed the Initial Memorandum prepared by Thailand.



Step 6

2026 - 2028



Information Gathering

OECD Directorates will be visiting Thailand to gather more information through the following means:

- Questionnaires
- Fact-finding missions
- Independent research



Detailed Background Report

The OECD Secretariat prepares a background report on Thailand's implementation.



Committee Discussions

Thai agencies present Thai laws, policies, and practices, and answered questions from the OECD committee.



Chair's Letters

The OECD Committee provides recommendations to Thailand to improve its laws, policies, and practices by sending a letter.
→ Thailand acted on the recommendations → Sent a reply letter to the OECD

A

B



TECHNICAL REVIEW

Steps during the technical review phase



Step 6

2026 - 2028



Information Gathering

OECD Directorates will be visiting Thailand to gather more information through the following means:

- Questionnaires
- Fact-finding missions
- Independent research



Step 1: Information gathering Started in February 2026

What

Questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one, but can be two or several • Can include data requests and survey completion
Fact-finding mission(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally at least one in Thailand for each main Committee; can also be carried out virtually • May include meetings with non-governmental actors • May include visits to other regions
Independent research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk-based research • Follow-up exchanges and meetings

Who

- OECD Directorates
- Responsible Agencies
- OECD Directorates
- Responsible Agencies
- OECD Directorates
- Responsible Agencies

Where

- E-mail
- Virtual meeting
- Bangkok
- Other regions
- Virtual meeting
- OECD Headquarters
- E-mail
- Virtual meeting



TECHNICAL REVIEW

Steps during the technical review phase



Step 6

2026 - 2028



Committee Discussions

The Responsible Agencies (RAs) will present relevant Thai laws, policies and procedures, and answer questions from the OECD committee.

B Step 2: Committee discussions

What	Who	Where
Background report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of the information gathering phase Supports the committee's discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OECD Directorates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OECD Headquarters
Committee discussions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretariat presents the report Thailand presents its legislation, policies and practices in the policy area, followed by a Q&A session with Members Members discuss in closed session the report and proposed recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OECD Committees OECD Directorates Responsible Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OECD Headquarters
Chair's letters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recommendations agreed by the Committee are communicated through a letter from the Chair of the Committee Once the country has addressed the recommendations, it sends a letter of response to the Chair's letter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OECD Committees OECD Directorates Responsible Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-mail



When receiving recommendations from the OECD, Thailand will implement improvements in its operations based on the key issues outlined in those recommendations.

List of Thai Agencies to Collaborate with the OECD Committees

On 8 July 2025, the Cabinet approved the designation of 34 agencies to work with 25 OECD Committees.

	OECD Committee	Thai Agencies		OECD Committee	Thai Agencies		
1	Investment Committee and the Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct	BOI	13	Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy	NSO		
		RLPD			14	Economic and Development Review Committee	NESDC
2	Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions	NACC	15	Education Policy Committee	ONEC		
3	Corporate Governance Committee	SEPO			MOE		
		SEC	16	Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee	MOL		
4	Committee on Financial Markets	FPO			MSDHS		
		PDMO*	17	Health Committee	MOPH		
5	Competition Committee	TCCT			18	Trade Committee and the Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees	Trade Committee
6	Committee on Fiscal Affairs	Revenue Department	Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees	FPO			
			7	Environment Policy Committee	MNRE	19	Committee for Agriculture
8	Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee	DMSC	20	Fisheries Committee	DOF		
		DIW			21	Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy	MHESI
		TISI					NXPO
9	Public Governance Committee	OPDC	22	Digital Policy Committee	NSTDA*		
		PACC			MDES		
		CGD*			ONDE		
10	Committee of Senior Budget Officials	Budget Bureau	23	Committee on Consumer Policy	OCPB		
11	Regulatory Policy Committee	OCS	24	Steel Committee	OIE		
12	Regional Development Policy Committee	MOI	25	Shipbuilding Committee	Marine Department		
					OIE		

*NESDC will propose to the Cabinet an addition of three agencies, bringing the total to 37.



Next Steps after the Technical Review

 **Step 7** H1/2028



Formal Opinion

Once all subsidiary bodies have completed their reviews, the relevant Committees can adopt their Formal Opinion. This will occur on a committee-by-committee basis rather than all at once when all Committees have concluded.

 **Step 8** H2/2028



Council Decision

The OECD Council will decide by unanimity whether to invite the country to become a **member based on all the formal committee** opinions. The Secretary-General then reports on the process and other relevant documentation.

 **Step 9** H2/2028



Accession Agreement

If the Council's decision is positive, the Accession Agreement will be signed between the country and the OECD.

 **Step 10** H2/2028



Membership

After completion of domestic procedures, the country will formally accede to the OECD Convention by depositing its instrument of accession and will become an OECD member as of that date.

Cornerstones of the Accession Process

Source: OECD Directorate for Legal Affairs

— Accession involves an **in-depth 360° dialogue and analysis between Thailand and the 25 technical committees** covering almost every area of government policy

— OECD accession has proven to be a **transformative process and a catalyst for reform**, providing powerful leverage for the adoption of major legislative and policy changes

— The accession process of each country is independent, and the **domestic context and priorities of each country are considered** in the discussions

— **There is no timetable or set end-date for accession:** it depends on the country's pace in providing information and responding to recommendations

Scope of assessment

Throughout the OECD accession process, two key principles are emphasized by the OECD:



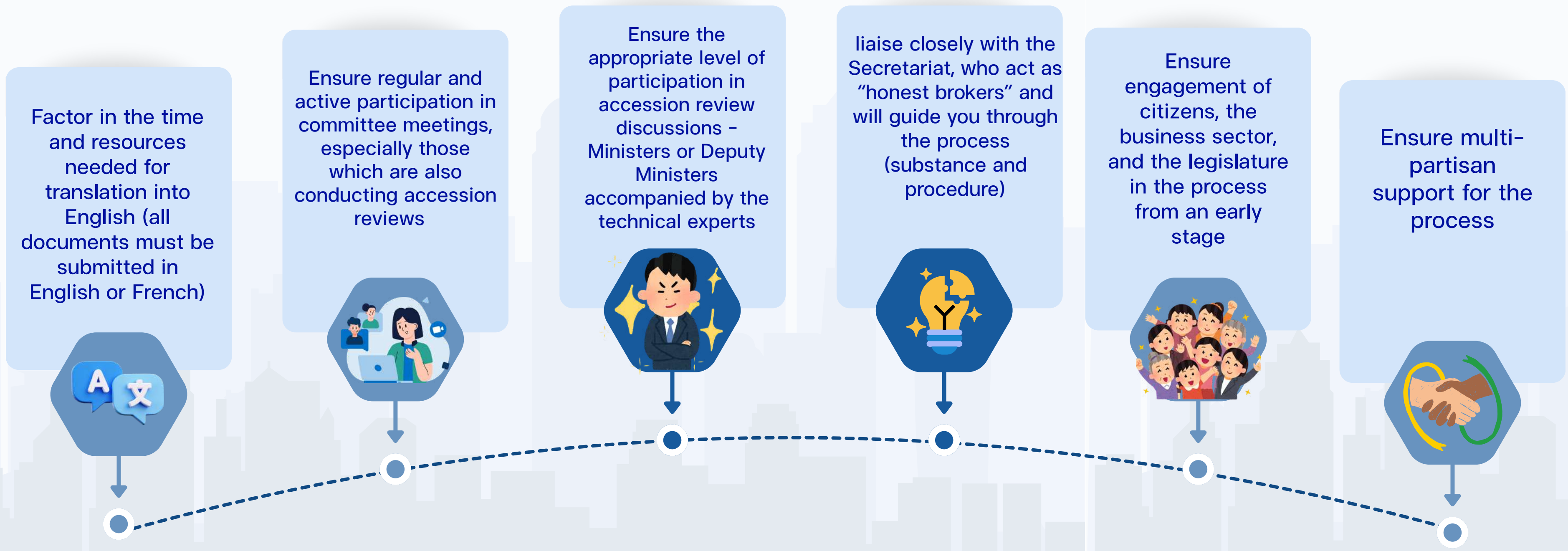
Assessment of Thailand's willingness and ability to implement OECD Legal Instruments

Evaluation of Thailand's policies and practices in comparison with OECD standards and best policies and practices



The assessment will be completed only when Thailand's progress on both of the above issues is considered satisfactory by the committees. The committees will then proceed to formulate their conclusions as a formal opinion.

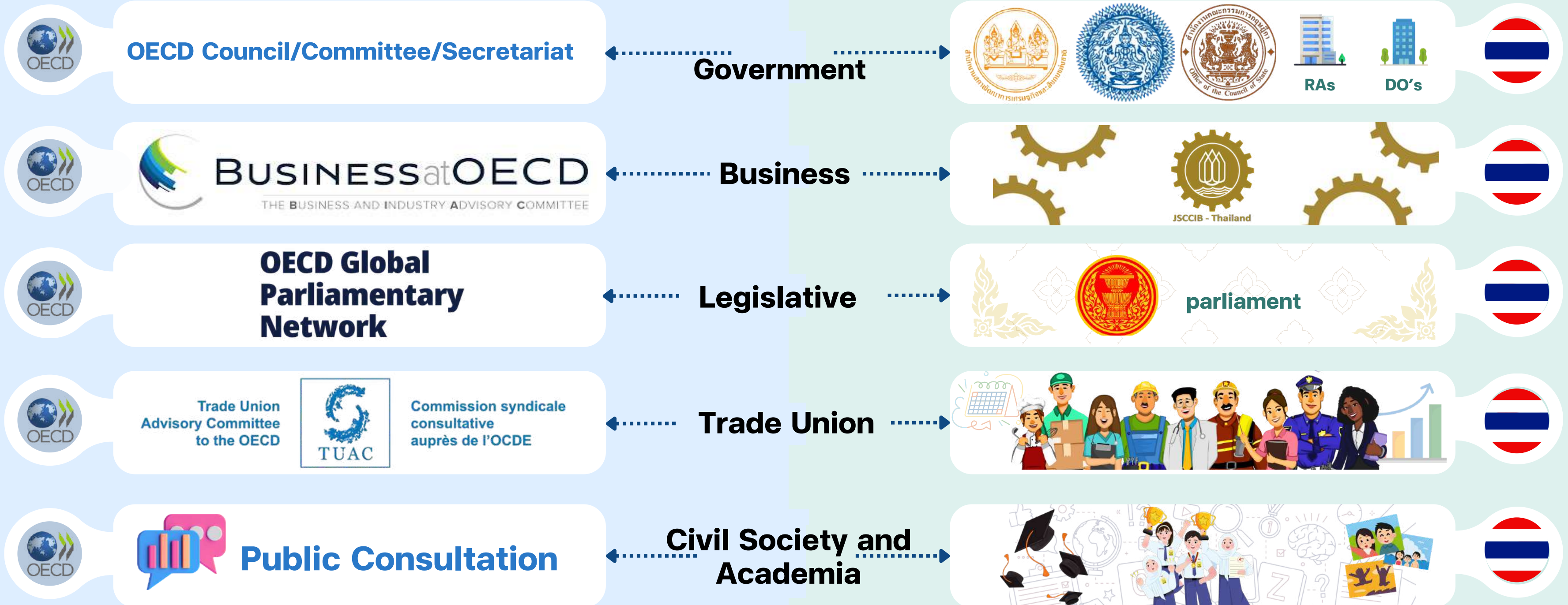
Practical Tips for Accession Reviews



Stakeholder Engagement in Thailand's Accession to the OECD

OECD's Mechanism

Thailand's Mechanism



BIAC is an official business network of OECD countries and a key policy-shaping platform within the OECD ecosystem. It brings together representatives from government, business, labour, civil society, and academia, and engages with the OECD Secretariat to exchange views and deliver policy recommendations.

BIAC is the business network of OECD member countries, divided into 3 groups

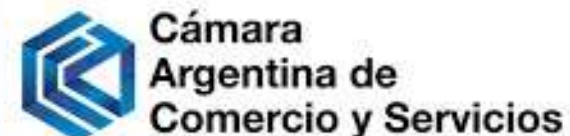
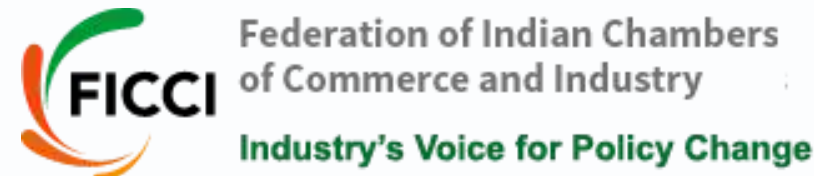
01 Member

National Member Organisations : private sector organisation from OECD member countries



02 Observer

private sector organisation from non-OECD member countries



03 Associate Expert Groups


associate expert groups consisting of sectoral international business cooperation organisations.




Global Parliamentary Network (GPN)




GPN ROLE

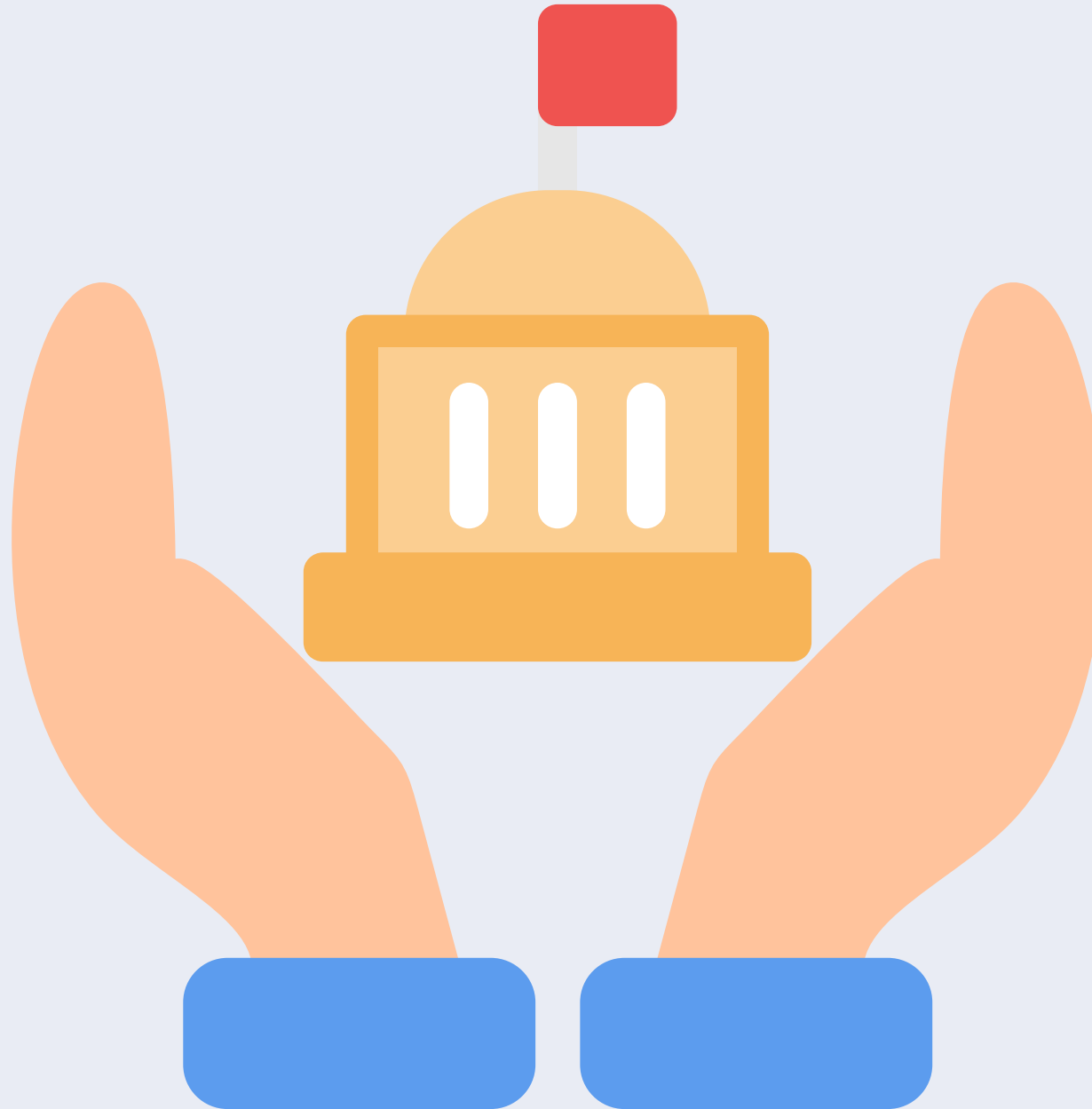
Opens global network for legislative knowledge exchange among parliamentarians and parliamentary officials from worldwide 

Enhances public policy through knowledge exchange and promoting the practical application of international standards 


Helps the parliament understand key issues such as the economy, governance, transparency, and sustainable development 

Connects the parliament with experts and international networks 


Grants members access to OECD analysis and recommendations, and allows them to exchange perspectives with international experts and representatives 




Role of the Thai Parliament

 **Plays a key role in cooperating with the executive**, driving the OECD accession process

 **Promotes legislation aligned with OECD standards** on transparency, governance, and the protection of citizens' rights

 **Ensures institutional continuity**, enabling reforms to progress despite changes in government.

 **Reflects citizens' voices in the law reform process** through public hearings and digital engagement tools.

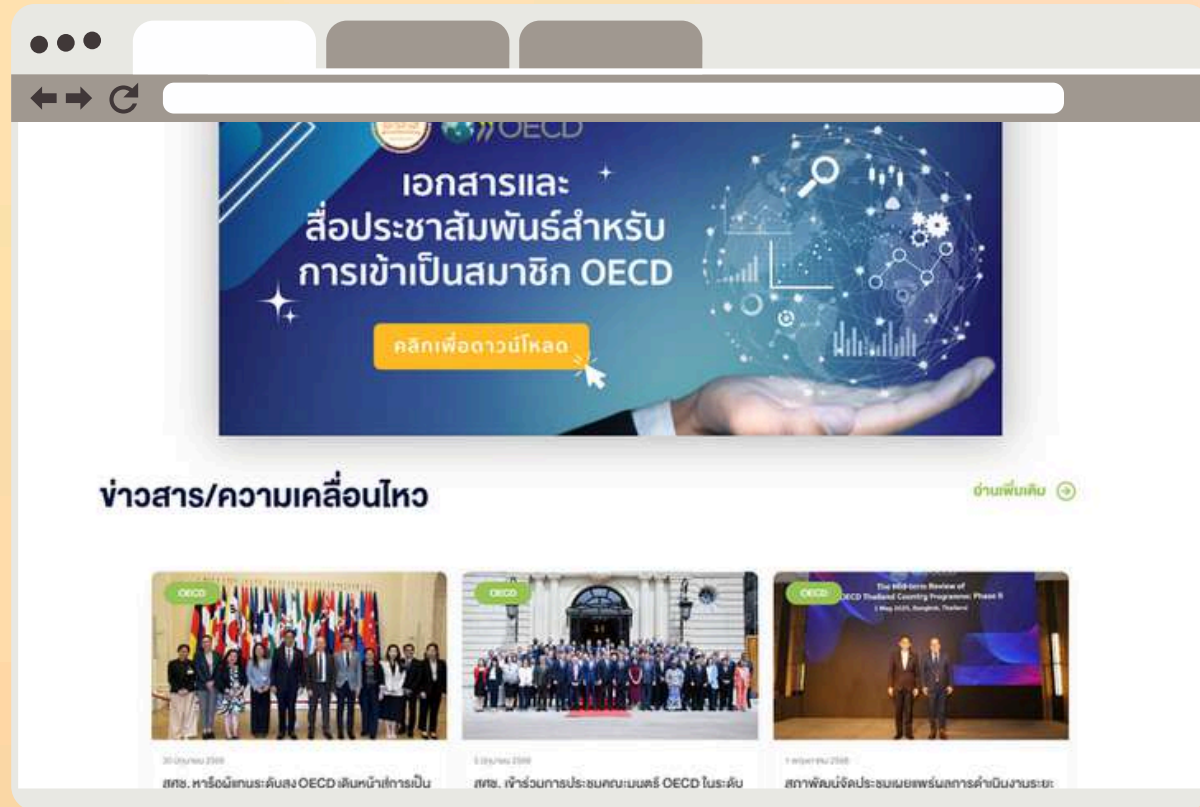
 Establishes the **Advisory Council of the Parliament of Thailand on the Accession of Thailand to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (ACP-OECD)** as a central platform to drive legal reforms and strengthen cooperation with the OECD and GPN, both domestically and internationally.



GPN

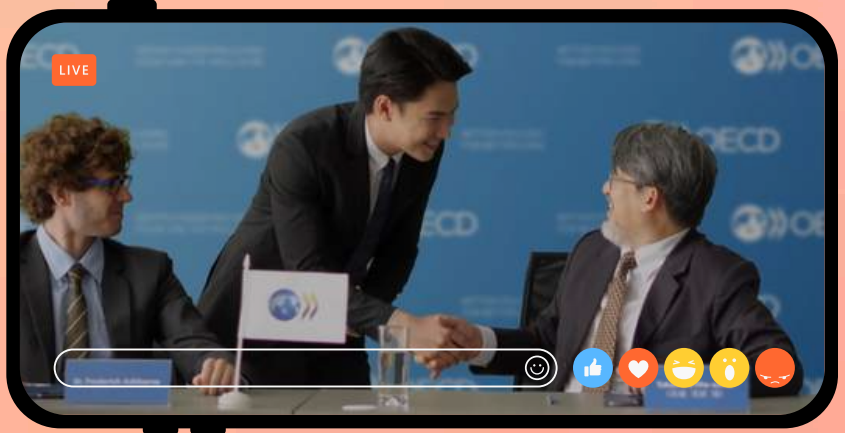
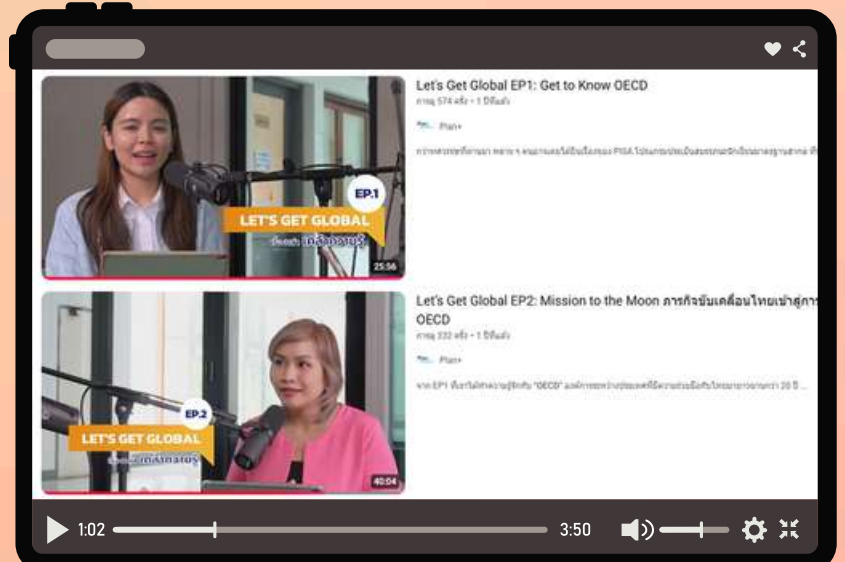
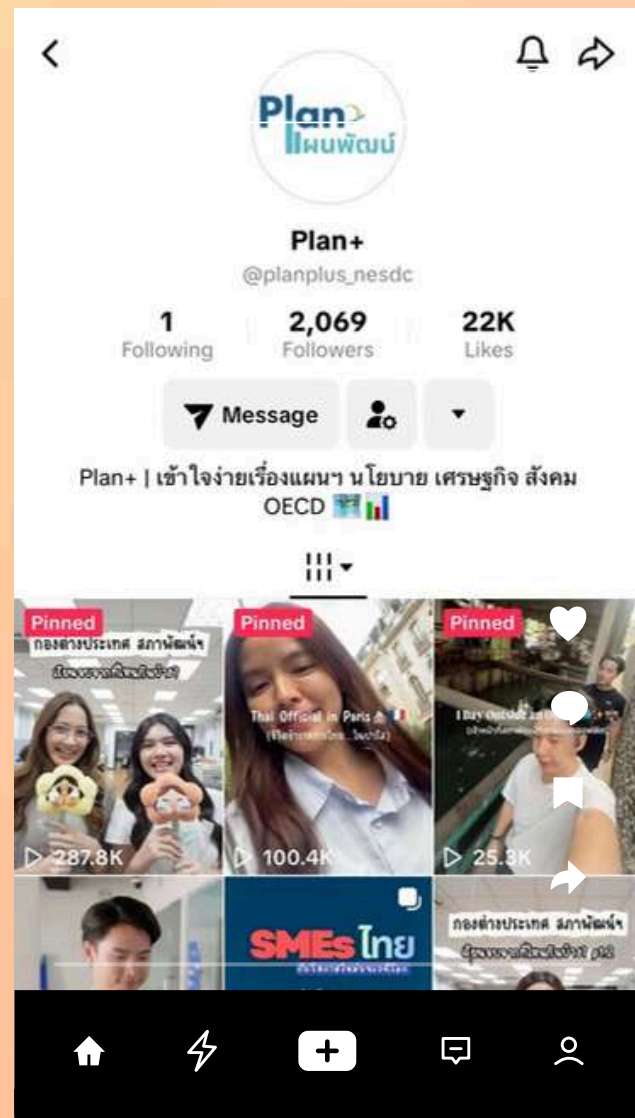
2025

CURRENT NESDC OUTREACH ON THAILAND'S OECD ACCESSION



WEBSITE |  

- News and updates
- Background of Thailand's OECD Accession
- Factsheet
- Accession Roadmap
- Related Documents

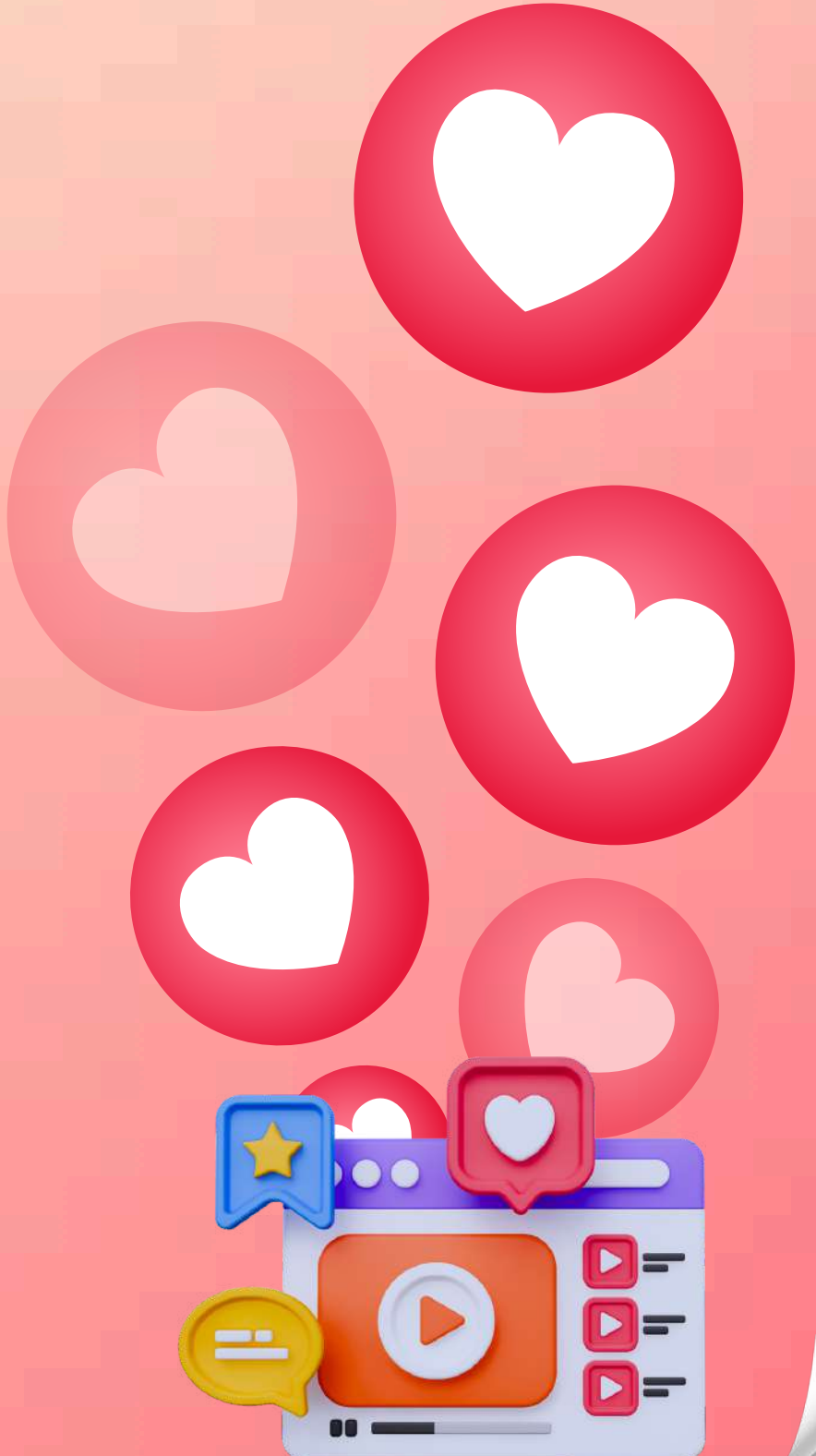


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